

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Naval Changes Are Enthusiastically Rec'd

Changes Were Not Unexpected as Recently Demands Had Been Made for the Infusion of New Life on the Board—War Has Brought About Radical Changes in Methods of Active Direction of Fleets by the Admiralty and Public Opinion Was Strong That Navy Should be in the Hands of Men Who Participated and Worked on the Latest Style of Operations

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The vital changes in the management of the Navy, as announced to-day, will be greeted enthusiastically by the country. They were not unexpected as recently there had been a demand for the infusion of new life on the Board of Sea Lords at Whitehall. The case, as presented by critics, was that none of the Sea Lords had been on active service afloat during this war, and that more than two years of warfare had brought about radical changes in methods of active direction of fleets by the Admiralty, and should be in the hands of officers who had participated in, and worked on the latest style of operations. Since the Government apparently recognized the force of these circumstances, Admiral Jellicoe's appointment to First Sea Lord is the logical result. Sir David Beatty's promotion to the command of the Grand Fleet gives the Government's answer to criticisms, mostly from abroad, that he showed rashness in the way he threw his battle cruiser squadrons into the Jutland fight. Admiral Jackson obtains an honorable and comfortable post.

Thus four important figures, formerly in control of the Navy, have passed from Whitehall since the war began. These are Prince Louis of Battenburg, Baron Fisher and Admiral Jackson, all of whom were First Sea Lords, and Winston Spencer Churchill, who was First Lord of the Admiralty. Other changes that may bring new men from the fleets to Whitehall are foreshadowed. Apparently Balfour retains his office

as First Lord of the Admiralty through it all, although some of the same newspapers which called for Col. Churchill's retirement have been bringing their guns upon him from different angles. They considered Churchill too impetuously disposed to interfere with matters of strategy, while they considered Balfour too slow and conservative.

Russian Progress

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29.—In the region of Wakakha we have taken possession of a hill ten versts south-west of this point, and captured prisoners. In the region of Kirlibaba our troops gained possession of a ridge of heights east of Kirlibaba, compelling the enemy to retire from their first positions and capturing eleven officers, and seven hundred men, six machine guns and a bomb mortar. South of Kirlibaba in Dovetona valley, we capture a ridge of heights along the whole of our front.

Changes in Russian Ministerial Circles

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A semi-official despatch from Petrograd says that Count Betsirinsky has been removed as Minister of Agriculture and appointed Grand Master of the Imperial Household. Despatch says that if appointed M. Degris will pursue the same policy as that associated with the name of Sergius Sazouff, namely complete solidarity of Russia and her Allies.

See No Hope For Bucharest

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Roumanian retreat is unchecked, the Germans driving forward towards Bucharest along the whole front from Transylvania passes to the Danube. The Russians are fighting hard, but the British see little hope for Bucharest.

GREEK OUTLOOK IS UNCERTAIN

Admiral DuFournet, Commander of Allied Fleet, Issued Announcement Wednesday Saying he Would Repress Disorders and Hold the Organizers of Them Responsible—King Constantine Visits Commander of First Army Corps

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A despatch from Athens dated Thursday, says, Admiral DuFournet, Commander of the Entente Allied naval forces in the Mediterranean, on Wednesday night issued the announcement reassuring the populace, saying he would immediately repress disorders and hold the organizers of them responsible. An hour later he withdrew the announcement. It is understood he received a letter from King Constantine promising that order would be maintained.

King Constantine this morning visited the Commander of the First Army Corps and presumably gave him strict orders. The outlook is uncertain.

WOULD MAKE NO STATEMENT

Unionist Member Asks Question re America and Peace Talk—Bonar Law Replying For the Premier Says a Reply to Question as Asked Might be Misunderstood Just Now

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Ronald McNeil, Unionist, asked the government in the House of Commons to-day whether with a view to the discovery of intrigue in America or elsewhere having for its intention the bringing of peace before the declared objects of the Allies were attained, it would be possible to make a declaration that no question of a temporary cessation of military operations could be entertained so long as German troops remained in occupation of any territory of the Allies. Bonar Law, replying for Premier Asquith, who is confined to his home with a cold, said the question was one for the Allies to consider in concert. Until it was considered he could not make any statement except that the Allies whose territory is occupied by the enemy may be assured the full support of the British government. Law said he doubted the advisability of making any announcement such as McNeil suggested, because it might be taken as meaning that is all we are asking for.

Must Keep Her Pledges

Wilson Gives Gerard His Final Instructions on Attitude of the American Government re Belgian and Submarine Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Ambassador Gerard conferred with President Wilson to-day and received final instructions on his views to be presented to the German Government regarding the deportation of Belgians and submarine warfare. No written communications have been given to the Ambassador, but Wilson outlined to him fully the attitude of the American Government toward the pending crisis. The President is understood to have emphasized the unfavorable impression created here by Germany's treatment of the Belgians, and to have reiterated that the States had said its last word on submarine warfare, and expected Germany to live up to her pledges.

Greece Refuses Allies' Demands

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Greek Crown Council has voted to support the Government in opposing the Allies' demand for the surrender of arms and munitions, according to an Athens despatch. The despatch says this decision was reached after a session of an hour and a half, which was presided over by King Constantine.

The sausage now takes its place beside the prune as a target for jokers.

Nearing Bucharest

Teutonic Forces Have Captured Important Railway Junction of Petecisti 60 Miles From Roumanian Capital.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Although the Russians, probably as a diversion, have started and are carrying on with great intensity, an offensive in the Carpathian regions, around Kirlibaba, north-west of the Roumanian border, the advance of the Teutonic Allies all along the line in Wallachia, towards the Roumanian capital, Bucharest, apparently is meeting with little impediment and the left flank of the forces of the Central Powers have now captured the important railway junction of Petecisti, 65 miles from Bucharest.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Artillery and trench activity in some sectors of the Franco-British fronts is reported in to-day's official statement.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—An official statement from the British headquarters in France, issued last night, reads:— "We repulsed an enemy raid this morning south of Neuve Chapelle. A hostile bombardment east of Carency also failed. We carried out two successful raids east of Ypres, taking 21 prisoners. Hostile artillery was active against Gueudecourt and our front on both banks of the Aene. We bombarded enemy lines at Bois-de-Bizet, north of Armentieres."

A CASE OF COLD BLOODED MURDER

American Survivors of British Steamer Marina Reach New York—All Declare the Sinking of the Steamer Was Nothing Short of Cold Blooded Murder—Boats Were Fired on

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Cold blooded murder, nothing else, is the way in which the 41 American survivors of the British steamer Marina, who arrived at this port to-day, described the sinking of that ship without warning by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland on October 28th. The men were sent here from Glasgow by the American Embassy on the Anchor Line steamer Tuscania. J. T. Hancock, of Richmond, Va., who had acted as foreman horseman on the Marina, said the 19 men who were drowned, including 7 Americans, had not the slightest chance for their lives, since the submarine after firing the first torpedo without warning, rose to the surface and when the 19 were still struggling to lower the vessel's fifth boat in the davits, deliberately fired a second torpedo. With this second shot the Marina blew up and sank like a rock, taking the 19 men with her. Hancock emphatically says and charges the killing of those 19 men was absolute murder.

French Repulse German Attack

PARIS, Nov. 30.—A bulletin issued by the War Office to-night reads:— "A German attack on one of our small posts at Laflille Mortie was repulsed. Grenade fighting and intermittent cannonading have occurred on the rest of the front, with more activity in the sector of Douaumont and Vaux."

A Belgian official says: "Nothing particular to report."

Serbian Success

SALONIKI, Nov. 30.—A communication from Serbian headquarters, issued to-day, reads:— "After artillery fighting, isolated engagements occurred on Tuesday along the whole front. In the region of Gounisite we carried several trenches, which were filled with dead. We captured some prisoners and a fairly large quantity of ammunition. Our aviators bombarded important military objects at Prilep."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

GEN'L SMUTS FOR WESTERN FRONT

As Soon as Campaign in German East Africa is Wound up General Smuts Will go to Western Front and Take Command of the South African Contingent There

CAPETOWN, Nov. 30.—It is understood here that General Jan Christian Smuts, as soon as he has wound up his campaign in German East Africa, where he is in supreme command of the British forces operating there, will go to the front in France to take command of the South African contingent there. The situation in German East Africa is that what is left of Germany is Kraaled in a stretch of territory in the southeast corner about 500 miles in diameter, covered with thick brush, very swampy in places and with Malaria very prevalent.

Notwithstanding the hardships they have undergone in the campaign Kaiser's long possession a large majority of the seasoned soldiers are said to be eager to volunteer for overseas service.

DENIES RUMORS OF ANY FRICTION

Earl Derby Says Absolutely no Truth in Rumors That There Was Friction Between General Sir Douglas Haig and the Home Authorities—Army Council has Every Confidence in Haig

LONDON, Nov. 29.—In the House of Lords last night Earl Derby, Under Secretary of War, set at rest the rumors in circulation that there was friction between General Sir Douglas Haig and the Home Authorities. Alluding to Lieut. General Sir Frederick Clayton's relinquishment of the post of Inspector General of Lines of Communication in France, Earl Derby said there was no connection between his retirement and the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes to superintend all questions of all railways, docks and inland transport, leaving to the Administration the rest of the lines of communication as heretofore. The Secretary of War, said Earl Derby, in order to satisfy himself as to the adequate means for transport of the ever increasing amount of ammunition to the front sent Sir Eric with General Haig's consent to investigate the matter. General Haig was greatly impressed with Sir Eric's report and requested that Sir Eric be appointed to carry out his own suggestions. The rumour that he had imposed upon General Haig was absolutely false. The Army Council had the greatest confidence in Haig and did its utmost to fall in line with all his suggestions, and rumors that friction existed were untrue.

To Control Coal Mines

Board of Trade Under Defence of the Realm Act Will Assume Control of South Wales' Coal Mines on December 1st.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Under the Defence of the Realm Act the Board of Trade announces that from December 1st they will assume control of all coal mines in South Wales. A Committee has been appointed representing the Board of Trade, the Home Office, and the Admiralty for administration of the mines, and will meet to-morrow to consider the question of wages. There has been a long dispute concerning the demands of the South Wales miners for an increase of war bonus.

Arming British Merchant Steamers

LONDON, Nov. 29.—With reference to the much discussed question of arming all British merchant steamers, it is said that the Admiralty in some instances had recommended that owners arm cargo steamers, and offered to provide a gun and gunners for them on condition that the owners undertake the cost of strengthening the decks, but the owners preferred to take the risks rather than incur the expense.

London Press Well Pleased Over Changes

Was Sunk By Austrian Submarine

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A report of the torpedoing of the Chemung was received by the agents for the ship in a cable to-day from Capt. Duffy, saying she was sunk by gun fire and torpedo by an Austrian submarine, 14 miles east of Cape Cata, on the 26th. All the crew are safe.

Another British Raid on Zeebrugge

LONDON, Nov. 29.—British naval airplanes made a raid upon the harbour of Zeebrugge yesterday, it was officially announced to-night. What damage they inflicted is not known. All the machines returned safely.

Von Falkenhayn Takes Roumanian Town

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Citechtel, in Roumania, 65 miles north-west of Bucharest, has been captured by General von Falkenhayn's troops, the War Office announced to-night officially.

Jellicoe Appointed First Sea Lord

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Sir John Jellicoe was to-day appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, being succeeded in command of the Grand Fleet by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the British battle cruiser squadron in the Jutland naval battle.

Living on 40 cents a Day

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Twelve employees of the Chicago health department to-day began a two weeks' experiment to demonstrate that a person can live properly on 40 cents a day. At the first meal, breakfast served at 8:20 o'clock, Mr. John D. Robertson, health commissioner, directed the "diet squad" to learn to eat slowly, asserting that the faster you eat, the more you eat.

Forty minutes was allowed for breakfast, the menu for which consisted of fresh apples, liver, bacon, one egg, muffin, butter and coffee. Each dieter was pledged to deny himself all nourishment except the meals, prepared at the school of domestic arts and sciences. Doctor Robertson announced, however, that they might drink water, chew gum and smoke, if they desire.

The experiment is attracting wide attention, especially among physicians and economists, numbers of whom have asked for specimen menus and reports of progress.

Six men and six women are making the test. Throughout the two weeks they will pursue their regular vocations in an attempt to keep conditions as nearly normal as possible. At the outset the weight of the women varied from 161 3/4 to 110 pounds, and that of the men from 220 to 147 1/2 pounds. The heavyweight is Doctor A. B. Stokes, chief of the city's food bureau.

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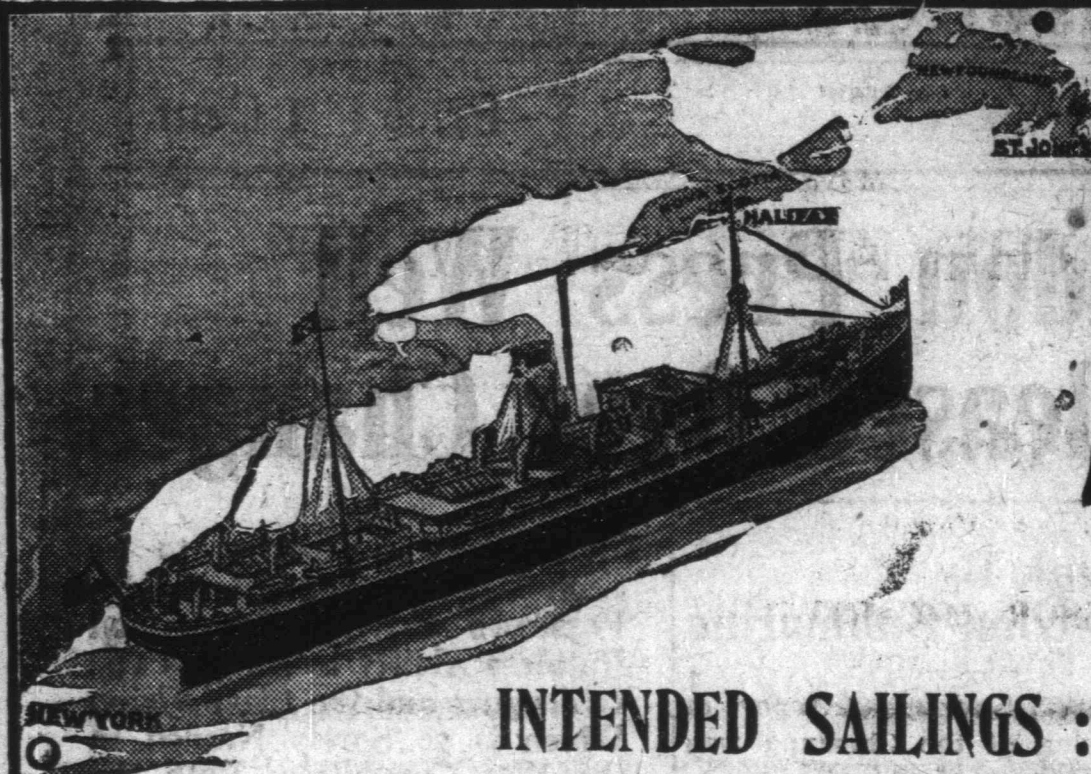
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Shipwrecks and Loss of Life on the Coast of Newfoundland.

BY JAMES MURPHY.

In the history of Newfoundland on more than one occasion dogs have played a prominent part. In the account which I render to-day of the saving of the crew and passengers of the Dispatch, a dog was the foremost to the rescue. Talking of dogs reminds me of a story I read in Harpers New Monthly Magazine which was published some sixty years ago. One fine vessel was driven on the beach of Lydd, in Kent. The surf was rolling furiously. Eight poor fellows were crying for help, but no boat could live in endeavoring to go to their assistance. At length a gentleman came on the beach accompanied by a Newfoundland dog. He directed the attention of the dog to the wrecked vessel and put a short stick in his mouth. The intelligent and courageous animal at once understood his meaning. Springing into the sea he fought his way through the waves, he could not, however, get close enough to the vessel to deliver that which he was charged, but the crew understood what was meant, and they made fast a rope to another piece of wood and threw it towards him. The noble mastiff dropped the one in his mouth and seized that which had been cast to him and then with a degree of strength and determination scarcely credible, for he was again and again lost under the waves, he dragged in through the surf and delivered to his master. A line of communication was then formed with the boat and all on board were saved.

We have Grace Darlings in this country. If the opportunity offered to-morrow I would not doubt for one moment but that the robust daughters of the hardy fishermen of our rock-bound shore would show their skill and courage as much as ever did Grace Darling of old.

To-day, as promised, let me tell you of the brave deed performed by a fisherman named Harvey in 1832, and of the heroic part shown by his son, and his fair young daughter. Some years ago this tale appeared in an English newspaper and it reads as follows:—"George Harvey had lived all his life on a low rocky island, a few miles East of Cape Ray, well-named by the French from the numerous wrecks in that vicinity. In those days the old emigrant ships to Canada were crowded with passengers. In the autumn of 1832 the brig, Dispatch bound to Quebec with 163 souls on board in a tremendous gale of wind struck a rock about three miles from Harvey's residence. He heard the signals of distress and immediately launched his boat with his boy of twelve, his girl of seventeen and his dog, and tried to get out to the wreck. A terrible sea raged between his boat and the wrecked ship, but across the awful waste of water the gallant fisherman and his brave children pushed their frail skiff. To get close to the stranded vessel was to court instant destruction and the task of saving the emigrants seemed well nigh hopeless, but Harvey's noble Newfoundland dog, deep diver, bold swimmer, with marvellous intelligence seemed to understand what was required of him, and at a signal from his master sprang out of the boat and swam towards the ship. The seas overwhelmed him and drove him back, but he persevered, and finally came near enough. The sailors threw him a rope which he gripped with his teeth and at last he got back to his master and was drawn into the boat, almost dead of exhaustion. Communication was now established between the ship and Harvey's skiff, and with the most laborious efforts every soul was saved. The King was so pleased with Harvey's gallant exploit that he sent him a present of 100 sovereigns and had a large gold medal especially engraved with a description of his exploit and sent him an autograph letter through the Governor. On September 14th, 1833, he again saved twenty-five men, the crew of the ship Rankin, of Glasgow, belonging to Rankin and Gilmore. The ship went to pieces. The crew were hanging on to the iron rail that ran around the poop, when in the same gallant fearless way he and his brave children brought them off in safety. The above is a story which ought to make every Newfoundland feel proud of his country. As I said before, if opportunity offered to-day as in Harvey's time, young men and young women would display the same courage as was shown by the boy and girl of the heroic Harvey. In 1835 a large Barque named the Mantles was lost at Golden Bay, near Cape St. Mary. The Mantles hailed from Belfast, Ireland. She sailed from Quebec in December, bound to Greenock, Scotland, laden with a cargo of square timber, flour,

potatoes and other commodities, and on the 9th of December she ran ashore at the place mentioned and became a total wreck. The Captain, eight of the crew and four passengers were drowned. The remainder of the crew, eleven in number, including the mate, were severely frost-bitten before they succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. They were afterwards taken to Placentia, where much kindness was shown them. That same year the brig John, bound from the port of St. John's to Cork, for orders, foundered on the 6th December in mid-ocean, and but for the timely intervention of the ship Wexford, commanded by Captain Quinn, the John with her crew and passengers would have gone to the bottom. The George, Capt. Moran, of Carbonear, was lost in the same month in a heavy gale of wind, the vessel foundered off Hr. Grace Island, her crew were saved. The grandfather of the Messrs Job Bros. received a letter in 1848 telling of the loss of the brig, William Kelson, and the miraculous escape of two of her crew. It reads as follows:

"Trinity Bay,
March 11th, 1848.

"Sir,—
"I am sorry to inform you that the brig, William Kelson was lost on the night of the 21st ult. at the Western Hd. of Green Bay a little below the Horse Chops, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The Captain (Robbins) his son, the mate and three of the seamen are lost. Two seamen are saved and are now at Trinity. It appears from their statement that they had 38 days passage from Cadiz made Cape Spear, and came along St. John's shore, passed Baccalieu just before dark and ran until about 8 o'clock when it became thick and blowing hard from the S.E., hove to for about two hours. He was bound for Catalina, but last made up his mind to run for Trinity and again made sail, and soon after doing so found himself between the Western and Northern Heads of Green Bay, and having but small sail set she could not beat out and went ashore. The crew took to the jolly boats, but a dreadful sea broke on them and swamped the boat, fortunately the two men who are saved caught hold of the main rigging and ran to the main top from which they swung themselves to a shiver in the cliff, as she was sinking they had about two square feet to stand on and could not climb any higher, neither could they descend. They used to hold each other in turn while they slept. They were nearly naked and totally without food, still they managed to hold on upon the narrow shiver of the rock from the middle of Monday night till 11 a.m. the following Thursday, when they were lowered down by a rope from aloft into a punt. One of them is a Bonavista man, by the name of John Landen, and the other an American, of New Jersey, United States, by the name of Gideon Badger. They are both very much frost-bitten."

(To be continued.)

The Teutonic progress against Roumania in the third year of war while holding the Entente forces on all the other fighting fronts should make every eligible young man in every part of the Empire realize that he is not doing his full duty if he is not in khaki.

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Beauchamps

LONDON, Nov. 23.—(New York Times cable)—A dispatch to the London Times from Vicenza says:

All Italian aviation camps and anti-aircraft batteries had been notified of the flight of Captain de Beauchamps, and were on the lookout for him.

Particulars, now available, of one of the greatest flights in the history of aviation are to the effect that the airman left the Haute Marne department at 7.30 a.m. on an aerial machine of the Nieuport model in unfavorable weather conditions. His route lay over Colmar and the Black forest. He kept at a great height and eluded the vigilance of the Germans. The air currents were icy and at moments the enterprise seemed desperate. Munich was reached at midday and the airman swooped down on the station, on which he let fall six bombs from a height of a few hundred feet. He says the effect of the explosion was quite visible.

Rising swiftly again, he flew south-east, following the valley of the Inn to Innsbruck. Reaching the lower Piave he mistook it for the beginning of the Venetian lagoons, and at 2.45 landed in a field near San Dona di Piava.

The aeroplane remained in perfect condition during the entire flight, but the motor and propeller were slightly damaged in the act of landing. Beauchamps maintained a speed of slightly over sixty miles an hour for the 437 1/2 miles. He covered and reached a height of between 12,000 and 13,000 feet. The velocity of the wind currents varied from sixteen feet per minute at 3,300 feet to 72 feet per minute at 10,000 feet. The French airman received a great welcome in Venice.

LOWER DECK HEROES

There has been some comment in the British press regarding the curiously small list of awards to navy-men of the lower ranks and ratings for their part in the battle of Jutland. Only four warrant officers were mentioned. A writer, "Admiral," in the United Service Magazine, says it is far more difficult for the men of the lower deck to obtain special notice than it is for commanding officers.

But even when the navy-men do gain special notice, the Admiralty would seem to be tardy about promoting them. Of the officers decorated or commended after the Jutland battle, 46.5 per cent. were also given promotion. Only 9.5 per cent. of the relatively few men of the lower deck who did obtain special notice were also noted for promotion.

Rudyard Kipling has been delving into a report in the possession of the Admiralty, and describing the perils of a destroyer, which he calls the Elbis, he says:

There were three wise men who saved the ship whose names must not be forgotten. They were Chief Engineer-Room Artificer Lee, Stoker Petty Officer Gardiner, and Stoker Evans. When the funeral carried away it was touch and go whether the foremost boiler would not explode. The three "put on respirators and kept the fans going until all the fumes, etc., were cleared away." To each man, you will observe, his own particular Hell, which he entered of his own particular initiative.

According to a naval writer in the Daily News (London), it is a remarkable fact that not one of those three navy-men got promotion. Stoker Elvins received the D.S.M.—the lowest award it is in the power of the Admiralty to give. In the case of a lower deck man advancement from able seaman at 1s. 11 1/2 a day to leading seaman at 2s. 2d. would hardly expose the Admiralty to a charge of reckless extravagance. A destroyer would lose about \$500,000 and carry a crew of 70 or 80 men; the three men who saved the destroyer mentioned by Kipling had surely earned promotion.

The grudging recognition of the war-rant officers, men as valuable to the navy as the battalion sergeants-major are to the army, is commented upon by "Admiral," who says:

It must have a bad effect on the service if it is felt that the claims of the warrant officers, who are a most devoted body of men, have been unjustly ignored.

While officers and men of the navy, of all ranks, are maintaining Britannia hold on the trident, at the peak of efficiency, there would seem to be a conspicuous lack of imagination in the department of the Admiralty where awards to the lower deck heroes are concerned.—Ottawa Citizen.

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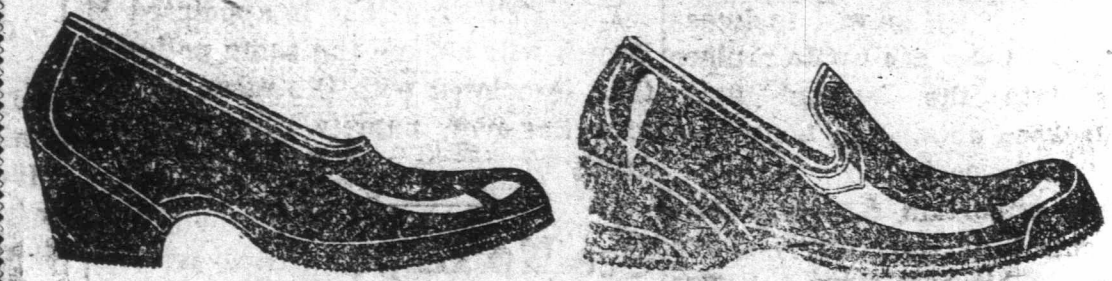
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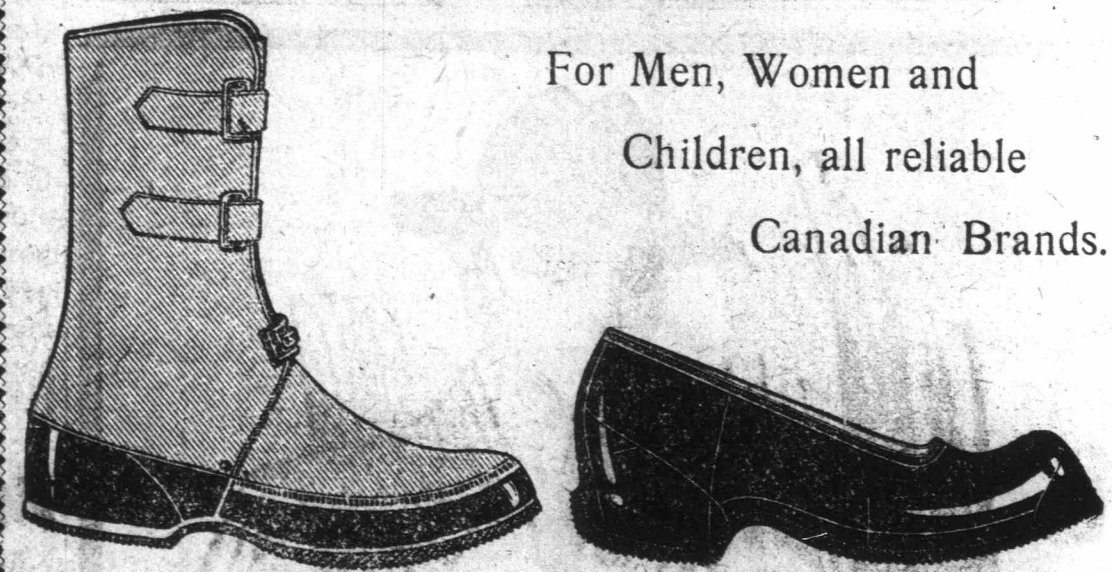
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The Salonika Army

The purpose of the army of Salonika, its composition, disposition, progress, constitute the mystery of the war to date. As the weeks went by without definite news from this region and without any reasonable explanation of the causes of the inaction of the great force, supposed to be under the command of Sarrail the mystery deepened. We have had many conjectures. The Greek crisis was a feasible reason for the delay in this campaign. Sarrail was awaiting reinforcements (which he has since got), while another favorite guess was the occupation of a large force of Bulgarians and Turks and their consequent withdrawal from the attack on Rumania. But the Bulgarians were able to help the Germans in the invasion of Rumania to a degree that satisfied Mackenzie that he could undertake the operation with safety and with fair prospects of success. How nearly he succeeded we are only now learning in the unexpected despatches describing the attempts of the advancing Russians to recover the great Chernavoda bridgehead. The possession of this great work put Mackenzie in position to conquer all Rumania had he been in strength to follow it up. Evidently disease, which is now reported to be prevalent in his army, saved the Rumanian capital, and gave the Russians time to swing across the Dobrudja while the enemy were still on the south side of the Danube. In any event we were in position to dispose of the claim that the presence of the Allied forces at the Struma in any way affected the Bulgar-Teuton plan to invade Rumania.

When the Greek situation was reviewed it was found that the Greek army had been disbanded long months ago and certainly weeks before the Rumanian advance began. Over a month ago the Greek navy, hopelessly outmatched in any case, was taken over by the Allies. Even at the worst the Greek people, unless all Allied diplomacy was deliberately misleading, were largely favorable to the Entente. We could, therefore, put aside, as at least very doubtful, the attitude of Greece as influencing the situation in the Balkans at this point.

From the first Sarrail's army has been steadily augmented until it has been announced that at least 700,000 men were under the command of the French leader at this point. These comprise Serbians, Austrians, French, Italians and British. The line extended from Florina to Seres and it is noteworthy that until yesterday it had not moved in months. True, we had reports of some Serbian successes near Monastir but these proved to be only skirmishes. It is just three months since the Serbians took up their positions at Monastir. Over ten weeks ago the British made a move across the Struma on the right, while the French attacked in the centre, near Doiran. The whole operation was in the nature of a counter demonstration against supposed Bulgarian activity.

Yesterday's news of the first combined advance of Sarrail's forces comes as a surprise. It has not been intimated that it is other than a push against the whole enemy line but even this is significant. It may mean a general attack along the front. Such an advance, if the Entente forces accomplish it, would transfer attention to still another field of operations in the Balkan theater of the struggle, just as the Rumanian invasion took from the importance of the Russian attacks in Galicia and against Lemberg and Kovel. And it would give the military experts cause for confirmation of the opinion expressed, although not in so many words, that the aim of the Allies is to keep employing each field of operations in turn in the business of exhausting the Germans in men and munitions. If this is the case the Allied attack seems competent to produce the effect desired. The pressure of a huge fresh army against the back door of the Central Powers is a matter that cannot be lightly considered, no matter how severe the strain may be elsewhere.—Ottawa Citizen.

U. S. Exports

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—With an increase of 150 per cent. in exports of meats since the outbreak of the war and with a constantly greater proportion of her grain crops leaving the country, America is assuming an ever greater share of the burden of feeding stricken Europe. This, in the wake of short crops, is given by government officials as one of the foremost reasons for high prices of foodstuffs.

During the first eight months of this year ending with September 1, the United States has shipped abroad more than \$200,000,000 worth of meats and dairy products. This presages a total exportation of these products for the year of nearly a third of a billion dollars. During the same eight months period of 1914, just preceding the outbreak of the war these exports totalled \$80,000,000.

FOR OUR MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINE.

Messrs. James Pascall Ltd., the Manufacturers, have made special arrangements to send direct to Newfoundlanders serving at the front **SPECIAL PARCELS OF CONFECTIONARY**

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UNDER the Provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the Regulations, published in the ROYAL GAZETTE under date 17th October last, in connection with Precautionary Measures taken against the incursions of hostile ships of war, be suspended as from the 15th November instant.

These Regulations comprised, amongst other things, the closing of the port and harbor of St. John's at night, and the extinguishing of the lights at certain light houses, and in the city of St. John's.

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary
Dept. of the
Colonial Secretary,
November 14, 1916.

THE FIRST PAIR

DON'T make any mistake this year. Let your first pair of Rubber Shoes be **BEAR BRAND**. Times are too hard for anyone to take chances of being out of work for two or three weeks with a cold which could have been avoided by getting satisfactory Rubber Shoes. The good old **BEAR BRAND** Shoes, which are becoming more widely known every day, are being sold in St. John's by

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

What the Loss of Monastir Means to Bulgaria

By driving the Bulgars and Germans out of Monastir the Allies have inflicted upon Bulgaria the worst blow she has sustained since the beginning of the war, and one which might, indeed, lead to Bulgaria abandoning the Teutons and arranging a separate peace. Bulgaria entered the war to gain Monastir; she held it for a few months; now she has lost it again, and can see no possible prospect of regaining it. For Bulgaria this must be the darkest moment of the war. So far she has gained much with comparatively small losses. She overran Serbia, and advanced to the thing of a "joy ride" for the Bulgars. They had taken territory upon which their eyes had been covetously set for generations, and they were exterminating their hated foe. Now the time has come for Bulgaria to abandon this dream; and almost on the very day when she was forced to abandon Monastir came the official Russian announcement that Bulgaria was to be punished for her betrayal of Slavism. Now, as the New York Tribune says, she is attacked by British, Russian, French and Italian as well as by Serb.

A Memorable Coincidence.
It is a coincidence that is likely to become historic that the Serbians re-entered Monastir four years to the day from the time that an earlier Serbian army entered the city on the heels of a fleeing Turkish army. The feat was the culmination of a remarkably brilliant campaign. The city was greatly coveted by the Bulgars, and the agreement among Serbia, Greece, and Bulgaria provided that it should go to Bulgaria. At the same time there was the greatest competition among the Balkan allies to see which of them should reach it first. They were similarly competing for Salonica. The Greeks detached a small force from their army operating against Salonica, and sent it north in the hope that it might arrive before the Serbs. It did arrive in the path of a large retreating Turkish army which had chosen to fall back upon Monastir instead of Salonica, and the result was disastrous to the Greeks, who were overwhelmingly defeated at Florina and lost a large number of guns. This might have compromised the whole Greek campaign had it not been that the Serbian army was able to defeat the Turks and recapture the Greek guns. Then followed the flight of the Turks into Albania and their subsequent surrender.

The Second Balkan War.
After the first Balkan war, when the spoils were to be divided, Serbia backed out of her bargain with Bulgaria, for reasons which appeared to her justifiable. The agreement was that Bulgaria should have Monastir and part of Macedonia, while the Serbs held that part of Northern Albania which they had conquered. Austria intervened, and refused to permit the deal to go through. Serbia deprived of Albania then declined to hand over Monastir to Bulgaria, and proposed a new arrangement. This, however, Bulgaria refused to agree to, and attacked Serbia and Greece.

CATHEDRAL HIT BY 1,000 SHELLS. RHEIMS FEARS ROOF WILL FALL

Supports of Two-Foot Thick Stone Covering Shot Away—Germans Firing on Workers Seeking to Repair Damage to Edifice

RHEIMS, Nov. 25.—On November 1 the thousandth German shell struck the Cathedral of Rheims. Ever since the recent French drive at Verdun salvos of shells have been poured daily into Rheims, many striking the cathedral. Four of the flying buttresses supporting the roof of the nave have been demolished and several others hit. As the weight of the stone roof, which is about two feet thick, is borne almost entirely by these flying buttresses, the danger of its fall has become imminent.

Other parts of the beautiful architecture and statuary have suffered irreparable damage, and this increases daily, but as their destruction does not affect the stability of the building their loss is felt only from the viewpoint of art.

The fears of the authorities have been increased by the usually severe rainy season, which this year has been uninterrupted for many weeks. The timber and leaden roofs of the cathedral having been destroyed early in the bombardment, the rain falls into the building through the shell holes in the stone roof and washes away layer after layer of the calcined stone of the floor and gradually percolating through to the crypts and foundations.

Endeavors were made at first to deal with this peril to the cathedral by employing men to clear away the

with the result that she was terribly defeated, and came out of the second war poorer than she had entered the first. Before the second war the Greeks were prepared to cede Kavala and Drama to the Bulgars; while Serbia was willing to recognize Bulgar rights east of the Vardar and south of the Bregalnitz. Before the beginning of the present war Serbia offered to purchase Bulgarian neutrality at the same price, but it was Monastir that Bulgaria chiefly desired. This prize now has slipped forever from their grasp.

Military Results.
It is too early to say what the present military results of the capture of Monastir will have, apart altogether from the political effect upon the Bulgars. There is a general belief that the Bulgars will have to retreat many miles before they come to positions where they can entrench themselves. It is suggested that the new line will rest upon the Shar mountains, south-east of Prizrend, and circling Skopje—generally called Uskub—come south along the western wall of the Vardar Valley. If the defeat at Monastir has been a veritable rout, and the retreating army has lost its heavy artillery, which appears a not improbable result in view of the condition of the roads it must use, then it may be unable to rally and hold the Babuna Pass, which is the doorway of the Monastir Plain to the valley of the Vardar. Failure to make a successful stand here would imply the evacuation of the Vardar Valley south of the entrance to the pass, and make easy and certain a great Allied advance north along the Belgrade-Salonica railroad.

A Help to Roumania.
There is also to be considered the effect of the capture of Monastir and the continued retreat of the German-Bulgar army that had occupied it upon the general military situation, especially upon Roumania. Allied offensives have nearly always two objects, the immediate military object and the secondary one. In this case the secondary object is, no doubt, to give relief to Roumania, which is at the moment hard pressed by von Falkenhayn. The Monastir success, whatever effect it has upon this army, must tend to weaken Bulgar strength in the Dobrudja, for it threatens the safety of the Bulgar armies in Macedonia. It will also have its effect upon Greece, and it is to be noted that the Allies have increased their pressure upon Constantine, demanding the dismissal of all representatives of the Central powers at Athens, and the surrender of Greek arms and munitions. Probability of a Greek rising in the rear of the army base upon Salonica has not been imminent for some months past. It now ceases to exist. We shall not exaggerate its importance if we say that the capture of Monastir is likely to have a greater effect upon the whole military than any event of the year except the Brusseloff drive, the defence of Verdun and the Battle of the Somme.



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The Church Tower

According to a cablegram recently received from Europe the little town of Ramscapelle, on the western battle front "is a confused heap of ruins—the church has been the first to suffer. The fine tower has been knocked out of shape—by an odd freak of fortune the great clock is undamaged and its gilded hands still point to the hour when it last wanted winding." This description has inspired "Ada Leonora Harris," to pen the following lines which have a familiar lilt:—

IN LETTERS OF BLOOD
"The Somme battle of Blood," is the German prisoner's graphic description of the British gunfire upon the enemy trenches. A letter found upon one of the prisoners reads:—
The attack lasted until the evening, when the English wrote on our bodies in letters of blood, "It is all over with you." A handful of half-mad, wretched creatures, worn out in mind and body, was all that was left of a whole battalion. We were that handful.
The Republican support seems to have broken at the weak spot—which seems to say, "Are these my walls
That in the wind appear to rock?"
READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 30th, 1916

Finance

NEXT year the Colony will have to raise a revenue of \$5,000,000 or about \$900,000 in excess of this year. The increased expenditure will consist of interest on New Loans, \$250,000; Pension Fund, 250,000; Loss Liquor Revenue, 250,000; Interest on 1917 Loan for War Expenditure, 100,000; Elections, 50,000. Total, \$900,000.

The expenditure for 1915-16 is larger than anticipated. That for 1916-17 will be \$100,000 in excess of the estimates or about \$4,300,000. The revenue for the year 1915-16 shows a surplus of about \$400,000. The revenue for the present year (1916-17) will not produce a surplus, but it is just likely the last year's surplus will be eaten up by the deficit for 1916-17. The revenue next year will at least be \$1,000,000 less than expenditure. This being so, the total public debt at the end of 1917 will not be much short of \$40,000,000 or an increase of \$18,000,000 under the Morris administration. What conditions will be when the war ends is not easy to forecast, but there will be a great decline in the value of fishery produce and labor will be abundant and cheap. It will take a year to bring about normal conditions of trade.

Of course no one is troubling about those matters and nothing is being done to meet the emergency. The whole policy of the Morris Government is one of drift and inaction. The financial condition of the Colony will not be easy, but war conditions will certainly demand every consideration and every possible effort on the part of the Government; but who expects anything to be done by the Government as at present constituted.

Yesterday we warned our readers to prepare for conditions that will have to be confronted next year. We repeat, that every ounce of economy, statesmanship, patience and endurance will be necessary to get the Colony safely through the breakers that will surround the Colony next year.

A game of waiting on the part of the Government will no longer be tolerated; strong action in administering public affairs must be the keynote of the Government's conduct next year. Unless this is assured mass meetings will be convened to compel action. The excuse for playing a waiting game is that the Government is weak, it can do very little, because it is short of strength. The F.P.U. influence is so great, that one half of the Colony will not acquiesce in action taken by a minority government.

The actions of the Government during recent years has greatly weakened it, and destroyed public confidence. After eight years of power the country is craving for the hour to arrive when their votes can be cast to destroy the worse administration the Colony

has endured. Under such circumstances what can be expected but weakness and disruption. As stated yesterday, 2000 men are wanted as recruits to fill the gaps that will be made in 1917, or the regiment fighting in France, that has covered itself in glory, will have to be disbanded and the proud position attained abandoned, which will mean for us nothing less than national dishonor, and the reflection of cowardice. Is the country prepared for what must follow if we abandon the regiment? It is time that point was decided; but who is to decide and who is to shoulder the responsibility?

If the regiment is to be maintained 150 men per month are required. Those men must come forward this winter and be ready during the coming year to take their places at the front. Where are they to come from? How can they be secured? Those questions must be faced and decided by the Government.

What preparations are being made to counteract an attack by German submarines next spring, if such is encountered? It is the Colony's duty to expect an attack; such is possible. What effect will the presence of submarines on our coast have upon our trade and fisheries? Are those problems being solved?

It will require united action, complete harmony and strong able statesmanship to successfully confront and overcome those dangers. It will require the united efforts of the whole people to raise the necessary recruits. Every harbor must do its part if success is desired. It won't do for two or three districts to do all, while other districts deliberately abstain from taking the necessary steps to awaken interest and entice the young men to be equal to the emergency. There will have to be plain talking during the coming winter, unless great changes take place. If 2000 recruits are to be found all districts must do their part. We do not desire to see compulsory service applied, but what alternative is open if the response the next three months is not equal to the requirements?

If voluntary enlistment must be our recruiter severe measures must be taken immediately to restore public confidence in the Government, and to do so the actions of the Reid Nfld. Co., Bowings and Bishop must be investigated and modified, while such grabs on food as have taken place during the past few months must not be passed over in silence. The people are doing a lot of thinking now. They demand strong action. Unless strong measures are taken, there will be no response to an appeal for Volunteers.

What will the Premier do? Is he strong enough to readjust conditions that will satisfy the country and avert national dishonor as well as internal commotion that will be sure to grow if matters are allowed to drift as in the past? The Government is laying on no bed of roses; the position of the Premier to-day is none too strong, public opinion is strongly against him and the way his administration has conducted public matters. Can he surmount the difficulties which confront him? They are such as no other Premier had to face; they demand a strong hand and a brave heart; they require to be handled firmly but with extreme tact.

No Government broiling over with internal disruption can face and overcome the crisis that will soon confront the Colony. Balfour has been superseded at the Admiralty by Jellicoe, the great High Admiral of the Grand Fleet, and Beatty, the hero of so many naval battles is now Admiral of the Grand Fleet.

In England matters move quickly and the people demand the best services procurable. Balfour is 70 years old and not equal to the demands of the war on a man holding the position of First Lord of the Admiralty. The confidence in Jellicoe is general; the confidence in Balfour was weak since the German destroyers visited the British coast with impunity.

The change at the Admiralty will stimulate public confidence, and that is what Newfoundland most lack to-day in relation to the administration of public affairs by the present Government.

THE FLORIZEL LEAVES

The S.S. Florizel sails this afternoon for Halifax and New York, taking considerable cargo and as passengers: Capt. Courtenay, Capt. Storm, W. M. Bruce, C. D. Jevanal, Miss E. Lockyer, Miss B. Whiteway, W. Moore, G. S. Isaacs, Miss B. Fitzpatrick, T. Bentley, J. Clapp, Mrs. P. Power, Miss A. Geary and 20 in steerage.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Cow Head Protests

A RESOLUTION recently passed at a public meeting held at Cow Head, District of St. Barbe, has reached us. The resolution demonstrates a portion of the public feeling existing in reference to coastal matters. Indifference to the public requirements seem to be countrywide. The Ethie's captain seem to have treated Cow Head with much indifference, if not with deliberate neglect. The matter should be attended to by the new efficient Postmaster General, and the penalty for passing ports of call should be enforced. There is too much of this sort of carelessness and indifference, and it do not surprise us to find the people so aroused as to give expression to their feelings through mass meeting resolutions. The resolution reads thus:—

"This meeting of the inhabitants of Cow Head desires to make an appeal to Sir Edward P. Morris, the Premier, and the Reid Newfoundland Company to seriously consider the question of the Ethie's outports on this part of the Coast a more regular and reliable summer mail service. They desire to point out that the steamer 'Ethie' has failed to pick up passengers and collect mails during the past three trips, covering a period of nearly a month, during which time important business interests have been seriously injured and a number of merchants and passengers put to considerable inconvenience. They would point out that when the 'Ethie' missed calling on Thursday evening the weather was in no way unfavourable. The meeting is strongly of the opinion that the mail service has for some time been less satisfactory than it was some years ago and hopes that an effort will now be made to give the people an improved service and see that there is no recurrence of the present most serious situation."

Mr. Benjamin Payne, myself or any other of your constituents at Cow Head, will be pleased to answer any questions or to give you any information you may require. I think I ought to take this opportunity and inform you that several of the speakers urged the importance of your using your influence to secure something like proper medical assistance for these North-Western outports and, if possible, occasional visits by a dentist or a medical man who understands dentistry. We only wish it were possible for you to visit this part of your constituency in order that you might personally enquire into these different matters of great local importance, seeing that they affect not only the business but the health and happiness of the community.

It happened that we had Mr. J. D. Henry, of London, with us when the 'Ethie' failed to call. He will continue his journey to St. John's at the first opportunity and I am sure that he will be only too pleased if it is possible for you to meet and talk over in a friendly way the several matters I am bringing to your notice in this letter.

I am, yours respectfully,
 F. S. SKANES.

How About This One

OUR noble Edward was, according to The News of a few mornings ago, very sore with this paper for insinuating that his summer residence was sold for \$15,000 for the purpose of being used as a hospital in connection with our returned soldiers who may be suffering from Consumption.

"There was not a word of truth in the statement," says The News, acting on the advice of the Premier; "no such sale was ever contemplated and the whole story is positively without foundation." Seeing that our energetic Premier is working for nothing, the general public would we feel sure not object to Edward disposing of his summer house in order to keep body and soul together in these distressful times; howbeit, the Premier assures us he is still of the opinion that he can live on WIND.

Of all the questions asked the premier during the past two years this one in connection with the sale of his summer residence is the only one he has attempted to answer, and people, to say the least, are wondering why Edward was so anxious to deny this rumor. Edward is too pure a patriot to accept any favors from the country particularly when such favors come out of the pockets of the masses.

To-day we recite another rumor and one which we hope the Premier will rush to The News office and deny as speedily as the one

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

NEXT week's gathering at Catalina under the auspices of the Fishermen's Protective Association will be a convention whereat will be discussed and reviewed the activities of the F.P.U. along general business lines during the past twelve months, and plans for the carrying on of the various functions with which the F.P.U. is primarily interested. No doubt the wonderful project at Catalina itself will come in for special consideration at the hands of the various delegates. On this score the F.P.U. deserves every con-

mentioned above. We would like for our gallant Knight to tell HIS people if it is true that on the return of Sergt. Major Cluny MacPherson from the front that gentleman interviewed the Governor and asked His Excellency to lend his Official support to a project that the Sergt. Major had in mind. The project was that the Colony should purchase the residence of the late Hon. H. J. B. Woods for a hospital for invalided soldiers.

The Sergt. Major then sought out a prominent member of the Patriotic Committee and outlined his ideas to him. But, here the Sergt. Major ran up against a snag. The member of the Patriotic Committee positively refused to countenance any such a purchase and threatened that if the matter was not dropped immediately he would expose the whole affair in the public press.

Seeing that the Woods' residence was doomed to remain in possession of its owners, for the present at least, the Sergt. Major then suggested that the Government commander the Museum. This suggestion, like his former one, was given the "icy mit" by the member of the Patriotic Association who said in his opinion it would be just as feasible to commandeer the two Cathedrals. Having a rather mild respect for the member of the Patriotic Association the Sergt. Major was compelled to let his scheme drop; but not so with the M.P.A. He himself got busy and after looking over the city discovered a building on Military Road which in his opinion would suit the purpose to a T. He sought out the owner and explained the object of his visit with the result that the owner, although not adverse to grabbing a few dollars extra on flour, saw a chance to pose as a patriot and handed over the building free of cost with the sincere hope thrown in the bargain that the Government may in the near future see their way clear to take this White Elephant off his hands at a "sacrifice price."

There is another rumor, which we were near forgetting, and it also refers to the returned Sergt. Major. We hope as in the former case it will be denied by the Premier with the same haste. This second rumor is that Sergt. Major MacPherson demanded that the Colony furnish him with the services of a groom, for he contends that on the other side an officer holding the same rank as he does is furnished with such a servant and at the expense of the commonwealth.

The above are only RUMORS. We give them for what they are worth. If they are incorrect we hope The News and the Premier will lose no time in denying them.

Mr. Clapp

MR. WM. CLAPP, M.H.A., and family, leaves by the Florizel enroute to England. He is visiting England to place his children at school and to visit a brother who is seriously ill. Mr. Clapp may not be back in time to take his seat when the House opens. It is understood that Mr. Clapp will not again contest the elections for St. Barbe District. He has represented St. Barbe for 16 years and does not desire re-election. He possesses considerable private means and intends to take it easy the rest of his life. We trust Mr. Clapp will return in time to take his seat at the next session of the House and avail of the opportunity to bid Parliament adieu.

The Grand Duchess Tatiana, second daughter of the Czar of Russia, and a number of court ladies of Petrograd have adopted a new war style of 'clothes' and have taken an oath never to wear anything but black on every occasion until Russia is victorious over Germany.

gratulation for the courage and initiative which prompted so gigantic a venture, that as far as scope and ambition go has never before been equaled in this country.

It is a daring piece of business and let us hope that it will meet all that success which such boldness deserves.

As far as the deliberations of the convention relate solely to the business undertakings of the F.P.U. people outside are very little concerned, beyond that interest which intelligent people always take in such universally interesting projects.

It is to the interest of the country that the F.P.U. find itself in a generally flourishing and satisfactory condition, because the F.P.U. is an instrument that has done a great amount of good in the country, and for this reason people generally wish it will and should like to see it prosper.

Outside all this more or less casual interest which the convention holds for the country generally is the very specific interest people feel in it because of its political aspect.

It has come to be recognized that the F.P.U. is a strong and active power in the political life of this country. Spokesmen from the far flung centres of F.P.U. activities will gather at Catalina to deliberate on a future policy for this country. That the work-

ings of the government will come under pretty general review it is perfectly safe to say, and it is safe to predict that the review will be anything but favorable to the Morris administration.

No matter how the coming session of the People's House terminates a general election is not far off, and this must be provided for at the coming convention at Catalina. The F.P.U. must organize for the campaign of 1917. No doubt the delegates will criticize the conduct of the government to their heart's content, and much of the criticism we know will be justified, and judging by the temper of the people throughout the country it will be hard for the convention to say anything too severe or that will not be received by the country with grateful acknowledgement.

Let us hope that the F.P.U. will not stop at a criticism of the government, but will go on to the formulation of a sane and satisfactory policy for this country to adopt.

Never in the history of responsible government in Newfoundland has there been a more unique opportunity than the present, affords for a party such as the F.P.U. to declare itself for the country as against the policy of the Morris Government which is a government by and for the "big interests," such as the Reid Newfoundland Co.'s interests, the

grafters' and graball's interests, etc. The policy of the big interests is a policy of exploitation of the resources of the country, a policy directly opposed to the interests of the people.

The F.P.U. must get up a plan that will give them a something tangible to offer the people in exchange for the confidence and support which they are to ask from the country. The glaring incompetence and gross dishonesty of the present administration have landed them and the country in a hole from which they cannot extricate themselves or save the country.

Their mismanagement is the work of a political party without the least vestige of principle, a party that gave the reins to all the baser elements that find their way into public life.

The country is looking for relief from the present deplorable and chaotic state of affairs, and the time is now ripe for a declaration from the party that can muster together the remnants of public integrity and rally the people to their banner. We look with confidence to the coming convention, feeling sure that all will be done that honesty of motive can suggest. We hope to witness a starting point at that convention that will be a source of inspiration for all future public men.

SLATTERY'S
 Wholesale Dry Goods House.

TO THE WHOLESALE BUYER---
 In stock and ready for your inspection, at the Lowest Possible Prices:

POUND GOODS		YARD GOODS	
Percale Lawn	Cheviots Sateen	Dress Goods	Art Muslin
Cotton Tweed	Linolette	Curtain Strim	Bed Tick
Fleece Calico	Quilt Pieces	Curtain Net	Percale
Misprints	Mottled Flannel	Curtain Muslin	Mottled Flannel
Denim	Crettonnes	Shirting	Toweling
Shirting	Art Tick	Blay Calico	Regatta
Striped Flannelette	Muslin	Dress Gingham	Cotton Tweed
White Flannelette	Toweling	Apron Gingham	Lawn
Blay Calico			

Also the following, many of which are Jobs:---

Men's Underwear	Boys' Hose	Girls' Coats	Ladies' Coats
" Brasces	" Overcoats	" Sleeping Suits	" Neckwear
" Sweaters	" Suits	" Gantthers	" Blouses
" Hndkrchfs.	" Pants	" Wool Mittens	" Nightdresses
" Ties	" Rompers		" Underskirts
	" Rain Coats	Ladies' Underwear	" Sweater Coats
Boys' Underwear	Girls' Underwear	" Corsets	" Aprons
" Brasces	" Dresses	" Corset Covers	
" Sweaters		" House Dresses	

Hair Pins	Crochet Cotton	Toys	Dress Fastners
Dressing Combs	Brooches	Mirrors	Shirt Buttons
Fine Tooth Combs	Hat Pins	Playing Cards	Neck Beads, assorted
Cushion Tops			

SLATTERY'S
 Wholesale Dry Goods House.
 P.O. Box 236. Duckworth and Georges Sts. Phone 522.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

S. S. SOUTHLAND
 will now sail December 6th from Halifax for Liverpool. Passengers now being booked from here via this ship.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

NOTICE.

The 8th Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland will open at Catalina on MONDAY, the 4th of December.

All Councils of the F.P.U. will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.
St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 5th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, December 5th, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.
St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 6th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of December, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.
St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 2nd Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Export Co. Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, December 5th, at 4 p.m.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.
St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 8th Annual Meeting of Fogo District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, December 6th. All Councils in Fogo District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Chairman.
St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Bonavista District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, December 5th. All Councils in Bonavista District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,
R. G. WINSOR,
Chairman.
St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of the Twillingate District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on THURSDAY, December 7th. All Councils in Twillingate District will please send Delegates. Important matter in relation to the next General Election will be discussed.

By order of the President,
W. B. JENNINGS,
Chairman.
St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on MONDAY, December 4th. All Councils in Trinity District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,
J. G. STONE,
Chairman.
St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The Newfoundland Regiment.

A Letter from Hon. John Anderson.

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—Newfoundland for the past two years has played a real important part in "what?" "When the war is over; the changing of the map of the world. Newfoundland has become famous! Who has made it so? There is only one answer—"Our Soldier Boys" and the part they have played and their heroism in the great battle of the world's war. Not since the exploits of Wallace and Bruce, which preceded the Battle of Bannockburn, commenced at Ayr and secured the independence of Scotland, has there been seen such great military activities as the Newfoundlanders have shown and displayed in practising at the Ayr Race Course for the Empire's freedom. Have you ever been to Ayr? Do you know anything about the place, where many of our boys have been made men, and I understand some of our soldier lads have taken to themselves wives—Land of Burns.

"This truth, fond, honest Tam O'Shanter, As he frae Ayr all night did canter. Auld Ayr wham ne'er a town surpasses For honest men and bonnie lassies.

Ayr and Edinburgh, the rendezvous of our soldiers who are convalescent and on furlough. It would be impossible to give the parents of our lads who have been to Ayr in a brief notice such as I propose to give about this important town on the Ayrshire coast, an extensive idea of the place. Ayr, situated on a fine bay, is said by many to be equal to that of Naples. A ramble at any period of the year on the esplanade in the evening affords a view of sunsets behind the Island of Arran unsurpassed anywhere. The reason why Newfoundlanders like Ayr is the salubrity and equability of the climate are specially beneficial to invalids.

All over the British Empire Newfoundland has never been behind. For nearly a century the returning 25th day of January each year has been noted in every quarter of the world for the celebration of the Natal day of Burns. Floods of oratory and in some cases caused by floods of the mountain dew of Scotland's best blend from the great feature of the meetings over and above gastronomy dear to the hearts of many. Soldier natives of this Colony who have spent many happy days in the land of Burns, like Scotsmen all over the world, and many others, join in being fervent worshippers of the psalmist of Scotland, Ayrshire, now so well known as the "Land of Burns." has shared in this popularity. Worshippers of the poet come from all quarters annually to his shrine.

Alloway, near Ayr, is the Mecca of the pilgrimage and Dumfries is the Medina. What Scott did for Loch Kathrine and Trossachs, Burns has even more effectually done for Ayrshire. Robert Burns is a name to conjure with.

It is only a few evenings ago I heard of a very important and interesting discussion that took place in one of our clubs, viz.—Who is the most interesting character in Scottish history? Sir Walter Scott, John Knox, Robert Burns, Harry Lauder. I understand that no decision has been arrived at yet, but in his own particular sphere many favour Burns.

"Matter of Opinion."

Ayr from very early times has been regarded as an important place, and there are evidences that in prehistoric times this importance existed when the country was occupied by primitive tribes. I wonder how the tribes of Scotland in those days were dressed. Ayr was created into a Royal Burgh by William the Lion in 1202 and confirmed by his son Alexander II. and afterwards by King Robert Bruce, by a charter dated at Dunfermline, confirming many bestowed privileges. Newfoundlanders who visit the Old Country don't forget to visit the Modern Ayr of to-day. It is specially interesting, as the grand centre of the Land of Burns, with Alloway in its immediately neighbourhood. The rivers Ayr and Bonnie Doon, on which Ayr and Alloway are situated, have had their praises sung in the sweetest strains. The Auld Brigs of both streams have been preserved by the muse of Burns—"The Clay Biggin," where he was born, his monument, Auld Alloway Kirk and the Auld Brig annually attract thousands, and from their places can be seen Mount Oliphant, the scene of his strenuous boyhood. A full history of Ayrshire would be practically a history of Scotland. From the earliest times it has always been in the forefront, ecclesiastically and politically. The freedom of Scotland was decided at Bannockburn. Many of our soldier boys at the present time are still at the Ayr Race Course.

Let us now take the train to Edinburgh, distance, 74 miles; fare \$1.20.

In about two hours we arrive at the Waverly Station and ten minutes more we are registered at the Waverly Hotel. This hotel is the home of all Newfoundland soldiers, who spend their furlough in Edinburgh. We find four soldiers of the First Newfoundland Regiment who fought in the ever-to-be-remembered glorious battle of July 1st.—Wm. Humphreys, Catalina; J. Morrissey, St. John's; D. Power, Salmonier; A. Manuel, Botwood. These men were four out of the sixty-five who came back without a scratch. There were on a holiday from "somewhere in France" for ten days. The only complaint they had was that they were off opinion their holiday should not have been less than three weeks.

How I met them:

Edinburgh, its Romantic Story
Many travellers from this Colony who visit the Old Country, like to go and see Edinburgh. No city in the three Kingdoms can rival Edinburgh at once in picturesque character and in historic memories. To-day it is a far-spreading residential city, stretching from the foot of the Braid Hills to the shores of the Forth. Its far-spreading skirts however are entirely a growth of the last hundred years. Down to the end of the 18th century Edinburgh remained the high, narrow old town of the feudal ages, confined to the rocky ridge which runs eastward from the castle to Holyrood. The simplest way for a stranger to explore Edinburgh is to go halfway along Princes Street, ascend by the Mount to the Castle. At the Castle the story of Edinburgh really begins, and I am proud to say that Newfoundland has added a chapter of history in connection with the old Castle, where so many of our gallant soldiers were trained for warfare and the real battle of life.

Edinburgh was a royal fortress and saw capture and recapture during the wars of Wallace and Bruce, but it was not the capital of Scotland till the 15th century. The chief feature of this magnificent city is Princes Street, its sweep of gardens, which slopes away on the Southern Side to the Valley, in which once surged the waters of the Nor Loch. These gardens, with the monuments and memorials which they contain, form a fitting separation between the past and the present, the Old Town and the New Princes St. Edinburgh probably one of the finest of any city in Europe, with its statues of Allan Ramsey, the poet; and Christopher North; of Sir James Simpson, who invented chloroform, and of David Livingstone, the explorer of Africa. But the greatest and most beautiful memorial is the famous monument to Sir Walter Scott. Can you picture in your mind this magnificent street, in the forenoon and afternoon thronged by thousands of people. Princes St., Edinburgh, is what Water Street is to St. John's, among that great concourse of humanity. You meet soldiers from all parts of the British Empire. It was a beautiful day late in September taking a walk along Princes St. I met three Newfoundlanders—Sgt. Eric Ellis, L. Corp. Samuel Hall, L. Corp. James Newman. Three splendid young men, the cream of the life's blood of our city, whose whole heart and soul, were devoted to their work, love of their native country and their duty to King and Empire. They had just completed a course of eight weeks' careful instruction of training in special warfare, and were anxious to get to the front, to show the Germans what their eight weeks' tuition were worth. These young men looked well. In the best of health and spirits, full of life and hope. A remark made by one of these young men is still ringing in my ear. Let me re-echo it through this city and the whole country:

"What are the young men left in Newfoundland doing? Why don't they do their duty? Why don't they come over and help us? Our work is glorious. Tell them to come and share in the glory."

Wednesday, 27th. September, taking my usual walk along Princes Street, in front of me are many soldiers on furlough. They are represented from all parts of the British Empire and a right jolly crowd they are. They are the grandest specimen of manhood I have ever seen. I am still wondering where do they come from. Passing them I noticed in gilt letters, N.F.L.D. I got into conversation with them, their names were W. Humphreys, Catalina and A. Manuel, Botwood. I missed meeting D. Power, Salmonier, and J. Morrissey, St. John's. These four men were enjoying a well-earned holiday, they were in the thick of the fight on the ever-to-be-remembered 1st July. They spoke highly of the bravery of their Newfoundland comrades—

"Yes, sixty five of us were within a few yards of the German trenches—we lay for 17 hours—some in shell

holes, others behind ridges of the ground and a few men behind the sand bags of the German parapet. Our experience during these 17 hours, under heavy shell fire, machine gun fire, we shall never forget. Every man of us crawled back to our own trenches without a scratch."

"These brave men—your brothers of this country—are wanting you. Have you offered your services to the recruiting officers? If not, why not? Between you and your God, don't you think, young man that you should enlist. Yes, every young man in the country who is of age and physically fit should, without delay, offer himself to his King and country. Its your duty, don't shirk it. Your brothers in the trenches away yonder along the banks of the Somme are calling for you to go and help them. Don't let it be said by the boys, when they come home, you were cowards. Don't allow your children of the future to ask their fathers what part did you take in the great war of the last half of 1914, the whole year of 1915, and still raging while I write these words in 1916, and the end not yet. Would you like your answer to be: I did nothing. What would your children say?"

This country is thirsting for information about our boys. We don't seem to get enough. We know so little about the big battle of July 1st, and so far, much less of the engagement our less were fighting in, during the early part of October.

What our gallant lads were doing three months before the big Battle of July 1st.

Four companies, A, B, C, and D, in round figures about 1120 men—doing the work of soldiers, ten days in the front line, ten days in the second line, and then ten days back to a village.

Previous to the big battle of July 1st, our Regiment had two raids, the first was on the 27th. June, when fifty men and three officers of our brave fellows took part. They were led by Capt. Butler, Lieut. Strong and Lieut. Greene, D.C.M. They got as far as the German barbed wire. The artillery fire did not break the wire enough to let the party get through—with the result these heroic officers and men although within fifty yards of the German trenches, at dead of night, had to retire back to their own trenches, without the loss of a single man. This little band of organization was perfect, and what made victory the following night possible—"Were the men." What is your opinion of them? Are they as good as we believe they are? Are you going to help what is left of them?

On the following night, 28th. June, the same party, fifty men and three officers, bent on the same mission at midnight, leave their trench, and cross over No Man's Land, distance, four hundred and twenty-five yards. I will try to convey a picture before your eyes. These brave fifty three heroic sons of our country, in training for days to make this raid on the German trenches. Every man of them loyal and true, not a coward among them. They were pledged to each other take the trench or die in the attempt. Let us in our imagination be spectators of this brilliant raid. It is a dark night, hundreds of thousands of bullets are flying everywhere. The whole field is being swept by machine guns and heavy shell fire. This little band of bravery is divided into three parties. The first: Do you see them go over the parapet led by a brave officer walking single file, fifty yards ahead of the second—and another fifty yards behind the second and the third, and about ten yards on each side every man of them carrying twenty bombs each. They reach the German wire entanglement and found it only partly broken, which had been done during the day by their own shell fire. These fifty-three mighty men of valor, blew up the German barbed wire. Everyone of them reached the German trench and found the Germans in strong forces. They immediately began to throw bombs at our men, who at this time were standing in a row along the top of the German trench. "Hats off to these brave fellows" who commenced a shower of bomb throwing among the Germans. One thousand and sixty bombs were scattered among them, with the result that hundreds of Germans were killed. At this time we suffered the loss of some men. It was here that these three men were taken prisoners—945 P. Barron, 764 T. Coombs, 966 J. Cahill. This poor fellow was badly wounded and died, and now steps in a soldier's grave in a hostile country. Several men in this skirmish were killed, others wounded, including the three officers. During this raid Captain Butler won the M. C., Private Phillips, Russian Order.—St. George, 3rd. Class; Lance Corporal J. Cox, M.M. These soldier giants of real warfare, true as steel and bravery had a hand to hand fight with Germans before retiring to their own trench. They killed and wounded hundreds of Germans. There is one other little matter in connection with this raid I wish to bring before the people of the

CANNED SALMON,

75 CASES

Janes' Pack. Just Received.

Recent Arrivals:

- 25 cases FRESH EGGS.
- 30 tubs CANADA BUTTER.
- 50 boxes CHEESE.
- 150 boxes EVAPORATED APRICOTS.
- 20 cases Citron, Orange & Lemon Peels,
- 30 boxes COFFEE—1 and ¼ lb. tins.
- 25 sacks GREEN COFFEE.
- 25 cases CREAM OF WHEAT.
- 10 gross NERVILINE.
- 20 gross HERB SOAP.
- 50 kegs GRAPES.

PHONE 647.

Steer Brothers

625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes

Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

TEAS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BUT UPON WHICH YOU CAN ABSOLUTELY RELY, AT

BLAIR'S.

We offer:—

- REAL GOOD TEA @ 40c. lb.
- EXTRA GOOD TEA @ 45c. lb.
- SUPERIOR QUALITY TEA @ 50c. lb.

We are enabled to do this as we import these teas in large quantities direct from Ceylon when the markets are at their lowest, and we give our customers all the benefits. We have on these values quadrupled our Retail Tea Trade during the past year, as all our customers find our teas are the very best they can get for the money. The above are all straight Ceylon Teas, but we can also give you the milder Blended Teas as packed by Messrs. Lipton, Ltd., London (and which have always had a large sale) at 50c. and 60c. lb. The other teas previously mentioned are put up by ourselves to suit a large portion of the Newfoundland market which does not care for blended teas.

However, we can suit you to a T no matter what your taste.

HENRY BLAIR

country during the raid of the 28th.

Private Fred O'Neil, who is at present in town. One of the bombs thrown by the Germans had not exploded, this gallant and brave young soldier picked it up. While in his hand it exploded, wounding his hand. This brave act, I have no doubt, saved the lives of his companions. If not already recognized for his bravery, I hope it won't be forgotten.

Lance Corporal Cox and Private Phillips were out all night between the German and British lines and did not get back until the following morning at 11 o'clock.

I hope His Excellency the Governor, Colonel Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Commanding Officer, will enquire into and get full particulars of this raid, and the name of the gallant boys who took part in it, for information and history to our country. The memory of their names should live for ever.

(To be continued)

A little fellow, on going for the first time to church where the pews were very high, was asked on coming home what he did in church, when he replied: "I went into a cupboard and took a seat on a shelf."

DOUGLAS HAIG

MONROE, a place in Trinity Bay Not known to many men to-day. Is where last week on stocks there lay
The fine ship
DOUGLAS HAIG.

On Tuesday morning at high tide A bottle broke against her side, And gently forward with a glide Came this ship
DOUGLAS HAIG.

She never for an instant stuck— Just took the water like a duck; We wished her all the best of luck This good ship
DOUGLAS HAIG.

The biggest ship up to to-day That has been launched in Trinity Bay;
The finest model you will say, When you see.
DOUGLAS HAIG.

Emanuel and Henry Stone By enterprise and grit have shown This country's build will soon be known
Through ships like
DOUGLAS HAIG.

It was George Gulliver designed This finest vessel of her kind, Why go to Canada to find Such ships as
DOUGLAS HAIG?

Josiah Frampton built the ship, A man who has a thorough grip Of all that's wanted; here's a tip! If you want
DOUGLAS HAIG'S.

The men upon the pay roll sheet As carpenters you cannot beat, Just as the Germans can't defeat That other
DOUGLAS HAIG.

FISH AND BREWIS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1,924.95

Frank Wilcox, Brigus	1.00
Miss H. G. Job	10.00
Miss Hettie Dawe, Hr. Grace	2.00
Placentia, per James Bindon	24.00
A. Hiscock	3.00
A Friend, Renewals	5.00
J. A. Young	5.00
Mrs. Jessie Hope	2.00

\$1,976.95

V. C.

and
British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

At the
Royal Cigar Store,
Bank Square, Water Street.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT.
Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see the big all-feature programme. "The Ancient Coin" is an episode of the "Ventures of Marguerite," with Marguerite Courtot. "Prisoners of Conscience" is a great three-reel Lubin feature with Adda Gleason, Cecil Van Anker and Evelyn Page. "Broncho Billy misled" is a stirring Western drama with G. M. Anderson. Professor McCarthy plays a new and classy musical programme for this big feature show, be sure and see it.

SEE "THE HOUSE OF THE CLOSED SHUTTERS" AT ROSSLEYS.
The pictures at Rossleys' British Theatre are very good, and last night every one was highly pleased. "The house of the closed shutters" is a masterpiece by the Kalem Co. A modern prodigal in two reels, "Who's Looney Now?" a roaring comedy in two reels, was very funny. On Friday night the usual go-as-you-please competition. Songs, pictures and sketch, a whole long show. There are a good many names already. Children under fourteen cannot compete. Doors will be open at 6.45 p.m. To avoid crowding for seats be on time.

WESLEY CHURCH SALE OPENED

Hon. J. Alexander Robinson yesterday afternoon formally opened the annual sale of work of the Wesley Ladies Aid in the presence of the Pastor Rev. Hy. Royle, the officers and members of the aid and the church officials. The school room in which the sale is being held was very artistically decorated and the stalls replete with the best of goods were very attractive and all the afternoon and night the ladies attending to them were very busy. The stall of the Men's Bible Class and the Vegetable Room were particularly attractive and the returns from them were substantial. A soup supper was served in the evening. The sale will be continued to-day and will close with a concert tonight. The complete success of the sale is assured.

ST. JOSEPH'S SALE CONTINUED

Yesterday afternoon and last night the Fancy Sale and Bazaar in aid of the new St. Joseph's Church was continued in the Mechanics' Hall and was very largely patronized by the public. The various stalls did a brisk trade and until the closing hour the ladies who attended them were kept busy. The excellent Band of the T. A. & B. Society was present and delivered proceedings by discoursing a choice musical programme. A large attendance of visitors is anticipated this afternoon and night, when the sale will close with a concert, in which several of our best local vocalists will take part. The sale promises be most successful from a financial viewpoint.

BOTWOOD HALL.

Under the energetic supervision of the popular Rector of St. Mary's Church, Rev. H. Uphill, Botwood Hall has been renovated and made very attractive. New seats have been installed and the members of Botwood Club will have a very comfortable room to meet in and entertain their friends, who are always welcome.

SHIPPING

The Prospero left Westport at 8.15 a.m. to-day, going North.

The Portia left Channel at 5.30 this a.m. and is due here Sunday next.

The banking schr. "Metamora," Capt John Lewis, left at daylight for Gloucester.

The S.S. Sheba started loading for New York direct to-day and will take a full cargo of fish, oil, etc.

The S.S. Louisa arrived at Clarendville to-day, coal-laden from Sydney for the Reid Nfd. Coy.

The S.S. Erik left Halifax for her yesterday with a general cargo for James Baird, Ltd.

The S.S. Diana will sail for Halifax on Monday next with a cargo of codfish and herring and will return with a general cargo for James Baird Ltd.

The S.S. Sable I. arrived this morning with a full cargo of produce and live stock for P.E.I., via North Sydney and sails again to-night.

A DANGEROUS RUNAWAY

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a slide took fright at the head of Carter's Hill and ran with great speed over that thoroughfare to Theatre Hill. The outfit was demolished and had many children been about, as they usually do, some of them must have been killed. The animal was stopped on New Gower Street.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Hutchings, J.P., K.C. presided in Court to-day.

A Torbay fisherman, drunk in charge of a horse and cart was fined \$2 or 7 days.

A man summoned by his wife for being drunk and disorderly in his home was released as his better half did not appear.

An assault case between two men of the Portugal Cove Road was dismissed.

HURT AT SAW MILL.

Mr. Eli Whiteway had a message to-day saying that a young man named Dean while working at Sparks' mill, Whitbourne, yesterday had his hand caught in a saw and received a serious wound, losing some of his fingers. He came here by the train to-day and was taken to Hospital by Mr. Whiteway.

Peace Meeting Is Broke Up

London, Nov. 12.—A conference at Cardiff, Wales, in favor of opening peace negotiations, which had been arranged by the National Council of Civil Liberties, was broken up yesterday. A crowd of patriotic demonstrators broke into the hall and severe fighting resulted, although there were no casualties. The president of the South Wales Miners' Federation was in the chair. Speeches were made by James H. Thomas and Ramsay Macdonald, members of the House of Commons.

The delegates to the conference appeared to be mostly young men of military age. A number of women also were present. The crowd which broke up the meeting first paraded through the town, its ranks growing constantly until several thousand persons were in line.

When the demonstrators reached the hall in which the conference was being held they met with stout resistance from within, but eventually the doors were broken down. Fist-fighting followed, in which it is reported that women delegates fought like tigers. Some stones thrown from without broke windows.

Mr. Thomas attempted to rally his supporters but was dragged from the platform and narrowly escaped serious injury. When the demonstrators were in full possession of the hall they waved flags and sang "God Save the King."

A flock of 900 turkeys were recently sold in Brady, Tex., having been driven to the city over a distance of 30 miles. The birds averaged nearly 20 pounds apiece and the price paid ranged from 16 to 18 cents a pound.

The Washington Steel and Ordnance Co. recently signed a contract to supply the U.S. government with a quantity of 14-inch armor-piercing shells. These shells will cost approximately \$500 apiece.

Last Night's Recruiting Meeting

The recruiting meeting at the British Hall last night was one of the most successful for some time. Mr. T. J. Edens occupied the chair, and the speakers, Sergt. M. J. Nugent and Corp. Parsons made very eloquent appeals, which made a deep impression on all present.

Mr. T. J. Edens, in opening the meeting, made an appeal to all young men of military age to come forward and do their duty in army and navy. While neither a soldier or sailor himself, he had given his two boys to uphold the great cause for which the Empire is fighting. He made a splendid appeal, and coming, as it did, from a man who had made a sacrifice for the cause, his words carried a deep impression.

Corporal Parsons was then introduced and delivered an impressive address, relating the experience of the Regiment from the time they left the shores of Newfoundland, across to the Old Country, at Edinburgh Castle, to Stobbs' Camp and Aldershot, thence to Gallipoli, through the campaign there and the final evacuation. The young soldier made an appeal to the young men present to come out and help those who are in the trenches to-night and calling for help. He said he was only waiting to get fit again to take his place in the ranks.

Sergt. M. J. Nugent, the oldest man in the Nfd. Regiment, was the next speaker and in his masterly style he made one of the finest addresses heard for some time. The Sergeant has won the reputation of being the handy man of the Regiment, being so adaptable to army work. His was a fatherly appeal, a sentimental appeal. He was speaking for an Empire in his own home. He outlined the war in all its phases, told of the doings of Newfoundlanders, of the wonderful work they had done, of the sacrifices made by the best flesh and blood the country had produced; and then, appealing, asked if those "fit and well" were prepared to see the bones of their defenders bleach in far off Gallipoli and France without making an effort to reach the object they failed to gain, though striven so hard to reach. Sergeant Nugent briefly referred to the doings of the regiment in battle and out of battle since August 1915. He showed up the bright life as well as the other side, and the former always overbalanced the latter, even in action. But while dealing with the "easy side" Sergt. Nugent did not forget to urge upon his hearers that Britain needed "Men, and more men."

"What do you think of the outrages in Belgium and in France?" asked the speaker; "you know only what you have read in newspapers, we soldiers know more and if you want to uphold Christianity, protect yourselves and your wives and your daughters and sisters and sweethearts, and those to follow, then enlist."

He made a final appeal to the young women and mothers present, and to the "shirkers," the last, with these few words, "What are you going to do about it? We have to win the war. God knows we win the war; but why don't you shameless fellows come forward? When victory is ours and the boys come marching home, with glad and gallant tread, bearing scars and medals, "shirkers" will have to abide and say "Lord, I am unworthy." There are 40,000 men yet unenlisted, said the Sergeant, in his concluding remarks, and its near time for you "slackers" to come forward.

The T. A. Band was in attendance and between the addresses rendered appropriate music.

Mr. Edens, at the close of the meeting, called upon the young men to come forward, and the following stepped and registered their names for the army:

- M. Ebbs, St. John's.
- M. Lehr, St. John's.
- G. Kirkland, St. John's.
- T. Collins, St. John's.
- J. Kavanagh, St. John's.
- G. Lewis, St. John's.
- L. Evans, St. John's.
- H. Kearsey, St. John's.
- W. Fifield, St. John's.
- R. Dunn, Renewals.

How About This

A business man of Water Street was fined \$100.00 yesterday in the Central District Court for attempting to evade the Customs by failing to enter a small amount of cigarettes; in this case the law was rigorously executed. Judging on that basis, the question asked—What would be the penalty for defrauding the Treasury of \$500.00 on tobacco, provided the offender would not be too honourable to be arraigned? We do not condone a breach of the law by any person but advocate British fair play to every man and would like to see British justice meted out irrespective of position or pull.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Trepassey train arrived at 11.45 a.m. to-day, bringing about 50 passengers.

A large number of passengers went out by the express to-day, including the Misses Johnson, who are proceeding to New York.

To-night another recruiting meeting will take place when the Band of the Salvation Army will be present. A military man Mr. L. C. Emerson will address the meeting.

A man named W. Ellis, of Little Codroy was sent home to-day from the General Hospital, having been pronounced incurable. Dr. Whalen of that place accompanied him.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

The Following Admitted Wandsworth, 2023 Private Jno. Oliver, Grand Lake, Bronchitis.

1448 Private James Penney, Ochre Pit Cove, Bronchitis.

1761 L. Corp. Samuel Farrell, St. Jacques. Gunshot wound in head.

942 Private Richard J. Walsh, Bay Bulls. Gunshot wound, fracture, right wrist.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

RINK BROKEN INTO.

To-day Quarter-Master W. O'Rourke reported to the police that he found the Prince's Rink, recently used as a barracks for the Volunteers, had been tampered with. Two of the shutters had been forced off the windows and the lock of the door broken. Whoever did this had a theft in his mind but got nothing for his trouble, as the place, when vacated by the troops, had been cleared of everything stealable.

ENLISTED IN THE NAVY

- The following young men offered their services to the R.N.R. during the last few days:—
- E. W. Horlick, Fair Island, B.B.
 - W. T. Allan, Burin.
 - W. D. Ludlow, Gander Bay.
 - R. W. Ludlow, Gander Bay.
 - B. M. Hynes, St. John's.
 - G. Ridout, Bay Bulls.
 - W. Russel, Dog Bay, N.D.B.
 - E. T. Bartlett, Burin.
 - J. Connolly, St. John's.
 - A. B. Abbott, St. John's.
 - R. J. Coleman, St. John's.
 - C. Burdell, St. John's.

TO-NIGHT'S RECRUITING

The speakers at to-night's meeting in the British Hall will be Lieut. Frank Knight, and Mr. L. E. Emerson. The chair will be taken by Mr. Mark Chaplin at 8 p.m. The usual Military Contingent with the Salvation Army band will meet at the Recruiting Tent at 7.30 p.m. for the usual parade.

RECEIVED THEIR BONUS.

We learn to-day that the seamen and firemen who brought the Bruce over to Europe nearly two years ago received the bonus which was promised for taking the ship over. The sum allowed them is a substantial one we learn, and was awarded the men through the efforts of Hon. M. P. Gibbs.

PORK AND BEEF SCARCE.

We learn to-day that pork and beef are very scarce in the local market, and that high grades of the former article cannot be purchased at all. Sugar is also a scarce commodity and until heavy stocks are imported these articles will be very scarce and, of course, very dear.

CARIBOU STILL SCARCE

Parties recently arriving from the interior confirm our report of a few days ago as to the scarcity of caribou. They are particularly scarce about the Gulf Topsails and Patrick March, and very few of the sportsmen who have been out of late have secured the three heads allowed by law.

BOY DROWNED AT FOGO.

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. had the following message last evening from the magistrate at Fogo:— "Yesterday Leo Ovan, aged 13, son of Mr. Ovan, Fogo, while skating on Freeman's Pond broke through the ice and was drowned. Body recovered."

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 30
St. Andrew's day.

Hugh W. Hoyles returned to Assembly for Burgeo and LaPoile, 1860.

Presbyterian United Church, opposite Athenacum, opened by Rev. L. G. McNeil, 1879.

Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, celebrated his golden jubilee, 1891.

Holyrood Catholic Church dedicated, 1899.

REID CO'S SHIPS.

S.S. Argyle left St. Kyran's at 9.30 a.m. yesterday, going out.

S.S. Clyde arrived at Lewisport at 10.50 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Dundee arrived at Port Blandford at 2.55 a.m.

S.S. Ethie left Brig Bay at 11.20 a.m. yesterday, going North.

S.S. Glencoe left Burgeo at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, coming East.

S.S. Home left Three Arms at 12.40 p.m. yesterday, going out.

S.S. Neptune left St. John's at 12.30 p.m. yesterday for North Sydney.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 8.15 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.30 a.m.

S.S. Meigle arrived at St. John's at 2 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Wren arrived at Clarendville at 3.25 p.m. yesterday.

FINE LOCAL BUILT VESSEL.

The firm of Monroe & Co. recently had launched at Monroe, in Trinity Bay, a fine new schooner of 120 tons. She is constructed of the best local material and is a beautiful model, besides being well fitted and found and should be an extra smart sailer. She was christened on Tuesday last by Mr. W. S. Monroe and was named the "Douglas Haig" in tribute to the famous Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, Sir Douglas Haig. She will be used as a fish carrier and will be a fine addition to our sailing feet of ships.

TRAIN REPORT.

Tuesday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.40 p.m. yesterday.

Yesterday's No. 1 left Glenwood at 8.40 a.m.

Yesterday's No. 2 left Port Blandford at 3.35 a.m.

To-day's No. 2 left Port aux Basques at 9.15 a.m.

BOY IS IMPROVING.

The little boy Kennedy, who was hurt by Mr. J. Clouston's auto recently, and who has since been unconscious in hospital, is showing signs of improvement, and the physicians at the institution now believe he will pull through.

THE "ALCONDA" COMING.

The S.S. "Alconda," of the Donaldson Line, which left Botwood yesterday for London with pulp should arrive here this evening for repairs to her main steam pipe, which got out of order after she left Botwood.

The S.S. Sable I. is due here to-day from Charlottetown and North Sydney with produce.

MEMORIAM

In Memory of Private Augustus Quinton of Red Hill, B.B., Who Died of Wounds November 19, 1916.

Far away from home and loved ones, Far upon a distant shore, Lies one of our brave soldiers, Whom we will see no more.

He left his home and friends so dear, To fight upon the battlefield, To help to beat the enemy, And our country for to shield.

He had not long been at the front, To face the German foe, When by those cruel snipers He received that fatal blow.

And now he is lying far away, In a new made soldier's grave, But we know he died like many others, Our country for to save.

He has left behind to mourn him, A father, mother and sister one, To mourn the loss of an only brother And a mother's only son.

And we know a precious one from is gone, The voice they loved is stilled, A place is vacant in that home Which never can be filled.

But we hope to meet him yonder, On that bright and happy shore, Where all wars will cease forever And peace shall reign for evermore.

Where there shall be no more parting And we will never say good-bye, Father, sister and dear mother You will meet your soldier boy, FRIEND.

WILL BE INDUCTED TO-MORROW.

To-morrow, Friday night, the Rev. Gordon Dickie, the new Pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will be formally inducted into the Pastorate. Rev. Mr. Coffin, of Hr. Grace, and Rev. Dr. Dickie, father of the new Pastor, will officiate. Owing to illness Rev. Mr. Ross of Fort Massey cannot be present as anticipated, and another clergyman possibly from one of the Provinces will be present.

GOOD VALUE
SMOKING TOBACCO
15c. per Cut
M. A. DUFFY,
Sole Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—

The business premises now occupied by the undersigned, consisting of Three Stores, Shop, Wharf and Dwelling House, situated at Brookfield, B.B. Apply to N. KEAN, Brookfield—nov24/16

A Request From the Trenches.

NUMBERS of letters from those of our boys fighting in France contain the request that a small quantity of GOOD Tea be sent them for their private supply.

[N the dreary watches of the night, or as a "mug-up" between meals, there is nothing so invigorating as a cup of GOOD strong Tea—especially when made from the famous

OLD HOME TEA

A PACKAGE should be included in your boy's Christmas parcel. It's sure to be appreciated.

It is put up in airtight lead packets—most suitable for mailing—and conforms strictly to the Military Postal Regulations.

RUBBER GOODS

We have in stock now a full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods, selling at old prices.

RUBBER SHOES
Child's and Misses' Low and High Cut Rubbers.
Boys' and Youths' Low and High Cut Rubbers.
Ladies' Low and High Cut Rubbers.

RUBBER BOOTS
Child's and Misses' Long Rubber Boots.
Women's Long Rubber Boots.
Men's Bear Brand Rubber Boots.
Youths' Bear Brand Rubber Boots.

BUDDY BOOTS
All Sizes in Boys' and Men's Buddy Boots.
OLD PRICES IN EVERY CASE.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.
315 WATER STREET 315

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