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Limited**

beg to announce that the Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal, have established a branch in St. John's, and are prepared to fill orders promptly for all lines of Colonial and Cherrystone enamelware at lowest factory prices. Send for our Price List.

**The Direct Agencies,
Limited.**

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

Mr. J. A. Winter

Squires & Winter,

Barristers, Solicitors
and Notaries.

New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

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WORKER AND MACHINIST**

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

**FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF
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Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines
and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

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SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

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**Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants**

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

**"Every British and French Aviator
Is Dreaming of It; Germany
Sees It and is Preparing as
Best She Can to Meet It."**

"Wonder Aeroplanes" is the title of an article in the January number of the American Magazine, by Merle Crowell, in which the writer tells of what is now being done by Glen H. Curtiss at his plants in Buffalo and Toronto in turning out aeroplanes for the Allies for their contemplated aerial drives against the Germanic powers.

The writer contrasts the air craft of to-day, with their speed, convenience and safety, with those of Antebellum days, and points out that the marvellous advance has been made under stress of necessity. "When the war is over," he says, "the wings of the wind will have been harnessed so effectively that a splendid profit will be written on the balance sheet of peace. The air dreadnoughts of the day are the prototypes of the aeroplane-de-luxe of the morrow; the winged waifs that carry a ton of explosives will be commandeered for commerce; and the safety devices that stand the gaff of shot and shell will find no very great test in the trade winds of the world."

Preparatory to describing the progress made by Mr. Glen H. Curtiss in the manufacture of aeroplanes, Mr. Crowell quotes from a conversation on this subject he had with an authority on these machines:

An Air Raid Preparing.
"Some morning the world will wake up, and Essen will be only a memory."

I turned sharply and stared at the speaker. Here was no crack-brained enthusiast with a typhoonic imagination. The man before me ranked high among aeronautical authorities. He was not given to idle talk.

"ReaMy," he continued, smiling "this proposed air raid is almost an open secret among those who know most about the aircraft orders with which the Allies are deluging America. Every British and French aviator is dreaming of it; Germany sees it, and is preparing as best she can to meet it. Yet in the last year aerial attack has so far outstripped any possible defence against it that I don't see what can prevent the raid from going through."

His eyes strayed over the staid carpet at his feet. Then he added: "The Allies are girding themselves to see that it will go through."

We were both silent for a while. I was trying to visualize from memories of photographs a general picture of Essen-on-the-Ruhr, the seat of the greatest gun factories in the world.

What's Doing in Toronto?
"Do you know anything about what Curtiss is doing up in Toronto and Buffalo?" he asked.
"Something."
"You'd better learn all you can. They're building some wonderful aeroplanes. Any of the new ones will carry a ton of explosives. There will be more than a hundred big eagles of the air in the swoop on Essen."

The description of the machines now being built at this city is given with considerable attention to detail. The central factory at Toronto, the article says, is not far from the waterfront of Lake Ontario. Anybody who goes into it will see a spectacle which he will remember long. But, alas! it is about as easy for a Russian nobleman to slip into the monthly meeting of the Petrograd Loyal Order of Nihilists, Local No. 13, as for a visitor without a very definite mission of a very relevant nature to pass the portal. The British War Office has whispered into Mr. Curtiss' ear; the detectives that cordon the plant are a result of that whisper. Yet here are a few of the inside facts about the "Canadas."

An Armored Car with Wings.
Dressed up in its armor a "Canada" is known as a war destroyer. In a garb of peace it would be called an aerial express or an "aeroplane-de-luxe." The general set of the planes resembles that of the original "America." In other respects the two machines have hardly a family resemblance. The "America" is a flying boat; the "Canada" looks like an armored touring car with enormous wings—provided one can imagine a touring car—with a body sixteen feet long, capable of carrying two men, two guns, and a ton of explosives.

The upper wing-plane of the "Canada" runs along eighty-five feet, eleven feet more than the "America's." Set midway of the lower plane (which is a little shorter) and hitched tightly to uprights, is the cabin, or "armored touring car," peeping out from its fore and aft, are Maxim or Lewis aeroplane guns

which can fire five hundred shots a minute. Since the cabin spreads out several feet on both sides of the planes, the guns have a full arc of fire.

One and a Half a Minute.
On each side of the cabin, where fuselages run back to the rudder, or tail, is set a 160-horse-power motor. The two motors, which run without vibration, drive the taucha mahogany propellers to the tune of ninety miles an hour.

The "Canada's" wings are constructed of selected woods and steel wire, cunningly wrought together; in some places they are a foot thick. The ribs are three-ply, gumwood within and two thicknesses of birch without, all solidly glued together and reinforced with brass tacks. When they are finished the planes, like those of all the new warbirds, can absorb shot and shell with the immunity of a professional sword swallower. In the Cour d'Honneur of the Invalides, at Paris, they show a bi-plane which bears over four hundred wounds from rifle bullets, shrapnel, mitrailleuse, balls and splinters of shell, received in five months of service.

The "Plane" is "Fool-Proof."

Back in the cabin we find the pilot's seat, made of aluminum and covered with a leather cushion filled with a highly buoyant substance. Thus the cushion serves as a life preserver if the machine is unlucky enough to tumble into the sea. The passenger, or "observer," has a similar seat, while in front of him is a map case with a celluloid front, to protect the precious paper from wind and rain.

By virtue of the Sperry stabilizer, which has contributed more to the stability of aeroplanes than any other invention, the pilot, if he wishes, may disregard the controls and devote his time to the gentle art of dropping bombs. The stabilizer, with its little gyroscopes rotating at twelve thousand revolutions a minute, looks after things during the bombardment. They claim that a stabilizer makes a "plane" "fool-proof."

A bomb-dropping device is hitched to the stabilizer; and by an intricate mechanical device the speed of the machine, the wind-drift, and the exact angle of the plane from the horizontal are determined with exactness. When the pilot, looking through a sighting-glass, sees the object which he wishes to hit, he pulls a lever and a bomb drops through the bottom of the machine straight to the mark.

Now for a "Super-Canada."
War orders are shrouded with so much secrecy that it is impossible to tell just how many aeroplanes are being furnished the Allies. There is excellent authority for the statement that all the "Canada's" possible are being sent. The original "America" behaved so well in the war zone that Great Britain immediately ordered one hundred more. The Russian Government is reported to have sent out a hurry call for a large number of oversea flying boats of the same motor power as the "Canada."

The "Canada" type will soon be surpassed in its own shops. Already draughtsmen have prepared blue prints for a "super-Canada" which will have a speed of 120 miles an hour, a wing spread of 125 feet and an engine equipment of four 180-horse-power motors. Its carrying capacity and armament will exceed greatly those of the "Canada."

FOR SALE!

**SCHOONER
"BRITISH
EMPIRE"**

36 tons, 12 years old; well found in running Tackling and ground Tackling, with or without Banking Gear.

Apply to
C.K. Kennedy, Holyrood

or
R. Templeton, St. John's

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**Troops on Torpedoed
Ship Fell in for Drill**

1,700 Soldiers on Southland Cool in Face of Peril—Colonel Among 30 Dead

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 31.—Censorship upon the subject having just been lifted, the Australian public is now for the first time acquainted with the details of the torpedoing of the transport Southland, formerly the Red Star liner Vaterland, in the Aegean Sea by a German submarine while bound from Egypt to Lemnos, early in September.

The Southland had no board about 1,700 men, mostly Victorians. There were a small number of New Zealand troops. Col. Linton and staff of Victoria were on the vessel, and his death was among the thirty-odd due to the submarine attack, he died of shock and exposure. Although the Southland was badly damaged she kept afloat and was worked to Mudros, partly by the aid of soldiers who had volunteered to assist the stokers.

Following is a copy of a special order of the day issued by general headquarters:

"The commander-in-chief publishes this plain account of the submarine attack on H.M.S. Southland without any comment, except his compliments to the volunteer stokers. The Southland was struck by a torpedo at 9.45 a.m., on Sept. 2, south of Mudros Bay. A second torpedo passed astern of the transport a few minutes later.

Almost immediately after the explosion the ship listed noticeably to starboard and by the head. Both foreholds were soon awash above the level of the upper troop deck. The troops on board, the Twenty-second battalion and one company of the Tenth-third battalion, Australian Imperial Forces, were just about to parade. They fell in just as for ordinary drill, and awaited orders to be passed from the boat decks for the required numbers to be sent up, without any sign of anxiety to get an early place. A large number of the troops had to stand for nearly two hours on the enclosed promenade deck of what, during the first thirty or forty minutes was believed to be a sinking ship. The first boats on the davits were lowered quickly and successfully, but a considerable delay took place before the boats on board could be got to the davits and lowered, with the assistance of the troops. Two boatloads with Col. Linton and six of the infantry brigade staff, were capsized.

Private Smith of C company, Twenty-first battalion, distinguished himself by diving from the deck to prevent a patent raft from drifting away.

A Pretty Test.

"When a young man proposes you should always be careful and test his love," cautioned the chaperon.
"But I go one better, auntie," twittered the pretty Bayswater girl. "Do you see this tiny bottle?"
"Yes. Does it contain perfume?"
"No, it contains acid. I test the engagement ring."—Philadelphia Ledger.

J.J. St. John

**FLOUR, PORK,
BEEF & OIL,
Likely to go high.**

We can save you
—To arrive—

**FIVE ROSES
QUAKER
VERBENA
ROBIN HOOD**

**Very Choice Ribbed
PORK.
Small HOCKS.
Choicest SPARE
RIBS.
Best PLATE and N.
Y. BEEF.**

Everybody is talking of our
**ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb
as good as most 60c.**

Silver-Ware ready to be delivered, so bring along your Coupons from Monday, 27th inst.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

**Spats! Spats!!
Greatly Reduced.**

Childs' Spats, size 6 to 10 37c.
Misses' Spats, size 11 to 2 43c.
Ladies' Spats, size 3 to 7 48c.

GAITERS

Ladies' Buttoned W. & P. Gaiters \$1.94

RUBBERS

Ladies' Long Rubbers \$2.85

—Also—

Childs', Misses', Boys', Youths', Men's and Women's
BEAR BRAND RUBBERS
Lowest Possible Prices.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

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315 -:- WATER STREET -:- 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means
PROTECTION from High Prices

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PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
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BRITISH

Every Man and Boy Needs

**PROTECTION
Have It!**

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,

Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Rubber Footwear.

The Serviceable Makes.

THE next pair of Shoe Rubbers that you require—try the brands that we stock.

Here you'll find the good wearing qualities, high and low heel, Storm and Plain Rubbers in the best makes of Canadian and American manufacture, that it is possible to get on the market to-day.

We stock them to fit Men, Women, Children and Infants and price them reasonably. Before you buy your next stock get our prices, wholesale and retail.

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



MR. DAVID PARKS, Baritone Solist, opening for a Limited Season at the CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE on Monday, January 10th.

SAYS 'TIS WELL HE IS DEAD. sitting, during which the Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, German chief delegate, regarding as an insult some of the chamber of deputies yesterday concerning the human sentiments of General Coitat by a submarine, and the French navy at the conference," he said, "and remember the dramatic Bieberstein to be dead before suffering the pain of seeing men whom he had placed in such high power committing a most abominable act, an act premeditated, cold-blooded, against women and children.

"As to the men now concerned, I refer them to von Bieberstein's words at The Hague."

Knicker—Did Jones want you to advance him some money?

Bocker—No, what he really wanted was for me to retire him some money.—New York Sun.

THE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL.

A BROADWAY-STAR THREE-PART FEATURE.

"THE EASTERBROOK CASE."

An exceptionally fine three-part Vitagraph social drama—a great production with a great cast, including Julia Syane, Gordon Cissy Fitzgerald, L. Roger Lytton and Garry McGarry.

"HER FILM-LAND HERO."—A delightful comedy-drama. "A DEED OF DARING."—A thrilling melo-drama.

"CHARLIE AND MABEL'S BUSY DAY."

A CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY RIOT OF FUN.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAL.

Monday—The Goddess and When Justice Sleeps—the 3rd episode of the Great Who Pays? series.

If Roosevelt Had Been Kaiser in 1914 What Would He Have Done?

MR. ROOSEVELT, in his latest article in the "Metropolitan Magazine," finds the whole world more out of joint than he usually does. But what could he expect, since the one man born to set it right is out of office? President Wilson is, of course, thoroughly incompetent. If proof of this were lacking, it could be found in the fact that he is heartily supported by Mr. Taft. And Mr. Roosevelt can find no hope even in the fact that the President is borrowing ideas from the Colonel—though always about a year too late. "Over a year ago I pointed out that it was the duty of the United States to champion the integrity of neutral rights of Belgium against the lawless conduct of belligerent Germany."

This statement, which in substance Mr. Roosevelt has made repeatedly, raises an interesting question. Many have asked what Mr. Roosevelt would have done if he had been President in August, 1914. The answer just made by his old friend and psychological analyzer, Professor Munsterberg, is that "in the White House he would have been the leader of the anti-Allies." This is an inference from the fundamental German sympathies which the professor discovers in the Colonel. And here comes the really interesting question. It is not, what would Roosevelt have done had he been President, but what would he have done if he had been the Kaiser? In other words, in his violent and iterated condemnation of the German Government for violating the treaty with Belgium, is he not condemning himself? Have we not evidence, in what he did and in the views he expressed, that if he had been in the Kaiser's place he would have invaded Belgium without scruple, and, instead of apologizing for it half-heartedly, as the German Chancellor did, would have glorified it as an act of the highest international righteousness?

The essence of the charge against Germany is that she broke her treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium and the inviolability of her territory. Well, the United States had a treaty binding this country just as strongly, yet President Roosevelt broke it without a moment's hesitation. The treaty of 1846 between Columbia and this country solemnly recited that "as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favors they have acquired by the fourth, fifth, and sixth articles of this treaty, the United States guarantee, positively and efficaciously, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus (Panama) . . . and the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada (Columbia) has and possesses over the said territory." But we all know what happened. When Roosevelt "took" the isthmus, far from paying any regard to our promise to guarantee Colombian sovereignty over it, he gave orders to prevent Columbia from even attempting to assert her own sovereignty. And as if to leave no doubt in any one's mind concerning his notions of international morality, Mr. Roosevelt flatly declared later that if he had not been able to seize the isthmus by means of a fraudulent revolution, he would have resorted to direct force. In a letter to W. R. Thayer, printed in the latter's Life of John Hay, Vol. II, p. 328, he wrote: "If they (the Panamanians) had not revolted, I should have recommended to Congress to take possession of the isthmus by force of arms." The Kaiser would be hard put to it to beat that.

In the same Life of Hay there is another letter by Mr. Roosevelt which indicates how much weight he would have given, had he been Kaiser, to the Prussian treaty of 1839 guaranteeing Belgian neutrality. This letter was written to John Hay himself, at the time of the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote Canal treaty, in 1900. It contains a phrase which might well be thought a Roosevelt variant of Bethmann-Hollweg's "scrap of paper." Here it is:

As for existing treaties—I do not admit the "dead hand" of the treaty-making power in the past. Of course, being Mr. Roosevelt, he hedged and went on to speak of the need of having treaties "honorably abrogated," but who can doubt that the sentence we have quoted speaks the instinctive attitude of the Colonel towards a treaty that gets in his way? By so much, the Harvard physiologist is right in finding a right Prussian quality in the American whom he has so intimately studied.

Going back, then, to the question what the Colonel would have done if he had been the Kaiser, we are forced to conclude that he would have struck at France through Belgium with even less reluctance than Wilhelm II. displayed. And such talk as he now indulges in about Belgium he would have scorned as merely so much chatter. We do take patriotic pride, however, in the belief that the Colonel would have far outdone the Kaiser in one respect. The latter represented the attack on Belgium as a disagreeable military necessity, and his heart bled over Louvain. But if Mr. Roosevelt had had the job to do, he would have set about it in the blithest spirit, would have put joyous zest into the violation of a treaty, and would have lectured all and sundry with a kind of holy unctious on the expected regard for righteousness which he had exhibited.—The Nation.

Yagui Indians on the War Path

GUAYMAS, Mexico, December 31 (via radio to San Diego, Cal., Jan. 1).—Yagui Indians still have possession of all property in the Yaqui Valley, except two ranches, one being owned by an American named Bruss, where he, together with another American and eight Germans, is supposed to be holding out, although no news has been received from them since Monday, when the second Yaqui raid began.

According to accounts received today from settlers, the Indians have destroyed all the buildings and property where they have taken charge, but, as yet, no reports have been received of any Americans or other foreigners being killed.

On account of lacks of ammunition, Waldo Sheldon and Barrett Jones, two young men from Greenwich, Conn., who were conducting a large ranch, and who, last spring, were successful in driving off the Indians, were compelled to abandon their property during the night, and after a long journey through the Indian lines succeeded in getting out with only a skirmish, in which no one was injured.

An official of the Richardson Construction Company received a telephone message from Montero, one of the Yaqui chiefs, stating that the Indians desired to have a conference in the mountains with Admiral Winslow, commanding the United States Pacific fleet, who is here aboard the cruiser San Diego. He further announced that the Indians were holding in captivity Mrs. John Lehr, two young girls and two children. They were carried away by the Indians during the raid on Suaquegran last month. It is reported that Mrs. Lehr is a Mexican, whose husband is an American.

Corncrib Conrad—Ain't it disgusting de way dese foreigners is crowding in everywhere?

Next-house Noonan—Fierce de last time I wuz in jail dey put me in a written to John Hay himself, at the cell wid a Pole an' a Dago. Vot yer time of the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote Canal treaty?—Puck.

ROSSLEY'S THEATRE!

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

Last Dad of the Grand Pantomime

"Beauty and the Beast,"

Children's Bargain Matinee, 5 Cents.

See **BALLARD BROWN** and **MISS MADGE LOCKE.**
DON'S MISS IT.

Monday, the Best of all Pantomimes,

"JACK AND JILL,"

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE TATTOOED HAND"
A Detective Feature in 2 Reels; an Episode in the Girl Detective Series.

"THE CONVERSION OF SMILING SAM"
A Western Drama Featuring Tom Mix.

"THE FACE AT THE CURTAIN"
A Society Drama, presenting G. M. Anderson.

"LOTTA COIN'S GHOST"
A Ham and Bud Comedy, a Laugh in Every Line of it.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS—A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

Extra Pictures at the Big Saturday Matinee. Send along the Children for a good time.

MORE ATTRACTIVE SPECIALS

That mean **BIG SAVINGS** to the Purchaser requiring any of the Articles mentioned in this advertisement.

FOR MEN'S USE!

100 dozen Men's White Laundered Collars, in all popular styles, in High, Low and Medium shapes. Each **10c**

Men's Winter Caps with fur-lined Backfold. Each **45c**

Blue Chambray Shirts, with Collar. The Shirt that will stand hard through double stitched all through. Reinforced back and front which adds strength and durability to its wearing quality. Full regulation size. Regular 70 cents each. Each **55c**

Men's American Overalls, made of Blue Denim. Double stitched all through; fitted with rule and high pockets. Specially useful for mechanics. Ea. **75c**

FOR WOMEN'S USE!

Stripe Flannelette Night Shirts, trimmed with Embroidery. Excellent wear assured. **70c**

Dongola Juliet Slippers, with Patent Leather Tips and good Rubber Heels. Regular \$1.60 Regular **\$1.35**

Dongola Blucher Boots, with Patent Leather Tips. Regular \$2.30 Value. **\$2.10**

Women's Lustre Blouses, with High Collar, in Dark Colors: Green, Grey and Red. Regular \$1.30 value. **\$1.00**

Men's Heavy Stripe Flannelette Shirts, with Collar. All sizes. Each **75c**

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"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED MILK



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'D.M. HILTON' = = 67 tons
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'NEW CENTURY' = 25 tons

and some Smaller Vessels, and Cod Traps. Also the well known Fishing Premises at Griffan's Harbor, including Cod Traps and Schr. "ANTI CONFEDERATE." Apply to

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J. J. ROSSITER

Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(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 Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager

JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JAN. 8th, 1916.

THE COAL CRISIS

THERE has been no eagerness shown by the Coal Barons to accept the decision of the meeting of the rulers of the land, rendered on Wednesday. There must be no weakness shown by the Premier. The Coal Barons should be told plainly that the decision of the conference must be strictly observed or the whole of the coal stored will be commandeered and paid for at the rate of \$6.70 per ton—the cost of the coal shedded—and in that case the 6000 tons to arrive will be sold at \$8.50 by a committee appointed by the Government and one of the coal premises taken possession of in order to handle the coal.

Is Alex. Harvey to run this country on behalf of commercial sharks, or are the Colony's affairs to be directed by the elected representatives of the people?

Surely the Government won't tolerate a robbery of \$2.80 per ton on 3000 tons of coal because the parties to the crime are two autocratic Coal Barons!

Unless this business is finalized by Monday Midday, in accordance with the Decision of Wednesday's Conference, we will in our issue of MONDAY NAME THE DATE AND PLACE for a MASS MEETING of the People of St. John's; and if that Meeting takes place, EVERY ton of coal in the city will have to be sold at \$7.40—the net price it cost to deliver, the sixty cents reduction being the Coal Barons' admitted profits.

What will it be? Let Monday decide it—if the decision is not made before.

The Government, we presume, have closed for the steamer offered at \$17,000 per month, which ship will carry 2300 tons. If such has been done, the future supply will entail no worry, as that steamer can make three trips in a month, bringing 7000 tons, which will cost about \$2.50 per ton freight; consequently the city can secure its winter and spring supply of coal irrespective of what position the Coal Barons assume.

There must be no further delay, or any weakness shown in dealing with the Coal Barons. The matter is for the Government to settle and not the Coal Barons.

The Opposition Leaders have given their support to the decision and intend to see it enforced.

PROHIBITION

WE repeat our assertion of yesterday in reference to the move made by the liquor interests and trust the Prohibition Committee will take no further notice of any of the proceedings before the Court. The whole affair is a plot to undo the verdict rendered at the polls on the 4th of November.

There should be no delay in having the Court's decision rendered. There has been ample time allowed for the Court's decision and there is but one outcome possible, and that is for the Govern-

ment to pass the measure should the Court delay its decision or if when rendered, it is unfavorable.

We trust the Court will at once give the matter attention and dispose of the issue, for the people are not disposed to have this matter agitating the public mind all the winter.

We believe the country generally considers Judge Johnson's ruling re a count for the whole Colony, unfavorably, and if persisted in there should be a pronouncement by the Premier affirming the Government's intention to supply the necessary legislation to bring the measure into effect.

ENGLAND'S WAY

ENGLAND in matters of finance, says the New York Times, is the world's pattern and model. Its method of finance cannot be misunderstood by any, except, of course by the Germans. Nothing is hidden; nothing managed by trick or device. Business is as usual; and the creditor gets cash on account or something equivalent. Taxes and obligations are paid promptly; thrift and economy are everywhere in evidence; and Britishers are spending their capital freely.

The world has never seen such a stability of wealth, and has hardly ever seen such an exhibition of character.

We would call the attention of our pugilistic and enigmatic Finance Minister to these little items, and we would ask him to get a penny primer on finance, or ask Patsy McGrath to coach him in the "higher branches" of this much neglected science. Patsy has gathered in, they say, seventy or eighty thousand off the printing business in consideration of services performed by a flimsy sheet which has a very small circulation.

The Minister would then be able, likely, to offer a decent Budget Speech to the Assembly when it convenes. It would perhaps be at least intelligible. It has not been so in the past; and we have never met anybody who understood it.

Mr. Minister should have no difficulty in getting a job as a juggler with some of our vaudeville companies. He should prove a drawing card, and would doubtless make even Herman look like a twenty-cent piece with a hole in it.

By the way, we would like to know why the financial statistics published in the Newfoundland Year Book have been shorn of such interesting data as the "Public Debt of Chief Countries of the World"? Is Mr. Cashin so ashamed of his career of extravagance that he fears to make public the fact that we are now burdened with a per capita debt of nearly ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS? Or is he afraid to make it known that since the Morris boodlers became the dominant party that our public debt has been increased by nearly TEN MILLIONS?

If we are to keep afloat for another year, E.P. will have to make another jaunt to—possibly the United States—in order to raise the wind (we need about TWO MILLIONS to keep the Government pot boiling). Should our self-sacrificing Premier condescend to make this fatiguing and comfortless journey (in the Terra Nova, or some other private car) he will have to hustle in the American money markets to raise the stuff, and he will have to make a more attractive offer than he is entitled to do by Legislative enactment. Should he succeed at all, we shall likely get a short loan at about 5 1/2 or 6%, and this, with the commission, means that we shall get 87 dollars for each \$100 bond of the Newfoundland Government! Whither are we tending, Edward? You should know; and the wreck now visible is your own handiwork, aided and abetted by an impecunious gang of followers.

CONCERT AT GRATE'S COVE

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—A concert was held here on January 3rd. A splendid programme was prepared by Mr. J. Stransford, Mr. W. J. Meadus was Chairman. I want to congratulate Miss M. Benson, Miss Ida Emberley, Miss M. J. Avery and Mr. J. Stransford for the delightful dialogue. The singing was splendid. The band rendered several selections. After the concert closed the young people enjoyed the remainder of the night in games.

—J. S.

Grate's Cove, Jan. 3, '16.

Riverside Blankets. The more you wear them the better you'll like them.—dec29, 6i

ABOUT RIGHT

MR. ROOSEVELT hates and despises Mr. Wilson more than he does any other man in public life. But this does not mean that, if he tried, the Colonel could not hate and despise somebody worse than he does Mr. Wilson. To say otherwise would be to reflect on the Colonel's versatility and power of emotional concentration.

This is the latest explanation of the famous Gary dinner, and a luncheon that took place, about the same time. At these functions Mr. Roosevelt let it be known that a candidate who is weak on Americanism, meaning preparedness, Mr. Roosevelt will throw his support to Wilson. This is consistent and adequate preparedness. It is preparedness against any possible adversary, Wilson, or whoever is the greater traitor nominated by either party on the un-American platform of disagreeing with Mr. Roosevelt.

Believing heart and soul in preparedness, the Colonel has prepared a hymn of hate which may be discharged in any direction, like the guns of the Queen Elizabeth: Hate of the mind and hate of the spleen.

Hate of the stout and hate of the lean,
Whom will I hate in June, '16?
Wilson!
Burton! (As the case may be.)
Root!
McCall!

—The Nation.

TEUTONIC INVASION

WHAT seems like a Teutonic invasion of the United States has been in progress for a long period, says a recent writer in The Outlook; and this statement is confirmed by the events of the past week and our own investigations. There is sufficient evidence of this invasion to make morally certain the guilt of agents of Germany and Austria, but as to whether or not there is legal evidence to convict them of crime there is a difference of opinion, even among the law officers of the United States. On this question of evidence the Department of Justice is taking a position of extreme caution that amounts to passivity, if not timidity, while the foreign influence is bold and aggressive.

The violation of the neutrality of the United States by foreign diplomatic agents is not a question to be determined by legal evidence, but enough has been already shown to constitute at least *persona non grata*. More than that, there is evidence before the people of the existence of a criminal conspiracy by agents of the Teutonic Powers against the commerce of the United States and the safety of the American people.

The question whether any of these agents are guilty of crime is to be determined only by legal evidence. If such evidence has already been secured, it is the duty of the Government to make use of it in bringing the offenders to justice. If there is no such evidence in the possession of the Government it is the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to secure it.

People are wondering what the President will do in the Austrian embroglio. Will he allow it to rest in oblivion like the Arabic and other incidents, or will he have the courage to insist on Austria's making the *amende honorable*?

"It this all about the Trojan war?"
"It is," replied the professor.
"Well, somebody was a wonder to get all that past the censor."
—Washington Star.

OPPORTUNITY

THEY do we wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in:
For every day I stand outside your door.

And bid you wake and rise to fight and win,
Wail not for precious chances pass away,
Weep not for golden ages on the wane:

Each night I burn the records of the day,
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb:
By judgment seal the dead past with the dead,

But never bind a moment yet to come.
Thee deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep.
I lend my arm to all who say: "I can";

No shamed-outcast ever sank so deep
But he might rise again and be a nam.

—I. Malone.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN—OF THE COLONY

OUR SLEEPY DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

WE have several times discussed this effete institution; and we shall keep at it until we bring to the notice of the Government the absolute importance of doing something for the fishermen. We have been told repeatedly by the Government organs, that "great" (small "g") are about to be done for the benefit of the fishermen, what we want is not the use of the future tense; we want the present: "Do it now." We can get lessons from the countries which are interested in fishing. We can get them from England, Scotland, Norway, Holland, even from Ireland. But we need not go so far afield. We believe that were our Government anxious to develop our fisheries we might secure the services of, say such a man as Professor Prince—the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries. We have been throwing away thousands in such useless things as Professor Dunstan's holiday excursion to our coal fields. Who has ever heard anything of this since this learned expert was in our midst. Of course we heard the Report in the House of Assembly, and we paid his bill, that and nothing more.

During the season of 1914-15 the Dominion spent One Million Three Hundred and Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six Dollars in its Department of Fisheries. We frittered away a few thousand on excursions for officials, river wardens, and some other items. We spent ten times as much for the past four years for "Agricultural purposes," and yet, we read recently in an evening contemporary that "for the last decennial period we have made no appreciable progress in agriculture." This is truly extraordinary; but yet, it is not wonderful, as the Administration should provide for such specialists as Mr. Downey and Mr. Devereaux!

The work of the Department of Fisheries in the Dominion is devoted to the following:—
1. Bounties to fishermen on the

Atlantic Coast. These bounties as we have already stated represent the interest on the sum received from the United States (Halifax Fishery Award, November 23rd, 1877.)

2. Close seasons during which spawning fish, etc., are protected.

3. The maintenance of a system of leases and licenses.

4. Fish-culture establishment, protection of spawning grounds, immature fish, etc.

5. Fisheries Intelligence Bureau commenced in 1889 for reporting by telegraph the movements of important fish in the sea, and the state of bait supplies at the principal fishing stations.

6. The instruction of fishermen in the best methods of curing and packing herring, as well as improving the herring fishery methods and the construction of superior fishing barrels.

7. The establishment of fish oil and fertilizer works for the purpose of especially using dog-fish. Three large reduction plants have been erected, and something has been done to exterminate the dog-fish pest.

8. Fishery research stations, called the Biological Stations of Canada. A staff of pisciculturists to carry on researches in these stations, and the results are published under the direction of the Department. The Staff have already reported on such matters as: "The Use of Various Kinds of Bait, Frozen and Fresh"; "Food of Fishes in the Sea"; "The Effect of Explosives on Schools of Fish"; "The Life History of Various Fishes."

It is time that we laid aside our swaddling clothes and donned a more suitable garb.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

January 8th

DROWNED at New York, Peter Palmer Rogerso (brother Hon. J. J. Rogerson, 1847.

Red River Insurrection broke out, 1870.

David Sinnott, Grocer, died, 1880.

"Our Regiment" performed in St. Patrick's Hall, by St. John's B.I.S. Dramatic Company, 1892.

January 9th Sunday

Trinity College, Dublin, opened, 1894.

Sir F. B. T. Carter admitted to Bar, 1838.

Napoleon the Third died, 1873.

Judge Hayward admitted to Bar, 1838.

Attempt to have only English-born presidents of St. George's Society, defeated, 1861.

King Victor Emmanuel died, 1878.

Champion skating 3-mile race in City-Rink, won by C. Hayward; time 10.50, 1891.

Mr. Elson and Mr. J. Stephens admitted to Bar, 1838.

"Madame, could you gimme any old clothes? I'm looking for work."

"I haven't any old clothes, but here is something that may be useful to assist you in looking for work."

"What is that, mum?"

"A pair of opera glasses."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTICE

ALL Trinity District Assessments for the District Council should be sent to the Treasurer, MR. GEORGE FOWLOW, of Phillip, Trinity East.

J. G. STONE, D.C.

dec24, 2m, d&w

FISH For Sale!

We have a quantity of large Eating Fish, suitable for retailers. Price very reasonable. This is a splendid chance for Shopkeepers to secure supplies at Two Dollars per qtl. less than usual price.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,
Provision Department.

Notice!

THE Third Annual Meeting of Harbor Grace District Council will be held at BAY ROBERTS on the 18th instant at 11 a.m. Prior to the Meetings of the Convention all Local Councils will please send Delegates.

A. MORGAN,
Chairman.

Notice!

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of Port-de-Grave District Council will be held on the AFTERNOON of MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2.30 p.m., at Brigus. All Local Councils will please send Delegates and prepare any resolutions to be submitted to the Meeting or the Convention which meets at Bay Roberts the following day.

GEO. GRIMES,
Dis. Chairman.

Notice!

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of Bay-Verde District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at JOB'S COVE on the 18th instant, after the arrival of the train from Carbonear. All Councils will please send Delegates and prepare any resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

A. G. HUDSON,
Chairman.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Columbia Ignitor Cells.

We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No. 6 DRY CELLS.

Water Street Stores Dept.

Advertise in the Mail and Advocate.

HOW TWO GERMAN OFFICERS DUG A TUNNEL WITH A POKER AND SPADE AND MADE THEIR ESCAPE FROM PRISON CAMP

Lieutenants Kellhack and Thelen, the German prisoners of war who escaped from Donnington Hall, Leicestershire have told the complete story of their adventure, and it is published in the Daily Mail.

No sooner had they arrived at Donnington Hall than they cast about them for means of escape. The place was too closely guarded by soldiers and barbed wire entanglements to allow them to make a bolt for liberty.

But beneath the hall are many cellars and although these are supposed to be locked, Kellhack and Thelen in the course of their prowling secured admittance to two under the old library, on the west side of the building. They calculated that from these cellars it was a bare fifty yards to beyond the barbed wire compound, but there was only one way of getting there—by burrowing. That was months ago, but that very night they began.

Poker and Trowel.

After "lights out" each evening an official visit is paid to the prisoners in their dormitories, and from then until roll call at 10 a.m. they are to all intents left alone. Directly inspection was over Thelen and Kellhack slipped from their beds, and armed with an old poker and a broken garden trowel during the day, made for the cellars. They pried up the brick floor,

ing with the poker and began to dig down below the foundation of the outer walls with only the broken trowel.

It took many weeks to sink the "well." Every moment of the day they expected discovery, but the weeks passed. At last the well was deep enough—a good eight feet, but now two new difficulties arose. Working in a hole 2 feet 6 inches across, the digger's clothes became grimed a condition that should betray them to any observant guard. By some means which they have not betrayed, they obtained a suit of overalls. This the digger wore while at work, leaving it at the bottom of the well each night.

Zinc Bath for a Trolley

The second difficulty was how to remove the earth from the tunnel which they now proceeded to drive under the courtyard. They found a small old, two-handled zinc bath and a coil of rope. Fixing a length of rope to each handle they used the bath as a trolley. As the tunnel progressed, the sapper, who had to lie on his side or back, drew the bath after him and filled it with excavated clay. The other man, stationed in the bottom of the well drew it out and emptied it.

At last the tunnel, at no part more than 3 feet in diameter, was long enough. It had inclined upwards, and

vigorous probing with the poker forced a way through the turf above. The poker was left just showing through. By daylight Thelen and Kellhack reconnoitered and well outside the barbed wire they saw their poker. If their phenomenal luck in escaping discovery continued, another hour's work would be enough. It was determined to put all to the touch that Friday night.

The Night of Pay-Day.

Friday is the day on which prisoners receive their allowances. It is reported that when the two were recaptured they had nearly £50 on them, much of it now known to have been subscribed by their fellow prisoners. That night there was a mist, so that, after breaking through, the two men could delay their flight long enough to rearrange the turf. Getting clear of the park, Thelen and Kellhack made their way to Denby, eleven miles away, and arrived in time to catch the 2.20 train to London. What they did in London, how long they stayed there, and with whom they lodged is not disclosed. They made their way to a port, and there joined a ship bound for a neutral country.

Kellhack joined as a fireman and was working his passage. Thelen, with Kellhack's connivance, stowed himself away in one of the lifeboats. Out at sea, however, the captain gave the order to swing all lifeboats out, ready for lowering. The sailors were astonished to find Thelen under the canvas cover of one of the lifeboats. He was taken before the captain as a stowaway and recognized from published descriptions as one of the two officers escaped from Donnington Hall. The ship was searched, and the new fireman, with the third finger missing

The "Niobe" Has Made Good Record

Going about her work quietly, but efficiently, the Canadian cruiser Niobe has been the subject of but little remark in the past eighteen months, yet she has done valuable service to the Empire.

Not very long ago the Tory papers were full of sneers at the "tin-pot" navy; now they realize what an asset that "navy" is, and they are silent.

It is said the Niobe chased the Kron Prinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich into port at Newport News. As a matter of fact, these vessels were probably anxious to reach that haven of rest, but the fact remains that the Niobe was 'on the job,' ready to protect Canada's coast from these vessels, and, if necessary, fight them to a finish.

She has convoyed troopships over the Atlantic, and thus aided in getting the man in khaki safely to the front.

More than this, the Niobe stands third in the list for prizes captured, with 68 vessels. This means eternal vigilance and unflagging energy. The cruiser has done her share nobly and is still ready to give a good account of herself if hostile craft should appear.

With a few more such vessels on the Pacific coast there would have been less anxiety early in the war. Britain had an abundance of warships for the work in waters nearer home, but there were one or two German raiders afloat in the Pacific which caused some worry. Had there been a few sister-ships to help in the chase the two Kron Prinz ships might have been now in British hands, instead of being laid up in the United States, and been doing good service as transports.

The Niobe and those who acquired her for Canada have reason to be proud of her record.—London Advertiser.

Northern Bay L.O.A. Holds Annual Parade

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Dec. 31st. may be noted as a red letter day for the Loyal Orange Association at Burnt Point, for it was not only the day of annual parade but also of the dedication of Prince Albert L. O. L. No. 174.

At 9 a.m. the members, as well as visiting brethren from our Island Home and Prince William Lodges, and our Pastor Rev. Bro. Blount, met in the lodge room where the procession was formed, and from which they proceeded as far as Northern Bay Church, where a very able sermon was delivered by the Pastor from the words of St. Paul in his second letter to the Corinthians, chapter 13, verse 5.—Examine Yourselves—after which all proceeded back to the Lodge room and parted for dinner.

At 1.45 p.m. all met again in the school room where the procession was reformed and proceeded to the lodge room where the dedication ceremonies were performed by Rev. Bro. Blount and the Chaplain. A few words of encouragement were given by Bro. A. G. Hudson and Bro. John Tuff, representatives from Island Home and Prince William Lodges respectively, which brought the dedication to a close, each feeling that many lessons could be learnt from such.

At 7 p.m. the lodge was again re-opened, the speaker being Bro. A. G. Hudson of Lower Island Cove, who gave a very stirring address, dealing chiefly with his own experience during the year 1915, and for such, all could shed a sympathetic tear. The young folks then enjoyed themselves with various games, and all went home feeling confident that a very enjoyable day was spent. We wish one and all a very happy and prosperous 1916.

G. B.

Northern Bay, B.D.V.,
Jan. 1st, 1916.

from the left hand, was recognized as Kellhack. A signal to another ship, and the liberty of Thelen and Kellhack was at an end.
They are now in specially constructed cells.



Scene from "WITHIN THE LAW" at Casino Theatre next Monday Evening

Outport Women Determined to Do Their Share

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—I should like to mention a few items concerning the noble work of the women of Trouty and Spaniard's Cove.

On the 9th Dec. the ladies met at the school-room and resolved to form an association. Mrs. Gent, Mrs. Meaney and Miss Grant kindly came from Trinity and assisted us in doing so. The following were elected: President—Mrs. Abram King. Vice-President—Miss Fanny King. Secretary—Mrs. William King.

Treasurer—Mrs. Walter Spurrell.

A collection was then taken up among the ladies, which amounted to the snug little sum of \$15.40. A very good beginning, and under this amiable staff of workers we hope to see some very good accounts in the future.

On Dec. 23rd. a concert was held in the Fishermen's Union Hall under the management of Mr. Jones (teacher), assisted by members of the W. P. A. and an appropriate programme was gone through, which caused the audience to laugh and cheer. The proceeds which amounted to \$40.19 was given over to the W. P. A., which therefore gives a grand total of \$55.59.

The wool has now been ordered from St. John's and we hope soon to

see the ladies busy plying their knitting needles. It may be well to state that although an Association has only now been formed, our workers have been none the less patriotic. They have already done their "bit" in adding to the comfort of our boys, and also in subscribing to the Aeroplane Fund.

We trust that the war will soon be over, but as long as it does last we know that it is every woman's duty to do her utmost to help our brave soldiers and sailors who are engaged in this dreadful war. The women of Trouty and Spaniard's Cove feel their duty and their prayer is "God protect the British Empire."

A PATRIOT.
Spaniard's Cove, Dec. 3, 1915.

NOTICE!

To Schooner Holders.

We are putting on the market a **HOISTING ENGINE** and Outfit at a Price that will pay all Schooners of 50 tons and upwards, to have installed.

This Outfit will save more than its cost in wages in one Season.

If interested call or write to

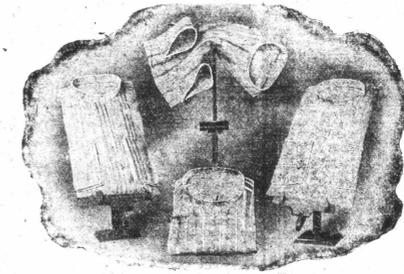
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MANUFACTURERS OF HOISTING OUTFITS,
KEROSENE AND GASOLENE
MARINE ENGINES.

Head Office and Factory, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.

—SHIRTS—



WE have a good selection on hand at present, several lines having just arrived.

Men's Fancy, Soft Front
Tunic Shirts
stiff, and soft reversible
Cuffs,

60c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.30 and \$1.40.

FANCY STRIPED

UNION and FLANNEL SHIRTS,

with and without Collars,

\$1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 1.60, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10

PLAIN GREY

UNION and FLANNEL SHIRTS,

60c., 90c., \$1.10, \$1.30, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Steer Bros

MEN'S
PYJAMA SUITS
\$2.00

THE CASINO THEATRE

Limited Engagement. Commencing Monday, Jan. 10.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAYS.

KLARK-URBAN COMPANY,
In the Greatest Plays ever Produced at Popular Prices.

OPENING PLAY—The Great New York and London Success:—

"WITHIN THE LAW."

A solid car of Special Scenery. Change of Play Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Prices—20, 30, and 50 cents. Seats now on sale at Atlantic Bookstore.

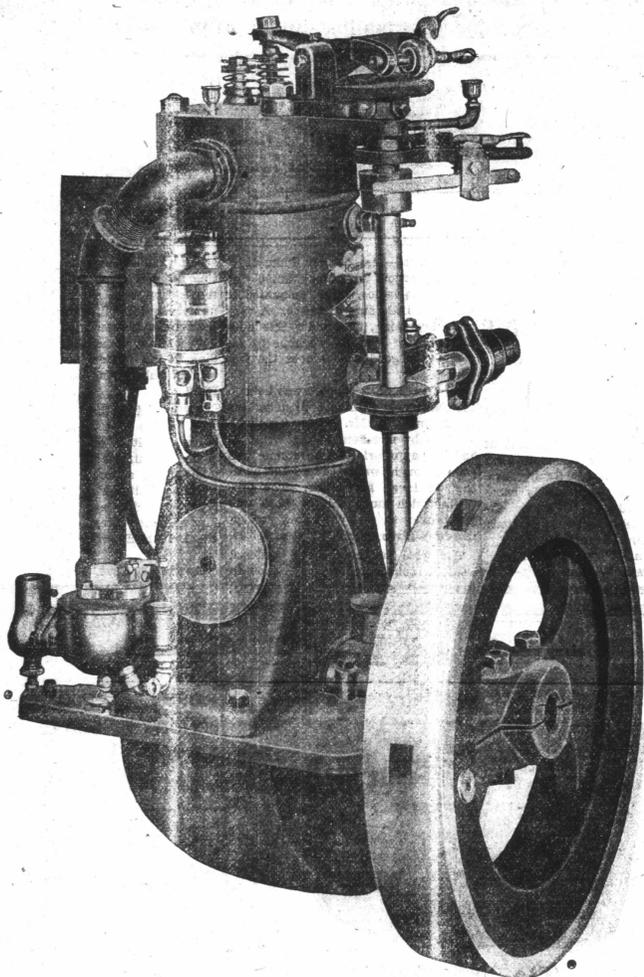
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TO

THE FISHERMEN:--

"THE COAKER" Motor Engine is the favorite Engine with the Fishermen.

A Motor Engine made for the Union Trading Company by the largest Motor Engine Manufacturers in America.



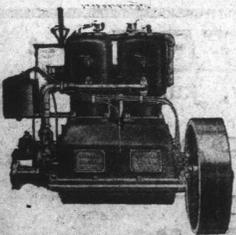
THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

THE "COAKER" 4 cycle can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 cycle engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 cycle engines. It is made for the fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and large size Fishing Bullies. It is sold to Union members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises; we carry parts and fittings in stock. We guarantee the Engine. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairman of F.P.U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine, as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the fishermen's use and **GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.**

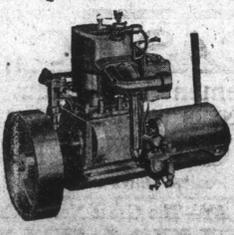
It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work, it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on gasoline, and when started operates on kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "COAKER." The man who buys a "COAKER" Engine from us saves \$50.00 on a 6 H.P., \$80.00 on a 8 H.P. and \$40.00 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

We have the 4, 6 and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "COAKER" Engines; all 4 cycle make. Send along your orders for spring delivery.

For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



8 H.P. COAKER.



4 H.P. COAKER.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Lord Derby's Recruiting Scheme---Personal Experience of a Canvasser

We Have Conscription of the Body---Must We Now Adopt Conscription of Property?

By JAMES F. MUIRHEAD, in the Nation.

THE appointment of Lord Derby on October 6 as a director-general of recruiting marked two definite changes in our methods of carrying on the war: (1) The abandonment of a casual, haphazard scheme of recruiting for one more systematic and scientific; and (2) a distinct recognition of the fact that the provision of men for the army ought to be separated from the task of equipping and managing them. It is conceivable, that a more logical nation would have envisaged these necessities from the very first; but it is also pretty clear that, Britishers being what they are, our Government would have made a serious mistake in trying to enforce them in advance of public opinion. In Lord Derby the occasion seems to have quite definitely found the man. He is a typical Britisher, of the Lancashire brand—a clear-headed, straight, blunt, businesslike person, full of good humor and good sense, indifferent to criticism and with an adequate comprehension of his fellow countrymen. Though he has filled a Ministerial office, was an excellent military censor in the Boer War, and is said to be one of the most efficient Parliamentary whips the Unionists ever had, he is yet best known as a successful sportsman—a member of the Jockey Club, a good shot, the owner of race-horses. Even his mistakes tend to endear him to his fellows; and his recent frank and unreserved apology to Lord Ribblesdale has only helped to increase his popularity. His direct and unmistakable language is a refreshing contrast to certain Parliamentary ambiguities with which we have lately been treated; and it certainly will not be his fault if any misapprehension remains as to any man's position towards the present canvass for recruits.

The general procedure of the Derby recruiting scheme may be briefly summarized as follows: The Mayor or other local authority is called upon to form a central committee for the prosecution of a canvass for recruits in the district over which he presides. The central committee appoints directors in each ward to carry on the actual house-to-house canvass, and these directors in turn procure the canvassers to do this. These canvassers are supplied with "white" cards, duplicating the "blue" cards furnished to the local committees by the War Office, and containing particulars as to all eligible men in their districts who have not yet enlisted; and it is their business to enter, in a space provided for the purpose, the replies of the canvassed men. The way of the canvassers was prepared by a letter addressed by Lord Derby to all eligible men, explaining the situation and appealing to their patriotism. From the results of this "white-card canvass" the military authorities will draw up lists, divided into forty-six groups, of men willing to enlist. The twenty-three groups of unmarried men, arranged according to age (from nineteen to forty), will be called up first. Then the corresponding groups of married men. Arrangements have been made for consulting, so far as possible, the wishes of the men themselves, both as to the branches of the army they desire to join and as to their preference for immediately service with the colors or a place in the army reserve. Infantry are especially required, and preference will be given to married men for vacancies in the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Service Corps. Special local tribunals have been formed, to hear the protests of those who think they have good reasons for not enlisting or for being relegated to a later group; but to get the advantage of these tribunals a man must have appeared for attestation before the military authorities.

An immediate effect of the promulgation of Lord Derby's scheme was the flocking of young men to the recruiting offices before the canvass actually began. Lord Derby's letter seems to have convinced them that the country's crisis really was serious, and that this would probably be their last chance to volunteer. At least this was the case in the district in which your correspondent took a share in the direction of the campaign and it seems to have been a pretty general phenomenon. Volunteer canvassers presented themselves in adequate numbers, and as a rule proved themselves men of discretion and common-sense. As a matter of fact, no resentment, whatever, seems to have been shown to their inquiries; and the case of a Welsh miner, who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for the too material nature of

his answers, remains unique. The canvass is not yet quite at an end, and it is too early to formulate a definite verdict as to its success. If, however, I may take my own district as typical, and venture into the dangerous region of prophecy, I should be inclined to say that men enough are coming forward voluntarily to carry on the war for a considerable period, possibly for as much as a year more. This opinion must, however, be qualified by the fact that we have not been definitely informed just how many men are wanted to effect this end, so that my guess may be fairly accurate as to the number of men obtained, and yet wide of the mark as to the time the supply will last. In any case, Lord Derby's canvass will have very decidedly paved the way for conscription, whatever be the real portee of the words I italicize in the following quotation from Mr. Asquith's speech of November 2: "So far as I am concerned, I should certainly say the obligation of the married man to enlist ought not to be enforced, binding upon him unless and until by some other means—the unmarried men are dealt with first." The latest announcement of Lord Derby declares that so far the campaign has not been quite so successful as he hoped.

The general result of the canvass shows very few men ready to put themselves on record as absolutely unwilling to fight for their country. The conscientious or positive objector is rare; most of the reasons assigned relate to difficulties that might conceivably be met by legislation or otherwise. In many cases "unfitness" simply means alien birth. In our district no fewer than twenty-seven alien nationalities were represented, including eight Americans and eleven Germans. The employer sometimes gives more trouble than the man himself; but this obstacle will be dealt with in due course, and with short shift. On the whole, the British patriot has good reason to feel proud of his younger fellow-citizens; but perhaps the deepest impression is that of the paths of these white and blue cards with their tales of scanty professional incomes, struggling little businesses, numerous dependents and feet just planted on the first rung of the ladder. More and more was it borne in upon one that some provision must be made for the wives and children of such men, which, in the case of their bread-winner's death, would save them from the descent to a lower standard of comfort and culture. The men of private means risk their lives; but these men risk not only their lives but the well-being of their dependents. Something, not inconsistent with democratic equality, must be done to meet such cases. Some how or other, the superfluity of the wealthy must be used to equalize the risks of the men who combine in their own person both their lives and their capital. Conscription of property is logically bound up with conscription of body; and we have to face this problem. Government has been preaching economy to us; but we need some more spectacular sacrifice of property on the part of our potentates and plutocrats than has yet been vouchsafed. The fine spiritual attitude of France is symbolized in the simplicity unpretentiousness, and unselfishness of General Joffre; but England is still waiting for the dominating figure that will equally incorporate the best British characteristics in this time of stress.

Furniture for Hard Wear and Home Comfort

AS a New Year Special we are offering our many friends and customers in the outports a large stock of Household Furniture, built on fine solid lines, and guaranteed to withstand hard wear and good service.

This stock includes every thing needed for the comfortable furnishing of a home. White Enamel and Brass Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands and Chairs for the Bedroom, Tables, Arm Chairs, Dining Chairs, Sofas, Canvas and Linoleums. A specially low price will be made on all immediate orders, and full particulars, with prices, will be sent by mail on application.

Any order received by us will receive immediate and careful attention, and will be packed and shipped by first available express or steamer. For good goods, prompt services, and reasonable prices try the

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Intended Steamship
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FROM NEW YORK: Stephano, January 4th.
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Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers:

	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00	\$15.00
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON:
PLANT LINE 11 P.M. TUESDAYS.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co. Line Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

Full particulars from:

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents Red Cross Line.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene

"Veedal"

Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

How "The Inniskillings Saved the Day."

Gallant Irish Regiment's Bravery in Recent Balkan Engagement Recalls Long Record of Daring Deeds at Waterloo and in the Crimea.

"Where the Inniskillings Died."

The Royal Inniskillings died defending Kevis Crest. I'll be best—
But I never heard of Kevis Crest before.
What is more,
Neither did the men, defied there,
On their bellies, side by side there;
Yes, sir! Fighting 'til they died there,
On the top of Kevis Crest!

The fighting Inniskillings were outnumbered ten to one. They'd have won—
But they didn't have machine guns, don't you know?
And the foe!
Well, the foe had ammunition,
And their troops were in condition;
But they still found opposition
On the top of Kevis Crest.

And where is Inniskilling; is it listed in the book?
Let us look.
Why, we might have known that men like that were Celts!
Sure! What else?
And sure what's the use of crying?
It's the Irish way of dying—
Like a man—but still I'm sighing
When I think of Kevis Crest.

—JOE TOYE.

The Inniskillings saved the British Army last week. Those gallant Irish soldiers added another badge of honor to their record so that it may read:



The insignia of this historic Irish regiment, which saved the day for the allies in the Balkans at the battle of Kevis Crest, already bear the name of the first three battles listed above, battles in which the Inniskillings have distinguished themselves by extraordinary bravery. "Kevis Crest" may well be added by common consent.

The spirit characteristic of the Celt—undaunted, unflinching courage, a genius for battle—has inspired this regiment from the beginning of its history—the days of the "Glorious Revolution"—
On Kevis Crest the Inniskillings are admitted to have saved the day. There were two companies of them, and they held the ridge and kept back the Bulgarians the whole morning, although supported only by rifle fire, thus giving Tommy Atkins the much needed time to complete the defensive dispositions in the third line. It was this line that finally held the Bulgars back for four days.
Scarcely a man of the two Irish companies survived that desperate resistance, but the day was saved. Their stand—so reports say—much impressed the Bulgars, who for almost a week undertook no strong offensive.
The official name of the Inniskilling Regiment is the Sixth Dragoons, or "Enniskilleners." The bear as a badge, the Castle of Inniskilling (the more familiar spelling of the Irish name, Ennis Killen), the castle in which William and Mary of Orange were proclaimed King and Queen on March 11, 1689.

The history of the Inniskillings has in it two incidents of most stirring and romantic interest—Waterloo and the Crimea.
Inniskillings Fought Well at Waterloo
When the English forces were sent to the continent to check Napoleon's victorious campaign after his return from Elba, the Inniskillings were sent in six troops, mustering 450 men, to reinforce the Duke of Wellington's army in The Netherlands.
Brigaded with the First Royal Dragoons and Scotch Grays, they formed the famous Union Brigade, representing three portions of the United Kingdom—England, Scotland and Ireland.
"About noon," writes W. H. Davenport Adams, in "Famous Regiments of the British Army," Napoleon delivered his first grand attack upon the British left, and placed, under Count d'Erlon, four columns of infantry, 15,000 strong, supported by a superb body of cuirassiers, under Keller. These advanced, covered by the unceasing fire of 74 pieces of artillery, against the left centre of the allied army, and as their stately array ascended the slope and their skirmishers opened a scattering musketry, a Belgian brigade posed on the ridge lost heart and took to flight.
"Picton brought forward his two brigades—they were scarce 3000 strong—side by side, in a thin, two-deep line. As the French halted on the crest of the hill and began to deploy into line not more than 30 yards from the scanty force of British Pic-

ton shouted to Kemp's brigade, 'A volley, and then charge!'
A Stirring Attack.
"The musketry blazed along the whole line, and straightway the foremost section of the French section bit the dust. A wild cheer—a ringing British cheer—and with levelled steel Picton's heroes rush forward to the charge.
"Their leader, as he advances, is shot dead through the left temple, the ball crashing into the brain. Woe to the French! The loss of their well-beloved general embitters the fury of the British. They charge the devoted column and hurl it down the blood-wet slope in terrible disarray. Pack's brigade, in like manner, has repulsed the other three columns, and as they stagger and reel, all broken and disordered, in among the mass glitter the sabres of Ponsonby's brigade of heavy cavalry—the famous Union Brigade—the gallant English Royals, the 'terrible' Scots Greys, the fiery Irish Enniskilleners; and whole battalions are mowed down by their avenging swords, while the remainder fall back on the hill utterly and irretrievably broken up.
Two thousand prisoners are taken, and two eagles; but the horsemen are not yet satisfied. They ride up to Ney's artillerymen, sabre them at their guns, sever the traces and cut the horses' throats, rendering those guns entirely useless to the French during the remainder of the fight.
"Their daring charge, however, has carried them too far, and their success disordered them. While attempting to reform, they enveloped in a cloud of Polish lancers and compelled to retreat with severe loss. But now Vandeleur, leads up his light cavalry to their support and charging the enemy, once more drives them back, with pitiable slaughter."
The Inniskillings At Balaklava
Less spectacular, but scarcely less important and serviceable, was the work of the Inniskillings in the battle of Balaklava, during the Crimean war. Its glory has been somewhat shadowed by the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade," the most thrilling moment of that great battle. Yet the charge sung by Tennyson was a mistake; it was the hard-fighting of the Inniskillings and other "heavy" regiments which made possible the victory.
The cavalry division of the British army, dispatched to the Crimea in 1854, consisted of the Heavy Brigade, the Inniskillings and the Light Brigade, the Inniskillings and other "heavy" regiments which made possible the victory.
The cavalry division of the British army, dispatched to the Crimea in 1854, consisted of the Heavy Brigade, the Inniskillings and the Light Brigade, the Inniskillings and other "heavy" regiments which made possible the victory.

en part—more or less prominently—in almost every war that England has fought since that date.
"The Sixth, or the Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons" (says the official British War Department history), "was originally composed of men who evinced an example of valor, constancy and devotion to the interests of civil and religious liberty, as established by law, at a period of peculiar difficulty and danger, such as seldom has been witnessed in the United Kingdom; and their heroic gallantry insured to their country the blessings of constitutional monarchy. Loyalty, courage and obedience have been evinced by the officers and soldiers of the regiment from that period to the present time; and whether in the war of the Austrian Succession—in the Seven Years' War in Germany—French revolution—or on the memorable field of Waterloo, the same valor and constancy have been displayed, which shone so brilliantly in the first members of the corps. Being equally conspicuous for good conduct on home service, the regiment has always possessed the confidence, and ranked high in the estimation, of the sovereign and the country."
KEVIS CREST.
O Paddy dear, and have you read
What all the papers say?
On Monday last on Kevis Crest
The Irish saved the day!
They nobly stood the morning out
So Tommy could fall back;
They kept the British from a rout
With Bulgars on their track.
So has it been on many fields,
Old Erin's sons are where
The bullets reap a harvest rich
And where the brunt's to bear.
There has enough of Irish blood
Been shed on turf and sea
For other lands and other Kings
To set ten Irelands free.
So let us hope now, Paddy dear,
Our sire land will be blest
With freedom consecrated by
The blood on Kevis Crest!
—J. J. M., in New York Sun.

Waterproof



These Boots are Waterproof and are solid through and through. These Boots have two Double Soles straight to the heel. These Boots have Bellows Tongues and the leather always remain soft.
In Black and Tan Leather. Price \$6.50 and \$7.00.
Men's ordinary Pegged Bellows Tongue Boots, \$3.00 to \$3.50.
F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.



A TASTE
of our Meat will convince you of its delicious flavor and splendid quality. We offer you only choice cuts of
THE BEST MEATS.
Why not try ordering whatever you need for breakfast and dinner here to-morrow?
We feel sure that we can satisfy you both as to quality, fair weight and reasonable prices.
M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.
ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

NOTICE

THE First Annual Convention of the Conception Bay District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at BAY ROBERTS on MONDAY, the 18th instant. The Convention will open at 4 p.m. at the F.P.U. Hall. All Officers of District Councils and Local Councils of the F.P.U. in the Districts of Harbor Main, Port-de-Grave, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Bay-de-Verde are members of the Conception Bay District Council and should be present at the Convention. Any such Council through its Delegates, may by resolution bring any matter before the Convention. A Permanent Official, to attend to Union matters in Conception Bay will be selected.

W. F. COAKER,
Chairman C.B.D.C.

St. John's, January 3rd, 1916.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.
Water Street, St. John's.

Advertise in 'The Mail and Advocate' for Best Results

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. St. Thomas's—Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell. Children's Service, 3.45. Evensong and Sermon, 6.30; Preacher, The Rector; Subject: "Work; The Points of a Good Job." Christ Church, Quidi Vidi.—1st. Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; 2nd Sunday in month, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; 3rd Sunday in month, Evensong at 6.30 p.m.; 4th Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 6.30 p.m. on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month. Virginia School Chapel—Even'g Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's, West—Hours of Service in Parish Church. Sundays—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon. Wednesdays—Holy Communion, and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 10.30 a.m. Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m. Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m. Churching of Women—Before any Service. Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall. Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 2.45 p.m. in the Parish Room. Brookfield School Chapel Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m. St. Matthew's Church, the Goules. Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Asylum for the Poor Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m. Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m. METHODIST Gower St.—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland. George St.—11, Rev. Dr. Curtis; 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas. Cochrane St.—11, Rev. C. C. White-mars; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle. Wesley—11, Rev. T. W. Atkinson; 6.30, Rev. Dr. Fenwick. Presbyterian—11, Rev. J. S. Sutherland; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon. Congregational—11, Rev. W. H. Thomas; 6.30, Rev. C. A. White-mars. ST. THOMAS'S S.S.—The annual prizes will be presented to the children of St. Thomas's Parish, at Canon Wood Hall, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, by the Bishop. Parents and friends are cordially invited to be present. WESLEY, A.B.C.—To-morrow afternoon at 2.45 the Hon. R. A. Squires will address the members of Wesley Bible Class, taking as his subject: "Efficiency." Every member is expected to attend. The soloist will be Mr. Harry Chaplin. Visitors will be heartily welcomed. We advise trappers to send their Furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.—nov23

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Complaint From Different Sources Ventilated—Resolutions of Synodical Tendered Family of Late Hon. John Harris—Full Board Present At last night's meeting of the Civic Commission, Chairman Gosling presided and the full Board were present. Mr. H. E. Cowan complained that there was an insufficient supply of water at his house Circular Road. The matter will be adjusted for Mr. Cowan and other citizens similarly placed when the readjustment arm being made is completed. The Engineer reported on the report from the Butterfield factory as to the stopping of a sewer connected with the Hospital. The Board of Works will be written on the subject. On F. W. Angel's request to erect a fence near Sudbury Tannery, the Board cannot allow a fence to be put across the street. As to the erection of a fence on Mr. Dyers roof, blocking the windows of the Nfld. Clothing factory, the solicitor was empowered to deal with the matter. When the meeting opened Chairman Gosling in words at once eloquent and sympathetic referred to the great loss the city had sustained in the death of Hon. John Harris. He paid a beautiful and feeling tribute to the work of the deceased as a public man, a citizen and a business man and referred particularly to his work on the Commission, for which his presence will be greatly missed. The following resolutions of condolence were then proposed by the Chairman and were spoken to in very eloquent and touching style by Commissioners Withers, McNamara, Mul-lally, Anderson and Bradshaw, some of whom had been life-long friends and boyhood companions of the deceased gentleman, and all of whom after years of intercourse with him could appreciate the excellent gifts of head and heart possessed by the deceased Commissioner. WHEREAS it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst the late esteemed and beloved brother member, Hon. John Harris; AND WHEREAS Mr. Harris was actively and prominently identified with the Municipal life of the city, both as a nominee of the Government and a representative of the citizens of St. John's. BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of this Board place on record their high appreciation of the conscientious, faithful and efficient services, of their late colleague, and the energetic and assiduous manner in which he discharged the duties of his office as a member of the City Council with which he has been connected at intervals during the past twenty-five years. As one of our leading merchants and public men he was a broad-minded gentleman, and in all his activities he displayed a keen intelligence and level-headed judgment. BE IT ALSO RESOLVED, That the members express their deep sense of sorrow in the loss the community has sustained in the early demise of one who reflected so much credit on his native city, and tender to the relatives of the deceased their profound sympathy in their sad bereavement. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the late Mr. Harris, that a copy be entered in the minutes, and also that publication be made of the same.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL The performance at the Nickel theatre yesterday was witnessed by a large number of patrons who thoroughly enjoyed the show. The pictures were excellent, especially the three-part Vitagraph drama by all-artists—"The Esterbrook Case." This brilliant subject called for superb acting, and it received it at the hands of the artists in the cast. The Charlie Chaplin comedy was a very funny one, and kept the audience in roars of laughter. This afternoon there is to be a specially big matinee for the little ones with extra comics and other popular films. All the children should attend this afternoon's performance, as it is one of the best ever given here. The Saturday night show always draws a large audience. If you were not there last evening, be sure and go to-night. ROSSEYS. Those patrons who delighted in "Beauty and the Beast" will be more than pleased with the great new pantomime, "On Monday Jack and Jill." It is the most sparkling one of all. Miss Madge Locke has drilled the girls in several new dances, that are real eye-openers, as everyone knows Miss Locke is one of the most expert lady dancers ever seen here, besides being a high-class vocalist. Mr. Ballard Brown will be seen in several very fine songs. The whole show right through is full of dances—a regular dancing revue. The Terra Nova girls, The Sunshine Girls and the Baby Pink and Blue Girls, all in sparkling new costumes, songs and dances. The Rossseys, our old favorites are still on deck with something still up their sleeve.

Falls Through Ice and is Drowned

Inspector General Sullivan had a message this morning from the police officer at Wesleyville saying that a woman, a resident of the place, in crossing the ice yesterday, fell through and was drowned, the body being recovered.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

Intelligence of the big fire at Carbonear to-day caused a sensation in the city. Many expressed the wonder that the whole town was not wiped out in the N. W. wind blowing. In all nine buildings were destroyed and the firemen worked well, so messages say, while others relate that the large fire breaks between the burning fabrics and the rest of the town tended to ensure its safety. Most of those who owned the property held insurance on it, if not total, at least partial, so that the losses will not be extremely heavy.

MASQUERADING IN MEN'S CLOTHING.

For several nights past a married lady, who is generally accompanied by a single young woman, masquerades in the extreme West End in men's clothing. Both are of respectable family and despite their conduct gives not a little scandal to those who know them. They had better beware or their antics may come within the purview of the police.

CAPT. CARTY AT MALTA

Letters received in the city recently say that Capt. George Carty of the Newfoundland Regiment is now at Malta in hospital and will later go to Florence to recuperate after the hardships of the Gallipoli campaign. Capt. Carty after Lieut. Burton was wounded had charge of the regiment for four days and performed his duties in a highly creditable manner. Capt. Carty is deservedly popular among our soldier lads here and his many friends in St. John's, who will be glad to hear that his illness is not severe, will hope that he soon will be able to rejoin his comrades in the regiment.

IN BAD WAY

Thursday night at 8.30 Const. Collins found a respectably dressed man lying in the drain on Prescott Street overcome with alcohol. In his pocket was a flask which had it become broken when he fell might have cut him seriously. His clothing was covered with mud and had he not been discovered he might have smothered.

Bellaventure Reaches Alexandrovsk

Yesterday news was received that the Bellaventure, Capt. Cross, had arrived at Alexandrovsk, while the Adventure reached there New Year's Day. The crews will stay by the ships, as no seamen can be had there and they have been on to Archangel. It is believed the ships will have little difficulty in reaching their destination and no doubt will do excellent work keeping the port open. The Beothic's crew with Capt. Falke, arrived at Liverpool yesterday on their way home. It is believed she is now in the White Sea.

CHILD STARTS FIRE.

At 10.35 a.m. yesterday an alarm of fire was rung in from box 330 for a fire at 22 Gear Street. The house is owned and occupied by Jos. Drodge and his three-year old son, Arch, lit a piece of wood at the stove and thrust it into a cup-board, near which contained a lot of paper and old clothing. These blazed up and the house was quickly filled with smoke. The firemen quickly responded and the blaze was quenched with a few pails of water. Some slight damage was done.

Riverside Blankets and Yarns made up to a Standard, not down to a price.—dec29,6i

SHOP THIEVES STILL AT WORK.

Wednesday night some burglar or burglars, amateurs by the look of it, entered Channing's drug store by the rear, coming in by a lane which runs in there from Prince's Street. He or they broke a window, through which they crept and entered the store and had a good search through but got away with nothing more valuable than about a pound of tobacco owned by one of the clerks. It is thought that some money held in the cash desk might have been lifted but that the blind of the front window was up and the thief feared he would be observed if he tampered with either the desk or register.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers had drill in the armoury yesterday and a squad had rifle practice at the South Side Range. The number on the roll is now 2720, the following enlisting yesterday.—Frank F. Wills, Jacob Esau, Ed. Hickey, Wm. Jas. Healey, Wm. Jas. Hickey, St. John's; Wm. Moore, Jas. Vaters, Alex. Thistle, Pouch Cove; Saml. Sheehan, Derby, Eng.; Jerry Crowe, Torbay. The Volunteers now in training here give promise of becoming excellent riflemen and their work at the range is as a rate excellent. At 200 yards yesterday privates Galpin and Samson scored 18 out of the possible 20 and Thursday privates Matthews and Reid made the possible. Though snow squalls were frequent yesterday the squad of Volunteers who had rifle practice at the South Side Range made good work. Sometimes the target could hardly be seen owing to the snow. The scores were: A. Batten, 10; H. Hussey, 16; J. S. Galpin, 18; W. H. Norman, 12; E. Moss, 17; M. Oldford, 16; A. Williams, 9; W. T. Samms, 18; A. Wiseman, 15; J. H. Vaters, 15; C. Wiseman, 13. The range was 14.5 points.

NEW COMMANDER

Capt. George Hearn until recently mate of the Dorothy Baird, has been given command of the Adelia, now landing at Baine Johnston & Co.'s for Brazil. Capt. W. Dawe will remain ashore. We congratulate Capt. Hearn.

Found Dead in His Bed

Both J. G. Sullivan and Mr. Hutchings had messages to-day from Bonne Bay saying that an old man named Edward Connors, living alone at that place was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon. He evidently died from old age and the body was handed over to his relatives for burial.

SOMETHING DOING

The police are now investigating a series of larcenies which have occurred recently and it is likely that something of a sensation will occur as a result within the next week or two.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. presided today and fined a drunk and disorderly, who was arrested in the C.L.B. Armoury \$2 or 3 days. Head Dawe summoned two boys, one for driving under age and another for employing under age. Both cases were adjourned till Thursday next.

C. M. B. C.

The meeting of the Cathedral Men's Bible Class will be held in the Synod Building to-morrow afternoon at 3 p.m. After the usual opening exercises the annual meeting will take place. The work of the past year will be received and the usual reports presented; then will follow the election of officers for the ensuing year. The good work that is being done by the Class in the weekly supply of literature to our fishermen and seamen is well known and greatly appreciated. As it is the annual meeting, no doubt there will be a large attendance to share in the deliberations of the class for its continued welfare and increasing usefulness.

Lack of More Men Caused Plan Collapse

LONDON, Jan. 7.—As the result of the publication of General Sir Ian Hamilton's report, the authorities are especially blamed for their failure to meet General Hamilton's repeated demands for reinforcements, the lack of which caused the collapse of the military plans. In contrast to what is termed the inefficiency of the higher command, the greatest admiration is accorded the men under the terrible conditions, the Daily Mail in an editorial says "The men were glorious, though their generals lacked the insight, energy decision, which are the divine parts of a commander in war."

Series Special Sermons

At the evening services in St. Thomas's Church during the next 4 months the Rector will preach a series of special sermons. The discourses will be based to some extent on a celebrated book written by Dr. Richard P. Cabot and published last year entitled "What Men Live By."

The first sermon will be preached to-morrow night and a cordial welcome will be extended all who may wish to hear the sermons. The dates and subjects are as follows:—

- Work Jan. 9.—"The Points of a Good Job." Jan. 23.—"The Qualities of a Good Workman." Play Feb. 6.—"The Place of Play in Life." Feb. 20.—"The Essence of Good Sport." Love March 5.—"A House of Many Mansions." March 19.—"Playing the Game in Married Life." Worship April 2.—"The Elements of True Worship." April 16.—"The God Whom we Worship."

Riverside Blankets are made from selected woods.—dec29,6i

GREEK KING DOUBTS TEUTONS HOLD OUT

Sovereign Says Financial Pressure Too Great—Gen. Castelnau 'Regrets Serbs' Fate

ATHENS, Jan. 3.—In the course of an interview to-day with Gen. Castelnau, chief of the French general staff, King Constantine expressed doubt the central empires would be able to resist indefinitely the economic and especially the financial pressure of the war. Gen. Castelnau so reported the king's opinion to-day in a statement to the Associated Press.

The Greek sovereign asked the French commander why, by the slowness of their operations, they had permitted the crushing of Belgium and Serbia and the failure of the Dardanelles campaign. Gen. Castelnau's reply was that nobody denied these unfortunate results were extremely regrettable.

"It would be most highly desirable," the general declared, "if Belgium and Serbia were still intact and if Russia could to-day be reinvigorated by the war of the Dardanelles, but we must see the war as a whole. It would be folly capable of jeopardizing final victory, of which alone we have the right to think, to undertake any military action without the most complete preparation and every assurance of success humanly possible.

"If the material and forces are not available, however painful the result of inaction may be, it is truly criminal to go off half-cock.

"Remember the Crimea, where the Russians so long held the Malakoff tower with flintlocks and round cannon balls. Well, all the German line to-day is a row of Malakoff towers with other rows behind. "But just as the Russians finally were forced to give up, so must the Germans. I have given three sons. I have two more; but their lives, too, will be paid, if need be, that victory may be complete."

"The interview between King Constantine and Gen. Castelnau is being much discussed in official circles at Athens," says the "Matin." "The sovereign seems to have been impressed favorably by the general's clear exposition of the allies' situation.

"The king renewed to Gen. Castelnau the assurance his army never would fight against us, and once more expressed strong desire his word should not be doubted."

SHIPPING

The Prospero left LaScie at 6.20 a.m. to-day, going North.

The Portia left Marystown at 6.30 a.m. to-day.

The Kyle's express is due here at 3 p.m. to-day.

The schr. Herald which had such a terrible experience in the storm of three weeks ago arrived here yesterday from St. Mary's. She lost her deck load of kerosene oil, flour, meat, &c., and skipper Pat Daley and J. Mahoney were washed overboard and narrowly escaped being drowned as told in The Mail and Advocate.

The S.S. Eagle in command of Capt. Couch will leave here this afternoon for Sydney to load coal for here. She will bring 4000 tons of coal before the seal fishery, which will be mostly for the firm's ships. To-day the ship's anchors were fouled with those of other vessels and she has been delayed in getting them clear.

Riverside Blankets. Insist on getting them.—dec29,6i

Const. J. Morrissey arrived here yesterday from Bell Island with a female patient for the Lunatic Asylum.

Strong Demands Made by Japan On China

Before Japan agrees to the establishment of a monarchy in China she will require from the Chinese government a substantial guarantee. This guarantee will be summarized in the following form:

- 1. China must guarantee to Japan that the new monarchy shall be under Japanese protection, and that Japan shall enjoy the right of the most favored nation. 2. Japan must have a voice in Chinese military matters, and also must get the orders for the supply of munitions of war. 3. Japan must have better treatment in the distribution of official positions in the customs and salt monopoly services. 4. Group five of the China-Japanese agreement, the clauses of which were left over in abeyance, must be taken up.

Preference must be given Japanese when Chinese is appointing advisers. Japan will certainly not tolerate any monarchical movement to come to a head unless her claims and her future advantages have been fully guaranteed.—From a periodical published at Tientsin, in China.

The foregoing is additional evidence, if additional evidence were needed, of Japan's determination to obtain a preferential position in Chinese markets and in Chinese public affairs. Such a position inevitably would involve the closing of the open door and the defeat of the policy established by John Hay—a policy which the present administration at Washington has abandoned.

How is the principle of equal opportunity for American trade in China to be safeguarded? Will the future of our trade in that great market be left to the good will of Japan and her ally, Great Britain, or will the United States, by the adoption of a more vigorous foreign policy and by adequate military and naval preparations, put itself in a position to make its legitimate interests respected, not only by Japan but by all the world? These are vital questions.

Anglo-American Telegraph Comp'y, Ltd.

LARGE accessions of deferred cable traffic, due to the suspension of that traffic by the other Trans-Atlantic Cable Companies have blocked our temporarily-restricted facilities for that traffic, making it necessary for us to suspend the deferred Trans-Atlantic service temporarily, in order to protect our regular patrons in their use of our regular expedited service. Resumption of our Trans-Atlantic Deferred and Cable-Letter services will be made at the earliest practicable moment.

H. A. SAUNDERS, Superintendent. jan7,2i

CHILDREN PLACED.—Thomas Warren, of Woods Island, Bay of Islands, wish to place two motherless children aged nine and five years. Any person willing to take such children as their own, should communicate with the above.—jan4,tf,daily