

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

Price: 1 Cent.

REPLY TO ALLIES NOTE COUCHED IN FRIENDLY TERMS

Kitchener Now in Paris Where an Important Conference With French War Staff is Said to be on—Kaiser Has Gone to Vienna to Talk Over Military Matters With His Ally Francis Joseph

ROUMANIA'S ACTIONS
WORRYING GERMANS

Winter Has Put a Stop to Operations as Far as the Serbian Armies Are Concerned—Austrians Now Have Crossed Montenegrin Frontier—Bulgars Advance on Monastir—Operations Slow on Account Snow Storms.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The campaign in the Near East is about to enter another phase. The visits of Lord Kitchener to Paris and Emperor William to Vienna, it is believed, will have an important effect. Lord Kitchener, after visiting the Balkans and Italy, has arrived in Paris, and an important series of conferences with the French staff will be held, while the German Emperor has gone to Vienna to see Emperor Francis Joseph and discuss with Austrian generals what the next move will be. Presumably it is a question of whether the Central Powers will attack the Anglo-French forces in Southern Serbia, or concentrate in Western Bulgaria to meet the threatened Russian invasion from the East and the possibility of Rumania taking sides against her old enemies, Bulgaria and Turkey.

As far as Serbia is concerned, winter appears to have virtually put an end to any important movements, although the Austrians are proceeding to deal with the Montenegrins, whose frontiers they have now crossed. The Bulgarians are attempting to advance to Prisdend and Monastir, with heavy and continuous snowstorms reaching the proportion of a blizzard. These operations must be slow, especially as the Serbs and Montenegrins are still offering a stubborn resistance. Monastir it is admitted, cannot be saved, but the Serbs who are defending the city, are determined to resist to the last and give the civilians a chance to escape. They hold a front some five miles from the town in the direction of Prilep, from which point, the Bulgarians, who have crossed the Crassov River, are advancing.

Show has completely stopped all operations on the Anglo-French front in Serbia, the opposing forces, who are separated by a valley a mile across, having lost sight of each other.

There are no details of the Greek reply to the Collective Note of the Entente Powers, demanding facilities for the Anglo-French forces, but a despatch from Athens says it is couched in friendly terms and is regarded as paving the way for the desired settlement, which would enable Greece to maintain her neutrality and not interfere with the intentions of the Allies.

Desperate fighting continues on the summits around Gorizia. The Italians claim to have captured more Austrian trenches, but the Austrians de-

clare that the attacks all along the Isonoz have been repulsed. Artillery and aerial fighting has marked the progress of events in France, while in Russia an almost complete lull prevails. In the Caucasus, a recrudescence of activity however is reported from Petrograd, recording several scouting expeditions.

After clearing the battlefield at Etlesphen, near Bagdad, in Mesopotamia the British have again withdrawn to the river. The Turks report that the British were forced to retire by reason of counter-attacks, after suffering very heavy losses.

Artillery engagements, in which the British monitors took a hand, have taken place on the Gallipoli Peninsula. It is reported from Rome that Austria is seeking a separate peace with Italy. This is not generally credited, although in some quarters the German Emperor's visit to Vienna is believed to lend some color to the rumour.

The recent successes of the Allies in the Kameruns are considered likely to be forerunners of the complete defeat of the Germans there. They are now concentrated at Jaunde, and although well supplied with guns, find it difficult, owing to the British blockade of the coast, to get munitions. The Allied forces are now converging on Jaunde, while other columns are being sent to cut off any attempt at retreat from that town.

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FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—An Amsterdam correspondent forwards the following telegram: "I am informed on good authority that serious rioting took place on Saturday in Berlin. Several thousand women gathered before the Imperial Castle and demanded the return of their husbands from the front and the improvement of food conditions. The crowd was finally dispersed. No confirmation of this Amsterdam despatch has been received here.

POLAND FAMINE STRICKEN

The Situation is Made Serious by Reason of the Fact Immense Number of Unemployed Thrown Out of Work by the Complete Paralysis of Polish Industries

WARSAW, Nov. 29.—Hundreds of thousands of the civil population of Warsaw district in Poland are suffering for food. A considerable percentage of the number are still homeless, living in huts, caves and abandoned trenches.

The situation is more serious because of the immense number of unemployed thrown out of work by the almost complete paralysis of Polish industries. Prominent Poles of all walks of life maintain that drastic relief measures are necessary if wholesale deaths from starvation are to be prevented. Such flour as is now on hand, is being distributed by the Germans under the bread card system. Only potatoes are available in quantities, while there is an acute shortage of dried vegetables, meat, fats, and condensed milk. Prices all over Poland have risen to unprecedented heights, and cannot be checked by the establishment of maximum prices. It is claimed, because of the fear that importation would cease altogether.

LANDING OF TROOPS AT SALONIKI DOESN'T VIOLATE GREEK TERRITORY

Allies Could Land Troops at Other Greek Ports as Well—Such Proceedings Are Covered in the Treaty of London 1863, the Signatures of Which Are Britain, France, Greece and Russia

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Entente Allies, in disembarking troops at Salonika are not violating Greek territory, nor is their action in Greece comparable to the German occupation of Belgium.

This semi-official reply to a German statement recently made, in which the Salonika expedition was criticized as a violation of foreign territory, and that the presence of the Allies at Salonika had no justification according to any diplomatic law known.

The French and British are tolerated guests in a matter of duty and have established right, and it is pointed out that their action at Salonika could further be repeated at any point in Greece with perfect legality. The landing of the Allied troops at Salonika is based on the London Treaty of July 13, 1863, the signatories of which are Greece, Great Britain, France and Russia, guaranteeing the independence of the constitutional institutions of Greece.

This convention was preceded by various other agreements entered into to as far back as 1822. The belief that Greece is menaced from within and without, will not deter the Allies, who hold full liberty of action under the terms of the Treaty and will continue the work begun, certain of the international legality of their action.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL

BRITISH
The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Nov. 29.—In France an enemy aeroplane was brought down in the sea near Westende. A torpedo boat was launched from Ostend and attempted to save the machine. It was sunk by Allied seaplanes and artillery. One enemy company attacked north of Labyrinth and was repulsed. An attempted enemy attack with poisoned gas near Bethencourt, miscarried. There were successful air raids on aviation sheds near Mulhausen and Noyon station.

In Italy, increasing successes are reported near Gorizia. About four hundred prisoners were captured. In Serbia the enemy claims that communication with Turkey and Bulgaria is effected and their great operations are closed.

In the Cameroons, various successes are reported near the centre of hostile resistance at Jaunde. BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Generally speaking, the night passed quietly on the French front.

According to an announcement made this afternoon by the French War Office, there have been some engagements with hand grenades in the Artois district.

TURKISH

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.—Warships of the Allies have heavily bombed Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula and inflicted damage, according to an official statement from the Turkish War Office, received today. The announcement says:—

"On the Dardanelles front, artillery effectively bombarded enemy positions, near Anafarta. The enemy's artillery replied, assisted by two armoured cruisers. Enemy monitors unsuccessfully bombarded several of our positions. During the afternoon two armoured vessels bombarded Kemekli Liman. One cruiser bombarded Avi Burnu. No important damage done.

THE PORTIA HERE.

The S.S. Portia Capt. J. Kean arrived here at 1.30 to-day from the West with several passengers. She had it stormy for a while on the trip and was over to Sydney by bunker.

THINKS PEACE TIME RIFE

SUCH HOPE IS EXPRESSED BY THE 'POST' WHICH SAYS VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES IS ASSURED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Belief that the time has arrived for the Allies to begin to define definite terms of peace is expressed by the Post in an editorial on the ground that there will be less chance of losing in negotiations what has been gained on sea and in field. The Post contends that without selling the skin, before killing the bear, it may be assumed that victory for the Allies is assured, if because only by Great Britain could a naval blockade be maintained indefinitely, and history has shown that such pressure alone would in the end secure victory.

SUBMARINES ACTIVE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

MARSEILLES, Nov. 29.—The French steamer Omara has been sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine. No news has been received of 20 members of the crew, and it is feared that they have perished.

WHAT'S THEIR ANSWER?

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Greek government is ready to discuss the propositions made by the Entente Powers and to satisfy all demands which will not compromise its neutrality, says an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

GETTING READY FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Telegraphing from Bucharest, the Times' correspondent says: "In view of threatened Russian intervention, preparations for defence are actively proceeding along the whole Bulgarian frontier under German supervision. Troops are being brought up to the Serbian front, and about four divisions of General Von der Goltz are reported to have joined the Bulgarian forces,

DERBY HAS NEW PROPOSAL

"One Cannot Shut Their Eyes to the Fact That Many Are Doing Work For the Red Cross Whose Proper Place is in the Fighting Ranks"

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting, has decided on a further measure to supplement the steps already taken to augment the British Army without resorting to conscription.

In a letter to the Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, he urges the necessity of releasing young and active men of military age for enlistment, replacing them by men unfit for military service, on account of age or physical disability.

"One cannot shut their eyes to the fact that many persons are doing work for the Red Cross whose proper place is in the fighting ranks," the Earl said. "I suggest, then, that your men of serviceable age, whether married or single, should enlist under the group system, and that you do all in your power to replace single men with married men, older men, or men unfit for military service.

Allies Confident Of Outcome

BRITISH PUBLIC REFUSE TO ACCEPT GERMAN CLAIMS THAT CENTRAL POWERS HAVE TRIUMPHED IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The British public is not inclined to grant the German contention that the Serbian campaign of the Central Powers has been brought to a successful conclusion. The hope is expressed here that wintry weather will give time for transferring Anglo-French troops, until they are strong enough to assume the offensive before invaders have consolidated their positions in Serbia.

Russia is also counted on to play a part in these operations. In the meantime the only active military operations seem to be centering around Monastir, the fate of which is obscure.

TURKISH FORCES WITHDRAW ON TIGRIS RIVER

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Major General Townsend, reporting the British campaign in Mesopotamia, sends word that Turkish reinforcements have withdrawn to a position lower down the Tigris river.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The French steamship Algeria has been sunk. Twenty-nine members of the crew are missing.

The British steamer Tanis is sunk. Crew lauded.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SENT TO BOTTOM OF MIDDLEKERKE

OFFICIAL
CASUALTY LIST
FIRST
NEWFOUNDLAND
REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 30, 1915

Second Lieutenant Richard A. Shortall, Water St. West, St. John's. Gunshot wound, Nov. 26.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

In our issue of yesterday No. 107, Private William Mercer, should have read Private William Miller.

India Again Proves Loyal

GIFTS OF MUNITIONS, AMBULANCE CORPS MOTORS, ETC., ARE BEING GIVEN BY NATIVE RULERS TO THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A special despatch from Delhi says that India continues generously to support the war funds. A movement in Lahore for Northern India to supply seven aeroplanes to be named after the big rivers of the Punjab is progressing.

The latest gifts include munitions, workshop, loan of mechanics for ambulance corps, motors, besides various other donations.

The native rulers of India have made enormous concessions to their subjects who are on active service by exempting them from taxes and granting them other concessions.

ALLIES MAKE FURTHER GAINS IN KAMERUN

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The campaign of Franco-British forces in the German colony of Kamerun, Western Africa, has resulted in further advances, following the capture of Tibati announced last week.

The official statement of today says that the Puge River has been reached, and that the French have taken Makonde.

TRouble IN THE VIENNA CABINET

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Copenhagen says that the Wolf Bureau, a semi-official German News Agency, announces the several members of the Vienna Cabinet will resign.

PEACE ADVOCATES GET HOT RECEPTION IN BIG LONDON HALL

Soldiers Take Charge of Meeting and Threw Speakers From Platform—What Was Advertised as a Peace and Anti-Conscription Meeting is Turned Into a Recruiting Meeting—Soldiers Take Place of Speakers

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Canadian and Australian soldiers, with a sprinkling of British Territorials, last evening took charge of the Memorial Hall, where the Union of Democratic Control, an organization which is opposed to Conscription and favors peace, was advertised to hold a meeting, and unceremoniously threw the speakers from the platform and turned the gathering into a recruiting meeting.

British Aeroplane Destroyed German Undersea Boat—Sub Was Seen to Break in Half—Sir John French Reports Much Activity on the Part of Artillery and Air Craft—One British Pilot Fought 5 Hostile Aeroplanes During a Single Flight

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A German submarine was attacked by the British off Middlekerke on Sunday, and sent to the bottom, according to an official report from Field Marshal Sir John French, which was given out by the Press Bureau to-night. The submarine, says Field Marshal French, was seen to break in half.

The British commander further reports much activity on the part of the artillery and air craft, no less than 15 encounters in the air taking place on the 28th. The text of the report follows:—

"On the night of Nov. 25 a party of our troops forced an entrance into the enemy's trenches near Gommecourt Wood. Several dug-outs, full of Germans, were bombed with hand grenades. The party then withdrew back to our trenches.

"A mine was sprung by us in front of Givenchy on the night of the 25th, which destroyed two of the enemy galleries and caused a considerable number of casualties amongst the hostile bombing party.

"During the last few days we have carried out bombardments on various portions of the enemy's trenches. Hostile artillery has been active east of Avling, east of Loos, east of Neuve Chapelle, east of Armentieres, and east of Ypres. The enemy's aeroplanes were active on the 28th, during the day there 15 encounters in the air, as a result of which, one hostile machine was brought down near Cequebi. One of our pilots fought with no less than five hostile aeroplanes during a single flight.

"Bombing attacks were successfully carried out against the German aerodrome at Gips, and an ammunition factory at La Chapelotte. Fourteen machines attacked at the former place and nine at the latter. Considerable damage was done in both instances. All our machines returned safely.

"Reports from the coast district states that German aeroplanes were active on the 28th, dropping bombs. During the day a French aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane, and a British seaplane brought down a German seaplane.

"In the afternoon a British aeroplane destroyed a German submarine off Middlekerke. It was seen to break in half."

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

HELD ON SUSPICION OF BEING GERMAN SPY

NEW BRITAIN, Nov. 30.—Rev. Fred. Krieger, of this city, and engaged in missionary work in British East Africa for many years, is being detained in a British prison camp in India on suspicion of being a German spy, according to information received here by relatives.

He was last stated at Nairobi, British East Africa.

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nov25,121
R. F. HORWOOD, Secretary.

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	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York	\$40.00	\$70 to \$80	\$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

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"GOTT MIT UNS" STAMPED ON RIFLE BROUGHT WITH RELICS FROM THE FRONT

Princeton Student Who Drove Ambulance in France Has Collection of Modern Instruments of War and Many Tales of Adventure.

The most complete collection of the modern instruments of war in use by the allies and the Germans to reach this country has arrived here with Malcolm T. Robertson, a student at Princeton university, who passed six months as a member of the ambulance corps at Dunkirk, on the French coast.

The battered and grim relics include a rifle, on the stock of which is engraved the slogan, "Gott mit uns" (God is with us), which was taken from a dead German soldier at Neuport, aeroplane parts of explosive and incendiary design, used by French aviators, and bits of arms and equipment, including the all important trench digger which every soldier now carries.

Ranged in orderly fashion and tagged by number, these sinister bits of the fotsam of the world's greatest war, are on exhibition in the lobby of the Hudson theatre, where "Under Fire," a war play, is running.

While the relics include a wide assortment of shell bits, uniforms, oxygen helmets and arms equipments, the most interesting are those war worn caps and helmets, cartridge belts and knapsacks, whose owners paid the highest price of patriotic devotion, and from whose bodies they were taken.

There is the frayed blue high-peaked cap of a French infantryman from the Fifth regiment, shot through with holes, where a bursting shrapnel tore into the head, and here and there are ranged canteens and haversacks, torn and weather worn.

There are also pieces of the great shells the Germans hurled into Dunkirk. These travelled twenty miles through the air and at the highest point of flight were six miles over the earth. The aeroplane darts and bombs shown are from both French and German aeroplanes. The French dart looks like some child's top, but the chemicals hidden in the slender reed will start conflagrations where the dart strikes. The weapon is so slender, heavy and sharp pointed that it is said to be capable of penetrating a man, horse and saddle if it strikes plumb.

The oxygen helmets in use by the French against the German poison gas include eye shades and a tank filled with oxygen worn at the belt, and connected by a rubber tube to the mouth and nose. One of these protections is included in Mr. Robertson's trophies.

Besides the fragments of war tools Mr. Robertson brought also many tales of the danger through which the Americans, who are acting as ambulance drivers, have passed. As soldiers of mercy they skirt the battle lines with their ambulances, picking up the wounded, who are hurried back from the front line trenches.

The Germans, he says, attempted several times to shell the ambulances, once particularly when an improvised munition plant a mile and a half behind the first trench blew up, killing and wounding many French soldiers. Through their spy system the Germans learned of the explosion and the location of the plant. Expecting probably that many staff officers would hurry to the scene as well as the ambulances, they dropped shell after shell on to the road.

"There were six ambulances," he said. "The Germans were dropping their shells with mathematical regularity at a certain spot near a turn in the road. We timed the shells and as soon as one dropped and exploded, an ambulance at top speed would dash by. I was the last one, and the Germans at that moment speeded up their firing, evidently, for I had barely passed through the danger zone when a shell exploded. I got by, with a whirlwind of flying dirt and stone."

One characteristic of the Germans, he said, was their proneness to act by routine. A shell fire, he explained, was begun, and continued with absolute regularity between the shots.

It was at Woodsten that Mr. Robertson and several of his venturesome companions came near death through a rather daring curiosity. A German shell had fallen near the ambulance corps headquarters, but had failed to explode. So the young men carried it into a field, built a bonfire about it and ran. The fire burned and died away, but still the shell remained silent. Mr. Robertson and another companion came close to the smouldering fire to see what was wrong just

as the shell exploded. The charge went straight up, doing little damage to the Americans but killing a cow nearby.

There are about two hundred Americans engaged in ambulance driving in France. They are greatly liked by the French soldiers, who, however, insist on taking them for Britishers. In vain, Mr. Robertson says, they explained that they were not British, but Americans. The French soldiers insist that no Americans are in this war. When they do convince them that they are from the United States and merely came over to help the Allies, they generally get a cheer.

SENATOR COX'S ESTATE IS PLACED AT \$4,834,847.

TORONTO, November 20.—Mr. Justice Middleton yesterday continued his examination on behalf of the Provincial Treasury into the estate of the late Senator Cox and his son, the late Mr. E. W. Cox. He declared certain things dutiable that were thought not to be dutiable, and the estate of the late Senator has been advanced from the stated value of \$870,000 to \$4,834,847.18, and that of the son from \$499,929.72 to \$1,596,223. His Lordship will now report to the Government in accordance with the figures placed in his hands. At the conclusion of the inquiry he thanked the counsel representing the estate for the manner in which they had facilitated the prosecution by the Government.

Messrs E. T. Malone, K.C., and L. McCarthy, K.C., represented the estate, and Jas. W. Baine, K.C., the Government.

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PATHETIC STORY OF A SOLDIER

Disabled while doing his duty as a private in the 40th Battalion, discharged from the military hospital though still unfit for work, forced to take up some means of livelihood because he had a family of ten and no income, and now broken down entirely, is the story of Joseph J. Legacy, of Amherst. Mr. Legacy is now attempting to get money which he says is due him from the Militia Department so that he and his family may not starve.

Though a father of nine children, Eva, Willie, Victoria, Edward, Francis, Vivian, Lena, Mamie and Nellie, Joseph Legacy heard the call for recruits and gave up his business as a carpenter and joined the 40th Battalion. He enlisted as a private on February 11th, 1915.

For three months he was stationed in Amherst and drew the following pay: \$1.10 a day wages, 75 cents per day subsistence allowance, \$20 a month from the Patriotic Fund. Then he was transferred to Aldershot and the Patriotic Fund allowance was increased five dollars a month.

Private Legacy was injured on May 6, while on duty but remained on parade until May 20 when he went to the Military Hospital, Halifax. The doctors were unable to cure him and he was discharged from the Hospital and the Battalion on August 12.

In July his wife received her separation allowance for nearly four months. She had not received any separation allowance until it was handed to her in a lump sum. According to Mr. Legacy the officials simply stopped his allowance and refused to give any explanation.

When he was discharged from the Battalion all his pay stopped. Since then he and his family have been lacking the very necessities of life. Time after time he wrote the member for Cumberland, Mr. E. N. Rhodes, and stated his case to him. Mr. Rhodes wrote on July 9, August 28 and September 1 that he was doing what he could for him. The last letter from Mr. Rhodes said: "I am happy to advise you that I have arranged with the Department to have your pay continue until such time as your case is properly investigated by the Medical and Pension Boards." That was nearly two months ago but Mr. Legacy has not received a cent from the Militia Department.

Though unfit for work, but still rendered desperate by the want of his family of little ones, none of whom are over thirtien years of age, he sought work. A few weeks work made him worse and now he is absolutely helpless, with a family of ten and no means to support them. Unless he receives immediate aid he does not know what will become of him and his family. He appeals for justice.

The above is the story as told to The Morning Chronicle by Mr. Legacy himself yesterday afternoon. The Morning Chronicle has had no means of investigating the facts, but there are authorities who have the means and whose duty it is to investigate the case. The military authorities who are charged with the care of disabled and dependent soldiers should deal with the matter without further delay and if a wrong has been done see to it that justice to Private Legacy and his family is done at once.

FIENDISH IDEA OF GERMAN EDITOR

ROME, Nov. 16.—All moves of the Central empires proposed heretofore are outdistanced by the scheme of Rudolf Keller, editor of the Prager Tageblatt. Keller seriously suggests to force the Entente allies to sue for peace by deliberately starving the populations of Belgium, France, Poland, Russia and Serbia, now under Teuton domination.

The comments are that this is the projects of "a fiend," but nevertheless it is possible that it may be carried into effect, as the Central empires are capable of anything to gain their end.

Such a proposal, it is held here, is a clear indication that they are getting near the end, and that their forces are admittedly despairing. It is said here that should such a project be attempted it would not force the allies in any way, but would only be the worst crime, wherefor the Central empires would have to pay heavily when the day of reckoning comes.

GENERAL VILLA LOST TWO THOUSAND IN BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Official despatches to the State Department and the Carranza agency to-day agree that General Villa lost in the battle at Alamo, Sonora, more than 2,000 men, several pieces of artillery, many small arms, a large quantity of ammunition, and two railway trains. Villa's forces fled and are being pursued by General Dieguez.

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St. Bon's Boy Killed in Action

HUBERT MEEHAN KILLED.
We learn that the sad intelligence was conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meehan, from Ottawa, this forenoon, that their son Hubert, who was a member of the Canadian forces in France, had been killed. His many friends in the city will learn of this with extreme sorrow.
Hubert was a St. Bon's boy, an athlete of repute and was known and liked by everybody. The Mail and Advocate extends to his grief-stricken parents its deepest sympathy on the death of their soldier son.

BROTHER RYAN HEARD FROM

Rev. Brother Kennedy recently had a letter from Brother J. E. Ryan, now at Vancouver, B.C., in which he says that he and Brother Murphy are enjoying the best of health and that they have commenced work, which the people of Vancouver greatly appreciate. A number of Newfoundlanders, mostly from Carbonear, are there and giving Brothers Ryan and Murphy every assistance in their power. No doubt flourishing schools are by this established in this important city of the Province. Brothers Ryan and Murphy wish to be remembered to all old friends in St. John's and outports.

PROMOTION FOR SGT. EBSARY

Mr. Ebsary of Munroe's had a letter yesterday from his brother, Sam, with "Ours" at Gallipoli. He has been promoted to the rank of Actg. Regimental Sergeant and is in fine health and spirits as are all the rest. Sam asks to be remembered to the lads of the C.L.B. and all other friends in the city.

Mr. James Jardine is to-day we hear very ill and his condition is a cause of grave concern to his family and friends.

PRIZE ESSAY AWARDS

Following are the complete results of the Essay writing Competition in city schools instituted at the request of the Citizens' Committee:

Class of age 14 and over—A. Johnson (15), and Ralph H. LeMessurier (17), Bishop Field College; Jeanette Crobie (15) and Sadie Kean (14), Methodist College; John Goose (14), Torbay high school. All these competitors obtained full marks.

Class of age 13—Jean Ross, Bishop Spencer College; Marjory Mews, Methodist College; Lizzie Beddelcombe, Parade Et. School; Florence M. Reid, Springdale St. Commercial School. Each gained full marks for essay submitted.

Class of age 12—Vera Crosbie, Methodist College; Jessie Elliott, Parade School; Willie Joyce, Carew Street School. Full marks gained in each case.

Class of 11 and under—Muriel Butler (9) Springdale St. Commercial school; Norah Peters, Methodist College; Doris Matthews, Carew Street school. All of these competitors, except the first named, were 11 years of age and all gained full marks.

Penmanship.
Class of age 7—Emma Grimes, Methodist College.

Class of age 8—Alma Hudson, Methodist College; Robert Morey, Torbay High School.

Class of age 9—Robert Lacey, Torbay high school; M. Drover and Wilfred Peters, Methodist College.

Class of age 10—Sadie Taylor, Parade St. School, and Gladys Bennett, Methodist College.
Carew St. School, with an average of 92, gets the school map presented by The Daily Star.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Matching, J.P., presided to-day. Two disorderlies were each fined \$2.00 or 7 days. A third disorderly in Mr. F. Winsor's shop, was fined \$5.00 or 14 days, as was a laborer of Signal Hill Road, who assaulted Sgt. Mackey.

STEAMER CHANGES OWNERS

The S.S. Elsonia, formerly the Wilhelmina, which is well known here, having stranded in St. Mary's Bay some years ago and was repaired in the dry dock, was recently sold. She was sold by her owners Burchell & Young of Sydney to James W. Elwell & Co. of New York. She was sold at a good figure we hear:

"LILIAN BLEANVELT" O.K.

The Lilian Bleanvelt, Capt. Comeman, which to-day is 24 days from Halifax to this port, according to a message received by Mr. Colin Campbell this morning, is in Aquaforte. The vessel had a hard time of it, receiving some damage in recent storms and had her deck load swept overboard.

OPORTO MARKET

Nld. stock, 17,565 qtls.; consumption, 5170 qtls. Norwegian stock, 1230 qtls.; consumption, 820 qtls.

The Clementine, Capt Soper, arrived here to-day from Oporto Good-well's after a run of 25 days, all well. The vessel had some stormy weather but came through without damage.

Yesterday a labourer of the city who is without a home, went into the police station at 2 p.m. and asked for shelter. He was sent to the penitentiary to-day for 10 days as a vagrant.

Mary McCann, a woman of Labrador, who has no home and who was several times before the Court for vagrancy, was again up to-day and was sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days by Mr. Hutchings J. P.

A boy, four years old, ill of diphtheria, was taken to Hospital from New Gower Street yesterday.

THE NICKEL THEATRE
PRESENTING THE FIRST CHAPTER OF
"THE GODDESS,"
The Serial Beautiful, Light, Airy, Angelic, Kindly, Mystic.
"THE PROFLIGATE."
Bryant Washburn and Ruth Stonehouse in an Essanay Drama.
"OUT OF THE PAST" **"HIS LUCKLESS LOVE"**
A powerful two-part Vitagraph drama. A Keystone riot.
NOTE—"The Goddess" will be shown at 8.15 and 10.15 each night.

CASINO THEATRE---Daily at 2.30 and 7.30
"OUR BOYS"
"The First Newfoundland Regiment."
Unprecedented Success of the Greatest and most Patriotically-Soul-Inspiring Picture
EVER TAKEN.
SUPERB! MAGNIFICENT!! INCOMPARABLE!!!
2 Afternoon and 3 Evening Performances. Final Evening Presentation at 9.45.
ADMISSION—ADULTS 20 CENTS—CHILDREN 10 CENTS.

King Emmanuel of Italy, the well shaped in person and good looking, is very small, not more than five feet two inches in height, but, representing the dispensation, he has taken every care to increase his strength by constant exercise and is now a very fair athlete.

LOCAL ITEMS
The schr. Bladwin, taking 3800 qtls. codfish from Munn & Co., left Hr. Grace yesterday for Gibraltar.
The Alameda left here yesterday for Oporto, taking 2142 qtls. codfish, shipped by the Smith Coy., Ltd.
The schr. Nellie M., Capt. Taylor, is now out 40 days from Pernambuco to this port and should soon arrive here.
A children's concert will be held at 181 LeMarchant Road on Saturday evening next, proceeds to go to the Cot Fund.
Private Frampton is now in hospital at Sydney. He was wounded while with the Canadian Contingent and his wife received a telegram Saturday which says he should be here up the latter part of the week.
Yesterday Mr. M. Boland had a letter from his son, Private Pat. Boland, in which he tells his father who is in the employ of the Board of Works that he and his chums on Gallipoli are well. Private Boland when only 17 years old enlisted in the R.C.R. for service in the Boer War but when the regulars in that city moved out for the front he was retained to do garrison duty.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.
St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.
2 Full Vaudeville Shows 7.30 and 9.10 p.m.
Another Great Laughable Comedy Sketch:—
"KELLEY'S HOTEL"
CARROLL and ELLOR, in their Farewell Week, have kept the Best for the last.
The Finest Pictures in the City.
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 6TH, THE BIGGEST FAVORITES EVER IN ST. JOHN'S—BALLARD BROWN, Actor-Vocalist; and the one and only MADGE LOCKE—Specially engaged for the Christmas Pantomime "THE BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.
Presents ALICE JOYCE and GUY COOMBS in
"THE GIRL OF THE MUSIC HALL"
A 3 Reel Masterpiece Produced by the Kalem Company.
"ALICE OF THE LAKE"
A Great Selig Drama.
"SLIPPERY SLIMS WEDDING DAY"
A Riotous Western Comedy with all the Essanay Stars.
DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist, SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.
GOOD MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT.
A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
ON WEDNESDAY—
"THE FORK IN THE ROAD"
A 2 Reel Drama with Bessie Eytan.

Fresh Eggs! Fresh Eggs!
Due To-Morrow, December 1st, Per SENLAC.
50 Cases Choice FRESH EGGS, Lion Brand.
George Neal
PHONE 264.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Specials! Specials!

WHAT is meant by Special? Generally speaking it means goods that have been purchased below regular selling prices. Sometimes this is due to manufacturers or the representatives having an oversupply of stock on hand at a time they do not desire and which in order to dispose of quickly they make a cut downwards on their ordinary prices. We have been fortunate in securing a quantity of these SPECIAL VALUE goods and offer them at such attractive prices that we know you will take advantage of YOUR OPPORTUNITY to save money which you can use for buying other necessities or else lay aside for a rainy day.

Men's Underwear SPECIAL!		Furs! Furs! Furs!	
THIS Underwear is made by a well-known and reliable Canadian manufacturer. The Garments have some slight imperfections which do not in any way affect their excellent wearing qualities. Sale Price, Each 90c.		An Extraordinary Offer in FURS of Various Styles and Colors. LESS THAN HALF PRICE. A rare opportunity for the Ladies to make a big saving. SEE THEM.	
Fancy WOOL SQUARES Reliable quality; good size. Fancy Reds and Greys. Reg. 90c. value. 70c Sale Price, each	BLUE SERGE Suitable for Men's and Boys' wear; 30 in. wide. Reg. 25c. value 22c Sale Price, each	Men's NEGLIGE SHIRTS In nice Stripe effects. Reg. 80c. value. 69c Sale Price, each	Men's White Laundered COLLARS Regular 15c. value. Sale Price, 12c each.
Fancy Colored Jute Mats. All Fringed. 14c each.	White Shirting. A Nice Soft Finished Article, Free From Dressing. Thickens After Washing. Sale Price, 5½c. Yard.	Straw Mats. In Attractive Designs. Sizes 27 x 54. Only 27c each.	
Specials in Boot Department. Youths' Box Calf Boots; sizes 10½ to 13½. Reg. \$1.60 value. \$1.40 Pair. Boys' Box Calf Boots; sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$2.10 value. \$1.85 Pair.	Rubber Heels. Cheaper than Leather. Women's & Girls' sizes. Pair. 12c Men's and Boys' sizes. Pair. 15c	Child's and Misses' Stocking Supporters. THE biggest 8c. and 10c. value in the market. Nickel pin to "pin" on makes sewing unnecessary. The full rubber button and flap loop holds the stocking securely without tearing.	Men's Fur Caps. Made from First Quality Skins. Popular Styles. Regular price would be \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sale Price, \$1.60 to \$3.50

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

JUST IN STORE

**TWO CARS
BRIGHT
NO. 1 HAY.
Selling Cheap.**

**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, NFD., NOV. 30th., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The W.P.A.

SUBJOINED we publish some extracts from a letter received recently by a prominent citizen from his son serving at the Dardanelles. We have seen the original letter and certify that the words published are exactly as written in the letter.

This brave lad states: "What we have suffered from cold this past week nobody knows only those who went through it. We have no drawers or shirts, (meaning inside shirts) as we were told we did not need them."

"We have got nothing, absolutely nothing. Newfoundlanders ever generous to others, whilst THEIR OWN FLESH AND BLOOD GO BARE. Men suffering from sickness, worn to a thread from hardships and fatigue."

What will the public, which has forwarded articles valued at \$250,000 to London since the war opened, for use of troops at the front, think of such conditions and such cruelties as those referred to by this brave Newfoundland Hero serving his King and Empire on the Turkish shores?

We demand an explanation from the W.P.A. We want to know what has become of all their hard work and collections to secure comforts for Our Boys at the front?

We demand that the W.P.A. attend to the requirements of Our Newfoundland Regiment before helping others who are likely well looked after by English ladies.

The Country will demand a rigid investigation into the causes of the conditions exposed by the writer of this letter.

The Country will demand from Lady Davidson, as Head of the W.P.A., an explanation as to why Our Troops have received no comforts from the W.P.A. since last Winter while in Britain. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of articles sent from Newfoundland have been dispatched to the troops serving in France?

What is Mr. Timewell doing at London?

What is he being paid for? Why are Our Noble Boys left to suffer cold, without drawers or shirts?

We learn that scores of such letters have been received here from lads at the front, but all forbear allowing publication. Those seri-

ous complaints must be attended to immediately!

Have the Colony been deceived by the W.P.A.? What about the endless list of funds for almost countless purposes which have generously been supported? What has become of such funds?

Is it true that the English troops in France have received handsome contributions from the Newfoundland W.P.A., whilst our own flesh and blood have been treated with contempt, and allowed to suffer unnecessary and well nigh treated as forgotten?

How will Lady Davidson clear up this outrage against Our Noble Boys, who are dying in distant Asia for their King and for Britain, uncared for and almost unknown?

A Public Mass Meeting should be at once convened and a Committee organized to attend to the comforts of Our Regiment, and once and forever cut out all blundering and negligence.

The Public are too easy going or it would not have consented to allow such matters of such serious importance—matters that carry in their hands the Health and Welfare of Our Brave Noble Sons—to such inexperienced hands as the W.P.A., even though such an organization was led by Lady Davidson.

Much harm has been done. The duty of every citizen is to support steps that will make a repetition of such blunders impossible.

Wake up! fellow citizens, and make things sufficiently hot to ensue prompt action on the part of the Patriotic Association that will satisfy all the demands of Our Boys at the front, and show them that we are not cruel and inhuman enough to permit one of them to endure any unnecessary hardships while risking their lives to defend the honour and liberty of Terra Nova.

Extracts of Letter From One of Our Boys at the Dardanelles—Private Matter in the Letter is Omitted

"I SEE by the papers that our Women's Patriotic Association have made some thousands of shirts and socks galore. I do not know what has become of them, but the only stuff that we have got from that Association was a few shirts and cakes last Christmas at Fort George. Our fellows certainly need warm clothes out here, if we are to stay here this winter."

"What we have suffered from cold this past week nobody knows only those who went through it. It was not only cold by night but also by day. We have no drawers or shirts as we were told we did not need them. Also there seems to be an absence of many little comforts such as tobacco and thousands of other things such as fellows wish for."

"We have got nothing, absolutely nothing, only what we got through the regular channels which amount to nothing."

"The Fifth Royal Scots were here, and by gum, it was an eye-opener to us to see the stuff they got from home. Plenty of cigarettes, and tobacco, plenty of Scotch oatmeal, plenty of nut milk chocolate. I can tell you the Scotch people know how to look after their own. They have gone now and when they left they gave us what they had left over. I can guarantee you that it was a God-send to get it. I had some porridge two mornings ago for my breakfast, and although it was nothing to be compared to what I got home, yet it was the sweetest thing I ever tasted."

"We do not want to be mean enough to take everything the W.P.A. make, but I think that we are entitled to a share of it. It is only when we are out here beside other men, and see the things they get from private sources as well as similar Associations to ours at home that we realize what our people have not done. It is enough to make one disgusted with everything Newfoundland, and ashamed of his own Country, but after all

one is not surprised at it, for it is the same old story, Newfoundland ever generous to others whilst their OWN FLESH AND BLOOD GO BARE."

"Now, Father, I am not talking of anything to you folks at home, for you have been to and myself, all that the word generous implies. I am speaking on behalf of the men, and from what I see around me every day. Men suffering from sickness, worn to a thread from hardship and fatigue, and whose once hale and hearty how are you, changed into, how are you feeling this morning old man, and the reply, "Just the same, boy," or "I was nearly dead last night with cramps." Others will say "Well I suppose we will go until we drop."

"I can tell you it is no exaggeration what I am saying for I see it around me every day. I am well and fit. Thank God, and so is...

or which we are thankful. So you see a little milk chocolate and a few little comforts like those would be a blessing."

"No doubt so and so, sends the things made home to the War Office, and from there they are sent out to different regiments in France. Of course this is very nice and good, but still, the people's own Flesh and Blood get nothing. You should see how the Australians are treated by their own people. It certainly would open your eyes to say the least about it."

You might send me some Cigarettes, Chocolates, etc., and some other things. Pack them in tins and wrap up securely or I shall never see them. When you are sending pack the things in several small parcels. Be sure and do not send it altogether so that if one parcel is swiped I shall get the other. If I get wounded by that time, some other poor chap will get it, so it will be doing someone from Newfoundland a good turn, instead of some English Tommy in France who is getting thousands of things to our one, and who has a lesser claim upon you."

"Perhaps this letter will open your eyes, and make you think, 'Well I hope other chaps are writing the same as I am and make them realize that their own flesh and blood are fighting as well as others.'"

"I hope I have not said anything that would read as if I was hitting at you at Home. I want you to know that such is not the case, for I know—as well as if I was at home that you are always thinking of us, as we are always thinking of you."

"If I have made a mistake about the Newfoundland Patriotic Association I humbly beg their pardon, but we did not see it if they have made a mistake. Other fellows are talking and thinking the same as I am, so I am not the only one."

What Has Become of It?

WE hear little these days of the famous proposition which was going to make this country so famous, and we fear that the promises of the projectors of the scheme are not going to be

Economy Is Essential

EVERY utterance made by British statesmen to-day has reference to the necessity of personal and national economy. We do not seem to know the meaning of the word here, though it will not be long before our charitable organizations will be issuing their appeals for the wherewithal to cope with the distress which comes to the toilers with the winter season.

There is going to be a large demand on the purse of the better provided this winter, as we have had in the city of St. John's very little employment except that provided by the Municipal Council during the summer. Numbers of skilled mechanics have been working on short time and they have not been able to meet even their current expenses.

It behooves all to economize just now so that we may be enabled to lend a helping hand to the less fortunate. This is a duty which should not be overlooked.

We wish to remind the Government Departments that economy is also a duty with them and that the extravaganzas which have characterized the Morris Administration should be eliminated.

Remember Napoleon

New York World:—Napoleon in 1812, at the beginning of his Russian campaign, talked rashly of marching through Moscow to the Granges. Germans who hastily propose to invade Egypt and India by way of Constantinople may need to remember Napoleon's example and his troubles in getting home.

The Progressive "Fade-Away"

MR. GARFORD, of Ohio, the leader of the Progressive party in that State, has found a new reason why his organization should give up. He tells it to a New York reporter. He has discovered that the American people have a very strong desire that there should be "only two parties" in the Presidential election next year. For a set of polite gentlemen like the Progressives, this hint is enough.

If informed that "three is a crowd," they will not hesitate to take themselves out of the way. Yet in thus burying their party they score the complete triumph of one of its leading principles—"let the people rule." The people have ruled that there shall no longer be a Progressive party, and so, in obedience to the inner law of its life, it gracefully seeks death. By expiring, it wins a greater victory than it was able to compass while living.

The off-set to this difficult situation is that the German submarines must also set out from the North Sea harbors for a long and perilous trip to southern waters. But once in the Mediterranean, there are the Austrian ports to serve as a base. From now on great Britain must be prepared for much greater casualties at sea than she has hitherto sustained."

realized for some time. Capital just now has its purse strings tightly drawn, and it will be a long time before the famous Newfoundland Products Company can become a realization.

Nfld. Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street, pays highest prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.—nov23

A Huge Plot

THERE has just been unearthed a huge plot to cause trouble in the Dominion of Canada, and it is said that plans have for some time been arranged by which German reserjist and other huphemes from across the border would invade Canada. The plan would have matured were it not for the secret service of the United States.

Yet notwithstanding the vigilance of the service of Uncle Samuel things are happening every day that would indicate that sufficient vigilance is not being exercised. This has been exemplified within the past few days in connection with a line of steamers owned or directed by one Wagner which are supposed to carry cargoes of coal to South America. It is known positively that cargoes are simply intended for a base of supplies in one of the South American Republics, and should any German ships get out of the Kiel Canal or out of the Baltic they will make their way across the Atlantic to harass shipping of the Allies especially the wheat laden vessels coming from South America.

Explosions of munition factories are occurring almost daily, and Montreal had a large scare some days ago when bombs were found on the banks of the Lachine Canal. One can hardly conjecture what is going to happen these days.

Canada is honeycombed with Hun spies and mischief workers, and the Canadian authorities are kept busy these days watching the situation.

Submarine Menace

THE activity of Teutonic submarines in the Mediterranean is, of course, closely connected with developments in the Balkans. Sending Allied troops into Salonica, on a scale demanded by the seriousness of the situation, imposes a strain upon the Allied fleets such as they have not previously experienced.

Hitherto it has been the British boast that two and a half million men have been ferried to and from England with a loss of less than one per cent, and this loss was almost entirely in the Mediterranean. With a larger proportion of troops now going to the Near East, and the German Admiralty transferring its main submarine operations from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, the toll paid by the Allies is bound to rise.

There is no possibility of guarding the long sea passage so effectively as the short lane across the Channel has been guarded. From Marseilles to Salonica is a matter of week's voyage for passenger ships in times of peace. From Alexandria to Salonica is three days.

The off-set to this difficult situation is that the German submarines must also set out from the North Sea harbors for a long and perilous trip to southern waters. But once in the Mediterranean, there are the Austrian ports to serve as a base. From now on great Britain must be prepared for much greater casualties at sea than she has hitherto sustained."

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**

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

**THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
Sinnott's Building, St. John's.**

NOTICE!

EXPERIENCED Woodsmen wanted for lumber woods at Badger.

A. N. D. Co.

nov25.1f

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

South Coast Service.

The S.S. GLENCOE will sail from Placentia on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, after arrival of train from St. John's, for the usual ports of call between Placentia & Port aux Basques

Men's Overcoats

Stylish and Warm

LET US SHOW YOU OUR STOCK

Men's Navy & Black Melton Overcoats, with velvet collar. \$6.00 to \$10.50.

Men's Tweed Overcoats, with velvet collar. \$7.00 to \$10.00.

Men's Navy Nap Overcoats, with velvet collar. \$7.00.

Men's Navy Nap Overcoats, double breasted, with storm collar, and Belt at back. \$10.50.

Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats, double breasted, with storm collar and Belt at back, in Greys and Browns. \$8.00 to \$14.00.

Men's Light Mottled Tweed Overcoats, Chesterfield; very smart and stylish. \$12.00.

Men's Fall Weight Shower Coats, in Olive Green, plain Oxford, Grey, and Striped Oxford Grey. \$7.00, \$8.00 & \$9.00.

STEER Brothers.



NEW DISCOVERY WITH ORE

Charles A. Brownell of the Ford Motor Company has announced that henceforth the 700 or more tons daily of iron consumed at the plant will go into the blast furnaces in its crude state and be refined by one heating into both gray and malleable iron.

"What seemed to be an impossibility has been accomplished," said Mr. Brownell. "The elements while still in a molten state are changed and finally finished and poured direct into moulds. This new process not only effects great economy, but produces iron of much greater strength and durability."

"This discovery will prove of tremendous importance in all lines of manufacture in which gray and malleable iron are used."



CHOPPED MEAT

has saved many a man's life at small expense. However, a Hamburg Steak must yield to the Porterhouse, when a man has the price.

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN TRIMMED

every time the act could be done consistently. We sell the best meat that ever came off a carcass. Once a customer, always a customer.

M. CONNOLLY,

Phone 420. Duckworth St



Post Office Notice

By direction of His Excellency the Governor, the following is published for the information of parents and friends of the members of the First Newfoundland Regiment serving with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force:—

Parcels and letters should be addressed as follows:—

Private _____, No. _____, Company, 1st. Nfld. Regiment, Mediterranean Force, c/o Pay and Record Office, 58 Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Parcel Rates as follows:—

Up to 3 lbs. 24 cents.
Over 3 lbs, but not more than 7 lbs. 48 cents.
Over 7 lbs, but not exceeding 11 lbs. 72 cents.

Parcels should be carefully and securely packed in metal or wood boxes, round, no corners which may injure other parcels, stout canvas, linen wrappers or several folds of stiff brown paper, and be addressed on inside wrapping as well as outside, with sender's name and address as well as address of person to whom it is being sent.

Suitable gifts recommended by the War Office are:—Handkerchiefs, Housewives (Needles, thread, etc.), Briot Laces, Chocolate, Peppermint, Briot Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Tobacco packed in tin foil, if possible; Safety Matches packed in sealed tins; Boracic Ointment or Borated Vaseline for sore feet; Antiseptic Powder; Pocket Knives, Lead Pencils, Paper, Envelopes, Razors (safety or ordinary), salt, Cocoa, tea, Sugar in lb. parcels.

As considerable delays may take place in ultimate delivery of parcels, perishable articles should not be included.

H. J. B. WOODS,
Postmaster-General.

SOME FAMOUS SURRENDERS

It is the ambition of every military commander to entrap his enemy into a strategic position from which there is no escape and complete surrender is inevitable. To-day, when aeroplane scouts daily watch from the clouds the manoeuvres of hostile troops, it is almost impossible for a general to entrap or surround his enemy with a surprise movement, and the European conflict is not likely to produce any startling surrenders. Before the advent of the air scout, however, many famous campaigns were shortened, and in some cases won, when thousands of men were cleverly encircled with an impenetrable ring of troops and cannon and forced into complete surrender.

The decisive battle of the Franco-German war in 1870 occurred at Sedan, when 250,000 German hemmed in a French army 90,000 strong. A ring composed of 700 belching cannon hurled death at the French from hills on every side. Marshal MacMahon, the French commander, was badly wounded by a shell, and his master mind was unable to scheme an escape for his troops. The French were forced to hoist the white flag, which meant the surrender of 53,000 men, 400 guns and 200 field pieces, this being the greatest event of its kind in history.

Napoleon won many big battles by clever surrounding movements, for he was a master of such tactics. During the Napoleonic wars of 1805 Bonaparte forced 30,000 Austrians with sixty cannon to surrender at Ulm. The Frenchman, by a bold and rapid movement, threw his troops across the Rhine and cut off the Austrians communication with Vienna. Without food or ammunition supplies, the enemy were caught like rats in a trap, and although for two weeks they fought desperately for the recovery of the Vienna roads, they were eventually forced to surrender.

Starvation has often compelled an army to surrender when surrounded for with the enemy on every side food supplies cannot be obtained. It was lack of food which caused General Lee, during the American Civil war, to hoist the white flag at Appomattox, when over 25,000 men fell into the hands of the enemy. The Confederation troops were not over-owed by the huge numbers opposed to them, and for months refused to surrender, until, half starved, bare footed and in rags, they were forced to recognize defeat. In the Franco-German war the French army in Paris, though hopelessly trapped, refused to hoist the white flag until the death rate had grown to 5,000 a week and both citizens and soldiers were literally starving.

One of the most dramatic surrenders in military history was that of Port Arthur, during the Russo-Japanese war. For five months the Russians under General Stoessel defended the city into which they had been forced by the fierce onslaught of the Japanese. It was expected that the Czar's troops, numbering 25,000 strong and well provisioned, would safely hold Port Arthur until relief came. After twenty weeks of the siege, however, Stoessel raised the white flag and the Japanese marched into the city. General Stoessel was tired for treason that the Russians had sufficient food and ammunition in Port Arthur to have continued their defense for some time. The Czar commuted the sentence of Stoessel to one of ten years' imprisonment, but the disgrace broke his health and he died recently, paralyzed and dumb.

IN DREAMLAND

Wife—Do you know, dear, last night I had such a splendid vision! I dreamed you gave me a ten dollar note!
Husband—Great! You may keep it, dear.

Stylish and Comfortable Fur-Like Mole-Skin Set.

HUNDREDS of young Women know the great difficulty of procuring a suitable Collar and Muff.

Here is a splendid set, made of a fabric woven to represent the genuine Moleskin, that will suit any young Woman.

The Mole is a little animal about five or six inches long, that inhabits America, Canada, and Labrador, and is very difficult to capture; hence the genuine Mole-Fur Muff and Throwover is rarely offered in this market, and the few we occasionally see are exorbitant in price.

You'll like this faithful copy of the Mole—the wonderful way in which the manufacture has contrived to give this set the appearance of being made of small skins, although woven in one piece is really marvelous.

It is difficult to convey to you an impression of the coloring, the best we can say is, "It is Mole."

Sets exactly as illustrated are lined with Black Satin, artistically trimmed with Black, Coney Seal, and finished with wide, silk-thread knotted fringe.

Price for Muff and Throwover, \$6.30. Also the same trimmed Persian Paw, also sets at higher prices.

Anderson's Water Street, St. John's



Outport Health Clubs

St. John's, November 24, 1915.

DEAR MADAM—I hope your Health Club has not lost any of its enthusiasm for the study of health since the inspiring visit of Dr. Geisel. On our return from the Prohibition Campaign I wrote you outlining the proposed work of the Club and sent you a book—"The Miracle of Life"—which I hope may have proved of some value in furnishing material for papers which could be read and discussed at your meeting.

Miss Margaret Craig of Indiana has arrived at Botwood and will start on her tour of the various Clubs in a few days. She will commence at Twillingate and, before the close of navigation, will attempt to visit all the outports where we have Clubs that cannot be reached by rail.

We were expecting to have secured Miss Margaret Hall who, you may remember, lectured in St. John's and Botwood prior to the visit of Dr. Geisel, but owing to her engagements as Head Dietician in a very large Sanatorium, it was impossible to obtain her services. She has recommended Miss Craig as not only an excellent teacher in Dietics and Home Economics, but also a well trained nurse, and I hope she may be of valuable service to you. I may say Dr. J. W. Kellogg has also highly recommended her.

Miss Craig's desire is to assist and work in co-operation with the doctors, and if the Club knows of any sick requiring the visit of a trained nurse she will respond, free of charge. Her main mission will be to teach the proper care of the Baby, as well as giving to the adults information on Cookery, Diet in Diseases and the Marvels of Digestion, dealing especially with the evils of Constipation, or Self-Poisoning. She will also demonstrate how to cook with a view to health in the most palatable manner the simple and available articles of food in your community, providing you are able to procure a suitable place with cook stove, utensils &c. for same.

Miss Craig will notify you in advance the date of her arrival in your place, and I will thank you to arrange for her entertainment which does not mean that it is to be free. This is quite optional.

I am sailing to-day on the 'Florizel' and will probably be in Toronto during the winter. I will deem it a favour to receive a line from you at any time informing me of the work of your Health Club.

With best wishes believe me to be Yours sincerely,
H. J. CROWE.

Thankful for Prohibition

Nov. 26th., 1915.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR,—After some patient waiting the final count from St. Barbe has appeared tipping the scales opposite anti-Prohibition in the splendid majority of 384 votes above the required 40 per cent. This is an exceptionally good showing and all who played such an important part in the Prohibition movement in the way of exterminating the Rum Traffic deserve to be heartily congratulated. Despite all pessimism, Newfoundland has to be captioned as "dry." She has thus reached an era in her history that should make her—England's oldest Colony—feel proud. The daily papers also deserve undoubtedly convincing many of the voters in the Districts too remote to be canvassed.

This can be proved in the Districts for Fortune and St. Barbe. Had the said Districts been canvassed as were those of St. John's, and Conception Bay, a splendid showing of votes would have resulted, mean while the necessary 40 per cent has been captured and 1916 will find "Old Tom" on the retreat and with the dawn of 1917, find himself completely dismantled.

Let us hope that with the expulsion of the Liqueur Traffic from our shores, our Island Home will prosper more both temporarily and spiritually.

Thanking you in anticipation for space and again congratulating all supporters of the Prohibition Plebiscite.

Yours etc.,

"OUTPORT"

Labor is the genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty and the great curse to a great blessing.—J. M. W. Turner.

Court of Revision Vacant Lands, 1915

A Court of Revision will be held before the undersigned, who have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to revise the Appraisement of Vacant Lands for St. John's, made under Section 122 of Cap. 6, 2 Edward VII.

Such Court will be held in the Municipal Office, City Hall, Duckworth Street, during all the month of December next, between the hours of 12.30 p.m., and 2 p.m., every lawful day.

C. O'N. CONROY,
ARTHUR HISCOCK,
Revisers.

Court of Revision Triennial Appraisement, 1915

A Court of Revision will be held before the undersigned, who have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to revise the Appraisement of property for St. John's, made during the present year.

Such Court will be held in the Municipal Office, City Hall, Duckworth Street, during all the month of December next, between the hours of 12.30 p.m., and 2 p.m., every lawful day.

C. O'N. CONROY,
ARTHUR HISCOCK,
Revisers.

St. John's Municipal Board.

TENDERS FOR OATS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Oats" will be received until Friday, December 3rd, at 5 p.m., for delivery at the Sanitary Stables, Hayward Avenue, from time to time as required, 3500 (Thirty Five Hundred) bushels No. 1 Heavy Black P.E.I. Oats, or 3500 No. 1 White Oats, or 3500 bushels Mixed Oats, duty free.

The Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
JNO. L. SLATTERY,
Sec.-Treas.

nov29,21

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

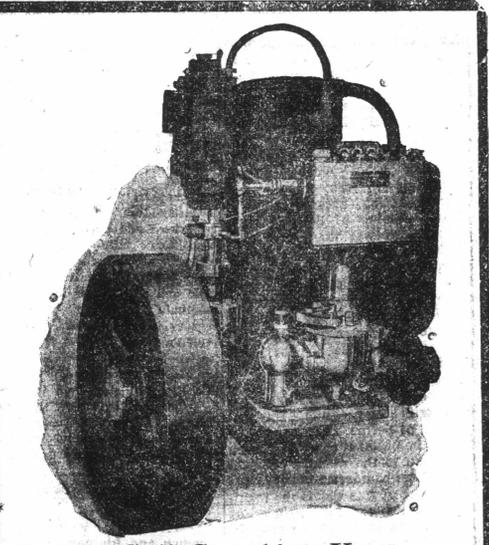
500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St. & LeMarchant Rd



Fulton Self-Sparking Kerosene Engines, New "Gray" Engines, Ferro Kerosene Engines, and Britannia 4 Cycle Engines.

The largest stock of K. W. Coils, Spark Plugs, Wire, Tools, Lubricating Oil, Etc.

Call and see us. Open every night.

A.H. Murray
BOWRING'S COVE.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

'The Surprise of the Great War'

Large and Delighted Audience Hear Rev. J. W. Bartlett Lecture Last Night—Lecture Full of Patriotism, Wit and Humour

Notwithstanding the fact that this is our busy season, a large audience assembled in the basement of George's St. Church last evening to hear the Rev. J. W. Bartlett deliver his lecture on "The Surprises of the Great War."

No one was disappointed. The lecturer blended knowledge, patriotism, wit and humour in a way which delighted every listener.

Time and space will only permit a brief reference to the lecture.

The speaker began by saying: "To the English mind the great surprise of the war, is the war itself."

The evidence of this is the fact that when war did come, Britain was unprepared. To the German mind, however, this war was no surprise, as it was the natural outcome of the rejection of the great principles of Democracy in her national policy.

The Kaiser, nevertheless, had his surprise. The resistance of heroic Belgium, the participation of England, and the unity of the British Empire was to him very rude awakenings.

But perhaps the greatest surprise of all to him, was the rapidity and the efficiency with which Kitchener could place in the field an army, before whom the finest regiments of Germany went down to defeat.

The methods of warfare employed by the Germans in Europe, and Africa, have been a surprise not only to Britain, but to all the civilized nations of the world.

The lecturer spoke of the use of the soldier in making of light armour in this war. In early wars, soldiers were protected by armour.

The Napoleonic wars, however, discounted the use of it. Napoleon did not regard it to be so important to hard bullet proof armour, as to have his troops at the critical place at the critical time.

Again, with such improved artillery and high explosives, we should expect a greater proportion of killed to wounded than in former years. It is, therefore, a surprise to find that the ratio is about the same as formerly, viz., 1 killed to every 4.25 wounded and missing.

The immense number of prisoners taken on both sides is almost staggering to the imagination. There is at the present time a greater number of fighting men, prisoners of war than were ever put in the field at one time during any previous war.

A Japanese officer, to whom surrender is always dishonourable, on hearing that 50,000 Russians had gone to Berlin as prisoners, remarked rather contemptuously—"This is not war, this is emigration."

The lecturer in eloquent language spoke of the surprises which the sacrifice of Belgium, the endurance of Serbia, and the awakening of the national spirit of Russia had given to the world.

But most wonderful of all in the experience of this war is the manifest presence of the Prince of Peace in the midst of the conflict. Christ has been at the front and in the trenches, assuaging the grief, comforting the suffering, cheering the dying and removing the sting from that which we call death."

An instrumental number by Mrs. R. Horwood, reading by Miss Flora Curtis, and a solo by Mr. Courtenay, all of which were beautifully rendered, delighted the audience and increased that feeling of patriotism which the lecturer inspired. At the close the performers were entertained by the George St. Epworth League.

ASSAULTED SGT. MACKAY.

Yesterday afternoon Sgt. James Mackay was constrained to place under arrest, a man who was drunk and acting in a very disorderly manner on Water Street. The fellow fiercely attacked the Sergeant, broke his stick and repeatedly assaulted him but Mackay is one of the old guard and handled this rough customer well. He held him until others of the force arrived, handcuffed the man and took him to the station.

OUR THEATRES.

THE CASINO.

How proud would they have been could they have only seen themselves as their relatives, friends and admirers did at the Casino yesterday? It may truthfully and in all sincerity be stated that more enthusiastic or thoroughly well-pleased audiences never gathered together in the history of St. John's as those attended the first presentations of the inspiring spectacle in seeing our Very Own boys going through their arduous and manifold duties. Loud and long indeed were the praises showered upon the skillful producer—John O'Neill Farrel—already well-known here. Now his name will become a household word. He has most assuredly excelled himself in this—his latest—great effort. During the course of the picture Mr. Spencer—at the piano—discouraged excellent music, thus adding to his great popularity—he has few if any equals—as a highly trained and polished musician. This remarkable "home feature" will be shown afternoons and evenings for the rest of the week and the confidently predict—"standing-room-only" houses—which both the picture itself and the "Casino" managements are fully entitled to.

ROSSLEYS.

Patrons are looking forward with positive delight to the appearance again of Ballard Brown, the actor vocalist, and the one and only Madge Locke, the little lady who is a whole company herself—the girl with the grand, opera voice. There never has been any artist here who made the same impression as those two. Mr. Rossley has booked them for the Christmas pantomime. Miss Madge Locke has a new and complete wardrobe, of the most magnificent costumes ever seen. In fact all the costumes in the pantomime were very good, and had the house in roars. Don't miss this act, and the pictures are splendid. Rossleys, the leaders of amusement and originators of Christmas pantomime here.

THE NICKEL.

As was expected the presentation of "The Goddess" at the Nickel theatre, yesterday attracted immense audiences both afternoon and evening. At each session the theatre was crowded. "The Goddess" has been well advertised as the best serial ever photographed for the "movies." The opening chapter, yesterday, showed that it justly deserved all the favorable remarks made about it. The story is of three millionaires who desire to bring all the world to their feet. They begin by stealing a beautiful child and placing her in a cave in a mountain for fifteen years. The scenery is splendid and judging by yesterday's episode the acting promises to be particularly good. Everyone should make an effort to follow this beautiful story and it can best be understood by seeing the opening chapter. All present yesterday were charmed with it and no doubt there will be crowded houses again to-day.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the Volunteers had Swedish and Platoon drills at the Armoury and are doing good work. The examination for Non-Coms will be held shortly.

Dandy Mixture



16 cents FOR 2 ounces

The Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE OF CREW AND PASSENGERS OF SCHR. "BLANCHE M. ROSE"

Work of Transferring Women and Children From Abandoned Schr. to "Mary Duff" Was a Ticklish Problem, But Was Managed Without Mishap. "Rose" Was in Sight of Cape Spear, and Signalled for a Tug, But Received No Assistance.

The crew and passengers of the ill-fated schooner "Blanche M. Rose" arrived here yesterday evening in the express, having arrived at Port aux Basques from Sydney by the Kyle Sunday. The crew of the vessel comprised Wm. Clements, the master; his brothers Joseph (mate), and Michael, Pat Gardiner and James Penney. The passengers were:—Thos. Clements (aged 12) the Captain's son; Anthony Gardiner, Bernard Gardiner, Nicholas Furlong, Robt. Foley, Albert Tobin (8 years), Mrs. Thos. Tobin and her infant son John, aged 13 months; Julia, Tobin aged 4 years; Mary Duke, Annie Foley and Lizzie Foley, sisters; Alice Duke and Mary Byrne, both of whom took service in Sydney and who were Clements' fishery servants for the vessel.

The vessel, a schooner of 50 tons, left Gros Islets on November 4th with 1100 qts codfish and six tons of oil on deck in casks, 20 bris herring and a motor engine being brought here for repairs. She arrived at Seldome on the 6th and left on Sunday the 7th, and got into Shamblers Cove that evening, remaining there for eight days owing to dense fog and general stormy weather. She left on Sunday the 14th with a strong W.N.W. wind but clear and arrived at Catalina at 2 p.m., and Monday at 6 p.m. left for St. John's, the wind having dropped.

Across Trinity Bay

but the wind veered at 7 a.m. next day to S.W. after reaching the mouth of Conception Bay. The wind blew hard until they were off Cape St. Francis when it shifted to South with heavy rain. They endeavored to reach St. John's, when as the vessel was just off Torbay at 5 a.m. it became so bad that they decided to return back to Carbonear. Just before reaching Carbonear Island at 8.30 a.m. the wind again veered West, blowing a gale dead ahead, and the foresail and outside jib burst from the bolt ropes and blew away, and smashed the main boom, which was not discovered till long afterwards.

The mainsail was lowered away to save it when they ran down under Western Bay Point and hove out their two anchors at 10 a.m. They put a flag in the rigging expecting the light-keeper to send off a line or tender, other service, and then hove out their boat to try to get a line ashore, which would have held the vessel securely and eased the strain on the anchor chains. A heavy choppy log running quickly filled the boat, but after a while she was bailed out and swung astern by the painter. Then kedge anchors were made fast to lines and put over, one on either side of the vessel to keep her in position, but about six o'clock the wind having gone further to the North with great violence.

The Anchor Chains Parted almost together; one of the kedges held, but the other dragged, and the vessel steadily drifted off shore.

The difficulty then was to get in the boat to the deck as it was very dark and a high sea running, but it was eventually accomplished and the schooner now ran before the blast. They got up a storm trysail and jumbo and hugged the land in the "lun" water and got up to Cape Spear at 12.30 Wednesday morning, then reached North and tried to hold St. John's Bay. Seeing they could not make further North, they wore ship and headed South, putting a double reefed mainsail on her with a storm trysail, rigged up as a foresail.

She could hold the bay well under this dress, when for the first time they found that the mainboom was broken and had to haul down the mainsail to cut the broken boom clear. They rigged up the mainsail as best they could and were again off Cape Spear at 7 a.m. Wednesday when they ran up a signal for a tug,

but got no answer, though they saw a three-masted schooner under the Cape and the smoke of a tug coming out to tow her to St. John's. The wind then blew heavily off the land and they double-reefed the mainsail when it burst. They next hove to

Under A Riding Sail,

and until midnight Wednesday she was continuously sea-swept, while the passengers, especially the women and children, who acted very bravely, were kept in the cabin with the companion way well secured. They behaved very well under most trying conditions and were cheerful and hopeful. That night it snowed pretty hard and she reached West until 9 a.m. Thursday. They got up a main topmast, staysail for a foresail and tried to pick up Cape Race, but the sea ran too strong, when that night they saw the Cape light, when the wind chopped off from the N.W. and they drifted quickly to sea and hove to once more under a riding sail and jumbo.

She drove before the wind all Friday night and just before daylight Friday sighted a west-bound steamer, when they set fire to some oil-saturated oil clothes, making a flare to attract her. As the schooner's port and starboard lights had gone out, the stranger, possibly deeming the flare as but a warning to keep clear passed on. At 8 a.m. when 35 miles S. S. E. of Cape Race they sighted the "Mary Duff." They believe the steamer they signalled was the same which deserted the imperilled "Annie" in about the same place as described in *The Mail and Advocate* when the men read when at Sydney, when the barqtn. was sighted the Union Jack was run up on the mainmast up-side-down, and the "Duff" altered her course and bore down on the "Rose," the larger vessel being under reaching canvas.

She was bound to Sydney from Carbonear, and coming near held to windward, when Capt. James hailed Skipper Clements and was told that the vessel was leaking and that they were a day without food and two without water. She sprang a leak the night before, leaving a spell every hour. The main-boom had broken one of the pumps the night before and the people asked to be taken off.

As a sea had beaten in the side of the "Rose's" boat on deck, the "Duff" hove out a boat with a fine experienced seaman, Bosun Reuben Cole, in charge of the three men who manned her. Incidentally we might say Cole rescued two crews on the Labrador and took a crew off the Funks safely some time ago, so that he was fully equal to the ticklish work in hand in such

An Ugly Sea And Bad Weather. The head was beaten in in a cask on deck and the oil escaping rendered the water smooth; the boat ran down to leeward, the women and children were placed on board and three trips had to be made for them. To get them to the deck of the "Duff" was a task of the utmost difficulty and greatest danger. It occupied six hours to accomplish, for the vessel

rolled heavily in the sea and to go too near might cause the vessel to roll over on the boat and drown all in her. Getting to leeward of the larger vessel ropes were thrown from her deck to the boat and each woman in turn, as well as child, including the baby, were made securely fast, had perforce to go into the water, in most cases, and were drawn safely to the deck though special care was taken by the kind seamen with the children to get them on board with the least hardship and without frightening them. As each individual was thus "strung" they were drawn up quickly to the vessel.

The "Duff's" topsails were hove aback to keep her motionless, and the

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 30th.

St. Andrew's day. The trial of Thomas Munden, of Brigus, for murder of Thomas O'Neil on Labrador the previous August 12th, finished this day; verdict of jury, not guilty, 1821.

Hugh W. Hoyle returned to Assembly for Burgeo and LaPoile, 1860. Sergeant William Coughlan died, 1894.

The brigantine Selin Hutton driven ashore, by gale, in cove near Brookings; she was got off without damage, 1868.

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

Hallet vs. Hadden, breach of promise case; verdict of \$400 for plaintiff, 1881.

General Blanco sailed from Cuba for Spain, 1898.

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

Holyrood Catholic Church dedicated 1899.

F. H. Hunter entered the Bank of Montreal as manager. This bank was first opened here in the Commercial Bank building on January 9th., 1895.

L.C.A.S. Annual Sale

UNDER the auspices of Ladies' College Aid Society and Girls' Guild, will be opened on Wednesday (Dec. 1st) by Hon. R. K. Bishop, in Methodist College Hall at 4 p.m.

Admission, 10 cents. Children under 12 years, 5 cents. Afternoon teas, fancy and plain work, toys, cake, candies, ice-cream, etc., etc., will be sold.

Every effort will be made to serve promptly gentlemen and their friends coming to tea. Teas served in usual style from 6 to 8. On Thursday a Concert will be held, commencing at 8.30. Admission, 20 cents.

Ten per cent of nett proceeds of entire Sale and Concert will be given to Patriotic Funds.

M. H. FENWICK, Sec'y, L.C.A.S.

We advise trappers to send their Furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street, Nov-23

Recently herring in large quantities struck into St. Mary's Bay and with the advent of fine weather good catches are expected.

"Rose" ran down around her quarter to get on the "lun" side, when the wind was taken out of her jumbo and the barqtn. fell down across the schooner; smashed in her bulwarks and stanchions, opened her waterways about seven feet and Capt. James yelled to them to

Jump For Their Lives.

When the big vessel rolled over towards the schooner all hands had to jump for their rails and to slip meant to go overboard and drown. None, however, met such a mishap and landed safely on the vessel's deck just as they stood, there being not a moment left them to have an article of their belongings. The stroke from the barquentine must have finished the "Rose" which it is believed quickly sank after the

Rescuing Vessel Made Sail.

If her sails had held, Capt. Clements says, the "Rose" would have been in St. John's Wednesday morning. She was a fine schooner, 13 years old, built of witch hazel and hard wood. They had head winds after getting on the vessel and did not arrive at Sydney until the following Thursday. Here they were well treated by Mr. Wm. Hackett, brother-in-law of Inspector Bambrick and a respected former citizen of St. John's, who had them placed in a good hotel and carefully looked after.

The fish and oil, engine &c., were valued at \$10,000 without a cent of insurance on it.

All hands, including the women and children lost their clothing effects but are thankful to a kind Providence that their lives were spared. The schooner was insured for three-fourths of her value. The Clements lose fully \$5,000 which is a great blow to honest hard-working men.

Drowned at Tessier's Wharf

Bennett Carriole of Schr. Amy D. Young Falls Between Wharf and Ship and is Drowned—Was a Native of Lunenburg

A man named Bennett Carriole of Lunenburg was drowned by falling over the wharf of P. & L. Tessier's last night, sometime. He was a seaman of the schr. Amy D. Young, laying at Tessier's western wharf and commanded by Capt. Geo. A. Lohues.

Carriole went ashore shortly before 6 p.m. yesterday and as he did not return to the ship last night the captain reported his disappearance to the police this morning. Later in the forenoon a man found a cap floating in the water and the men on the vessel identified it as Carriole's.

The men of the vessel and citizens then secured jiggers and after a short while Jeremiah Quinlin brought the body to the surface. It was then taken to Cliff's wharf in a boat, examined at the morgue by Dr. Rendell who pronounced death to be due to drowning.

Deceased was 19 years old and a native of Lunenburg. The captain wired to his home for instructions as to the disposition of the body.

One of the crew of the schr. Litu J. Schwartz was lying at the other side of the pier and one of her men heard something fall in the water last night but paid no heed to it.

It is thought the man in going aboard last night tripped and fell into the water and was drowned. There was a slight cut on the right side of the face.

A COAL FAMINE POSSIBLE

Both the Beatrice and Wasie were recently sold and with the disappearance of the Ventures from the trade, it will be very difficult to get tonnage for coal freighting, so that as importations are short to date, the unpleasant possibility of a coal famine is not a remote contingency. This would be a terrible thing to contemplate with the winter almost upon us and a movement should be made to secure shipping enough to ensure an adequate coal supply to our people.

CONDITION OF OPORTO MARKET

A letter dated November 3rd was yesterday received at the Board of Trade from Lind and Couto, Oporto. It is as follows:—"Our market continues in good condition. The demand is good and prices are being maintained. There is no Norwegian cure here, but the supplies of Newfoundland and Canadian fish are sufficient for requirements. The Portuguese cure is now coming on the market but the wet weather now prevailing is delaying curing operations. The prices asked are slightly below those for British cure. The rate of exchange is 33½d."

A HEAVY LOSER.

Mr. John Clements, brother of Skipper Clements of the Blanche M. Rose is a heavy loser by the destruction of the vessel. He came up some time ago with his wife who is ill, from Gros Islets to put her in Hospital arriving by rail from Lewisporte. Intending to reside in St. John's, he had all his furniture on the vessel when she went down. It was valued for \$500 and he had not one cent of insurance on it so that the loss to him is irreparable.

Some 460 feet of 12 inch water mains were laid down on Lime St. and the backfilling of the trenches is now being finished. The work was done in a week under the supervision of Mr. Martin Morrissey of the water service.

WAR MESSAGES

TRANSPORT WOODFIELD SUNK BY GERMAN SUB

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The first public mention here of an attack on the British troopship Woodfield is made in a casualty list just issued. The list contains the names of thirty members of the army service corps, of whom seven are reported to have been killed, eight wounded and fifteen interned.

As a result of an attack on the transport Woodfield, a despatch from Paris dated Nov. 9, said advices from Meitlla had given details of the sinking of the Woodfield by a German submarine, off Penon, near the Moroccan coast, the week before.

LARGE CASUALTY LIST

LONDON, Nov. 30.—British casualty lists published during November, total 1,232 officers and 45,184 non-commissioned officers and men in all fields of the war, bringing the total since the beginning of hostilities up to approximately 600,000.

GERMAN PEOPLE SUFFER GREATLY

LONDON, Nov. 29.—According to a despatch from Copenhagen, a dozen German newspapers have been suspended for discussing the food question. In his newspaper, Die Zukunft, Maximilian Harden, says the despatch concludes an article on the subject with this sentence: "We must confess that the German people for the moment are suffering great want."

THE COWARD FIEND.

The coward fiend was again in his element last evening and night, when it was reported by him that very heavy casualties had occurred to our Regiment in Gallipoli. Of course there was not the slightest foundation for the rumour, but the originator received the satisfaction—if such were a pleasure to him—of causing pain and alarm unnecessarily to many people in the city. What a pity it is that such people cannot be discovered and receive some adequate punishment for conduct so cruel.

FIRE AT CATALINA.

An unoccupied house was burnt at Catalina yesterday. It belonged to Richard Lodge and was used as a store house. There was consumed in it a fine cod trap and a quantity of hay. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ANOTHER WATER TEST.

To-day the new water mains were tested on Water Street and good pressures were recorded. Of course this is only what might be expected of Water Street, but a taxpayer asked very pertinently to-day what about the pressures on the higher levels. Here is where a test is necessary.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Sunday last Const. Quinlan arrived here by train from Humbermouth with a man named Louis Dubert for the Hospital. While discharging a coal-ship there the man became caught on the gear while a tub of coal was being hoisted up. He was caught by the feet, was run away aloft and left suspended several minutes and he fell to the deck head-first with great force. He received fearful injuries about the head, back and legs and, was, we hear, for days unconscious. He was attended by Dr. Fisher and is still in a bad state.

BOY'S BRAVERY MAY BE REWARDED.

We hear that a movement is on foot to have suitable recognition made of young Dormidy's bravery while 72 hours on Gull Rock, in holding the dead body of his father for 12 hours, under awful conditions. The boy's noble conduct should certainly be adequately rewarded. His hands and legs were badly lacerated by contact with the rocks, in struggling to hold his dead parent and at the same time preserve his own life.

FOR SALE—One Sewing Machine—almost new. Apply this office.—nov27,tf