

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Strong Russian Offensive Is Forcing Back Germans In The East at Many Points

Czar's Forces Make Gains Which Enable Them to Threaten the Flank of Von Hindenberg's Armies

GAIN AT TARNOW IMPORTANT ONE

Safeguards Main Communications of the Russian Armies Operating in Western Galicia

READY FOR THE TURKS

Cairo Correspondents Say British Ships and Troops Have a Warm Reception Prepared For Them

London, Feb. 6.—Coincident with the arrival at the front of Emperor Nicholas the Russians have assumed the offensive directly West of Warsaw and according to a Russian official statement, have crossed the Bzura River and taken some German positions.

This, in the opinion of military experts, will, if the Russians have sufficient forces at their disposal, break the deadlock which existed after the battle of Central Poland for so many weeks since it threatened the flank of Gen. Von Hindenburg's army, which is engaged in a violent struggle immediately South-west in an effort to break down the Russian defensive in the region of Borjow.

Important Gain. The Russians, it would appear, according to reports from Petrograd, have crossed the Bzura near its junction with the Vistula, and are working Southwards which was the point at which the Germans made their original attempt to break the Warsaw line.

This new offensive on the part of the Russians explains their anxiety to clear the right bank of the Lower Vistula of Germans for, having accomplished this, they are then free to threaten an outflanking movement from that direction.

Still, there has been no slackening in the desperate fighting which has been proceeding for some days in the woods near the road along the right bank of the Rawka River from Borjow to the Skirnewice-Warsaw roads.

Violent Artillery Fire. Here the attacks of the Germans alternate with those of the Russians, under artillery fire, with a violence that has never been exceeded.

Meanwhile the Russians are making slow progress in East Prussia and are withstanding the attempts of the Austro-Germans to take the offensive on the River Nida, in Southern Poland and on the Dunajec river in Galicia.

The Austrians admit the loss of Tarnow in Galicia, an important centre, possession of which by the Russians hampers their main line of communications in Western Galicia.

In the West. Artillery engagements and a few small infantry attacks make up the sum of operations on the Western front. There are indications, however, that the Allies are preparing the way for an offensive movement in Arras region, where their artillery, has been very busy and where they have captured some German trenches.

In Argonne region, too, the French claim they have improved their positions. The failure of the Turks in their preliminary attack on the Suez Canal gives a good deal of satisfaction in England as it is felt the Territorial and Australian troops engaged there have proved their mettle.

Only a Feeler. Military men have expressed their belief that the Turkish attack was only in the nature of a feeler and that an organized assault will be delivered by the Ottoman army when it is able to collect its main strength within striking distance.

Correspondents at Cairo say that a very warm reception awaits it from ships and troops.

Germany's threatened submarine

German Navy Makes Threats Against British

Kaiser's Admiralty Talks of Sinking Transports Conveying the British Forces

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The Chief of the Admiralty Staff of the German Navy has issued the following official statement: England is on the eve of shipping numerous troops and a large quantity of war material to France. Against these English transports we will proceed with all means of warfare at our disposal.

Neutral shipping is cautioned against approaching the Northern or Western Coast of France, as in these waters such vessels would run a serious danger of being confounded with ships whose purposes are warlike. The best route for the North Sea is around Scotland.

Authorities Now Recognise The Volunteers

Two Million Britons Hard at Work Drilling For Defence of British Isles

London, Feb. 1.—England's army of two million volunteers for "defence," frowned upon by Earl Kitchener for many weeks and at first derided by "Tommy Atkins," is now clamoring for something more than mere official recognition.

The volunteers have had a hard row to hoe. When they first asked Earl Kitchener for official sanction of their training corps, they were bluntly told that if they wanted to drill the recruiting offices were open.

Despite this the organisers plugged away. They bought their own uniforms of grey-green and some of their own arms and ammunition. They devoted their spare hours to long marches, rifle practice and drills. Gradually they worked themselves into a compact organisation.

The "official recognition," now granted by the War Office carries only slight solace to the volunteers. It would, however, save them from being shot down as "Franc-Tireurs" in case Germany invaded England, as they would be considered organized soldiers.

SECOND COMPANY ALMOST COMPLETE

Now Includes 230 Men—Volunteers Total 1021—Yesterday's Volunteers

The Volunteers now number 1021, the following having enrolled, yesterday:—

Twillingate—Edward White. Musgrave Hr.—Art. C. Goodyear. Grand Bank—Wm. H. Lench. St. John's—Jno. P. Merchant, Geo. Evans, Matt. Dillon, Ml. Jas. Gosse, Walt. Williams, St. John's.

The training of No. 2 Company of the Second Contingent will be carried out with despatch.

The number on parade yesterday was 230, so that the company is almost completely formed.

One section visited Signal Hill yesterday and enjoyed the tramp.

S.S. Queen Wilhelmina passed Cape Race at 8 this morning.

Full Strength Of The British 3,000,000 Men

House of Commons Asked to Vote Approximate Sum Necessary To Such a Huge Force

London, Feb. 5.—England is going to put at least three million men into the field to fight the Germans.

An idea of the plans of Kitchener, revealing the strength of the British forces, was given today when the new Army estimates were issued in revised form by the War Office.

The House of Commons will not be asked to vote the actual sum of money required by the War Office for the equipment and maintenance of these forces, but an approximate sum in round figures.

The actual figures will be reserved in order to prevent information from reaching England's enemies. A sum necessary for a total of three million men in round numbers will be voted.

Patrols Clash In South Africa

Pretoria, Feb. 5.—A sharp fight between English and German patrols occurred on Wednesday near Sandfontein. Three Germans and a British Sergeant were killed.

Austrians Want The Government Seize Food Stocks

Practically No Grain Available At Vienna, Buda Pesth or Prague—Stocks Hidden?

Venice, via London, Feb. 1.—Despatches from Vienna state that City Council and the press are demanding that the Austrian Government immediately follow the example of Germany and confiscate all stocks of grain flour and meat. Practically no grain is being offered on the markets in Vienna, Budapest or Prague.

The press, the despatches state, declare that a great catastrophe threatens unless confiscation is adopted and it denounces the selfish attitude of certain Hungarian agriculturists, who, it is claimed, are hiding thousands of tons of grain and flour.

Responding to the appeals of land owners the Austrian Government has consented to the employment of prisoners of war in field work, thus replacing peasants, who have gone to the front. The prisoners will be sent out in detachments of ten to one hundred men and consequently will be available only on the larger estates.

Neutral Nations Stirred To Indignation By Announcement of German Admiralty Means War On Shipping of The World

Paris, Feb. 6.—The German Admiralty proclamation including in the war zone the waters surrounding the British Isles has provoked outbursts of indignation from the French press, although it is hailed generally as an indication that Germany is beginning to find her situation desperate.

Swedes Indignant. Stockholm, Feb. 6.—Swedish indignation is expressed by the Swedish press because of the German proclamation relative to a blockade of the British Isles.

The belief is expressed that it will result in the Government making a protest to Berlin.

Christiania, Feb. 6.—The opinion is expressed by many here that Germany is not likely to put her threat of a blockade into force against neutral countries.

American View. New York, Feb. 6.—Unless there is an actual destruction of neutral ships the Marine Insurance Underwriters here express the opinion that shipping between this country and Great Britain and France will not be lessened in volume because of the German Admiralty blockade declaration.

OUR BOYS LEFT GOOD IMPRESSION

London Times Refers to the High Esteem in Which They were Held at Salisbury

A visitor, says The London Times, spent the greater part of a day recently, motoring some twenty-five miles in the search, inquiring for the Newfoundlanders. At last he went to the only sure source of information.

Divisional Headquarters, in the cluster of tents behind the small plantation and the quagmire which was once a road in front of the Bustard Inn.

There he learned the truth, that the Newfoundland contingent had left Salisbury Plain the day before for a nameless destination in the North of Scotland. They had gone, down to the last man and water bottle, and the rest of the Canadian Field Force, engrossed in its own business, had not known of their going.

But they left, among those who saw anything of them while they were here, a fine reputation behind them.

Conscription Would Benefit Great Britain

Would, Almost at Once, Increase Her Fighting Strength to Four Million Men

London, Jan. 31.—Great Britain may introduce compulsory service and increase its total fighting strength by the end of the current year to 4,000,000 men, in a recent letter it suggested that the object of the War Office was to increase the military force to 3,000,000 within the next twelve months, I believe the estimate was too low. Including the navy, the complete strength of the fighting forces established and recruited since the war started, five and a half months ago is very little less than 2,500,000. The magnitude of that martial response is the final answer to all those who drive of the "failure" of the United Kingdom. The world has witnessed

nothing approaching such a record under a voluntary system.

Recruiting figures are not given publicly. Roughly, however, we may say, that men are coming forward at the rate of 20,000 a week, or 1,000,000 a year.

With such recruiting great armies are assured. But the essential factor is to raise and train those armies as quickly as possible and it is contended that the voluntary system necessitates too much delay.

Terrific German Attempts To Break the Russian Lines End In Complete Failure

Million Serbs Are Suffering Every Sorrow

They are Destitute of Everything—And are Enduring Terrible Privations

Nish, Feb. 1.—Metropolitan Dimitri, supreme head of the Serbian Church, says:

"Today one million Serbians, one-third of the population, are suffering every possible sorrow. They are destitute of everything. Since the beginning of the war, when their lands were turned into battlefields, they have endured terrible privations and their sufferings have been still greater during the war, because the first invasion took away a great proportion of the peasants, who remained behind to provide food for the families of those who were fighting.

"Women, the mothers, wives and sisters and the children of a million Serbians are suffering now because of the second invasion, which must last much longer, and more Serbians still are being driven from their homes in six of the most fertile districts no less than fifty per cent, of the children are dying from the lack of nourishment and medicine, from cold and exposure. In the invaded villages everything has been pillaged and destroyed and when the unfortunate refugees who were compelled to flee, return to their homes, they will, in the majority of cases find nothing, either in the shape of houses or food."

"The children are pitiable sights, little spectres of emaciation not comprehending the misery in which they find themselves, with wide staring eyes, hungry and ill, with no food, but dry bread, and milk an impossibility."

The soldiers who left on the Neptune yesterday boarded the Dominion at 9.30 last night.

At 9 this morning the Cape reported that the Neptune was breaking the ice ahead; Dominion steaming South.

Mongolian still jammed off Bay Bulls Head.

The Mongolian had been carried two miles nearer the land than she was last evening but her position was not serious.

At 12.15 this a.m. the Neptune was alongside the Dominion not doing anything as the ice was still in the ice, but moving out slowly.

At 2 p.m. the Neptune was alongside the Dominion. They were then about ten miles South of the Cape. The ice was too heavy outside for the steamers to force their way through.

The Neptune could return to port as the ice between her and Cape Spear was loose but she is no doubt standing by the Dominion fearing she might be needed. They are not in the least danger.

The Mongolian at 2 p.m. was four miles off Bay Bulls.

Collegians Win Inter-Collegiate Hockey Match

The first inter-collegiate hockey match took place at the Prince's Rink today between the Fieldians and Collegians. The latter were victorious by five goals to one.

Mr. A. Smith, of J. Smith & Sons, Hr. Breton, who was visiting his brothers in the Second Contingent, left home yesterday.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate winds; fair and a little milder today. Winds increasing from Eastward on West Coast at night.

Germans Use New Aerial Torpedoes

New Type of German High Explosive Three Feet Long and Weighs 200 Pounds

London, Feb. 3.—A recital of recent developments in the war by the official observer attached to the British military headquarters, given out here, includes a description of new projectiles employed by the Germans.

"In some parts of our front the Germans are firing a new type of high explosive shell, detonating with a cloud of thick, white smoke," the report says. "The mine thrower also occasionally throws a very large gray bomb or aerial torpedo, three feet nine inches long, and nearly ten inches wide. It weighs more than 200 pounds.

The anticipation of the enemy as to the possible duration of the war, the observer continues, "are shown by the measures they are taking to prepare for any shortage in certain classes of food. In some towns orders have been issued that all kitchen refuse not required by the inhabitants to feed to their own animals, shall be saved and handed over to the authorities. Efforts have been made also to gauge the public taste in the matter of preserved meats by selling salted beef, mutton and pork at cost prices."

Soldiers Join Dominion; Ship Still In The Ice

Neptune Trying to Butt Way Out For the Liner But Finds Ice Very Heavy

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Turk Forces Had Strength 12,000 Men

But They Were Beaten by the British in Egypt, Leaving Many Dead On the Field

London, Feb. 5.—An official communique from Cairo reports a Turkish attempt to cross the Canal near Tonsosum by means of pontoons and rafts. After some fighting the enemy retired leaving many dead and about three hundred prisoners.

An attack was also made at El Kantara. The enemy were driven off with losses of twenty-one killed, twenty-five wounded, and thirty-six unrounded prisoners.

The enemy's forces apparently number at least 12,000 with six batteries. The French Government reports a successful engagement in the District of Pertites, and some successes at other points. —HARCOURT.

Germans Concentrated Force of 105,000 Men on a Battle-front Extending the Limited Distance of Six Miles

AVERAGED 30,000 MEN TO THE MILE

Attack Was Supported by One Hundred Batteries of Artillery, Aggregative Six Hundred Guns

NO ROOM FOR GUNS

The Men Were so Closely Packed—Russians Repulsed all Attacks With Rifle and Bayonet

Petrograd, Feb. 5.—Not since the battle around Lodz in Russian Poland in the early part of December have the Germans delivered such violent attacks as those of yesterday, when they attempted to drive through the Russian line near Borjow.

Probably never before in the Eastern area of war have they concentrated such a force upon a single point.

In a distance of six miles between Lomina and Bongom, the Germans threw 105,000 infantrymen, together with heavy forces of cavalry, the whole supported by one hundred batteries of artillery, comprising in all no less than six hundred guns. It is estimated that in this short line there were nearly 30,000 men to the mile, coming on in ten or twelve lines like the waves of the sea.

The Russians, warned by attacks of the previous days in this same vicinity have concentrated correspondingly heavy forces to resist the German advance, and so close were both sides packed in this narrow space that the artillery became practically useless.

The battlefield was a flat plain unobstructed by trees or houses, the latter having been demolished by shell fire.

The Russians met the German advance with rifle fire and bayonet, the first lines struggling forward and backward from trench to trench. At some places the trenches were only a few hundred yards apart, and the closeness of the line made the fighting extraordinarily sanguinary, whole companies being entirely exterminated.

The most desperate German resistance was at Wolasya Dowliska, which the Russians succeeded taking in the morning after a fight which lasted all night. German prisoners in the hands of the Russians relate that in the German camp the division chosen to lead this undertaking was dubbed "Division of Death," since it appeared to be a foregone conclusion that none would survive.

The battle of Borjow is continuing today with unabated violence.

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Germany's Possible Fighting Strength

Mr. W. H. Mallock writes in The London Daily Mail:

In an interesting article published on December 30 your contributor makes certain calculations which appear to me to be unsubstantiated. Urging the people of this country not to underrate the fighting strength of Germany, he puts the army which the Germans now have in the field at 5,000,000, and estimates that "early in the year 1915 there will be a new army of the ideal fighting age—i.e., the late twenties"—amounting to 1,000,000 more, while there will be 2,000,000 more "who have had some military training and are not yet forty-five years of age." Thus there will, early in 1915, be a total fighting force of 8,000,000 men who are in the prime of military life.

Thirty Million Males.

Without trying your contributor down too strictly to the letter of these statements, let me put before your readers the official analysis of the male population of Germany, in respect of age.

These figures, which were issued in Berlin about five years ago, may be summarized thus:

Out of a total population of 62,000,000, 30,000,000 are males.

Of these, 12,900,000 are boys and youths under twenty years of age (those under fifteen numbering slightly more than 10,000,000), while men of over fifty-five years of age number 3,100,000.

Thus boys and youths under twenty and men over fifty-five account between them for 16,000,000, while the total number of men between twenty years of age and fifty-five is 14,000,000.

How They Are Divided.

These 14,000,000 men are subdivided thus:

Twenty to twenty-five, 2,800,000

Twenty-five to forty-five, 9,000,000

Forty-five to fifty-five, 2,200,000

Thus the total number of males

in the prime of military life is 11,800,000.

It is, however, obvious that no country, even in the greatest straits, can put all its men capable of military service into the field. Food, clothing, arms, and transports are necessary. Therefore an army in the field must have an industrial population at its back. Now the number of male workers in Germany, of all ages, is 20,000,000, of whom men between the ages of twenty and forty-five form nearly 50 per cent. The principal occupations which an army requires for its maintenance are mining, metal-working, transport, the making of boots and clothes, and agriculture.

What It Would Mean.

The number of men between twenty and forty-five normally engaged in these occupations is as follows:

Mines, 580,000, out of a total of 960,000.

Metals, 720,000, out of a total of 1,200,000.

Transport, 600,000, out of 1,000,000.

Clothing, 480,000, out of a total of 800,000.

Agriculture, 3,200,000, out of a total of 5,200,000.

Preparation of foodstuffs (butchers, bakers, etc.), about 420,000.

Thus these occupations, of which the last three are essential not only to the maintenance and equipment of the army, but to the life of the population generally, normally employ about 6,000,000 of the 11,800,000 men between twenty and forty-five years of age, leaving as available for army purposes only 5,800,000 men between the ages in question.

To put the matter generally, a German army of 8,000,000 would mean the withdrawal from industry of more than 60 per cent. of the men between twenty and fifty-five years of age who in normal times are engaged in it.

ELOQUENT SLANG OF OUR SOLDIERS

Tommy and His War Talk Require an Interpreter and a Special, Large-Sized Dictionary

THE fondness of our soldier boys for nicknames and slang is proverbial. Their talk in barracks, room and camp would at times puzzle the most versatile of linguists, for "Tommy" prides himself on the originality of his expressions. He has already developed a slang of his own in connection with the German war, and the official despatches mention that he has dubbed the huge German shells "coal boxes," "black Marias," "Jack Johnsons," and "suit cases." Trenches exposed to artillery fire are "stalls for the pictures," while when an artilleryman makes a good shot he chuckles over the fact that he has "handed the Germans a good plum."

Wire entanglements are known as the "zoo," while German spies are "playing outside." "Flag waggens" and "hello wobbler" for signalmen are fairly obvious nicknames, and the latter's grin when they hear them is only equalled by that of the members of the Medical Corps, who are known by the somewhat undignified names of "poitice wallpapers" and "insead lancers."

The Ordnance Store Corps has been nicknamed the "Sugar Stick Brigade," on account of the trimmings on its uniform. Tall men in the army are generally referred to as "lofties," and more often than not a cavalryman calls his horse his "long-faced chum," buglers being "hidders" or "wind jammers."

In ordinary conversation "Tommy" speaks of his clothes as his "clobber," and the canteen as the "tank," a man who talks too much being known as a "chin wagger." To be in hospital is to be "in dock," while money is referred to as "ooof," "rhino," "the ready," "pewter," or "shiners." A sovereign is a "canary," and if a man wants to borrow money he is "trying to raise a station" or "to get his feet under" (meaning the canteen table).

The man who drinks a lot is known as a "mopper," and "bun stranglers" are temperance soldiers.

A Reservist is a "dug out," a recruit a "rookie," and a veteran an "out sweat." A wheelwright in the artillery is a "spoky," while the long service medal is called the "roodi" medal—"roodi" being the slang term for bread, because the owner has eaten most. Puttees are known as "war socks," and jam as "possie."

ARMY NURSES HAVE TO FACE BIG PROBLEMS

Motor cars and big motor charabancs filled with wounded soldiers returning from the front are now familiar sights in the streets of London and all the big British cities, writes a special correspondent to a western newspaper. The men are being distributed as far as possible to improvised hospitals at the seaside and other health resorts, the regular military and civil hospitals being reserved for the more serious cases.

The organization of these improvised hospitals is proving the worth of that much understaffed and overworked branch of King George's army, the army nursing service. Usually one of these young women is put in charge of the temporary hospital with a staff of civil nurses and civilian doctors to assist her. As everything must be done according to the army system she has the time of her life training her entirely inexperienced staff to the ways of the army hospitals. In addition to that she has all the work of organizing.

I heard of one army nurse the other day, who was ordered to a seaside resort and told that she would find an empty hotel at her disposal and a staff of volunteer civil nurses and doctors. She was to "take over" on the Monday and she was told that she must be ready for 150 wounded by Wednesday. Supplies would be sent to her, but if everything were not ready she would be held responsible. These young women rank as officers in the army and, of course, when they are in command, as in this case, they have the power of requisitioning what they want from the civil population.

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We had our traps twelve miles from the schooner and that engine used to go there twice a day for a month, making its forty-eight miles a day back and forth, and used to tow another trap boat with her, which made a difference of about seven miles in forty-eight, so she actually ran fifty-five miles per day while at Belle Isle.

At Mugford's Harbor she averaged about thirty-five miles a day from the 14th of August to the 10th of September. I would not change this engine for any other six horse power engine on the market, either for speed or simplicity of operation. I passed motors this summer up to nine horse power. I haven't seen one to go with her this summer.

I advise all who want a good strong and reliable engine not to refuse the Coaker Engine, for she is certainly the best on the market.

ELIAS KEAN.

For Sale! Motor Boat

F.P.U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North.

Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Ninety per cent of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

Brass Bedsteads

OUR designs this season in Brass Bedsteads not only achieve a new standard of attractiveness but afford a greater variety for selection than ever before.

Single, Three-quarter and full size Brass Bedsteads in bright and dull finish, and in a great many different models of unusually graceful proportions are on view in our extensive showrooms. All can be fitted with A 1 quality Spring Mattresses where required.

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Published in London every week containing 75 to 100 War Pictures taken on the Battlefield, at the Volunteer Camps and the Navy. They sell at 12c. and 14c. each, and your customers will want a new one every week. We pay you cash or give you valuable prizes for selling them.

Write for a dozen at once. We trust you. Pay us when sold. Do not delay, as we only appoint one or two boys in each town as agents.

Boys wanted in town every Thursday, Friday and Saturday to sell The Daily Mirror (weekly edition).

J. M. RYAN SUPPLY CO.,
227 THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
WAR NEWS AGENCY.

CLIMATE OF WAR ZONES OF EUROPE

Usually Moderate Weather, Though Wet, in the West—Long, Cold Winters in the East

THE fundamental facts concerning the climate of the portions of Europe with which we are here concerned, says Charles Fitzhugh Talman, in the American Review of Reviews, are that:

(1) the winds are prevailing from western quadrants, and therefore blow from great bodies of water—the Atlantic, the North Sea and the Baltic—giving to the adjacent lands much moisture and a moderate range of temperature; and (2) the weather is very changeable, under the influence of a constant procession of "highs" and "lows" (anti-cyclones and cyclones), though hardly so changeable as in the Northeastern United States, because European storm tracks tend to run far northward, over Scandinavian and Northern Russia, so that the regions where fighting is now in progress often feel only the brief border influence of these passing disturbances.

In the western war zone the lowlands have virtually a marine climate; the summers are cool, while winters are generally not cold, measured in terms of the thermometer, though they are so moist as to be extremely uncomfortable to men in the trenches. "Zero weather" (on the Fahrenheit scale) is not unknown in this region, though it occurs only at intervals of several years. Snow falls on several days each winter, but it is almost never heavy. The winters are cloudy and foggy. In the highlands, such as the Ardennes and the Vosges, the winters are decidedly rigorous, and the snow is often deep enough to interfere seriously with military operations. On the upper slopes of the Vosges winter temperatures of 10 degrees below zero (Fahr.), are not uncommon, and the snow lies here half the year round. Throughout the western war zone the temperature during an average summer rarely rises above 90, while hardly once in a decade does it rise to 95. All in all, this region has cooler summers, milder winters, more clouds and fogs, and more frequent but lighter rainfall than the Northern United States.

The theatre of operations in the East has a transition climate between the marine conditions of Western Europe and the continental conditions of the interior of Russia. The summers are hotter and the winters much colder than in the region just described. The climate of East Prussia is somewhat tempered by winds from the Baltic, yet in an average winter there are from forty to fifty days on which the temperature does not rise above freezing in the afternoon, and there are from 110 to 140 nights in the year on which the thermometer falls below the freezing point. At Konigsberg the temperature does not fall below zero nor rise above 86 in a normal year, but inland the range of temperature is much greater.

In Russian Poland snow lies on the ground from sixty to eighty days in the year, and the rivers are generally icebound from the latter part of December to the beginning of March, temperatures above 90 are not uncommon in summer.

Galicja has short, hot summers and long, cold winters. The severity of the latter is especially due to the fact that the Carpathians prevent the ingress of southerly winds. Przemyśl has in recent years known a minimum temperature of 13 below zero and Lemberg 18 below, though in a normal winter the temperature rarely falls more than 5 or 6 degrees below zero in this province, except in the mountains. The snowfall is abundant.

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I shall be glad to submit estimates for a complete labor-saving outfit.

Why not tell me your needs?

PERCIE JOHNSON, Agent
Globe-Wernicke

WHERE BRITAIN'S HEROES SLEEP

Roberts, Wellington, Nelson and Others Sleep Their Last Sleep in St. Paul's Cathedral

IN the Valhalla of Britain's greatest soldiers—St. Paul's Cathedral—lies the body of Lord Roberts, whose death the Empire mourns. His grave is situated not far from that of his old friend, Lord Wolseley, whose funeral took place on March 31st last year, when Lord Roberts was one of the pall-bearers, and within a few feet of that of Wellington, which is a little nearer the choir than the grave of Nelson, immediately underneath the centre of the great dome.

Sixty-two years ago, almost to the day that Lord Roberts was buried, the funeral of Wellington took place. The victor of Waterloo died on September 14th, 1852, as suddenly as Lord Roberts has done, and Queen Victoria wrote in her diary: "We were startled this morning at seven o'clock by a letter from Colonel Phipps, enclosing a telegraphic despatch with the report from the sixth edition of the 'Sun,' of the Duke of Wellington's death the day before yesterday, which report, however, we did not at all believe."

Impressive Funerals

Wellington's funeral was even more impressive than that of Lord Roberts. For four days the remains of the Iron Duke lay in state at Chelsea Hospital, whence the body was removed to the Horse Guards, and at eight o'clock on the day of the funeral the procession started along the route to St. Paul's, the streets being lined with millions of people. Indeed, it has been said that the funeral of Wellington was the most impressive of all time.

St. Paul's is second only to Westminster Abbey in the number of its monuments to the mighty dead. The sarcophagus of Wellington consists of a great block of rock resting on a granite base, while at the extreme end of the crypt, where lie the remains of most of the eminent men buried in the Cathedral, stands the funeral car (cast from captured cannon) on which the duke's remains were brought to the Cathedral.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that the coffin in which Nelson was buried beneath the great dome of St. Paul's was made from the mainmast of the French flagship at the Battle of Aboukir, L'Orient.

Other Heroes

Lord Heathfield, who defended Gibraltar for four years, 1779-83, against the Spaniards and French; Sir Isaac Brock, who captured General Hull's army at Detroit in 1812; and Sir Ralph Abercromby, whose end came in Egypt, are other military heroes interred at St. Paul's.

Monuments to General Gordon, and his heroic colleague, Major-General Sir H. Stewart, Sir John Moore, and other famous soldiers are to be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral, although their bodies lie in far-away lands.

The gallant Stewart, as well as the brave, big-hearted Colonel Fred Burnaby, are buried "neath Egyptian soil," but Gordon's grave has never been found. Indeed, it is doubtful if he was ever buried. No one was ever discovered who had laid his remains to rest, the generally accepted view being that the ashes of the hero of Khartoum are mixed with the sands of the Sudan. And it was "darkly, at dead of night"—"with his martial cloak around him," that his officers buried, in a hastily-dug grave in the Citadel of Corunna, Sir John Moore.

Where Clive Rests

It is in the little church of Moreton Saye, in Shropshire, in the parish which was his birthplace, that the body of Lord Clive, the creator of the Indian Empire and the man who performed superhuman tasks during the Great Mutiny, was placed to rest. And while that other hero of the Mutiny, Sir Colin Campbell, found a last resting place in Westminster Abbey, have lock, who fought for Lucknow so valiantly, and who died from dysentery a few days after Campbell relieved him, was buried in that famous city.

The body of Lord Raglan, who also died of dysentery during the Crimean war, was, like that of Clive, brought home and buried in the quiet vault of his family in Badminton Church, while thousands of Englishmen visiting South Africa have made a special pilgrimage to that little "God's acre" near Majuba Hill where General Colley and his men fell on that ill-fated day—February 27th, 1881.

On the hill-top a cairn has been raised, and on the topmast rough stone the simple words, "Colley Fell," are deeply carved—a simple, fitting monument to one of the bravest men who ever wore a soldier's uniform.

DO IT NOW!

It's no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in The Mail and Advocate.

Wonderful Results From the A. I. C., The World's Cure

The remedy discovered at far Labrador has given relief to many a sufferer; hundreds testifying of this great remedy. Another gives her testimonial from the City.

Couldn't Eat a Half Meal.
St. John's, Oct. 12, 1914.

I have been troubled with indigestion for a number of years, in fact I have been so bad I couldn't eat half a meal of anything.

A friend advised me to try A.I.C. and one half pint bottle cured me. I couldn't believe I could be cured in such a short time and now I can eat anything, and food does not trouble me in the least. I think I am perfectly cured, I haven't felt indigestion this month.

I recommend this medicine to all sufferers from indigestion. You are at liberty to use my name, and anyone not believing this statement can write or consult me personally.

MRS. GEORGE WELLS,
St. John's.
Sold at St. John's by M. J. Malone, M. Kent, Walter Gosse, J. C. Ryan, J. Healey, C. P. Eagan, Soper & Moore, Wholesale Agent.
Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.—oct20

Anyone can repair a roof with Elastic Roofing Cement Paint. It is easy and ready to apply. No heating required. You can do the work yourself with an ordinary whitewash brush. P. H. COWAN, Agent.

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Fred Smallwood On the Heel Plate.

Fishermen! Every handmade Waterproof Boot bears this plate on the Heel.

Beware of Imitations.

None genuine without this plate. Our Boots have been worn and proved to be waterproof, and will wear longer than any two other pairs of Fishing Boots you can buy.

By whom has these Boots been worn? By the Fishermen, he has worn them and has proved them to be waterproof.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

J. J. St. John

When you require any of the following, call on us.

- 250 Bags Whole Corn
- 150 Bags Bran
- 200 Bags Hominy Feed
- 175 Bags Yellow Meal
- 950 Brls. Flour
- FIVE ROSES ROYAL HOUSEHOLD PILLSBURY'S BEST WINDSOR PATENT VERBENA & OLIVETTE Ham Butt Pork, Jowls Ribs and Beef.

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136 & 138 Duckworth St.

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To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00
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Connections at Halifax for Boston: (1) Plant Line Wednesday at 8 a.m. (2) Dominion Atlantic Railway through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth, thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co., Ltd., Wednesday and Saturday. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route. Full particulars from

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F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

Mr. F. Roberts, of the Elite Tonsorial Parlors, begs to announce to his many patrons, that he has installed the very latest Massage machines for face and hair; also that he will carry full assortment Choice Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

On and after to-day the Parlors will be open each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

Write For Our Low Prices

—of—
Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
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Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

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Space will not permit us to give the price of all the WHITE GOODS that we have Reduced. Call and inspect, it won't cost you anything.

INFANTS & CHILDS	LADIES'
White Lawn Pinatores from 15c.	White Lawn Blouses from 60c. up.
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Laces, Torchon and Linen	Bed Vanance from 11c. up.
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Nainsook from16c.	Table Damasks from 25c. up.

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On Easy Terms
That freehold land
and large New
House situated
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J. J. ROSSITER

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.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 6, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Another Poor Toiler Gone To Rest

Yesterday all that was mortal of Charles Elliott, of Burgoyne's Cove, B.B., was laid to rest at the C.E. Cemetery. The Revd. Mr. Brinton officiated.

The funeral was the saddest we ever beheld. It took place from the Hospital and the only mourners were President Coaker and Mr. A. B. Morine. This poor toiler's friends were far away and the poor body was laid into its last earthly residence without pomp or show, but his soul is as near to Heaven as though he had been buried as a prince.

The deceased came in from Burgoyne's Cove a week ago suffering from blood poison and in an unconscious state and he remained so to the end.

He was 56 years of age and leaves a family at Burgoyne's Cove, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

Destitution

ELSEWHERE we publish a letter from Mr. John Abbott, M.H.A., received by President Coaker yesterday.

Mr. Abbott's appeal is one that the Government should seriously consider and steps must soon be taken to deal with these cases of destitution or the destitute will be driven into committing breaches of the law in order to escape the pangs of starvation.

We have repeatedly called upon the Government to attend to these matters, and organize Boards in order to afford relief to the deserving poor.

The Coley's Point Convention passed resolutions demanding action?

The time has come for action. Hundreds of families are to-day without a pound of flour in their homes, and exist only upon caplin, potatoes, and what they can beg.

Will the Government drive the people to commit acts of crime? Will they force the hungry to loot, and then expend hundreds of dollars to punish those poor wretched creatures?

Every day those cases are becoming more desperate. What do the Government intend to do? To-day's mail brings reports of 20 families starving at one settlement, 40 at another town, 60 at another and 10 at another. They find it useless to apply to the authorities, for their appeals are disregarded, and they are told there is no money to aid them.

President Coaker wrote the Premier yesterday respecting this matter and Mr. Morine is making representation to the Government concerning matters in Bonavista District that call for immediate consideration.

The Naval Reserve

FOR weeks we have waited for action at the hands of the Government respecting an adjustment of the wages paid our Naval Reservists. We repeatedly requested the same wages per day or week for Sailors as the Colony pay the Volunteers.

To pay one service \$1.00 per day and the other 50c. per day is an outrage against common sense and fairness, and we did believe the Premier would arrange matters and provide the same remuneration for both ser-

vices. Even if the Imperial Government is paying the Reservists this country should undertake to make up the difference between what they receive and what the Volunteers receive. After the war the Colony can pay the bill.

To expect a fisherman to serve his King at 50c. per day as a Naval Reservist and to take his brother fisherman on the next day as a Volunteer at \$1.00 per day wages is but to place a premium on making the Navy unpopular.

We want the same treatment for all. They are not all treated alike at present. The Premier and Governor promised the British Government 1000 Reservists by the end of last October; February has come and fined 100 of 1000 still wanting. Scores who would like to join the Navy won't join because of the favor in wages given to the Volunteers.

We are ashamed of the Colony whose Government demands the service of fishermen at 50c. per day for the Navy and will pay \$1.00 per day to an office or shop hand, as a Volunteer. The wages paid the Volunteers is none too high. They will find plenty of uses for the dollar they are paid per day.

Give the Navy boys as much and it won't be hard to make up the balance of the 1000.

It is a crying shame. It is a disgrace to our country. It is a foul slap in the face for the fishermen delivered by Premier Morris. He has not troubled one iota about the big difference between the wages paid to the men of the two services.

Fishermen will not respond to the call as they should while this indifference to their welfare exists.

Some of the Naval boys serving abroad have not received their regular allowance. We published a letter recently received from one, wherein it is stated he only received one pound (or \$5) since he left Newfoundland. Some one must be negligent in his duties or this would not have happened.

President Coaker wrote Premier Morris about the wages of Naval Reservists about six weeks ago, but his request was treated with silent contempt.

For God's sake men come forward and make up the 1000 sailor lads provided, but let all concerned note that when the 1000 is enrolled, recruiting will end until the Government arrange to give up making chalk of one and cheese of others. All must be paid the same wages or there will be an end to further recruiting. This paper will oppose the enlistment of one more man than 1000 for the Naval Reserve until Premier Morris learns to respect the fishermen as much as the shop men or office men, and will remove the disgrace brought upon the country by offering one lad 50c. per day to fight for King and Country and another lad \$1.00 per day. The one to stand behind the guns at sea and the other to shoulder his gun on land.

Will Sir Edward act? Will he withhold further delay and serious harm give the sailors the same?

Capt. Montgomery

WE refrained from making any comments—on the appointment of Capt. Montgomery to the command of the 2nd Nfld. Contingent—prior to their departure. We did so as we didn't wish to cause any friction amongst the Committee or unnecessarily stir up public opinion or the matter at this juncture.

We know the appointment of Capt. Montgomery has been a very unpopular one. The great majority of our people would have liked to see the 2nd Nfld. Contingent go across in charge of native officers.

Our boys over in Fort George have made it clearly understood that they do not wish to be called Canadians and it is a reflection on our local brigade officers that none of them, after their years of brigade connections could be trusted to take charge of 250 on a trip across the Atlantic.

We trust that when the remaining 250 of the Second Contingent go across the Committee in charge will at least send it over in charge of local officers. One Canadian officer remained behind. Is he to take charge of the next contingent?

If flour was fifteen dollars a barrel and you bought VICTORY FLOUR, you would feel satisfied you had got the best value for your money, it's always worth the money.—Feb 6

TENDERS.

Tenders has been extended until Thursday next, Feb. 11th, included for Stock in trade of Jackman The Tailor Ltd. Tenders may be made for the whole stock or suits and clothing, Tailors Trimmings, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Collars, Ties, Suspenders and general Gent's outfitting, etc. Undersigned is not committed to accept the highest or any tender. Stock can be inspected each day from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

P. C. O'BRIEN, Liquidator.

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"Mr. Bunnybug Buys A Hat For His Bride."

(John Bunny in fun and furor).

"His Punishment."

(A story of Capital and Labor).

The Vitagraph two-part Special,
"The Mystery Of The Haunted House."

It contains two beautiful girls, a young man proposes to one—who proves to be the two in one, with good qualities of both—Margaret Gibson is featured.

"THE ETHICS OF THE PROFESSION."

(A strong social drama).

"MABLE'S BEAR ESCAPE."

(A Keystone Comedy riot).

Extra Pictures For The Big Bumper Matinee Saturday--Send The Children Early

TO THE EDITOR

First Union Parade Held At Broad Cove

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—The first F.P.U. annual parade ever seen at Broad Cove was held on January the 27th, at 3 p.m. Quite a number of Union Friends arrived from Keels, headed by Friend Hobbs, chairman of Keels Council, which greatly increased our number.

At 3.30 we left the Hall with the British ensign and other flags flying. We paraded to the different parts of the harbor and back to the Hall, where three hearty cheers were given for the President and the F.P.U. Entering the Hall we were greeted by the ladies and a good supper awaited us. After this dancing was enjoyed till morning.

Wishing the President, the F.P.U., and all Friends every success.
ML. KENEFFICK, Chairman.

Broad Cove, Jan. 30th, 1915.

Got Good Returns From Bible Class United Concert

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—The gross receipts of the concert of the 25th ult., under the auspices of the United Methodist Bible Classes of this city, came to the sum of \$291.00. Our net proceeds, we are glad to state, came up to \$248.00, which is to be given to the Patriotic Fund. We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, who has donated the sum of \$50.00 to keep us in our cause and which is included in the above amount. We also wish to thank the following parties:—Dicks & Co. for keeping the plan for us free of charge; (2) reduction of price of College Hall by the College Board; (3) to Miss Bradbury and her able assistants who so willingly helped us in our work and supplied candy realizing the sum of \$45.00; (4) to the performing artists who so ably acquitted themselves and lastly to Mr. Editor, for your kind comments.

UNITED METHODIST BIBLE CLASS,
per Edward Hirs, Sec. Treas.
55 Percott St., Feb. 4, 1915.

Union Parade Day Held At Newtown

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—We had our Union parade here on Wednesday, the 26th inst. We had a good crowd and a pleasant tea, after which we held a concert. Our Hon. Member, Mr. Winsor, gave us a great speech on the Union work. Our Secretary and Chairman gave us a dialogue, Friend William Way spoke to us, and Mr. Herbert Tulk sang a solo.

The Union is all on fire here. The Union is the best thing that has ever come here. If there had been no Union, we would have got only \$4.50 for our fish this Fall, but we are thankful to have a President Coaker to look out for our rights.

We can see what the merchants are doing around here. When the Union stopped buying fish the merchants said they had had messages from the merchant in St. John's saying that the price had fallen. But, sir, the price did not fall. If they act this way now that the Union is here, what used they do before the Union started. They used to rob us to death.

We are glad that the time is coming when President Coaker will have the praise for what he has done, what he has received up to now is but a foretaste of what he will get. Go ahead with your work, Mr. President, and we will stand at your back, wishing the Union everywhere success.

ALFRED HOWELL,
Newtown, B.B., Jan. 25, 1915.

P. C. O'BRIEN, Liquidator.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

JOHN ABBOTT, M.H.A., APREALS FOR HELP FOR THE DESTITUTE

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—I have noticed that in many recent issues of the Daily Mail & Advocate that much of the editorial of that valuable paper has revealed to the public gaze the fact that a considerable amount of extreme destitution exists at the present time in this country.

It is a certain fact, sir, that destitution is existing in many parts of our Island home. I have personal knowledge of the conditions of many families in this town, and adjacent settlements who are on the very border of starvation.

Only to-day I have had personal conversation with four family men who appealed to me for help who had nothing for themselves and their care except a few potatoes.

Last summer's fishing was the worst that the South Side of Bonavista District experienced since 1864. Hundreds of our men earned very little more than enough to pay for their hooks and lines. Consequently, the wolf is at the door.

What are they to do? They can not get any employment. Are they to grin and bear it until they and their families cease to exist, or will there be some help forthcoming?

If there were only a few families in a community in extreme want, the Good Samaritans of that place could help them over the stile as they hitherto have done, but this year finds us with about thirty-five or forty families more or less with absolutely nothing

and a large number in a position which prevents them from helping others. So if the Government, which represents the people does not soon do something to meet the situation, it is hard to say what the consequences will be. Is it ever possible that the gentlemen who compose the Powers That Be are under the impression that there is no destitution existing? Do they not know that the fishery in many localities was almost a total failure?

Are they not aware of the fact that conditions resulting from this horrible war have put thousands of people out of employment? Do they not realize that the high prices of food-stuffs prevailing at the present time make it absolutely impossible for poor men, out of employment, with wives and six or seven children, to exist?

If they do, they are certainly acting inhumanly and ungratefully in not making some arrangement to help the deserving poor.

As a representative of Bonavista District and as one who knows of many cases of poverty, I write you "the poor man's friend" and the leader of the Union Members of the House of Assembly who have pledged themselves to stand up in the interest of the poor man, to communicate with the Government requesting that immediate steps be taken to give assistance to those who are longing for it.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Bonavista, Feb. 2, 1915.

Fishermen's Paper Keeps Toilers Posted

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—We are indebted to the Mail and Advocate for a great deal of information which, if trusting to the other local papers we would surely be without. From the time Mr. Coaker started the Advocate up to the present time the ordinary toiler of to-day has been educated to such an extent that he can now see conditions as they really are and all this has been brought about by a bold and fearless editor through the pages of The Fishermen's Advocate, a paper owned by the toilers themselves and of which they might feel proud.

For instance a short time ago it was brought to our notice that butter had gone up; but if we hadn't any paper like The Mail and Advocate we would certainly know nothing about until going to some store and getting soaked. To my mind there has been no justification, for this advance on butter especially as none of the ingredients are imported, therefore it looks very much as though the manufacturer is going to make a little grab again from the poor of Newfoundland.

God only knows that things are high enough now and it is indeed an outrage upon an unprotected people. How can the Government and some of those so called patriots expect the outport lads to join the Army or Navy when they stand idly by and allow a few bloodsuckers to get rich at the expense of the many.

What is Morris going to do about it? Why, simply nothing, that's all; isn't he himself in with the gang; therefore we know he is not going to help the poor even though it is brought to his notice.

Graballs, eh, well I should say so; a better name could not be found.

There is no need of our boys going to help the Mother Country, as they may turn to right here, as seemingly we have quite a crowd of Germans now at St. John's.

We are also informed that the House won't meet before March or April. What an outrage with conditions as they are today. What is going to be done to relieve the destitution now existing in many parts of the Colony? Something will surely have to be done soon and the people all over the country will back up Mr. Coaker in his efforts to get the House opened. It is really a case of necessity and no time should be lost in order to open the House and try and do something for our poor unfortunate people.

JUSTICE,
Catalina, Jan. 30, 1915.

Union Spreads Along S. Shore Of Conception Bay

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—I beg to report that I have established a Council of the F.P.U. at Seal Cove on Saturday night, 30th ultimo. There was quite a good attendance and following are the names of the officers elected:
William Harvey, Chairman,
Wm. John Morgan, Deputy Chairman,
Joseph Morgan, Secretary,
Archibald Morgan, Treasurer,
Isaac Dawe, Door Guard.

I am looking forward to Seal Cove, including Indian Pond, and Lance Cove having a very strong Council in the future, as their best interests are served by the F.P.U.

Topsail Council will be established on Saturday night, the 6th inst., and Long Pond Council will be established during next week.

This I feel sure will result in the ultimate unification of this Shore as every thinking man is beginning to realize that his future industrial, commercial, as well as political salvation can best be attained under the banner of the F.P.U.

I trust sir that you will see the way clear to visit each one of these Councils during the winter.

R. HIBBS, Chairman,
Killigrews Council, Feb. 4, '15.

existing in many parts of the Colony? Something will surely have to be done soon and the people all over the country will back up Mr. Coaker in his efforts to get the House opened. It is really a case of necessity and no time should be lost in order to open the House and try and do something for our poor unfortunate people.

FOR SALE!

A Steam Capstan, With Engine Attached.

A very suitable Engine for a Factory where a Winding Drum or Capstan is required. A very compact, space economizing outfit. Useful for a Steamer where a steam winch is not available. This Engine is in first class condition, and will be sold at a bargain, if applied for at once.

Fishermen's Union Trading Company,
Limited.

SKIN BOOTS

FOR SALE

100 Pairs Skin Boots

JOB'S STORES, Limited.

SEE IT RISING!

What? Why! The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!

A Splendid Offer

To all new yearly subscribers for the Daily issue of The Mail and Advocate sending in a year's subscription between January 2nd and March 1st we will mail free a 20 x 22 Crayon Bust Picture of President Coaker, fully as good as a three dollar crayon.

This special offer is good only for two months and subscribers must fill out the subjoined form if they avail of this special offer.

Special Offer to Mail & Advocate Subscribers.

To the Union Publishing Co. Ltd.,
St. John's.

Find enclosed the sum of Two Dollars, for which please forward the Daily issue of The Mail and Advocate for one year, and the premium crayon picture 20 x 22 of President Coaker.

Signature _____

Address _____

Date _____, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR

Winterton Local Holds Election And Annual Parade

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—We are glad to report our Council is progressing rapidly and endeavoring to be true to the principles of the Union, and follow the advice of our leader—President Coaker. Our annual meeting was held in December and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
Chairman—Ernest Parrott, Deputy Chairman—Wm. Downey, Sec. Secretary—Peter Kelland, Treasurer—Aaron Andrews, Fin. Secretary—Edgar J. Kelland, Door Guard—Robert Pinhorn.
On Jan. 18th we held our annual parade, which proved as good as any could desire. We assembled at the Hall at 11.30 with the prospect of a very desirable day; after a few brief words from the Chairman, the parade formed in line, with friend John Brown as leader, and friend Ira Hiscock carrying the British Ensign. Next came two friends bearing a banner with the inscription "God Save the King." Next in order came the S. U. F. Band hired for the occasion. They rendered excellent music. The latest marches being played as selected by Mr. Allison Kelland, a band instructor of no mean repute. Next in order was the banner "Long live Coaker, and the F. P. U. forever."
We then proceeded to the South-West section of the settlement, back to the North-East side, then returning to the hall, after a very enjoyable march.
Our parade was somewhat enlarged in numbers by the visit of the friends of New Perlican Council who, on account of some trying circumstances, decided not to parade at their own harbor.
We then passed away a very enjoyable hour, by listening to the following speakers, Past Chairman Hiscock, Samuel Pinhorn and friends from New Perlican, and others who expressed their opinion on items of interest regarding the progress of the Union, the Sealing Commission and the dismissal of Kean as a Sealing Captain.
Before closing the chairman gave a very appropriate address, dealing with the good work of the Union and the untiring efforts of President Coaker, and urging all present to stand by the Union and its leader and success is sure to follow.
A collection was then taken up in aid of the Union Disaster Fund, which amounted to a nice sum.
After the National Anthem, hearty cheers for the Union and President Coaker, all dismissed to do justice to the larger number of persons were present and all heartily enjoyed the good things provided.
We are pleased to state that we were favored with a visit from Brigadier Morehen in response to an invitation accorded him from the committee.
After tea order was called and the above mentioned gentleman gave us a very interesting address amid great applause. His firm belief was that the F. P. U. was destined to ease the burden of the fisherman of this country. At the close three hearty cheers were given him in honor of his visit. We hope the time is not far distant when we will be favored with another visit from this good gentleman.
Our Union Day in general turned out to be a very decided success, and every member felt repaid for the efforts put forth in connection with the same, wishing President Coaker in his work, every success, and good health.
We remain yours
LOCAL COUNCIL
Winterton, Feb. 2, 1915.

LIVE UNION NEWS FROM CATALINA

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—On Monday night we held our regular meeting, although the weather was very stormy, yet a goodly number turned up, even our friend James Goodyear from Little Catalina who is certainly a credit to our Council, seemingly no weather stops this faithful and loyal supporter of the Union from putting in his appearance at every meeting, as a matter of fact Mr. Editor all our Union meetings are well attended, and as soon as one of our boys returns from Sydney or the United States the first thing we know is that he is seeking admission into our ranks, as was the case on Monday night when we had the pleasure of accepting Mr. Edward Howell who has been away to Boston for quite a while, but who returned very recently to remain in dear old Terra Nova as long as the British flag flies over it.
Friend Nathaniel White who has been sick since last spring is we are sorry to say very little better. The Union men however don't intend to let him get cold as quite a number of volunteers have offered to pull him a load of wood each which no doubt will be acceptable.
This Local Council here is certainly doing a great deal of good in many ways. For instance during the fall they built a house for a widow woman and at Xmas time a collection was taken up to provide fresh beef for the widows here and now the Council have decided to pull wood to friend White and Mr. Fowling who of course cannot get around themselves, a great deal of credit is due the Chairman, Doug White, who is always ready to extend a helping hand and stand up for the poor man.
—SWEET JOE.
Catalina, Feb. 2, 1915.

LAYS THE BLAME AT THE DOORS OF CAPT. KEAN

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—We have been patiently awaiting the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Sealing Disaster. We wonder if it will ever come and whether it will surpass the report of Judge Kuisin.
The most simple mind must know that if Capt. Kean had not been in command of the S.S. "Stephano" such a disaster would never have occurred. Before the eyes of the whole country he is held responsible for the lives of SEVENTY-EIGHT men, the flower of the land.
Why did he signal to his son to delude those men to destruction, and when they did come on board the "Stephano" why did he not give them a little rest instead of sending them on in the storm?
If Capt. Kean did not know that "the Blair" was coming on, he should have let his animal instinct enough to know that the "Newfoundland" lay south-east when the storm arose, that he carried the men two miles south-west so that the ship could not then have been bearing south-east.
Why did he not go and search for the men, and if he could not find them, why did he not communicate with the other ships in that vicinity? If he had done so, it is probable that no men would have died and all would have been rescued?
Was it his own foolish pride and conceit which made him so cocksure that the men were safe, or was it lack of feeling?
And then after the sacrifice of so many brave men he was vain enough to insult the whole Country by rushing into print about it and throwing insinuations at Mr. Coaker who has shown himself to be the bravest man in the country.
Messrs. Bowring Bros. are not without blame to allow Capt. A. Kean to command the "Prospero" and to let him go into places where men were boiling with rage over the loss of seventy-eight brother fishermen.
We would like to know why Sir Tax Morris did not safeguard his friend, Capt. Kean, by placing a bell buoy at the Brandies, at Catalina, at Edmond's Reef, and at Horse Island, and a fog alarm at Partridge Point, and why he introduced publicly the famous password "Stand by father."
Is it true that Capt. Ab. has been asking his men to sign papers to stand by him? We cannot think that our men could be so mean and contemptible as to do such a thing? And why are the steel ships not going to the sealfishery this spring? Is this another bluff and scheme to hurt the fishermen. Or are they afraid of a strike in St. John's? Surely the tactics of A. Kean in putting the good ship "Stephano" broadside to the harf and arming his men with guns and poles would not prevent such a happening.
Isn't it rather late to discover that the seal skins of 1913 have not been sold. It shows that the merchant princes are not as shrewd men as they are supposed to be.
Kean has fallen. Mr. W. F. Coaker is applauded and the Union through him is exalted.
Should anything turn up in St. John's this spring Mr. Coaker can command 15,000 men, among whom would be the writer of this letter.
Wishing the Union success, its President a long life and God's blessing on his work.
H. HOBBS.
Keels, Jan. 27, 1915.

FORGING AHEAD!

That is the position of The Mail and Advocate, as each issue sees a larger sale. What about that
WANT ADVT!

Trouty, T.B., Council Have Splendid Parade

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—Will you kindly insert in your valuable paper a few words about the parade of Trouty Local Council F.P.U.
We left the Union Hall at 10.30 a.m. and proceeded to Spaniard's Cove where we first attended divine service, the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse giving us a very nice sermon, which was listened to very attentively. After the service we paraded down as far as Friend James Waldron's, where we turned.
One little incident which must have filled every heart with Union zeal was to see Aunt Jane the wife of Friend James Waldron who, although nearing the allotted span of three score and ten years, stand and fire two or three rousing powder-guns for Coaker and the F.P.U. Needless to say she was heartily cheered.

TALK IS CHEAP—

Advertising is also very cheap, it carried in the right medium. The Mail and Advocate is the Can't Lose paper now. Must be true. Everybody's talking. It's not the price you pay but the returns you get.

LOCAL COUNCIL

struction was then started, which realised the handsome sum of \$29. We wish the Council every success in the coming year, and trust that our new Union flag, which was unfurled for the first time that day, and the splendid F.P.U. contained in it may be a guiding star through future generations.
One Friend from our ranks, Friend Walter Spurrel, is serving at the front, under the dear Old Flag that has "braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," aboard one of His Majesty's ships. We wish him success and a safe return.

F. P. U. and U. T. C. Motor Engines For Sale

We have in stock a few
F.P.U. (4 h.p.) and U.T.C. (6 h.p.) Motor Engines

Those Engines are 2 Cycle, made by Fraser. We sold scores of those Engines last year which gave splendid satisfaction. Those now in stock are fitted with Brass Kero Oil Adapters, and Carburetors with all fittings for running. They are the same make as the Engine installed in the F.P.U. Motor Boat and work splendidly with kerosene oil fuel.

We have no large stock of those Engines and will not again handle 2 Cycle Engines, having decided to sell only 4 Cycle Engines after our present stock of Fraser's is sold. These Engines are new; not second hand Engines. Union members can secure them at last year's prices and terms. Send along your order promptly.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

BERRIES For Sale

For Sale a few barrels of good
Partridge Berries

In air tight packages. Sent home for
\$4.00 per barrel

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

FERRO

We Are Sales Agents For Nfld. For

The Ferro Machine & Foundry Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Manufacturers of the famous Ferro 2-Cycle Marine Engines.
Loane Trask Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of the celebrated Fisherman & Coaker 4-Cycle Engines.
The L. M. Trask Co., Halifax, N.S., Manufacturers of Trask Marine and Stationary 4-Cycle Engines.

As to New Ferro Kerosene Engines

Our Mr. L. M. Trask has just completed a trip to the Ferro Factory, and as a result of this trip, the New Ferro Kerosene Engine surpasses any Engine on the Market, as the design of its Kerosene Carburetor and the system of attaching same has been altered so that the combination of great economy of fuel, easy starting and easy adjustment is obtained.

The New Ferro Kerosene Engine advertised and sold by us was designed solely by our Mr. L. M. Trask, and the designing experts of the Ferro Machine & Foundry Co., after the completion of exhaustive tests of all known methods of successfully burning Kerosene Fuel.

Mr. L. M. Trask has been engaged in the Motor Engine business for the past fifteen years, and it has been on his suggestion that at various times a number of important changes have been made on Ferro Engines which greatly add to their efficiency and reliability.

We also state and are prepared to prove that we have on hand and to arrive the largest stock of Marine Engines, Repair Parts and Engine Supplies ever imported into Newfoundland by any concern.

Messrs. The L. M. Trask Co., have sold in Newfoundland a larger proportion of Engines giving satisfactory service than any other Engine concern.

To the man who intends buying an Engine, we say,
Buy a Genuine FERRO
and get satisfaction.

Sole Factory Distributors for the Ferro Machine and Foundry Co., for Newfoundland.

L. M. TRASK & Co.
140 Water Street. P. O. Box 1217. St. John's.

HEAD OFF FIRE

damage by having your property well covered by insurance. Then though flames do come you will not be ruined.

WE CAN INSURE YOU TO-DAY,
but cannot promise for to-morrow. The fire that comes like a thief in the night may strike you before to-morrow's dawn. The man who takes chances of going without insurance needs only one lesson to teach him his folly. But it is a bitter one. Think of my low rates.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent.

SOME CHALLENGE!

TIME TRIED CAILLE PERFECTION STORM TESTED

The Trouble-Proof Engine.
PERFECTION WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.

No Coils—No Batteries—No Timer
Only One Wire on the Whole System.

The only safe equipment for boats that must be used every day.
No danger of your engine stopping if caught in a storm.

Advantages of Perfection Igniter.
No batteries, no coil to need adjusting, no complicated wiring, no variation in current, no adjustment, not affected by water, makes an easy starting engine. Runs in either direction. Spark does not depend on speed of engine. Simple and durable.

Test shown in photograph was made to prove that "Perfection" Igniter is absolutely waterproof. We challenge any engine manufacturer in the world to produce an engine with an ignition system that will stand a similar test. Every part of the ignition system was submerged in water and engine continued to run, showed the same power and speed as when running perfectly dry, proving beyond any doubt our claim **AN ABSOLUTE WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.**

Caille Perfection Motor Company
World's Largest Builders of 2 Cycle Engines.

Photograph of Actual Test.

F. G. HOUSE & CO., Columbus Building, St. John's.
Sole Agents and Distributors.

VOLUNTEERS WHO LEFT HERE ON THE NEPTUNE

Names of the 250 Men Who Have Gone Forward to Join the Dominion En Route to England

The following is the list of Volunteers who left on the Neptune yesterday to join the Dominion in charge of Capt. Montgomerie enroute to the Old Country:

- No. 1 Platoon.**
 Lieut. H. Rendell.
 Platoon Sergeant—D. Eaton.
 Corporal—W. Ollerhead.
 Corporal—C. Reudell.
 Lance-Corporal—D. L. Moore.
 Lance-Corporal—W. L. Woods.
 Signaller—J. Maddock.
 Signaller—C. V. Leslie.
Privates—S. Smith, W. Miles, A. Clouston, G. Walters, H. Miles, G. C. Bastow, R. H. Martin, M. Walsh, E. Caldwell, J. H. Penny, Leo Moore, J. H. Clouston, Neil McLeod, J. Framp-ton, A. Burge, Wm. Taylor, J. Ellis-ward, John Hayward, Joseph Barthelet, Geo. L. Cuff, R. T. Robinson, Thos. T. McCue, M. J. Quigley, A. J. Tracey, R. Moran, E. Aitken, A. Munnell, W. Evans, L. Bartlett, W. E. Snook, E. H. Nichol, Thos. B. Evans, H. Gardner, J. A. Antle, A. S. Cook, E. Chafe, G. Snow, L. Evans, J. Carew, T. J. O'Brien, P. Stamp, J. J. O'Brien, A. J. Myler, John Baird, Thos. Croke, R. Williams, D. Con-nors, R. Maddigan, A. McDougall, E. Wilcox, G. F. Tibbo, A. Bryant.

- No. 2 Platoon.**
 Lieut. W. Pippy.
 Platoon Sergeant—W. V. Warren.
 Corporal—E. M. Noonan.
 Corporal—S. R. Smith.
 Corporal—C. Reid.
 Lance Corporal—F. Coefield.
 Lance Corporal (Signaller)—R. S. Grandy.
 Signaller—J. J. Gosse.

- Privates**—A. Byrne, C. A. Cleary, E. Winter, J. St. John, H. Roper, E. Hardy, Wm. Bastow, C. Noseworthy, C. Duder, R. Kennedy, Wm. Windsor, W. George, C. Gardner, Geo. Gear, H. E. Martin, W. C. Smith, W. Pippy, P. Manning, J. A. Walsh, J. J. Morrissey, A. B. Rowe, F. Snow, Henry Baird, Wm. Walsh, E. Benson, Wm. Snow, C. H. Tresise, G. L. Thesise, J. Peddie, J. Sweeney, A. E. James, W. Farrington, J. Murphy, B. Jack-man, P. J. English, J. J. Gear, F. Bastow, G. Dick, R. Heale, V. Pearce, A. A. Sellars, J. Richards, M. Driscoll, W. B. Taylor, C. H. Ellis, J. Goude, M. Collins, S. Foran, C. Magammam, J. Sheen, F. Wilcox, Wm. Prouse.

- No. 3 Platoon.**
 Lieut. J. J. Donnelly.
 Platoon Sergeant—Chas. Watson.
 Corporal—E. J. Higgins.
 Lance Corporal—J. McKinley.
 Lance Corporal—R. Barnham.
 Lance Corporal—D. Stevenson.
 Signaller—C. Wells.
 Signaller—Arthur Watts.

- Privates**—E. Mansfield, Wm. Snow, M. O'Flynn, M. Connor, Wm. Buckley, Gordon Tizzard, M. F. Murphy, J. Dempster, S. C. Piercey, Wm. Moore, Alfred Taylor, John Hardy, Walter Thomas, A. Reid, N. Hunt, W. Lov-eyes, M. J. O'Neil, B. Freebairn, J. F. Boland, A. S. Harvey, Wm. Rob-erts, F. Galgay, M. Downey, F. War-ron, F. Hallett, John Davis, C. W. Brown, J. T. Sullivan, P. Bennett, J. J. Gladuey, C. G. Mruccell, J. Crane, D. Moore, E. Edgar, George Stowe, B. Shinnott, E. Hearth, A. Heale, D. S. Costello, A. Coady, G. Williams, H. Morry, D. Carew, H. Andrews, H. Miffen, Louis Head, Willis White, R. G. Thorne, Wm. Short, W. P. Dalton, James Lang.

- No. 4 Platoon.**
 Lieut. C. B. Carter.
 Platoon Sergeant—C. A. Melville.
 Lance Corporal—H. Barrett.
 Lance Corporal—F. M. Sellars.
 Lance Corporal—R. Hickey.
 Lance Corporal—R. Waterfield.
 Signaller—Chas. Parsons.

- Privates**—Wm. T. Power, P. O. Ver-
 holloway, M. J. Jackman, R. Gough,
 Wm. G. Tibbs, C. Pittman, George
 Gushue, H. H. Batson, P. Cooper, R.
 S. E. Munn, M. Evans, Saml. Ryan,
 F. W. Reid, S. Brenson, Alwin James,
 C. Reid, Richard Lawlor, J. J. Han-
 naford, L. Fitzpatrick, J. Gorman, T.
 J. Atkins, H. S. Butler, R. Paul,
 F. Seymour, E. M. Winter, R. Pur-
 cell, W. LeShana, J. Vaughan, H.
 Raynes, L. Thompson, W. Keen, Wm.
 O'Rourke, M. Murphy, R. Hynes, L.
 E. Hynes, M. Broderick, John Cox, C.
 Nichols, J. Russell, R. A. Noonan,
 S. G. Willar, A. Cummings, B. Young,
 M. Shears, F. J. Dooley, Wm. Earle,
 R. E. Innes, J. A. Taylor, W. Mut-
 ford, H. Mitchell, T. L. Spencer, R.
 Spencer, G. Piercey.
 Sergt.-Major—H. H. Ross.
 Quarter-Master Sergeant—W. D.
 Edwards.

S.S. Bellaventure is still at Louis-
 burg unable to reach Sydney. She
 will load coal.

HUMANE SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING AT GRENFELL HALL

Election of Officers For the Current Year—Make Effort to Gain New Members—Warning Chief Motto

The Society for the Protection of Animals held its annual meeting at the King George V. Institute yesterday afternoon.

Mr Justice Johnson presided, and the following ladies and gentlemen were present:—Mrs. Gosling, Mrs. W. Monroe, Mrs. C. R. Steer, Miss S. Johnson, E. E. S. Dunfield, A. Mc-Dougall, A. Sheard, J. O'Driscoll, N. A. Outerbridge, and Secretary C. J. Fox.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and adopted.

The election of directors for the current year resulted as follows:

President—Mr. Justice Johnson.
 Treasurer—N. A. Outerbridge.
 Secretary—C. J. Fox.

Mrs. Gosling, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. G. Knowling, Jr., Miss S. Johnson, Dr. Macpherson, B. E. S. Dunnell.

It was decided that a Committee be appointed for the enrollment of new members.

Touching reference was made to the death of Rev. Dr. Rogers and His Grace Archbishop Howley, both of whom were leading members of the Society.

Reference was made to Capt. Carly, now with the First Contingent at Fort George.

It was decided that an expression of appreciation of his valuable services together with the best wishes of the Society, be forwarded Capt. Carly.

The Secretary also referred to the excellent work of Mr. Dunfield, who was obliged to resign the Secretaryship last October, owing to business.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed him.

Other votes of thanks were also passed to:

Mr. Sheard and management of the Institute for the use of their rooms; Inspector Genl. Sullivan and the police for assistance in carrying out the work of the Society, Justice Johnson who conducted the election, and the Press for references from time to time.

Before the close of the meeting it was pointed out that caution and counsel, not prosecution, are the weapons employed by the Association in carrying out their objects, and all owners or lovers of animals are asked to co-operate with them.

It was decided that a contribution be forwarded to the British Army War Horse Fund, through the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society in London, after which the meeting adjourned.

ST. BON'S WIN HOCKEY MATCH

Beat the Vics, in a Spirited and Well-Contested Game by 4 Goals to 3

The Vics and St. Bon's were the contestants in the hockey match last evening and after a spirited and well-contested game the college boys came off victorious by 4 goals to 3.

The Bon's were in excellent trim, and throughout had the better of the game.

Towards the close the Vics put on a spurt but were unable to catch the score of their opponents. They were minus three of their regular players, Clouston, Munn and Sinnott.

Higgins of St. Bon's played a splendid game and the victory was largely due to his efforts.

Mr. Gus. Herder refereed satisfactorily.

Messrs. Carmichael and Ellis were timers.

The line-up was:
 St. Bon's—Power, goal; Crawford, point; Higgins, cover; Callahan, rover; McKay, left; Barnes, centre; and Quinn right.

Victorias—Hunt, goal; Ford, point; Long, cover; Finlay, rover; King, left; Lilly, centre; Reid, right.
 First Half—1 King (V) 10 mins; 2 McKay (S.B.) 15 mins.

Goals.
 Second Half—3 Higgins (S.B.) 15 mins; 4 Callahan (S.B.) 17 mins; 5 Callahan (S.B.) 18 mins; 6 King (V) 25 mins; 7 King (V) 26 mins.

Penalties.
 1 McKay (S.B.) 2 mins; 2 Crawford (S.B.) 3 mins; 3 McKay (S.B.) 5 mins.

More Australians Offer Services
 Melbourne, Feb. 5.—A further expeditionary force of 10,000 men has been offered by Australia and accepted by the British Government.

This is in addition to monthly contingents of 4,000 men which are being forwarded by Australia.

ROUTINE MATTERS OCCUPY ATTENTION OF COMMISSIONERS

Complaints Are Aired; Plans Approved; Applications Received and Financial Matters Discussed

The Weekly Meeting of the City Commissioners took place last evening Chairman Gosling presided and the following Commissioners were present:

Hon. J. Harris, C. P. Ayre, F. McNamara, F. Bradshaw, E. M. Jackman, J. McGrath, Hon. J. Anderson, J. W. Withers.

The Commercial Cable Co. asked if they were liable for a Municipal tax, other than that on their building if they transferred their office to within the city limits.

This caused considerable discussion. The solicitor will report.

G. M. Barr wrote that his store in Rogerson's Cove had been flooded by a defective sewer.

The Engineer reported on the matter to the contrary, saying the flooding was caused by high tides.

Mr. Barr will be forwarded a copy of the Engineer's report.

W. F. Butler submitted plans of proposed new suite of offices for T. & M. Winter.

Approved with the proviso that the Municipal regulations must be strictly adhered to.

John Flynn, waterman, asked that his salary be increased. It was reduced in 1895, following the bank crash, and though numerous applications had been made to have his salary placed at the old vote the Council did nothing.

A Committee will report.

R. Reid can continue the construction of a dwelling in Battery Town, he assuming all risks, and becoming subject to any regulations the Council may in future adopt.

The Health Officer reported it was undesirable to permit Edwin Murray to erect stables off James and Lime Streets.

The applicant will be so informed.

The Engineer reported a low pressure of water during the last week, owing to people allowing the water to run at nights.

The Board will take up the matter with the purpose of improving existing conditions.

It was decided that in future applications forwarded the Board during the week, would be referred to the departments concerned, and reports submitted with the applications at the regular meeting.

The Health Officer reported five cases of diphtheria during the week.

Inspector Bambrick reported that the cost of stone breaking by hand, during the week, figured at \$1.85 a ton, against 40c. by machinery, plus the cost of power, and wear and tear of apparatus.

Breaking by hand had been tried as an experiment to give labor, but in view of the high cost it was ordered to be discontinued in the meantime.

Commission McNamara for the Office Committee, reported they had gone into the claims of Messrs. Mahoney and Hynes for extra services rendered, and recommended the amounts asked for at last meeting.

The report was adopted.

Requisitions from the Park Super-visors, pay rolls, etc. were passed, and the meeting adjourned at 9.40.

Don't forget the C.L.B. Old Comrades Dance in the Gymnasium, Harvey Road, Tuesday, Feb. 9th. Tickets: Ladies, 40c.; Gent's, 60c. Dancing at 8.30. K. REBY, Chairman; C. COOKE Secretary.—Feb.6,21

C.C.C.—The Postponed
 Meeting of the Reserves will be held To-morrow Morning, after last Mass. J. M. SPEARNS, Chairman.—Feb.6,11

BOARDERS WANTED
 Three or four Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated at No. 68 New Gover St. Terms moderate. Cuisine first class.—Feb.6,11

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE
 (Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Mon. Roche.)

CASINO THEATRE, Wednesday, February 10th, 1915 Annual ENTERTAINMENT In Aid of Mount Cashel

The Theatre has been generously given free of charge by Mr. Kieley, and the following ladies and gentlemen will take part, viz: Master S. Leary, Misses Jean Strang, Mary Ryan, Mary Morris, G. Strang, L. Anderson, S. Johnson, Messrs. McCarthy, Slattery, Ruggles, O'Neil, Cameron and Hutton.

Dances and Old Time Exercises by Mr. Daniel Dwyer, Volunteer March and National Airs by C.C.C. Band.
 Reserved Seats at Atlantic Bookstore.

CHARGED MEN GOT TICKETS ILLEGALLY

Said to Have Got Railway Tickets to the City on a Pretense of Joining the Volunteers

Last evening Const. Tobin arrested two young men, W. O'Brien, Brazil's Field and S. Cooper, of Plank Road, who are charged with obtaining a railway ticket, valued at \$5.10, from Magistrate Bradley, at Lewisporte.

The men who had been working in the lumber woods went to the Magistrate and asked him to supply railway tickets for St. John's as they intended to join the Volunteers.

They were furnished with tickets and came along but did not volunteer.

Both pleaded not guilty and assert they intended volunteering.

Cooper's excuse is that two of his toes were frostbitten and he was waiting for them to get better, and O'Brien says he was waiting for his chum so that the two of them could volunteer together.

Strange to say fictitious names were given to the Magistrate and one said he belonged to Brigus and the other Placentia. They were remanded until this afternoon.

Sunday Services At City Churches

COCHRANE ST. CHURCH. (College Hall.)

The Annual Thanksgiving Service will be held on Sunday when Rev. D. B. Hemmeon will preach in the morning the Pastor in the evening. The collection will be towards the erection of the new church which will be commenced in the spring. Special music has been prepared and solos will be rendered by Miss Herder and Mr. C. Hatcher.

GEORGE ST. METHODIST
 At George Street Church to-morrow, Sunday, will be observed as the annual thanksgiving day. Appropriate sermons will be preached morning and evening.

Rev. Harry Royle will occupy the pulpit at the morning service, and the pastor at night. The usual thanksgiving collections will be taken.

Special music has been provided for the services.

The Methodists of the Second Contingent and Naval Reservists of this denomination now in the city will be present at the morning service.

Headed The List Of The Patriotic City Boxholders

Miss McLean, of the Crosbie Hotel Gets The Fine Sum of Sixty-Seven Dollars

In the list of box-holders for the Relief of the wounded and soldiers at the front arranged by the W.P.A., published yesterday, it was seen that box No. 109 contained the handsome sum of \$67.09. The amount was so much larger than the others that there were naturally enquiries as to the holder of it.

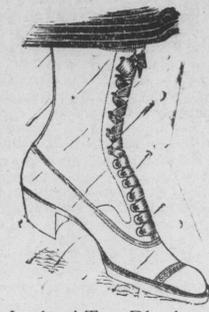
We learn that this box was at the Crosbie Hotel and its amount is not surprising for Miss McLean, who had charge of it worked assiduously not only to fill the box but to swell the funds as much as possible.

It speaks volumes for her and also the guests at the hotel who no doubt have had many calls on their pockets during the last few months.

This splendid amount shows what may be done, and it will be an incentive for other ladies to assist this laudable work in every way.

Mr. John Weir, of the Halifax School for the Blind, who is visiting the City will speak at St. Mary's Church, Southside, to-morrow evening.

Bargains in Our Boot Department



Ladies' Dongola Buttoned, Laced and Blucher, Patent and Self Tipped. Regular \$2.00, selling now for \$1.80.

Ladies' Patent Blucher, Dull Top. Regular \$2.00, selling now for \$1.80.

Ladies' Dongola Buttoned, Plain Toe. Regular \$2.50, selling now for \$2.00.

Ladies' Patent Blucher, Dull Top. Regular \$2.50, selling now for \$2.00.

Ladies' Patent Buttoned, Fancy Vesting Top, Plain Toe, Military Heel. Regular \$2.75, selling now for \$2.50.

Ladies' Tan Blucher and Buttoned, in 6 and 7 only. Regular \$2.00, selling now for \$1.20.

Ladies' Tan Blucher. Regular \$1.80, selling now for \$1.50.

Ladies' Tan Buttoned. Regular \$2.50, selling now for \$2.00.

Child's & Misses' Dongola, Laced, "Flora"
 Sizes 9 to 11. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.35; now \$1.15 all round.

Sizes 12 to 2. Regular \$1.40 to \$1.50; now \$1.30 all round.

Child's & Misses' Dongola, Blucher, "Lassie"
 Sizes 5 to 8. Regular \$1.35 to \$1.50; now \$1.25 all round.

Sizes 9 to 11. Regular \$1.60 to \$1.70; now \$1.45 all round.

Sizes 12 to 2. Regular \$1.85 to \$2.00; now \$1.65 all round.

YOUTHS' and BOYS' TAN BLUCHER
 Sizes 9 to 13. Regular \$1.35 to \$1.55; now \$1.25 all round.

Sizes 1 to 2. Regular \$1.70 & \$1.75; now \$1.50 all round.

Sizes 3 to 5. Regular \$1.85 to \$1.95; now \$1.60 all round.



STEER BROTHERS.

Bargains in Dress Fabrics During Our Removal Sale

WHILE we were stock-taking we came across many ends of Dress Fabrics—such as Poplins, Serges, Alpacas, Faced-cloths, etc., and these we have marked at Special Sale Prices. Amongst the lot you'll find ends from 1/2 yards to 7 yards; in material suitable for Women's and Children's wear and some especially serviceable for Girls' school dresses.

Call and examine them, you'll be sure to get an end to suit for almost any purpose and you'll get the benefit now of the REMOVAL SALE PRICES.

In Addition

TO these ends we are offering splendid value in a Double width finely woven, smoothed-faced, soft finished, pure woolen, dress material, handsomely worked with a silk art-spray, in one, two and three tones. Colors: Pink, Sky Blue, Dark Green, Light Green, Navy Blue, Saxe Blue, Brown, Cream and Black. Original price, a yard, 70c. Sale price, a yard, 40c.

ALL our fancy black Double width dress goods. Originally 90c. a yard, are now Removal Sale Price, a yard, 60c.

HEAVY WOOLLEN Dress Serges suitable for school dresses. Colors: Navy, Saxe, Brown, and Dark Green. Double width. Original price, 70c. Removal Sale Price, a yard, 55c.

SPECIAL VALUE in a smooth-finished, finely woven, dress fabric, with a self colored, small, shadow-check combined with an effective stripe. Colors: Mid Brown, Cerise, Navy, Saxe, etc. Original price, 80c. Removal Sale Price, a yard, 60c.

WE HAVE a Special Botany Delaine—made of purest long-fibre, Australian wool, combined with silk—in a black, also a Navy Ground which displays with rich effect the full-blown, Pink Rose design, that covers the surface—29 inches wide. Splendid for making a Kimono, Wrap, or Dressing Gown. Values, a yard, \$1.00. Removal Sale Price, a yard, 30c.

THE WORKMEN have commenced work on our New Modern Store in the West and daily the time draws on to our GREAT REMOVAL DAY, therefore we again invite you to come while our sale continues and share the benefits of our liberally cut prices.

You'll find every item as represented. Come and judge for yourself.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's, N.F.

READ THE MAIL And ADVOCATE