

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Austro-Germans Keep Up Their Pressure Against Roumanians

No Despatches Official or Unofficial Have Been Forthcoming Which Would Indicate the Perilous Position of the Roumanians Has Been Ameliorated—Teutons Take More Ground From the Roumanians in Rothenthurm Pass Sector—Around Campulung the Roumanians Strongly Oppose the Stiffness of the Front of the Invaders—Little Fighting is Going on on Western Front

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Apart from Western Roumania few changes of great importance have taken place on any of the battle fronts. In the Somme region of France the armies of both sides are almost inactive, except for their artillery wings, which are bombing intermittently on the various sections. Skirmishes and artillery duels continue on the Austro-Italian fronts.

In the Wallachian region of Roumania the Austrians and Germans are everywhere keeping up their pressure against the Roumanians. There have been forthcoming no despatches, either official or unofficial, which would indicate the perilous position of the Roumanians has been ameliorated. Petrograd reports in the Jiu Valley the Roumanians are still in retreat towards Craiova, but this report probably ante-dates the announcement by the Germans and Austrians of the capture of this railroad junction by the forces of the Central Powers. A retreat upon Craiova would surely throw the Roumanians into the hands of their enemies. Northeast of the Alt Valley, on both sides of the river, and in the Rothenthurm Pass sector, more ground has been taken from the Roumanians by the Teutons, while in the whole region around Campulung the Roumanians' strong offensive, they have been held in their tracks by the

the stiffness of the front of the invaders.

Late reports from Berlin concerning the fighting near Mostar are to the effect that north-east of the town an attack by the Entente troops against the German-Bulgarian front has failed. Paris had previously announced the German-Bulgarians were offering strong resistance along their new line running from Snegoro, three miles north of Mostar, to Hill 1050, thirteen miles north of the town, while a Serbian official credited the Serbs and the Allies with the capture of the villages of Paralane and Dobremir, northeast of Mostar, on the extreme west flank of the Macedonian theatre. Between Lakes Presba and Ochrida, where belligerent forces have come into contact, Paris records the capture by Entente troops of the town Leskovets, on the west bank of Lake Presba.

The British hospital ship "Britannic," the largest steamer in the service, has been sunk in the Aegean Sea. Whether the vessel was sent to the bottom by a torpedo or a mine has not been determined. A bulletin from Glenellen Cliff, says that Jack London, the writer, died there 7.45 last night.

Schooner Abandoned

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—The Marine and Fisheries Department received the following message: "The Newfoundland schooner 'Ronald G. Smith,' abandoned in latitude 41.25 north, longitude 49.00 west, is drifting with sails set."

Steamer Ashore

DEAL, Eng., Nov. 22.—The steamer Siberia is ashore on Goodwin Sands. She is stranded, with 16 feet of water in her forepart.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A communication from British headquarters, France, issued to-night reads:—"During the day hostile artillery was active in the Beaumont-Hamel and Ypres areas. We bombarded the enemy lines near Ransart, east of Langst and north of Le Basse Canal. Last night after trench mortar bombardment the enemy raided our front south-west of St. Eloi. Part of our front line trench was obliterated and 26 men are missing. During Monday night our aeroplanes attacked the enemy railway stations, billets and transports with bombs and machine guns. All our machines returned safely."

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Text of the official communication given out by the French War Office this afternoon on the progress of hostilities on the western front reads: There has been activity on the part of patrols in the region to the north of the Ancre and in Lorraine to the east of Arman-court. Elsewhere the night passed in relative calm.

SERBIAN.

SALONIKA, Nov. 22.—An official from Serbian headquarters says: Our troops yesterday successfully followed up their attacks on the whole front. The village of Budimetz and the surrounding heights are in our hands. German bombers who recently arrived on this front, counter-attacked north of Subodol, but were completely repulsed. Besides inflicting heavy losses we captured five German officers, 181 men and 300 Bulgarians, including the colonel commanding the 90th regiment. The Serbian and Allied troops have occupied the villages of Paralovo and Dobronor, north-east of Mostar.

WILL TRY TO ENFORCE AN EMBARGO

Representative Fitzgerald of New York Democratic Chairman of House Appropriations Committee Will Present Bill to Congress to Stop Export of Munitions as Counter Stroke for British Black List

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative Fitzgerald, Democratic Chairman of House Appropriations Committee, announced to-day that he favored the embargo on foodstuffs, and that it was his purpose to prepare a bill and press the subject the coming session of Congress. Two reasons chiefly impel me to favor embargo legislation. It is the most effective weapon of our controversy with Britain re black-listed merchant ships. The embargo should be imposed for purely domestic reason. Prices of foodstuffs have reached levels bringing widespread distress upon the country. Many hundreds of thousands are suffering from the lack of necessities of life. Wholesale prices on many commodities are less abroad to-day than they were here a year ago. Retail prices have advanced alarmingly. It seems generally agreed here that the coming session of Congress will see a fight over the embargo proposal which will be backed by monster petitions signed by thousands of persons and organizations. President Wilson and Cabinet, it is understood, will oppose it.

German East Africa

LONDON, Nov. 22.—An unsuccessful attack by a German column upon a small British post in German East Africa, is reported, following which the Germans were driven away with heavy loss by British relief forces.

Macedonian Front

LONDON, Nov. 22. (Official from the Macedonian front).—On the Struma front in the eastern end of the Macedonian line, we successfully raided Kijupria.

When ambition crawls in at the window contentment flies out at the door.

CHINESE LABOR FOR FRENCH AND RUSSIAN WORKS

Most of the Orientals are Trained Artisans—Special Chartered Ships Are Transporting Them to France—Those For Russia Will Come Across the Siberian Railroad—20,000 Already at Work in France

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—France and Russia, the American Government has learned, is importing thousands of Chinese and Indo-Chinese, to work in munitions factories and thus free native workmen for military duty. The number already put to work in France plants is estimated at 20,000 with 30,000 more under contract by permission of the Chinese Government, for four years service in France. Russia contracted for 20,000 of whom 5,500 have reached that country. Most of the Orientals are trained artisans, drawing wages in some instances as high as five dollars a day. Specially chartered ships are moving them to France, while Russia is transporting them to France, while Russia is transporting them by way of the Siberian railroad. Reports reaching Washington declare that if the trial proves satisfactory, neither France nor Russia will stop at the 70,000 men contracted for. Labor condition in the Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton districts is said to be already badly disturbed by the Allied draft.

Turkish Attack Repulsed by Russians

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—An attack by Turkish troops on the Persian town of Sultanabad on November 20th was repulsed by the Russians, who inflicted great losses. The War Office announced to-day. The defeated army was pursued in the Oghot region on the Caucasus front. Important Turkish forces have attacked the Russians and fighting is still in progress.

Emperor's Death Will Not Affect the Course of the War

London Papers Express the Opinion That the Death of Emperor Franz Josef and the Assession of the New Monarch Will Not Materially Affect the Course of the War—Some Think the Emperor's Death Has Removed the Last Obstacle to Germany's Complete Domination of the Situation

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Editorials in the papers yesterday concur with the view that the death of Emperor Francis Joseph and the assession of the new Monarch will not materially affect the course of the war. The extent which the dead Emperor willingly went into the present war is discussed, and while the consensus of opinion is that the war was deliberately engineered by Germany for her own ends, some of the writers take the view that Francis Joseph was Germany's willing accomplice. Others, however, express the belief that the dead ruler was merely an impotent tool of Count von Tschirachsky, late German Ambassador to Austria, and other controllers of the German policy. It is contended by some writers that the death of Francis Joseph has removed the last obstacle to Germany's complete domination of the situation. The veteran sovereign, it is declared, was a distinguished personality, to whom Germany was compelled to behave with certain deference. Germany could not, it is argued, treat Austria quite as a subject in his life time. The commentators maintain now that the alleged obstacles are removed, the chains thrown by Germany around the Dual Monarchy will be tightly riveted.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received Noon, Nov. 23rd. 2297 Private Daniel Kelly, Gambo. Wounded October 29th. (No particulars given.) 1432 Private James Wheeler, Torbay Road. Dangerously ill, 34th. Casualty Clearing Station, Nov. 21st; gunshot wounds in chest, right arm and right leg. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

"Well?" "But we disagree about the war."

Sees a Fight to a Finish

Earl Derby Says the Entente Cannot Entertain An Idea of Peace Other Than What We Are Fighting For

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Any peace proposals from Germany will receive the consideration they deserve, said Earl Derby, Under Secretary of War, to-day to an Associated Press correspondent in response to an enquiry regarding the attitude of the Allies. The Allies, continued Lord Derby, cannot entertain any idea of peace which does not give them what are fighting for, and the Allies have not modified their position in this respect. When asked his opinion as to the probable duration of the war, he said only a fool would prophesy. I believe anyone who understands the temper of the British people will agree with me that they have shown no signs of weakening, but on the contrary are growing determined to continue the war to a satisfactory end. On the whole the Germans appear equally determined.

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Austria in it to a Finish

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Emperor Charles of Austria has issued a proclamation to the Austrians and Hungarians declaring his inflexible determination to maintain the war until a peace assuring the existence and development of the monarchy, according to a Vienna despatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam.

Train Fired On

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The train on which Prince Demicoff, Russian Minister to Athens, was going to Saloniki was fired on by bands of reservists, according to an Athens despatch to the Petit Parisien. On the return journey the train was derailed. No one was hurt in either attempt.

SCHEDULE OF ADDRESSES IS ARRANGED

British Cabinet Minister to Address British Public for a More Vigorous Prosecution of the War—Aim to Prevent Anti-War Propaganda in Industrial Centres—Papers Attach Great Importance to Movement

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The morning papers attach the greatest importance to the programme just announced of the addresses in various cities in Great Britain by the leading members of the Cabinet. The following schedule has already been arranged:—

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, at Bristol; Harold J. Tennant, Secretary for Scotland, at Edinburgh; Thomas McKinnon Wood, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Lord Curzon, Lord of the Privy Seal, at Liverpool; H. L. Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, at Newcastle; and Arthur Henderson, Minister of Pensions at Northampton.

It is stated that the addresses are intended to gain the support of the public for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and thus to combat anti-war propaganda in industrial centres. It is believed that the Premier, Lloyd George, Bonar Law and Reginald McKenna will participate in a joint meeting of Unionist and Liberal War Committees along the same lines, and that probably both parties will take official action in support of the campaign.

Hospital Ship Britannic Is Sunk in Aegean Sea; Fifty Lives Were Lost

Steamer Carried One Thousand British Sick and Wounded Men—200 of This Number Were Severely Wounded—Loss of Life However is Small—Medical Staff and Crew Numbered More Than 500 Persons—Britannic Was a White Star Liner of 47,500 Tons, Completed Shortly After the War Broke Out—Ship Was Torpedoed by Two Submarines and Sank Near Shore 55 Minutes Later

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The British hospital ship Britannic has been sunk with a loss of about 50 lives, says a British official announcement to-day. The Britannic was sunk by a mine or torpedo yesterday morning in the Aegean Sea. There were 1,108 survivors, of which about 28 were injured. It was reported in a despatch from London on December 6th last that the 47,500 ton White Star liner Britannic, then recently completed, would be used as a hospital ship by the British Government, making her the largest hospital ship in commission, with an equipment of six thousand beds. Last June, however, it was reported in a news despatch that the Britannic had been returned to the White Star Line for restoration into a passenger steamer.

ATHENS, Nov. 22.—The Britannic, which was sunk off the Island of Kea Keos, south-west of Atica, in the Aegean, carried 1,000 British sick and wounded men. The Britannic was equipped with thirty-five boats. The loss of life incident to the sinking of the ship is supposed to have been small.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Britannic was nearing completion at the outbreak of the war when she was requisitioned by the government and converted into a hospital. In company with the Mauretania and Olympic she was engaged bringing thousands of wounded from Gallipoli soon after the evacuation of the Peninsula by the Allies. The admiralty officials have little to add to the official announcement except that the ship was sunk in the day-time. Whether she was torpedoed or mined is not yet determined, but they are advised that many submarines were operating in the vicinity. At the time of the sinking at least 200 severely wounded men were on board the ship. The medical staffs and members of the crew numbered more than 500.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The "Daily News" Athens correspondent sends the following concerning the sinking of the Britannic:—

"The Britannic was torpedoed at 8 o'clock a.m. and sank near the shore 55 minutes later. She was going to Saloniki, but had no wounded aboard. Her complement, including 121 nurses, 390 officers and men of the Army

Medical Corps and 25 injured from a steamer, are now in a Russian hospital, while others are aboard Allied warships. The Islanders of Zea saw the vessel sink and the victims struggling in the waves, and promptly responded to appeals for help. An Anglo-French squadron from Piraeus comprised of destroyers and auxiliaries, immediately went to the scene. The injuries of some of these aboard are very severe, especially the occupants of the boats which were caught by the propeller of the ship. The women of Zea tore their clothing and bandaged the injured. The Britannic had 3,000 beds, which had been prepared for the reception of sick and wounded an hour prior to torpedoing. The smallness of the loss of life on board the Britannic is believed here to have been due to the steamer's magnificent life-saving equipment.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Some London papers commenting on the torpedoing of the Britannic, denounce this act and contend the ship's marking would prevent the possibility of any mistake.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—According to an Athens despatch the Daily Chronicle says:—

"The survivors of the Britannic believe that two German submarines were lying wait for the ship in the narrow seas close to the island, as the Britannic was attacked from both sides simultaneously, each sub sending a single torpedo, one of these missed its mark, but the other inflicted a square hit.

Order aboard the steamer was perfect, nurses, officers and men lined the deck and showed excellent discipline.

Along the Ancre

LONDON, Nov. 23.—During the night the enemy shelled our new front on both sides of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Hebuterne, says to-day's official statement. Otherwise, there is nothing to report.

TRAIN REPORT.

Tuesday's express arrived at Port aux Basques at 11.30 p.m. yesterday. Yesterday's express left Bishop Falls at 8.50 a.m.

Yesterday's freight left Arnold's Cove at 8.50 a.m.

To-day's freight is leaving Port aux Basques after the arrival of the Sagona. The Shore Train is due at 12.15 p.m. The Troopsey train arrived at 11.30 with a large number of passengers. The weather report up-country is west winds, light and fair, 24 to 26 above.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

F. P. U. NOTICE.

Owing to the Prospero being sent by Bowings to Sydney for coal, the F.P.U. Convention at Catalina will open December 4th, instead of November 27th. All Councils will please act accordingly.

By order of the President,

W. W. HALFYARD,

Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 17, 1916.

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Austria Hungary and the German Empire.

According to the cables the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany are not calculated to confirm the oft-repeated Teuton claim that the Central Powers are united to prosecute the war to the bitter end. Already there are signs that the recent attempt to conciliate the Hungarians by means of a fraternal visit of a number of leading journalists and public men from Berlin has served rather to accentuate the sentiment in Hungary that Pan-Germanism and the present military dependence of Vienna on Berlin are menaces to the future of the monarchy. The Hungarian delegates to the Vienna welcome to the Germans made it clear that Germany should do nothing which would in any way, even remotely, encroach upon Hungary's sovereign position and absolute independence of action. The German speakers, on the other hand, lamented the inferior position which the German language held in Hungary. It was pointed out that while all educated Magyars spoke German they did not employ the "superior" tongue in society. German farmers were still regarded in Hungary as socially inferior to the natives. Eventually, the meeting became so warm that all the tact of which the presiding officials were capable was needed to prevent a disagreeable termination to the meeting.

The Pan-German concept of a close union with Austria-Hungary is not shared by the ruling class in the Dual Monarchy. In Croatia the official organ of the administration pleads openly against it and advances the rights of non-German nationalists. Count Andrássy is declared to be merely the mouth piece of Berlin and the people are warned to keep an eye upon this statesman. The German scheme demands the union of all Germans. But the interests of the peoples of South Austria are not those of the Germans. There is really only one independent party in Hungary today—a small party: the traditional forty-eight formed by Korolyi, whose adherents have increased lately, amounting to about one fourth of the Hungarian chamber. But the clamor of the opposition and the fact that the command of the Hungarian army has been handed over to the Germans renders them powerless to effect any good.

The attitude of Andrássy, Apponyi and others of the Magyar leaders is steadily arousing the resentment of the smaller peoples within the monarchy. This is especially true of the Bohemians. These latter are Catholics and have from the first opposed the war, even the priests condemning it openly in many instances, and going unpunished for it. Unfortunately the higher clergy are supporting the war but the Bohemians are under the influence of the curies and the position of the Magyar leaders, that the Germans should be given even greater control of the military destinies of the monarchy, has aroused the people to outspoken opposition. Count Tisza—high pro-German—is, however, better aware than the others of the dangers that lie in a further concession of power to the Teutons. He is willing to concede the Germans anything, but he is afraid of his people. The Bohemians are not alone in their sentiment and a series of military disasters to the German arms might well be followed by demonstrations that would wreck the union of Hungary and Austria.

As far as the Allies are concerned the situation in the Dual Monarchy will provide much speculation as to the outcome. It may be that the first signs of war weariness will show in internal troubles in the empire of Francis Joseph. Such a manifestation would mean the disruption of the monarchy, as it is beyond question that the Hungarians would grasp the opportunity of establishing their independence. But the whole phase is interesting as illustrating the difficulties that the Central Powers will have to contend with as the struggle continues.—Ottawa Citizen.

Tunnel Plot in Hun Internment Camp

Violent Scenes Follow Discovery—Mutiny Against Captains

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 14.—Before a military court at Knockaloe Alien Camp, Peel, Isle of Man, three interned aliens were charged with mutiny and assaulting their hut captains on Sept. 29.

Two of the prisoners, named Beirick and Wunderle, admitted the assault, but denied mutiny, and the third, named Kohler, denied both charges.

The evidence showed that a tunnel for the purpose of enabling some of the aliens to escape was discovered, and this led to the arrest of the hut captain of the compound. The other hut captains resigned as a protest, but their resignations were not accepted.

On Sept. 23 a large meeting of the aliens was held, when the principal speaker was a German named Goller, and new captains were elected. The old captains refused to accept the new appointments, and had Goller removed to another compound.

In Sept. 29 a mutiny broke out against the hut captains, three of whom were badly assaulted, one was hit on the head and became unconscious, while another was knocked down and stamped on by the crowd and is now in hospital. An armed guard rescued the three captains and broke up the mutiny.

Sentence was deferred pending a charge against Goller.

Private Otto Grubbe, a German prisoner, escaped on Tuesday night from the Rowley Camp, Durham, and was captured next night at Dipton, a few miles away.

Borden Will Not Resign

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—An official statement was given out from the Prime Minister's office last night authorizing a denial of the rumor that Sir Robert Borden intends to give up the Premiership and retire from public life. The somewhat unusual and suggestive course had been adopted by Sir Robert of declaring that he is going to stay on his job. The statement declares that "The Prime Minister deems it his duty to remain at his post until after the close of the war and he will remain so long as he has the support of the people. . . . So far as he is concerned there is no thought or suggestion of accepting any judicial or other position here or in Great Britain. All such rumors are imaginative."

Those in the Conservative Camp, who have been suggesting or hoping for a new leader will, therefore, take this tip from Sir Robert himself.

hints as to German plots in England, and on one occasion spoke cryptically, but emphatically of some German menace near the bridge spanning the Firth of Forth. If memory serves, it was this hint that caused the British Government to announce that it had never had any relations with Graves, and that his supposed revelations and warnings were fakes. At another time he was similarly repudiated by the German Government, but Graves was not put out of countenance by these official statements. He merely said that it was part of the game, that a spy was never acknowledged, and continued cheerfully to predict and reveal.

A Man of Mystery.

It will be gratifying if the trial of Graves brings out some real facts concerning him. His own stories are not to be trusted. He may never have been in Germany. When he appeared first in the United States he told of having been arrested in England as a German spy, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Somebody checked up his story and found that the date of his imprisonment was only 11 months past. How had he served a year and a half in less than a year? Nothing daunted, Graves said that he had been let out in a few months through the influence of Sir Edward Grey, on the understanding that he should do some spying for the British Government. He became tired of the life, however, and fled to the United States. Some time ago he was arrested for passing a ring belonging to a friend, but insisted that the charge was the work of the German Embassy. This plea convinced the court, and he escaped.

Candidate Hughes voted ballot No. 13 in New York, and California's 13 votes defeated him for the presidency. The Democrats should adopt the horseshoe as the party emblem.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Karl Graves the International Spy is Now in Hands of American Police

Karl Armaard Graves, or Armaard Karl Graves, as he sometimes calls himself, neither name being his own, has once more stepped into the limelight. This time he has been arrested on a charge of attempting to blackmail Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador to the United States. He denies the crime, but admits that he was trying to dispose of a number of letters to the German Embassy. He intimates that they are of political and international importance. They are now in the hands of the police of Washington, who report that so far as they can tell the letters were intended for the Countess, and that while they give information that the British censor would probably have cut out had they passed through his hands there is nothing in them upon which a blackmail plot could be erected. Other letters are in cipher, and, of course, the police do not know what their purport is. It is very probable that it is these cipher communications that Graves was trying to dispose of.

Charges German Embassy.

The letters appear to have been brought from Germany to the United States by someone aboard the Oscar II, but how Graves got hold of them is unknown. One report is that he paid \$2,400 for them. The price he asked of the German Embassy was \$3,900, and this was paid him in marked money a few minutes before the waiting detectives nabbed the "international spy." Graves asserts that in buying and selling these letters he was merely using the same methods as have been employed by Count Bernstorff ever since the beginning of the war, and he hints that when the matter is thoroughly investigated the German Ambassador will appear in a sorry light. While naturally not reluctant to believe the worst about Bernstorff, we must admit that Graves has been talking thus about German and British diplomats and officials for some time. At present he is violently anti-German, but if his own word is to be taken, he was for years the chief of the German spy system. He asserts he has worked both for Germany and for the British Governments, and has been at different times harshly treated by both.

Revelations of a Spy.

Graves came into prominence in 1913, when he went to various American newspaper and magazine offices and offered to sell the secrets of European statecraft at so much a word. He claimed to be a graduate of a Ger-

man university, and to have entered the German spy service some years ago. According to him he rose to be the German Emperor's favorite spy, and to have transacted the most delicate and important business for him. Graves intimated that he knew the inside of every European diplomatic secret for years past, and he prepared a series of articles or stories in which these were "exposed." He wrote with some liveliness, and apart altogether from the truthfulness of his supposed revelation he made entertaining yarns. When the war broke out his stories became in greater demand, and by a series of predictions and claims as to the correctness of other predictions he became quite a figure.

Graves' Predictions.

He predicted the fall of Antwerp, "called the turn" on Italy's action while she was a neutral, and said that the Zeppelins would invade England. It must be admitted that other people also predicted or guessed these events. Graves also predicted other things which did not come to pass. He professed to give the British Government



Published by Authority

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

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

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

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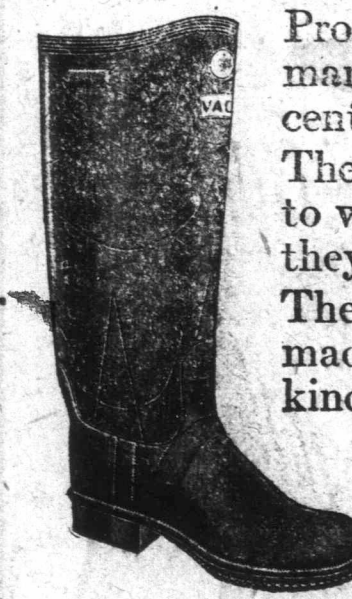
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BAKING POWDER**
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PATNA RICE,
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**PERCIE JOHNSON
LIMITED.**

Sending Fish by Parcel Post in Great Britain

How the British Government carries fresh fish by parcel post or by train is told in a report from Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., United States Consul at Hull, England. He says: "An expeditious, satisfactory, and economical method of getting fresh fish from the various fishing ports directly into the hands of consumers all over the British Isles is in existence. Its main centre is Grimsby, where a group of fish merchants devote themselves to this special business, despatching daily hundreds or even thousands of parcels, the majority of which are less than six pounds in weight when fully packed for shipment. These packages go forward either by passenger train under a special low rate for small parcels granted by the railway companies (this service being analogous to that of express companies in the United States) or by parcel post. It is understood that more fish is sent by the railway service than by mail, although both means are extensively used.

"Fish goes by parcel post on the same terms as any other goods. The rates for all parcels are: Not exceeding one pound, eight cents; between one and two pounds, ten cents; between two and three pounds, twelve cents; between three and five pounds, fourteen cents; between five and seven pounds, sixteen cents, and two cents per pound for every additional pound up to eleven pounds, which is the maximum weight of any parcel sent by post. These rates, of course, are for any distance in Great Britain and Ireland and include delivery to residence.

"Railway parcel rates are based on distances, all goods being transported at owner's risk. Rates up to eleven pounds are quoted for comparison with post-office rates: For packages not exceeding two pounds, eight cents to any distance; not exceeding three pounds, ten cents to any distance; not exceeding seven pounds, twelve cents to any distance; not exceeding nine pounds, twelve cents up to 100 miles, fourteen cents up to 200 miles, sixteen cents above 200 miles; not over ten pounds, twelve cents up to 100 miles, fourteen cents up to 200 miles, eighteen cents beyond 200 miles; not over eleven pounds, twelve cents up to 100 miles, eighteen cents up to 200 miles, twenty cents above 200 miles. The railway rate includes delivery wherever the railway has delivery service, which means all the larger towns in England. For this special parcel service the railways issue stamps like to the parcels to prepay the freight exactly as postage stamps are used by the post-office.

"It will be observed that the railway rate is lower than the post-office

rate. For instance, four-pound parcel by mail would cost fourteen cents; by railway twelve cents to any distance. An eleven-pound parcel would cost twenty-four cents by mail; by railway service it would cost twelve cents for not over 100 miles, eighteen cents for not over 200 miles, and twenty cents for over 200 miles.

Further, as the fish parcels are handled by the post office in the same service with other parcels, the fish must be so packed that the parcel will remain dry. This excludes the possibility of icing, and in the warmer weather makes it desirable to forward by parcel post nothing except very fresh fish sent out in the afternoon for delivery early next morning. "From November to March no ice is required for these shipments, and, in fact, the average temperature in the United Kingdom even in the Summer rarely rises to such a point as to make ice absolutely necessary to carry perfectly fresh fish through a one-night journey.

"The fish are wrapped in paper and then put in a woven straw bag called a 'bass,' which is fastened up. This is all the packing. Before the war fish was wrapped in a special paper sometimes referred to as vegetable parchment, sometimes as 'solling paper.' This is not now obtainable, probably because manufactured on the Continent. If ice is needed it is put in the bass with the fish. Then of course, the parcel has to go by rail, as the post office will tolerate no leakage.

"A leading Grimsby house in the small-parcel-direct-to-consumer trade states that the average weight of its parcels is five to six pounds. Consumers who want a small parcel of fish sent, say, sixty or seventy-five cents to one of the houses engaged in the business, requesting that a parcel be sent them. The merchant makes up a parcel accordingly and despatches it by rail or post as may suit the case. Of course, these fish merchants have many regular customers with whom they carry accounts, but the proper course for a stranger would be to send them some small sum with some indication of the kind of fish required.

"The applicability of this method of distribution elsewhere would depend on (1) the freshness of the fish available for shipment (i.e., how long after catching they are landed), (2) on the temperature to be undergone, and (3) on the transportation rates. There would appear to be no inherent difficulty in making such shipments by parcel post in Canada considerable distances, except the hot weather. If the Dominion Government would experiment in sending fish by parcel post, or assist fishermen to do so, we might solve the meat question.

Major Moraht in the Berliner Tageblatt Admits Germany is Tiring of War.

LONDON.—In a plaintive review of the military situation, entitled "Between Battles," Major Moraht, in the Berliner Tageblatt, confesses that the German nation and German troops pine for the end of the war. Then he says that they are nevertheless determined to go on waging a "defensive war" to guarantee them in future "more room to breathe and move." Moraht writes: "The gun and hand-grenade battles, the mine-throwing and the bomb explosions, never fully cease on the long battle front of our armies. But now and then there are short battle intervals. Then something like a sigh of relief is breathed by our millions in arms, and on all lips lies a mute question: 'How much longer?' There can be no more sincere testimonial that we love peace more than strife. Not out of weakness, but simply because we are devoid of those bloodthirsty instincts which hanker for combat, take it up eagerly, and in the midst of bloodshed are blind to any other considerations.

"We want peace. But one must know us in order not to misunderstand us. Our enemies counted upon the Germans growing tired of the military and starvation war. For two years they waited for the critical hour. They hope for it now in the third winter of war. They spend millions inquiring secretly into the state of German public opinion. Their enemies listen at every open door and are gratified when they eavesdrop upon indications of weakness or personal discontent. "When Will There Be Peace?" "Our nation asks when there will be peace. From responsible quarters Germany's answer has already been given on that point. It is not

within our power to offer peace so long as the enemy sees his triumphs in 'knocking us out'.... England and France are not satisfied with the 'decisive battle' on the Somme, and we must confess that it would be a thorn in our side if, during the slow advance of the English, peace should come overnight. We cannot rest satisfied with merely having acquitted ourselves gloriously on land and sea. It is a vital matter for us to secure more room for breath and elbow-room. These we can secure only after a victorious defensive war.... We are at work. On the Somme and in the Dobrudja we are putting up the most stubborn defence. In Volhynia, Galicia, and Macedonia, as well as in the Bukovina, we are delivering strong counter-attacks. In Transylvania we are attacking successfully. This picture changes from week to week, but it never indicates the abandonment of our idea of successful defensive war. "Every new chapter of the gigantic fight reveals to the enemy the 'improbability' even of a success 'purchased at too great a price' from his standpoint. The work of our arms is, in other words, leading directly along the path of peace. Rumania's fate fills all the Allies with great anxiety. The price of victory for them has risen again. The Battle of the Somme is disappointing. Even the 'improbability' of victory for the enemy has increased."

Missed the Ice Cream.
Teddy—I wish I hadn't fought Jimmy Brown this morning.
Mamma—You see now how wrong it was, don't you dear?
Teddy—Yes 'cause I didn't know till this afternoon that he was going to have a party.



OUR QUESTION IS,
What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?
IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK
when our premiums are so low Don't take chances, but
HAVE US INSURE YOU
in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

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We manufacture carriage, cart and slide harness. We have all separate parts, leather reins, blinkers, traces, collars, slide pads, carriage and cart breechings, to sell separate.

HORSE SHOES
Snow Ball sharpened for winter use

BOB SLED SHOES
4 1/2 feet x 2 1/4

AXE HANDLES
\$1.70, \$1.90, \$2.20 and \$2.60 per doz

CARTRIDGES
12 gage black powder and smokeless powder loaded with No. 6, 4, 2 and B.B. Shot.

TRACES
Slight: 42, 48, 54 inch. Heavy: 42, 48, 54, 60 inch.

BACK CHAINS
DOG CHAINS
4 1/2 x 6 feet.

COW TIES
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NEYLE'S HARDWARE

KEROSENE OIL

For Sale at lowest market prices.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

FOR OUR MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINE.

Messrs. James Pascall Ltd., the Manufacturers, have made special arrangements to send direct to Newfoundlanders serving at the front **SPECIAL PARCELS OF CONFEC-TIONARY** on which they will pay the postage without any extra charge. The following are suitable for posting and every article is handy for the pocket:
SPECIAL \$1.25 PARCEL CONTAINS: Solid block of Vanilla Chocolate, Large tin each of Acid Drops, Mint Bulls' Eyes, British Toffee and Pine Lozenges.
SPECIAL \$2 PARCEL CONTAINS: Solid blocks of Milk and Vanilla Chocolate, Large tin each of Acid Drops, Mixed Fruit Drops, British Toffee, Also Pine Lozenges and Freshettes.

Order a parcel for your friend at the front now or, better still, place a standing order for a parcel once a month or oftener.
All orders will be forwarded without profit or charge of any sort by

P. E. OUTERBRIDGE.
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Commercial Chambers
Telephone 60.
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Christmas Dinners Must Be Cut Down

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, addressing a meeting of leading London hotel-keepers, demanded an immediate curtailment of menus. He declared that there must be a drastic cutting down and decrease in the use of imported foods. "I have just seen," he said, "a specimen of a Christmas menu which is being circulated as an advertisement by a leading London hotel. Such an elaborate programme would be wasteful even in peace times, and is little short of scandalous in war times. Such a situation cannot be allowed. All menus must be drastically cut down, and there must be one or two fishless and meatless days weekly. There must be an immediate decrease in the use of expensive cakes and confections. If the mediate decrease in the use of expensive cakes and confections. If the trade interest will not take the necessary action the Government must force them to do so."

Following the meeting the Savoy Hotel announced the cancellations of its special Christmas and New Year dinner.

Von Jagow Resigns

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The resignation of Von Jagow as Secretary of Foreign Affairs is semi-officially announced to-day. He will be succeeded by Alfred Zimmermann, his former Chief Assistant.

Macedonian Front

SOFIA, Nov. 23.—All attempts of the Entente forces to develop a success on the Macedonian front by advancing north of Monastir, have failed, it is announced by the War Office.

Quiet on West Front

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The night passed quietly on the entire western front.

SECTION FOREMAN'S GOOD WORK.

Quite recently section foreman M. Conran of Badger Brook, performed a most meritorious piece of work on that part of the railway, with which he is connected. By intuition as it were one night, he divined that floods were imminent, and getting out of bed at a late hour he found that part of the country, between Hill Hill and Millertown Jct., inundated. Hastily gathering his men he worked with a will, knowing that an express was due to pass there and long before she arrived had the water cleared away. Had he not been so prompt it is possible that the track must have been damaged and the train held up for some time, or his action must also have averted an accident.

MAKING MORE IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. A. E. Hickman, the progressive and enterprising principal of the Smith Coy. Ltd., is making a real of improvements in the firm's premises of late. The firm is now building a fine new elevator of the most modern kind which will run from the basement of the new concrete stores to the upper or fourth story, a distance from the ground of nearly 100 feet. The elevator will be operated electrically and will be used to bring codfish to and from the different flats. The stores which are large and commodious and the larer of which was recently finished will have installed also the most improved fish driers and an up-to-date plant for the handling, packing and shipping of codfish.

ASSAULTED HIS FATHER

Last evening a young man went into the residence of his aged father on Springdale Street and raised Cain. He broke out several windows in the house, smashed a trunk into kindling wood and did damage to the extent of \$10. He then attacked and beat his father and was arrested by the police who were summoned. Before Mr. Hutchings, K.C., in court to-day he was asked to give bonds to avoid the parental residence in future or go down for 30 days.

Getting Even with King Constantine

Athens, Nov. 11 (via London, Nov. 13).—The municipality of Saloniki, in which was launched the movement to take Greece into the war in opposition to the wishes of King Constantine, has formally revoked its gift of Villa Alatina and Niaooua Forest, made to the King after the Balkan war. The reason assigned is the "ingratitude" of the King.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE
EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.
Presenting John E. Ince, Mary Charleson and Clarence J. Elmer in
"In Love's Own Way."
A Three Act Lubin Political Drama.
Blanche Sweet in
"The Blind Princess and the Poet."
'Life's drama told in a fairy tale.
William Dangman in
"The Double Double Cross."
A Vitagraph Comedy.
PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Newest and Best Music. Drums and Effects.
DOUGLASS J. STEWART, Baritone, featuring the Latest English Song successes.

Rossley's British Theatre!
GRAND OPENING,
Monday, Nov. 27th.
The Latest and Best Pictures
From First-Class Firm.
Pictures will be changed 3 times weekly.
All entirely new.

BRITISH
THE POWER OF PROTECTION
Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices
BRITISH
PROTECTION in Material.
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Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!
The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
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SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS
Established 1874—and still growing stronger
St. John's, N.F. 329 & 333 Duckworth St.

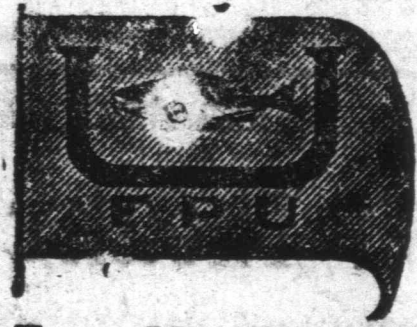
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MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES
Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for Outport customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail Order system of buying Headstone and Monuments.
N.B.—None but genuine Frost Proof Tested Stone Sockets supplied with all orders; refuse imitations now in the market. Give us a trial order and get the best there is. Price List sent to any address in receipt of postal.
SOME PAPER DAMAGED.
Some of the paper which was brought here in the S.S. Fero Mar-quette is being landed in a damaged state, owing to some water having entered the ship's hold.
TH For Tat.
The young couple were dowding at an ultra small party.
"Was it you I kissed in the constable, owing to some water having entered the ship's hold."
She looked at him reminiscently, "About what time was it?"
READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

--JUST IN--

**No. 1 King
APPLES
Florida Sweet
ORANGES**

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 Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 23rd., 1916

What About This?

FOR some time rumors have been passing around relative to big grabs and deals under the pretext of war expenditure. One is that the Hon. M. Winter has sold the building opposite the C. of E. Orphanage—that has for years been a white elephant on his hands—to the Government for \$10,000, to be used as a Soldiers' Hospital. We ask the Patriotic Committee and the Colonial Secretary to explain how much truth is in this story.

It will be remembered that last spring the Government purchased an hotel known as "Donovan's" to be used as a Resting Home and Hospital for Soldiers. It was so used during the summer but closed absolutely in October, and remained closed. That hotel or hospital cost the Colony \$7,000. It was worth about \$2,000. In view of this fact, there was absolutely no need of purchasing Winter's white elephant, at the cost of another \$10,000.

Another story of far more interest to the public, is that the Premier's summer residence—"Baconsfield"—has been sold to the Government, to be used as a Home for Soldiers suffering from Consumption, for which \$15,000 was paid to Mr. Frank Morris—the Premier's brother. We again demand an explanation as to this story. Is it true or untrue?

Last spring the Government in conjunction with the Patriotic Committee, secured the use of two rinks and fitted them up as a "Barracks" for the Volunteers. The cost of fitting the two rinks reached the fabulous sum of \$25,000, which went chiefly to Messrs. Moore and Kennedy, Members of the House of Assembly supporting the Government. In October the rinks were abandoned and the fittings torn up and sold at auction for about the fiftieth part of the cost. The Volunteers now board where they choose and the expenditure of \$25,000 of the people's money might just as well have been thrown over Signal Hill.

Such waste and deliberate extravagance was not enough to satisfy the cravings of the boodlers in the Government who long to secure the whole hog, while the Colony is being bled dry by a few heelers under the pretext of helping the war, the Government once more came to the rescue and ordered a Hospital for Consumption to be built to carry out Dr. Rendell's scheme of curing the 800 Consumptives in the Colony, and another contract was awarded Mr. Kennedy, M.H.A., a colleague of the Premier's, to build this home for Dr. Rendell's patients, and we hear \$12,000 more is being expended on this white elephant, which will cost \$20,000 annually to operate.

In view of these facts, is there a reasonable man in the country who will deny that the men in control of the public affairs of the Colony are unfitted for the job the people gave them. Only insane men, or men intent only on

bleeding the people dry and impoverishing the country to a degree that will bring the masses to the verge of pauperism, and enrich the few boodlers who are making fortunes rapidly at the people's expense could be guilty of such conduct towards the people who once trusted them.

It is generally said that the following gentlemen have reaped profits from their connection with the givings out of this Government:—

P. F. Moore	\$100,000.00
Jesse Whiteway	30,000.00
R. K. Bishop	100,000.00
M. E. Kennedy	150,000.00
J. C. Crosbie	150,000.00
M. P. Cashin	100,000.00
The News	100,000.00
The Herald and P. T. McGrath	200,000.00

The list do not include timber grabbers who cleaned up over \$1,000,000.00, and little rakes off, discounts and saw offs, which easily total another \$500,000.00.

We would like to know to-day how many of the fishermen who voted for Morris in 1913 are glad they gave him power to finish his work? We ask is there 1000 fishermen in the whole Colony to-day who would conscientiously go to the polls now and vote for the Morris Party?

We state emphatically that in the whole history of Responsible Government there was never a party so unpopular and hated by the people as the present Government. They are more unpopular than in 1900, when the Reidites secured 4 seats out of 36.

The Government was dispised in 1913 and are ruling as a Minority Government, having received some 4000 votes less than the Opposition Party. Their conduct since the war opened lost them easily another 50 per cent. of this minority vote, and the latest act of betrayal in allowing the Reids to grab extra rates amounting in some cases to over 200 per cent., has compelled the largest portion of the remaining supporters of the Government to condemn them.

Another Injustice To the Trade

THE S.S. Nascopie left yesterday for Barry, taking 2000 qts. of fish and 50 tons of oil. How is it this steamer was permitted to go across empty, when 200,000 qts. of fish is awaiting shipment to Europe? Why did the Government not interfere and arrange to have a full load of fish taken at least to England? The Nascopie could have taken 20,000 qts. of fish.

It is another bold faced, cold blooded outrage upon the trade of the country, which is demanding tonnage to get fish to the European markets. The Nascopie has been 10 days in port and no delay would have been occasioned had she been permitted to take a full load across.

The Government is not interested in advancing trade interests, or helping the Colony to market its produce. If the Morris Government was in Hong Kong and nine boys from the colleges placed in charge of the Colony's affairs the public interests could suffer no greater than they have since war was proclaimed. The latest instance of their indifference is the leaving of 20,000 qts. of fish on the hands of exporters, that should have been en route for England.

Ain't Morris finishing his work with a vengeance!

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 23
Fireworks and torchlight procession of British Society in honor of arrival of Governor Glover and wife, 1876.

George H. Emerson appointed Judge of Supreme Court, 1896.

William O'Brien, of Montreal, found dead in his office, Water St., 1899.

Steamer Ville de Havre collided with steamer Lough Erne on British coast; former sank, 226 lives lost, 1873.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

IN respect to the railroad not being a paying concern there can be no question of doubt that the business incapacity of the Reid Newfoundland Company is largely to blame. We are convinced that under an efficient management it could be made to yield a paying dividend. This is not conceding that it is not a profitable business to the Company even as it is. Certainly the Reids have done remarkably well since coming to this country. We grant however that much of their well doing has been the result of transactions that have no bearing upon the management of the railroad. Nobody wants to suggest either that the Reids have not displayed considerable ability in the management line. They have managed politics pretty well, and they have managed the corrupt politicians pretty well. We have, unfortunately, in this country a class of men who are very amenable to the management of such people as the Reids. Gold is a great solvent of conscientious scruples that might exist in the minds of some men. It dissolves all scruples that might otherwise stand as a barricade between the rights and privileges of the people and the "big interests."

This is the secret of much of this poor country's tribulations, her public men are weak and too easily corrupted by the gold which the holders of patronage have at their command, and until we can get men into public office who are proof against bribery and corruption, too manly and honest to swerve from the path of duty, there can be but little hope for us. Till such time as this honest men must suffer the pangs of seeing their country in the grip of those who have no higher ambition than to serve their own ends. But it often happens that in pursuing too closely their own selfish aims people get astray and by and bye find that they had missed the finger board on the road to self aggrandizement. They find themselves in a cul de sac away off the main highway. Their views had been too short.

They suffered considerable mental astigmatization, a mental blur effecting their vision which caused them to lose sight of their true interest and follow the path to tribulation, distress and disappointment. But there can be but little sympathy for people who neglecting to be guided by probity find themselves at length in the quicksands.

As managers the Reids have successfully landed themselves in the position where to-day they are what they were termed long ago by farseeing men who knew the drift of things, but were powerless to prevent disaster. They are to-day Czars in every sense of the word only that the people have not heard the open proclamation to that effect. It better serve their purpose as well as that of the Czar markers (the politicians) to let the people think that in this country vox populi vox Dei. This is so only in name; not in fact. The voice of the people is indeed the voice of God, but when people speak not intelligently, but only at the suggestion of the politician, it is a sacrilege to say the voice of the people is the voice of God. On the other hand what voice have the people in this land where rules a mighty Czar. We have no more volition in the matter of how we are being managed, as a people than has the medium in the ventriloquist show or the puppet in the pantomime.

Reids pull the strings, the puppets dance and the people are sold. Reids with their vast wealth are controlling the affairs of this country to-day, and the puppets who have prostituted themselves and disgraced the land are growing rich as Dives while the people are being ground and bled to death. This is the true state of affairs here to-day, and blind indeed is he who fails to realize this truth. We wish we could make our voice heard from one end of the country to the other, so that the people might awake and have once again from Cape Bald to Cape Ray and from Cape Ray to Cape Race and all around Vox populi as vox Dei.

Pawnbrokers may possibly see the silver lining of your cloud.

A Quaker's advice to his son on his wedding day: "When thee went a-courting I told thee to keep thy eyes wide open. Now that thee is married, I tell thee to keep them fast shut."

Deutschland Sails For Home Port

NANTUCKET, Nov. 22.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland is believed to-day to have left American waters in safety. Darkness which set in soon after she started from New London, prevented observation of the submarine's progress along the shore. There was no word from her since she passed Watchill, R.I., at sunset last night, a barely distinguishable object 10 miles off the shore. If she maintained a speed of 10 miles an hour, it is figured she should have passed Nantucket Sound Shoals Lightship by daylight this morning.

Sends Message Of Condolence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Messages of condolence on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary were prepared by the State Department to-day in expectation of an immediate official announcement from the American Ambassador to Vienna or the Austrian Charge here. Pres. Wilson will send messages both to the Royal Family and the Austrian Charge here. Congratulations to the new monarch will not be sent till ascension to the throne is officially reported.

Roosevelt To Be Honorary President

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—That Theodore Roosevelt has accepted the temporarily Honorary Presidency of the League of Neutral Nations, was announced here last night. The organization was formed soon after the German invasion of Belgium for the purpose of according to its members, of influencing public sentiment in favor of the rights of smaller countries against military oppression by the Great Powers.

Opposed to Militarism

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The delegates convention of American Federation of Labor to-day engaged in a warm debate over a resolution which protested against teaching militarism in public schools. The convention adopted a resolution in the preamble set forth. The Secretary of War communicated with the Public School authorities in the various parts of this country.

Franz Josef To Be Buried Thursday

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Arrangements for the burial of the late Emperor have not yet been made, says a Vienna despatch to Reuter, but the body is to be interred in Capuchin Mausoleum next week, probably Thursday. On Monday the body will be removed from Schoenbrunn Castle to Hofberg Chapel, where it will lie in state until Tuesday or Wednesday.

Have Left Athens

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Ministers representing the Central Powers in Athens, together with their staffs left to-day for Kavala on the Greek steamer Mykall, according to a despatch from Athens dated to-day. The steamer left from her moorings at the national flag of the diplomats on board before her departure with the Ministers, adds the despatch.

Roumanians Still Retiring

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.—The Roumanian forces in Jiu Valley are still retiring under hostile pressure towards Craiova, the Russian War Office announced to-day in its report of the campaign on the Roumanian front. Craiova, according to an official announcement from Berlin yesterday, was captured by the Teutonic troops.

No American Nurses Or Surgeons on Board

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A statement credited to the British Consulate, was made to-day in this city, that American nurses and surgeons were on board the British hospital ship Britannic, reported sunk to-day in the Aegean Sea, but was later denied by the ranking Consul official that here was any basis for the statement.

REPRODUCTION OF OPERETTA

The operetta "Genevieve" which was given a splendid delineation by the girls of the Presentation Convent on Tuesday last, will be reproduced in the Episcopal Library to-night. At Tuesday's production His Grace Archbishop Roche, Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott and a number of the clergy with a large audience of the laity attended.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

F. P. U. CONVENTION.

Delegates to Catalina Convention travelling by the Railway can secure return tickets at ONE FIRST CLASS FARE, good going from November 28th and for returning December 10th.

CONVENTION OPENS DECEMBER 4th.

Those travelling on Sunday's Express, December 3rd, will arrive at Catalina Monday morning before breakfast.

Delegates travelling by the Prospero on her next trip South will be due about December 4th. Delegates by the Susu will come along on the trip South, due at Catalina about December 2nd.

District Council Meetings for Trinity and Bonavista will be held on December 4th, should the Prospero not have arrived at Catalina.

Delegates from Bonavista Bay should connect with the Dundee on or about December 1st and entrain at Princeton or Bonavista if weather suitable.

LADIES' COATS For FALL and WINTER Now showing at BLAIR'S.

Our Values are absolutely the best obtainable.

This year's style in Coats is distinctive. The Coat with the Flare (or Wide Skirt) is the Fashion. Coats this year are either without belts or come with a belt effect. This is quite different from last season's Military Coat which had a belt all round and was much tighter in the Skirt. Despite increasing cost of Coats, through rising prices of materials, and the Fashions demanding more cloth in each, we are able to offer you the newest goods at the lowest prices. This we are enabled to do by our early contracts and consequent good buying as also by the moderate margin of profit we put on these goods, which has built us up such a successful coat business, as it is well known our values are the best procurable. Our Prices for the Newest Styles (we don't talk old styles) or jobs) are:—

\$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90 and upwards.

We are also opening a Full Selection of

Misses', Children's and Infants' Coats,

which you can depend on will be the best values obtainable.

N.B.—Customers by mail for Ladies' or Misses' Coat, please specify height, bust measurement, and length of sleeve from under arm, and enclose extra money for postage.

HENRY BLAIR.

Newman's Cove and Birchy Cove, Contribution to the Cot Fund.

(To the Editor)
Dear Sir,—I enclose herewith a list of Newman's Cove and Birchy Cove subscribers to the Hospital Cot Fund, amounting to \$29.05, which has been forwarded to Magistrate Roper, Bonaville. I would thank you to kindly have the list published in your paper and oblige.

Yours truly,
JAS. S. HICKS.
William Brushett, \$1.00; Samuel Ryan of Jer., 50c.; Jeremiah Ryan, 50c.; Fred Ryan of Jer., 50c.; Thomas Ryan, 20c.; Walter Ryan, 50c.; Robert Ryan, 20c.; George Baker, Jr., 50c.; Joseph Abbott, 20c.; John Ryan Sr., 50c.; Joseph Stagg, 50c.; Alex. Ryan, 20c.; Nicholas Edmonds, 20c.; John Abbott, Jr., 20c.; George Ryan of Ed., 50c.; Andrew Abbott, 20c.; Orlando Elliott, 50c.; John Stickland, 50c.; John Romaine, \$1.00; Josiah Elliott, 50c.; Charles Avis, 25c.; Allan Avis, 25c.; George Elliott, 50c.; Alfred Abbott, 50c.; John Wiseman Sr., 25c.; John Wiseman, Jr., 25c.; Joseph Hicks, 20c.; David Hicks, 25c.; Jonathan Baker, 10c.; Sidney Baker, 20c.; Thos. Keates, 20c.; Robert Abbott, Sr., 5c.; Mrs. George Diack, 50c.; Louis Baker,

25c.; John Elliott of Or., 25c.; Robert Baker, Jr., \$1.00; Joseph Baker, 50c.; Donald Elliott, \$1.00; James Baker, Jr., 20c.; Jno. Abbott, Sr., 25c.; Al. Elliott \$1; Sidney Skeffington, 20c.; Jno. Skeffington, Sr., 20c.; Stuart Skeffington, Sr., 20c.; James Skeffington, Sr., \$1.00; Samuel Keates, 50c.; John Keates of Sam., 50c.; Mark Rolls, 50c.; John Rolls, 20c.; Frances Edmonds, 20c.; Fred. Tilley, 20c.; Mrs. Arthur Edmonds, 25c.; George Edmonds, 20c.; Mrs. Samufel Keates, 50c.; Annie L. Keates, 20c.; Mrs. John Keates, 50c.; William Terry, 50c.; Mrs. Wm. F. Keates, 20c.; Wm. Keates, Jr., 20c.; James Keates, 20c.; Samuel Cool, 20c.; Edmond Elliott, 20c.; Clarence Elliott, 20c.; Wm. Elliott, 20c.; Reuben Hayward, 20c.; Alex. Rolls, 20c.; Robert Edmonds, Sr., 20c.; Vashti Swyers, \$1.00; Robert Ryan, 20c.; Jno. Baker, 20c.; Isaac J. Cool, 20c.; Alex. Abbott, 20c.; Fred. Abbott, 20c.; Wm. Noble, 50c.; Jas. S. Hicks, \$1.00; John Terry, 20c.; Arthur Sharpe, \$1.00; George Cool, 20c. Total, \$29.05.

It must seem to one presidential candidate that the voice of the people would be much more satisfactory if it cleared its throat before speaking.

NOTES FROM CATALINA

The weather for the past two or three weeks has been very stormy which will no doubt make the season late for those who have to go back and forth to St. John's in schooners. Some of our schooners has been now already three weeks to the city.

Captain G. V. Parsons from Alexander Bay discharged a load of lumber for the Catalina construction Company. He left for home again on Thursday morning last.

The Union Trading Company's schooner Heckman from St. Pierre and the Paragon from St. John's arrived here on Friday evening.

The Paragon after discharging will take in a quantity of lumber for Seldom, and the Heckman will take in a quantity of shore fish.

The schr. Lizzie Guy arrived on Saturday evening with a load of supplies for the Catalina Union Store.

The Yucon, Captain Joseph Johnson, arrived from Sydney with coals for R. Templeman.

About 40 vessels are now harbored here waiting a time north.

COR.
Catalina, Nov. 20, 1916.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

COUNTRIES AND TOWNS IN WAR ZONE

Belgium (Fr. Belgique, Ger. Belgien; anciently a part of Gallia Belgica.) A Kingdom of Central Europe, having north the Netherlands, east Dutch Limberg and Rhenish Prussia, south and south-west France and west the North Sea. It has for its capital Brussels, and is divided into nine provinces. The surface in the North and West is uniformly flat or slightly undulating. The coast is low and protected against the sea by dykes and sand dunes, as in Holland, though no part of Holland is below the sea level. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, in the west; and the Meuse, in the east. The climate, humid and cool, is unhealthy in the low parts of Flanders, and in the Province of Antwerp. The soil is generally fertile, especially in Flanders. The country is estimated to yield double the amount of corn it requires for its own use.

Flanders was famous, before being devastated by this cruel war, for its agriculture and horticulture and also for its horned cattle. Horses were largely reared and exported. Mining was one of its great sources of wealth, the principal products being iron, copper, zinc, marble and slate. The manufacturing industry was, however, the main source of Belgian prosperity. In this it surpassed any other country in Europe, England only being excepted. Cotton, woollen, linen and silk fabrics, embroidery, laces, hosiery, hats, paper, sugar, ironwares, cutlery and jewelry were among the principal branches of trade. Antwerp, Ostend and Newport were the chief Maritime Centres.

Belgian is a Constitution Representative and Hereditary Monarchy by Charter of 1831. The Legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. She has undergone many trials and changes since the 11th cen. and was a subject for wrangling between Austria, Spain, France and Holland down to 1830, when the little country secured its independence. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg being elected the first King, a war with Holland followed and it was not until 1839, after the treaty of peace with the Netherlands, that the Kingdom, was recognized by the nations of Europe.

Its fair fields in days gone by served as the battlefields of Europe, and during the last two years this beautiful little country has been ravaged and devastated by the most hellish conflict in all time, but her brave sons fight on, confident in the justice of their cause and will emerge ere long battered and battle scared, but victorious and triumphant over the most barbarous warriors since the days of Antilla. The population previous to the war exceeded 7,000,000.

(To be continued) R. H.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNDER the Provisions of the Stamp Duties Act, 1914, and the Act in amendment thereof, and the Regulations issued thereunder, all receipts for any sum of money exceeding Ten Dollars must be stamped by the issuer thereof.

Any person, issuing a receipt without a stamp for the amount of the duty payable thereon, shall be subject for the first offence to a fine not exceeding Ten Dollars. For the second offence to a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars and for the third and subsequent offences to a fine of Two Hundred Dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding One Month for the first offence, Three Months for the second offence and One Year for the third and every subsequent offence.

JOHN SULLIVAN,
Insp. Gen. of Constabulary.
November, 18th, 1916. nov18.61

WAS HORSEWHIPPED AND ORDERED TO LEAVE TOWN

London, Ont., Nov. 15.—Vernon Cake is missing to-day. He wrote a letter to the wife of a soldier, who went overseas last week, leaving five small children, making indecent proposals. The women of the neighborhood formed themselves into a vigilance committee and waited for him. They gave him a horse-whipping and twenty-four hours to leave town.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Rubber Footwear

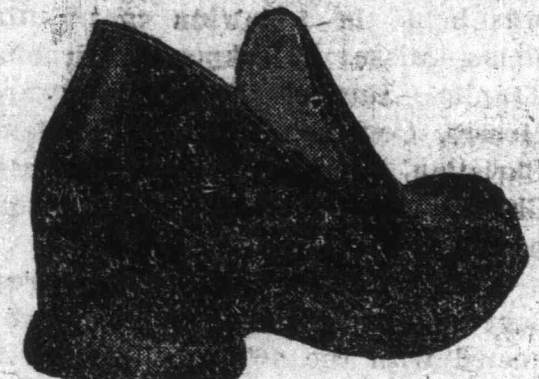
We carry a large and well assorted stock, Men's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Childs'. Best Brands.



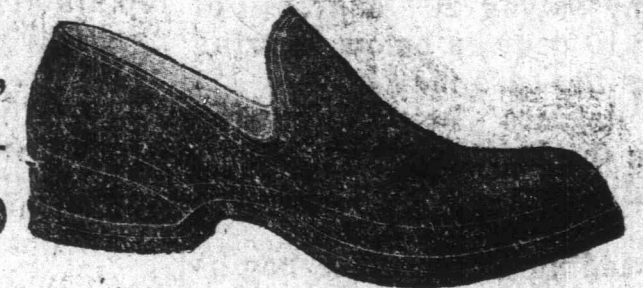
Ladies' LOW RUBBERS.
55c., 60c., 70c. & 75c. per pair.



Ladies' Low Rubbers, high heel..... 75c. & 80c. per pair.
Ladies' Storm Rubbers..... 65c., 70c., 80c. & 95c. per pair.
Ladies Storm Rubbers, high heel..... 85c. per pair.



MENS'
Men's Low Rubbers—\$1.00 & \$1.05 per pair.
Men's Storm Rubbers—85c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.20 per pair.



Men's Heavy Dull Storm Rubbers, Hipress, red sole and heel. Best obtainable for hard rough wear—\$2.00 per pair.

Childs' and Misses' LOW RUBBERS.

Sizes 6 to 10—52c. to 60c. per pair.
Sizes 11 to 2—64c. to 72c. per pair.

STORM RUBBERS.

Sizes 4 to 10—51c. to 65c. per pair.
Sizes 11 to 2—58c. to 75c. per pair.

BOYS' LOW RUBBERS.

Sizes 11 to 2—65c. to 85c. per pair.
Sizes 3 to 5—90c. to \$1.00 per pair.

STORM RUBBERS

Sizes 11 to 2—64c. to 90c. per pair.
Sizes 3 to 5—76c. to \$1.00 per pair.

MENS' Long Rubbers

We sell the famous "BUDDY" and can recommend them from personal testimonials—\$5.50 per pair.

Black Rubber Boots, first quality—\$4.50 per pair.

Red, patent process—\$5.30 per pair.

Brown Gibraltar—\$4.70 per pair.



Ladies' Long Rubbers

Ladies'—\$2.40 per pair.
Childs, 6 to 10—\$1.60 to \$1.80 per pair.

Misses', 11 to 2—\$2.00 to \$2.20.

Boys', sizes 9 to 13—\$2.15 to \$2.35 per pair.

Boys', sizes 1 to 5—\$2.70 to \$2.90 per pair.

Ladies' and Childrens' Spats.

STEEER Brothers

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Allan Line Sailings from St. John, New Brunswick

CORSICAN.....	December 2nd for Liverpool.
SCOTIAN.....	December 9th for Glasgow.
CORINTHIAN.....	December 9th for London.
SCANDINAVIAN.....	December 16th for Liverpool.
IONIAN.....	December 23rd for London.
SICILIAN.....	December 29th for London.
PRETORIAN.....	December 29th for Glasgow.
GRAMPIAN.....	December 30th for Liverpool.

Further information on application to
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

TO THE WHOLESALE BUYER—

In stock and ready for your inspection, at the Lowest Possible Prices:

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

Also the following, many of which are Jobs:—

Men's Underwear	Boys' Hose	Girls' Coats	Ladies' Coats
" Braces	" Overcoats	" Sleeping Suits	" Neckwear
" Handkerchs.	" Suits	" Ganhers	" Blouses
" Ties	" Pants	" Wool Mittens	" Nightdresses
	" Rompers		" Underskirts
	" Rain Coats	Ladies' Underwear	" Sweater Coats
Boys' Underwear	Girls' Underwear	" Corsets	" Aprons
" Braces	" Dresses	" Corset Covers	
" Sweaters		" House Dresses	
Hair Pins	Crochet Cotton	Toys	Dress Fastners
Dressing Combs	Brooches	Mirrors	Shirt Buttons
Fine Tooth Combs	Hat Pins	Playing Cards	Neck Beads, assorted
	Cushion Tops		

SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

P.O. Box 236. Duckworth and Georges Sts. Phone 522.

How British Tanks Protect Themselves

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A Daily Express correspondent at British headquarters tells of the exploits of a "tank" at the Ancre. The machine, he says, got ahead of the infantry and while standing alone, apparently helpless, waiting for them to come up, a few Germans decided to attack it, crawling up and putting its sides with bombs. Still more Germans came out of the ground with more bombs, when quite suddenly the tank came to life and split bullets into the Germans in all directions. A few survivors hugged their crevices in the mud until they were fished out by British infantry.

THE FIRST PAIR

DON'T make any mistake this year. Let your first pair of Rubber Shoes be BEAR BRAND. Times are too hard for anyone to take chances of being out of work for two or three weeks with a cold which could have been avoided by getting satisfactory Rubber Shoes. The good old BEAR BRAND Shoes, which are becoming more widely known every day, are being sold in St. John's by
John Anderson,
W. R. Goobie,
Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, Ltd.
Royal Stores, Ltd.
F. Smallwood,
Steer Bros.
Jesse Whiteway.

Wholesale by
Cleveland Rubber Co.,
New Martin Bldg.

Harden Demands Peace Movement

Famous Writer Addresses Plea to German People—Puts Blame on Rulers—Article Suggests That Time Has Come to Change Teuton War Policy and to Search For Some Way to Alleviate Woe and Heal Wound in the Breast of Mankind

A despatch from Berne to The London Morning Post says: The whole of the current number of Die Zukunft is occupied by an article written by Maximilian Harden, who entitles it "Preliminary Examination" (Voruntersuchung). The article was obviously suggested by Viscount Grey's recent speech, and its object seems to be to inculcate the idea which Harden has already mooted, that Germany stands to gain rather than to lose by inquiring seriously whether the time has not arrived for a change in its war policy, and a modification of its war aims. Harden writes:

"Listen! It is a statesman who speaks and not a conceited youngster. If we turn a deaf ear or ridicule to the offer we shall soon hear that Germany's bad conscience has made us afraid to stand before a judge, that Germany's rapacity dreads that a just judgment will pull down the barriers. If blindness started the world conflagration and mistrust let loose the furies, the verdict of a tribunal must end the mad outbreak."

"The guilt can be clearly proved, and only on the head of the ruling per-

sons, and not in the wish or desire of the people who were startled one morning by the news that danger threatened the home, hearth, and family, and who have since then succumbed to the frenzy of war. In that case let the ministers fight out the feud as the three Horatii and Curiatii settled the quarrel between Rome and Alba Longa. Let your manhood return from the bloody field to peace, and let them deliberate, first with the old men of their own people, and then with the trusted representatives of their enemies of yesterday, as to how the awful woe of nations can be alleviated, and how the deep wound on the breast of mankind can be healed."

Harden believes that an understanding concerning preparedness for defence and concerning constitutional questions, would be easily possible after the horrors already experienced, and he also believes that the people would soon resume their normal conditions. He says that many people are pointing to the Pope as being an independent and impartial tribunal, to whom Viscount Grey would be willing to entrust the office of arbitrator.

TIT FOR TAT

The trouble with many Liberals throughout the constituencies is that they have been gassed by their Leader.—Toronto News.

And the chief difficulty of the Conservatives is that they will be compelled to defend the patronage trenches at the next election with the Ross rifle.—Ottawa Citizen.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

A Tip For The News

(To the Editor)
Dear Sir:—It is a pity that even after having the mistake pointed out to him that the editor of a city daily should persist in making the same mistake day after day.
The "Daily News" has a very clumsy way of rendering thermometer readings. For instance one takes up the paper to read that last night the thermometer registered 30 degrees of frost, or yesterday the temperature was 10 degrees below freezing point.
These mistakes may seem trivial when looked at at first, but as straws show how the wind blows, it is by such mistakes as these that a man's intelligence is measured. When persisted in by a leading daily paper they pass as an index to the mentality of the readers as well, who put up with it. The errors have been pointed out to the "News" in a quiet way, and seeing no notice taken of the gentle hint, may be a public reminder will do.
The "News" has turned the scale of the thermometer topsy-turvy, and nobody outside that office can tell exactly what is meant by saying 20 degrees of frost or 10 degrees below freezing point, as the case may be.
The degrees below freezing point on the Fahrenheit scale must mean 22 degrees plus, or just 22 degrees.
The reading of the scale begins at zero and not at the freezing point.
It is quite possible the "News" means 10 degrees above zero, but who can tell.
A. ENGLISH.
St. John's, Nov. 23, 1916.

For Sale

ONE HORSE
Kind and gentle in any harness.
Will be Sold at a BARGAIN

Apply to the
Royal Cigar Store

GOOD VALUE
SMOKING TOBACCO
15c. per Cut

M. A. DUFFY,
Sole Agent.

SHIPPING

The Portia arrived at Burin at 10 a.m. to-day.
The Prospero sails north at noon to-morrow.
The S.S. Fogota sailed yesterday for Labrador with a full cargo of freight on board.
The schr. Miss Morris is loading codfish at Job Bros. & Co.'s premises for Europe.
The S.S. Susu left Catalina at 10 a.m. to-day and is due here at 6 p.m.
The 3 masted schr. Duchess of Cornwall comes off the dock to-day.
The Florizel left New York at 4 p.m. yesterday and is due here Monday afternoon.
The schr. "Mark A. Tobin" left yesterday for Halifax from Rose Blanche with 2,284 qts codfish from R. Moulton Ltd.
The S.S. Louisburg, Capt. Jas. Kemp, which underwent extensive repairs at the dry dock some time ago, leaves to-day for Louisburg.
The bartqn. Alembic, Capt. Coward, is now loading oil from Job Bros & Co. and will sail for New York shortly.
The schr. Ocean Bride, Capt. E. Perry, is loading goods at the F. P.U. wharf for the Union store at Newtown.
The revenue cruiser Fiona is having repairs to her keel rapidly affected and will undock in a day or two.

BOY FOUND ON STREET

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night Const. Whalen found a little boy named Vincent Wiltshire aged 8 wandering about Water Street and shivering with cold and hunger. The officer brought him to the Station where he was looked after and it was then gleaned that he is an incorrigible, though so young. His father is dead and his mother deserted her children and left the country some few years ago. A charitable lady took this boy and his brother, but both are willful and she can get very little good of them, though she has given them a comfortable home. The police discovered to-day that the little lad who was picked up was sent by Mr. Gosse, tailor, yesterday with 12 pairs of pants for Mr. Antonio Michael, but that instead of delivering them to the owner the boy sold them at a sacrifice on board various craft. The police are now looking up the purchases with the idea of their prosecution as purchasers of stolen property. When the boys were brought before Mr. Hutchings, K.C., to-day as a vagrant that gentleman commented strongly on the necessity that exists for a reformatory for such children and hoped that if the state could not provide such that some charitable or philanthropic citizen would do so. The boy, owing to his extreme youth could not be sent to jail and was released.

Annual Sale of Work

The Congregational, Ladies Aid Society held their annual sale of work at the Congregational Church yesterday, and, as in former years, it proved a great success. Following is the list of stallholders:
Refreshments—Mrs. (Rev.) Thomas, Mrs. George Whiteley.
Fancy Work—Mrs. H. E. Cowan, Miss N. Barnes.
Candy—Misses Thomas, Hutchings, and Barnes.
Jumble—Miss Garland.
Handkerchiefs—Misses Harris, Caldwell and Steel.
Toy—Misses B. Langmead and Hill.
Everything possible was done to make the stalls pretty and attractive and the goods which they contained were easily disposed of. The saleswomen in charge proved themselves experts in catering to their many friends present. Supper was afterwards served, after which a concert was held, the following contributing items—Misses P. Inkpen, G. Brookes, Traphin, Hanlin, Duley, Hayward; Messrs. Courtney, Thomas, Williams, Christian, King and Wheeler, Messrs. Christian and King acting as accompanist.
Congratulations are due to President Langmead and all others connected with the affair for the splendid management and results achieved. Quite a large sum was realized.

REV. DR. DICKIE COMING

By the express to-day there will arrive here the Rev. Dr. A. B. Dickie and his son, Rev. Gordon Dickie. Rev. Gordon Dickie recently resigned the pastorate of St. Stephen's, N.B., and has been appointed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in St. John's. Dr. Dickie is well known as the historian of the Presbyterian Church in the Dominion of Canada and much excellent matter from his versatile pen has appeared in the Canadian Church press. On Sunday next the Rev. Gentleman will preach at both services in St. Andrew's Church and will remain in the city some time to take part in the induction of his son at St. Andrew's on December 1st. The congregation of St. Andrew's are to be congratulated on obtaining such a distinguished gentleman for their church.

FISH AND BREWIS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$1367.00
Dr. A. B. Lehr	5.00
Mrs. E. E. Duncan	5.00
C. F. Stevenson	5.00
L. E. Rendell	2.00
E. Rendell	3.00
Thomas Winter	10.00
William Frew	10.00
Steer Brothers	25.00
F. W. Bradshaw	5.00
George Shea	10.00
A. F. Buffett, Grand Bank	2.50
H. W. LeMessurier	5.00
S. J. Foote	10.00
Donald Morrison	10.00
H. Andrews, Port de Grave	2.50
G. J. Carter	10.00
H. Dickinson	5.00
W. G. Campbell	5.00
F. F. Berteau, Bell Island	5.00
Rita & Kathleen Ryan, Placentia	1.00
"Peggy H."	5.00
F. J. Morris	10.00
	\$1518.00

FROM PRIVATE T. FITZGERALD

News has been received here from Pte. Theo. Fitzgerald, who was formerly with Marshall Bros. and well known in the city. He will soon be going from Montreal to France and is with the Fifth Overseas Pioneer Battalion and says that Mr. John O'Reilly, son of Mr. P. J. O'Reilly of Water Street, and Pat. Jackman, son of the late E. M. Jackman are in the Irish Rangers, drilling in his neighbourhood. Ed. Jackman, a brother of Pat. is a member of the Fifth Pioneers. Pte. Fitzgerald says that the commander of his company is Capt. Noall who was in Newfoundland some time.

STILL VERY ILL

Hon. John Anderson has been laid off the past few days with a severe cold. Mr. Anderson had a message from England to-day saying that Mrs. Anderson's condition is very little changed. Mrs. Anderson has been seriously ill in England for some time past.

A CORRECTION

In a letter which appeared in our issue of Tuesday we had it read as referring to Private Fred Snow. It should have read "Lance Corporal Fred Snow."

Some of the local fishermen are still continuing at work on the outer grounds outside this port and are meeting with success and yesterday several were out and took very good fares.

Dog Fish As Fuel

There are many vicissitudes and trials which beset the Newfoundland fisherman while engaged in his hazardous calling, and many unforeseen obstacles contribute to convert a promising voyage into a very unprofitable one. Some of those are beyond the control of human endeavour, but of all impediments perhaps none are most destructive to his prospects or more calculated to ruin his tackling and temper, than the tantalizing dogfish. The depredations of this voracious species of the shark family have been so frequent and annoying of late years, and its effect upon the codfishery so disastrous in some sections, that a means of coping with the destructive pest have become an important subject of thought. The matter has presented thorny problems to solve. The evil and suicidal habit of this finny scavenger are so well known to many, the unfortunate fishermen, that an effort has been made to locate in him some redeeming virtue so that it may be utilized as a commercial product and thus render profitable and agreeable, what has always been a source of repugnance and disgust, viz.—the execution of the rapacious dogfish.

It has been suggested that those fish be used as a fertilizer, while some claim that the oil they contain would render the business of catching them a profitable one; and there are still others who maintain that this much-despised denizen of the deep could be utilized as an article of food. But as most people would, however, prefer to burn rather than swallow the dogfish, on the strength of sentiment, the writer desires to recommend his qualifications in the peculiar capacity.

It may not be generally known that the flesh of this fish when dried in the summer sun furnishes one of the finest and most lasting of fuels. When exposed to the sun for a few days the fish dry up quickly to a hard odorless flinty substance, still retaining sufficient oil to render it extremely ignitable. If cut up in pieces the drying process is hastened and no form of fuel yet discovered can surpass it for the splendid glowing heat it furnishes, and will remain without being consumed twice as long as the same weight of any quality of coal. Hence, possibility of utilizing this most hated of all pests as a source of warmth and comfort during the long winter months, when the ordinary fuel supply is scarce to prohibitive prices. The flesh of this fish when in a dried state also makes a splendid torch light, shedding its lurid rays a remarkable distance, nor is it easily extinguished by wind. Several people have occasion to use this form of candle power with satisfactory results, amongst them being our well-known and experienced citizen, Mr. Arthur English.

One can imagine with what rapture the fisherman could gaze on the carcass of his tormentor consuming in the grate and in this way atoning for his depredations of the past. There is a belief amongst a great many who have given this matter some consideration, that if the dogfish is ever destined to serve in a commercial way it will be as a source of heat rather than as food.

Recruiting Movement

The different committees of the Patriotic Association met yesterday in the Board of Trade Rooms for the purpose of arranging for a recruiting campaign in the outports. Sir Joseph Outerbridge presided and it was decided to begin with a systematic campaign in Conception Bay, and to make Heart's Content the depot, where the volunteers belonging to that district would assemble. Soldiers who have returned from active service will assist in the recruiting work and it is hoped that their appeals will meet with the response the great cause deserves.

OBITUARY

REV. JABEZ HILL.

A message from William Ashbourne, Esq. J.P., this morning conveys the sad intimation of the death of Rev. Jabez Hill, at Twillingate. The deceased clergyman came from England to Newfoundland in 1873, when he entered the Methodist Ministry in this country, his first circuit being Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay. His subsequent appointments were Channel, Fortune, Catalina, Fogo, Old Perlican, Freshwater, Twillingate, Wesleyville, Western Bay, Pouch Cove and Briggs. From Briggs he removed to Canada, where he laboured on different circuits in connection with the Hamilton Conference, until failing eye-sight made his retirement necessary. In Newfoundland he occupied positions of honour and responsibility in connection with his Conference; such as Chairman of District, President of Conference, and Delegate to the General Conference. For more than a year he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. William Ashbourne, of Twillingate, his wife having died in Canada some years since. Many old friends will read of his death with sincere sorrow, to whom, as also to his bereaved relatives, we extend warmest sympathy.

MR. WM. H. GOODLAND

An estimable, widely known and most respected citizen died this morning in the person of Mr. Wm. H. Goodland, of the firm of Gray & Goodland, Water Street. Mr. Goodland was a man who was highly regarded in the community and justly so for he was the personification of those traits of head and heart which endear a man to his fellows. He was prominent socially and for many years was President of the Nfld. British Society and also Grand Treasurer of the Sons of United Fishermen. Mr. Goodland was one of the oldest and best printers in the city and in the beginning of his career served with the late Mr. Fredk. Bowden for many years, later working on the Evening Telegram and he had the reputation of being an artist in his profession. For the past 25 years he has been in business with Mr. Wm. Gray in the publishing and stationary house of Gray & Goodland. A wife and several sons and daughters are left to mourn the deceased and to them The Mail and Advocate proffers its sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

REID CO'S SHIPS.

S.S. Argyle left Sound Isld. at 6.55 a.m. yesterday, inward.
S.S. Clyde arrived at Lewisporte at 9.20 a.m.
S.S. Dundee left Wesleyville at 9.20 a.m. yesterday.
S.S. Ethie arrived at Humbermouth at 2.30 p.m. yesterday.
S.S. Glencoe is leaving Placentia to-day.
S.S. Home left Springdale early yesterday morning going out.
S.S. Neptune is on her way from N. Sydney with freight.
S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 12.50 a.m.
S.S. Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.20 a.m.
S.S. Meigs is on her way to North Sydney.
S.S. Wren arrived at Clarenville at 5.20 p.m. yesterday.

ANOTHER RECRUITIN RALLY

To-night there will be another big recruiting rally, which will begin at the Recruiting Department, near the Court House. A parade will start at 7.30 and the Highlanders' pipers will precede the demonstration. The procession will go through Water Street to the British Hall, where addresses will be made by Lieut. Cyril Carter and W. R. Howley, K.C.

WINTRY WEATHER PREVAILS

Along the railway line yesterday the weather had a decidedly wintry appearance and from the Topsails West snow fell in considerable quantities during the night.

Laid To Rest

LOCAL ITEMS

The shore train arrived at 12.15 to-day.

Mr. C. R. Rendell of the Tailor Stores, Manuels, who has been visiting the city on business, returned home by to-day's express.

A girl from Waterford Road was sent to Hospital yesterday ill of diphtheria. This is the first case of contagious disease reported for over a week.

Some fine salmon were taken on the Southern Shore to-day, especially at Cape Broyle. The fish were sold to city dealers and fetched 25 cents per pound.

There will be a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in Canon Wood Hall of St. Thomas's Men's Bible Class. Mr. W. H. Jones will address the meeting, taking as his subject—"The Ragged Army." All men are cordially invited to attend.

Among the number who enlisted in the R.N.R. the last 2 days were—Leo. R. Byrne, J. H. Burridge, R. J. Coleman, St. John's; Wilfred J. Bonnell, Lamaline; E. W. Harlich, Fair Island, B.B.; E. T. Allen, Burin.

Mr. E. Whiteway received a message from Dr. McKay of Catalina stating a boy of that place had been accidentally shot there last evening and that he was being rushed to St. John's by to-day's express for treatment at the hospital.

People residing in the region of New Gower and Barron Streets complain that a number of the rougher element gather at the foot of Barron Street each night and their behaviour is most disgraceful. The police are requested to visit that section at night and thus prevent decent people from being insulted as they pass by.

LAME DUCK IN PORT.

The S.S. "Ellsworth Hall" arrived here this morning in command of Capt. Melke, 18 days out from Norfolk, Va. to Liverpool, G.B. The ship has had a terrible time of it ever since leaving Norfolk, gale succeeding and mountainous seas running. The weather during the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. was awful and the wind blew with hurricane force, while the sea was the worst that captain and crew ever experienced. Seas swept constantly on board and at times it was very risky for the crew to work the decks. The waves running on board smashed everything in their way and all moveable objects were swept overboard. The rudder was put out of commission, deck steam pipes broken, the bulwarks battered away on the port side forward, and general havoc was wrought. The ship has a cargo of cotton and timber, and will get thorough repairs and an overhaul in this port before resuming her voyage. Bowring Bros. Ltd. are her agents. The Ellsworth Hall is 3,797 tons gross, 2,459 net; is 340 ft. long, 48.1 ft. wide, 25 ft. deep. She is owned by Weidner, Hopkins Sons, of New Castle on Tyre, and was built in 1901.

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