

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 223.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915.

Price: 1 Cent.

Bonar Law Scores Carson And Followers

Sounds a Warning Note to Unionists and Threatens to Resign From Government if They Persist in Their Actions—Asquith Says a General Election Now Would be a National Calamity—Government Not Opposed to Reasonable Amendments to Bill Which However Passed its Second Reading

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, told Sir Edward Carson and few Unionist dissenters in an outspoken warning in the House of Commons this evening that further signs of revolt would lead to his retirement from the Government. Bonar Law was opposing a motion backed by dissident Unionists for the rejection of the Parliament Bill, introduced on Thursday last by Sir Jno. Simon, Secretary for Home Affairs, providing for the continuation of the present Parliament beyond the five year period and a postponement of the general election during the war. This would keep the plural voting bill alive. The objection to the Unionist faction took exception to was the prolongation of the life of the plural voting bill and urged the desirability of a general election.

Bonar Law, after stating that the present Compromise Bill was his own proposal, dealt with the Unionist criticisms of the Government.

"I would say to my Unionist friend," said the Colonial Secretary, "if the time comes, and I think it has not come yet, that they honestly think the war is not going to be won by this country without a change of Government, it would be better for them to go openly into opposition and move a vote of no confidence. We Unionists are members of the Government and as representatives of our party, I would feel that I was of no further use to the Government if my party lost confidence in me, and I would not dream of continuing in the Government."

Premier Asquith also participated in the debate. He declared regarding the criticism of the Government's secretary that it was no gratification for the Government to sit silent day after day under imputations and suggestions which could be easily refuted and blown into the air, if it were not their bounden duty, as trustees of the Nation, to maintain reticence.

Dealing with the bill, the Premier declared that a general election at the present time would be a national calamity, but, he added, the Government was not inflexibly wedded to the precise period of postponement named in the bill, and would be prepared to consider reasonable suggestions for alteration.

After a short debate, the bill was given a second reading.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Mrs. Pankhurst After the War Office

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, defending her position against attacks by others in the Women's Social and Political Union, says that the Union is a fighting body and must have autocratic control. Members not approving of such control must go, she says. Speaking of her plans, Mrs. Pankhurst insists on "battling and eliminating men of weakness and incapacity from the Government," and then, attacking the Foreign Office: "It is perfectly obvious," Mrs. Pankhurst says, "that the old gang is still in can trust shall we be re-vent to our can trust shall be re-vent to our old old fervor and unity."

"If the Kaiser himself had directed it (the Foreign Office) he could not have done better from a Germanic point of view." Mrs. Pankhurst says that she has adopted four war babies, which are now living with her, and that she probably will adopt more.

The Difference Between Greece And the States

PARIS, Dec. 9.—A difference has arisen between the United States and Greece in regard to settlements on international postal money orders. The American Government has been paying balances in favor of Greece, according to the usual procedure, by check on Paris. The international postal convention provides that these obligations are "payable in gold by check on Paris."

The Greek government contends that on account of the decline in exchange rates it has lost more than 500,000 francs, (\$100,000), and has presented a bill for the amount to Washington.

It is understood here that the American Government declines to make this payment. The Greek government now offers to submit the question to international arbitration, but Washington thus far has not accepted the suggestion.

GERMAN LOSSES

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 14.—The last Rotterdam lists of Prussian casualties contain 65,340 names. The list covers the period from Nov. 15 to Nov. 26. The total Prussian losses to date is given as 2,224,248.

NO BULGAR TROOPS ON GREEK TERRITORY

ATHENS, Dec. 15.—The Greek Government denies the reports of the entrance of Bulgarian forces into Greek territory.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

DECEMBER 14, 1915
99—Private John Myrick, 12 Nunnery Hill. Died of diphtheria, Dec. 10.
673—Private John St. John, South Wales. Dangerously ill at Gibraltar; gunshot wound.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ON THE WAR PATH

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Leipzig Volks Zeitung publishes the names of 34 Socialists, who, following the lead of Hugo Haase (Socialist leader in the Reichstag) have signed a declaration expressing dissatisfaction with the results of the peace discussion in the Reichstag, says an Amsterdam correspondent to Reuter's Telegram Co.

According to the Volks Zeitung, the coming deliberations in the Reichstag will give the minority bent on peace the necessary opportunity for independent action.

GREEKS AND BULGARS MAY CLASH

If Bulgars Follow Allies Into Greek Territory Nothing Can Stop the Hellenic Army From Attacking Their Hereditary Foe

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The London correspondent of the Herald cables: "The Daily Telegraph this morning published a despatch from Salonika, which reports that the Commanders of Greek forces there, in addition to despatching troops to other vital points are assisting in every way to transform the port into a formidable base for the Allies. Moreover nearly all despatches agree that the Greeks may permit the Allied forces to settle scores with the Austro-German troops. If the Bulgarians, who continue to boast they will hold Monastir permanently, invade Greek territory, nothing can stop the Hellenic army from attacking their hereditary foe."

"I learn from excellent sources that the feeling between the Greek troops and the Allies is increasingly friendly and that the soldiers of King Constantine are eagerly awaiting the word which will give to them the chance to fight the Bulgarian army."

"The confident belief is expressed here that the next contact of importance between the armies of the Central Powers and the Allies in the outskirts of Salonika. The Anglo-French forces have successfully ended their retirement from Serbia and are falling back to the sea without opposition due to the thoroughness, with which the work of destroying roads and railways was done. A handicap is thus placed on a pursuit combined with the delicate situation in Greece which may act to prevent the Bulgarians from crossing the frontier. These have enabled the Allies to get clear away."

Smith-Dorien For East Africa

LONDON, Dec. 14.—General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, has been appointed to the supreme command of the forces operating in East Africa. General Smith-Dorrien was in service on the Franco-Belgian front in the earlier months of the war. He commanded the Second British Army for a time in May, and was placed in control of one of Britain's six new armies. He returned to London in June. No official mention was made of his return from the front, for which various reasons were advanced. A vigorous campaign has been instituted recently by the French and British to conquer German East Africa.

DESIGNS RAPIDLY MATURING

The Abandonment of Suez Canal Route by Liners is Taken as an Indication That Germans Plans on Egypt Are Maturing Rapidly

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The announcement that the Dutch East Indies liners and mail boats will abandon, for the present, their usual course through the Suez Canal and will follow the Cape route, in conjunction with the Cologne Gazette's report of British trench digging and general defensive preparations on both sides of the Canal, is taken by the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News as a confirmation of the rapidly maturing German designs on Egypt.

GERMANY THREATENS GREECE

Has Already Taken Steps Which Have Added to Difficulties of Situation—Will Raze all Cities Now in Their Hands

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Germany has no intention of permitting Greece to grant any further concessions to the Allies without vehement protest. Renou's correspondent at Athens says that German diplomats have already taken steps which are likely to add considerably to the difficulties of the situation. It is announced unofficially at Athens, the correspondent continues, that Germany has asked Greece whether the new facilities afforded the Allies compromise Greek neutrality in any way.

No official communication has been issued thus far at Athens regarding the exchange of views between Germany and Greek diplomats, but Greek officials admit the situation is becoming more delicate.

ATHENS, Dec. 14.—The Nahellas prints a telegram from Berlin stating that it is becoming known there that in view of their heavy losses the Germanic Powers will find it impossible in case pressure is brought to bear against Greece by the Allies, to reply by military action.

The correspondent affirms that according to plans before the German Government any permanent blockade of Greece, with consequent exhaustion of Greek food supplies, will be met by a reduction of rations of all prisoners in German hands; furthermore, if Greek towns should be bombarded by the Allies' warships, the Germans are prepared to raze every French and Serbian town in their hands.

BULGARS FOOLED GREEKS

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Telegraphing from Salonika, the Times' correspondent says:

"It is reported that the concentration of large enemy forces south of Monastir to-day, is authoritatively denied, therefore, the Doiran-Gievell section is the only quarter from which an enemy advance may be anticipated at present.

The exclusion of the Bulgarians from the civil administration of Monastir is now clearly seen to have been a pretense, intended to allay Greek suspicions, until Serbian resistance was completely broken and the line of Greek policy definitely known. It now must be discarded. Monastir has been officially declared by the German Minister at Sofia to be in irrevocable possession of the Bulgars, while purely Bulgarian administration is being installed in that coveted town. One of the first acts of this administration has been to close the frontier to all travellers from Greece.

Hun Sea Plane Forced Neath the Waves

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Grahame, in an aeroplane, with Flight Sub-Lieut. Ince, as observer, while on patrol duty off the Belgian coast this Tuesday afternoon, sighted a large German sea plane. They gave chase, and after a severe engagement the German machine was hit and fell. Before reaching the water, it burst into flame, and at the moment of striking it exploded. No trace of pilot, passengers or machine was found.

Sub-Lieut. Grahame's machine was severely damaged by machine gun fire and fell into the sea. Both officers were picked up and safely landed.

TO SUPPLY COAL AND FOOD

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Greek Government, it is learned here to-day, has commandeered all Greek shipping in British and American ports, in an effort to supply the deficiency in food and coal, which exists in Greece as a result of the Entente Allies restrictions.

The Greek vessels will be loaded with cargoes purchased by the Athens Government, which does not anticipate any further trouble.

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Next Big Battle May Be Fought On Greek Soil

Military Critics Say Despite all Constantine's Efforts to Save His Country From Horrors of War Greece Will Be Seen of Next Big Battle—Entente Forces Effected Their Retirement to Saloniki in Perfect Order

GERMANS TO JOIN IN PURSUIT ALLIES?

Reported Again Italians Have Landed Big Army in Albania to Help Serbs and Montenegrins—Turk Attacks on British at Tigris River Have Failed—Gorizia Again Being Bombarded

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The next big battle will in all probability be fought in Greece, despite the efforts of the Hellenic King and his Government to save their country from the horrors of war. The British and French forces have made good their retirement down the Vardar Valley and are now approaching Salonika, where reinforcements are being landed.

While reports in Paris and Rome say the Bulgarians have crossed the frontier in pursuit, reports that such action by the Bulgarians comes somewhat as a surprise, as it had been thought that such a move by them would provoke the Greeks and that consequently if the Entente Allies are to be followed at all, the task would be allotted to the Austrians and Germans.

Greece's situation, diplomatically, has been complicated further by the request of Germany to know whether the Athens Cabinet does not look upon the occupation of Greek territory by the Entente Allies as a breach of her neutrality. This inquiry is considered to foreshadow German participation in pursuit. However, it is not believed here that the Germans have many troops in that part of the Balkans, their main forces having been diverted to Rostchuk, where the Russian threat of an invasion of Bulgaria seems likely to be fulfilled, and that, therefore, the Entente's troops, for the present, only have to fear the Bulgars, as the Austrians are still being occupied in Montenegro and Albania, where the Montenegrins and Serbs are keeping up a stubborn resistance.

It has again been reported that the Italians have landed an army on the Albanian coast to go to the assistance of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

The Turks claim to have repulsed an attack against their left wing at Seddul Bahr, but the Turkish official accounts say nothing new has occurred at Kutelamara, where the Turks are operating against the British, who retired from the Bagdad region. This is taken in military circles here as an admission on the part of the Turks that their attacks on the British position on the Tigris River have failed. Previous reports of the losses which the Turks inflicted on the British when the latter retired down the river, are declared in private information now reaching London to have been exaggerated. For example the three vessels which they captured now turn out to have been a tug boat and two barges.

The Italians are still hammering

Vote Deferred Until Next Week

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The vote for another million men for the Army, which Premier Asquith intended to move on Thursday of this week, has been postponed until next week. The Premier promised to give the Commons the results of Earl Derby's recruiting campaign also on Thursday, but it has been found impossible to tabulate the figures in time.

This announcement likewise is postponed till next week. According to the Evening News, last week's rush for enrollment brought more than five hundred thousand recruits.

ANOTHER VICTIM

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The report that the British steamer Orteric has been sunk was confirmed today by Lloyds. The crew were saved, with the exception of two Chinese who were killed, and three others were wounded. The Orteric was 6,535 tons gross.

HOPE TO MAKE CARSON NEW LEADER

Group of Unionist Members Object to Extending Life of Present Parliament—Want to Elevate Carson to Leadership of Party

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Sixty Unionist Members of Parliament, with Henry Chaplin, member for the Wimbledon division of Surrey presiding, met privately last night and decided to discuss and criticize the Bill extending the duration of Parliament for a year when it comes to its second reading. Many speeches were made including one by Sir Edward Carson.

The majority present declared that the Government had forfeited much of Parliament's confidence by their mistakes and that it ought not to ask for an extension of power as long as a year.

The speeches were of the frankest nature and arraigned the Government on many points. The tone of the meeting may be reflected in Parliament to-day, when it is likely that there will take place a general discussion regarding the conduct of the war, and amendments will be submitted limiting the extension to three or six months.

The meeting proposed to elevate Carson to leadership, but many of the speakers affirmed loyalty to Bonar Law, the present leader of the Unionists.

away at the Austrian positions around Gorizia. The town of Gorizia itself has been again bombarded. Austrian officers, who have been through many big battles on the Eastern front, describe the Italian artillery fire as more terrific and continuous than any they have experienced.

NOTICE!

A Special Meeting of The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd., will be held at the head office, 167 Water St. St. John's, at 8 p.m. TO-DAY, Dec. 15th for the purpose of confirming Resolutions passed at the General Meetings of the said Company, on Nov. 16, 1914, and Nov. 25, 1915, authorizing the increasing of the capital of said Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd. from \$100,000 to \$250,000. W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

A GIFT TO YOUR GENTLEMAN FRIENDS

A GREAT BIG XMAS OFFER.

FOR the next Ten Days we will give to every Purchaser of a tin V.C. Smoking Mixture, price \$1.25, a handsome covered Tobacco Pouch, price 50c. The regular price of these two articles being \$1.75. Our price for Ten Days only, \$1.50.

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White Table Linen (extra quality), Table Tapkins, Toilet Covers, Sideboard Cloth, White Linen Table Covers, Tea Coseys, Carving Cloths, Tray Cloths, Cushion Covers, Centre Cloths.

SHOWROOM
Hats, Wool Caps, Plush Caps, Ribbons (Patriotic), Frillings, Neckwear of various kinds, Ladies' Underwear (Stanfield's and Fleece Lined).

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—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

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St. John's, Newfoundland.

POPE BENEDICT MAKES STRIKING APPEAL FOR PEACE

Cardinal Von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, However, Conceded to a Friend That Peace Will Be Impossible for Another Year at Least.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The secret consistory, at which new cardinals are to be named and other important business transacted, began shortly after ten o'clock this morning. Notwithstanding the world-war it was preceded and attended with the same pomp as was customary under Pope Leo. The only difference to-day was the absence of some of the foreign cardinals, especially those from the United States.

The cardinals from the belligerent countries were almost in the group of cardinals priests, in their order of seniority. The English Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, came first; Cardinal DeCabrerie, Bishop of Montpellier, France, second, and Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, third. They were separated by the Monk Cardinal Serafini, from Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, who was the last of the group.

Cardinal Billot, who is German-born, and Cardinal Gasquet, who was born in London, were in the group of cardinal deacons, in which there was no cardinal of the other belligerent countries.

Pope Benedict looked well and strong. He was full of determination, especially when delivering his allocution, in which he again condemned the horrors of war.

The Pope's Allocution.
In his allocution, the Pope said to the cardinals:

"Without doubt you are aware of the difficulties which, up to the present, have impeded us from convoking the sacred college. If, finally, I have been granted to-day to see you again in goodly numbers, it is not because those difficulties have become less, but because we feared that by longer delay the procedure of the Roman curia might seriously suffer, since during this year and the one just past not a few are the vacancies which death has caused in the sacred college.

"If at all times the loss of enlightened councillors and trusted assistants cause sorrow to the Roman Pontiff, it is much more so now, having assumed the Government of the Church.

"In this grave and historic moment before the assembly, notwithstanding the ruin accumulating during the last sixteen months; notwithstanding the desire for peace grows daily in many hearts, and that numerous families, in their sorrow, long for it; notwithstanding that we have tried many means that might hasten peace and allay discord, nevertheless the fatal war grows in fury by land and sea, and threatens unfortunate Armenia with extreme ruin.

"The letter, which, on the anniversary of the beginning of the war, we addressed to the belligerent peoples and their rulers, though it received a reverent hearing, by no means produced the beneficent effects that were expected.

"As vicar of Him who is the peaceful King and Prince of Peace we cannot but be moved by the misfortune of so many of our children, we cannot but continually raise our hands in supplication to the God of mercies, entreating Him with our whole heart that He may deign, in His power, to put an end to this sanguinary conflict.

"While we seek, with all our resources, to alleviate the doleful consequences, we feel obliged by our apostolic office to inculcate anew that only means which can quickly put an end to the tremendous conflagration.

"Prepare for that peace which the whole of humanity ardently wishes for; that is, a peace that is just and lasting—not advantageous to one alone of the belligerent parties.

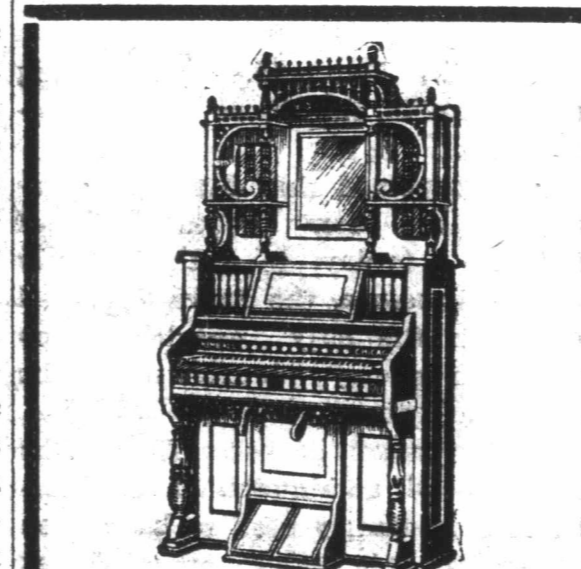
"The way which can surely lead to this happy result is that which has already been tried and found satisfactory in similar circumstances, and of which we made mention in our last letter. That is, an exchange of ideas, be it indirect or direct, based on good will and calm deliberation and set forth with clearness, duly recognizing the aspirations of all, eliminating the unjust and impossible, and taking into account, with equal measure, what is just and possible.

"Even at the cost of some sacrifice, so as to not assume, before God, and man, the enormous responsibility for the continuation of this shedding of blood, of which history records no counterpart and which, if prolonged further, might mean for Europe the beginning of decadence from the degree of prosperous civilization to which the Christian religion has raised her from nothing."

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work up on their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in; through toe you will find the water go; coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,1f

We advise trappers to send their Furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.—nov23



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Wheat is for Italy Upon Rush Order

Such at Least is the Report From Ottawa—Government's Coup Was Executed Quickly and Without a Leak as to Plans to be Taken.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 1.—Except by the professional speculators and grain dealers, the Government is being generally congratulated on its bold and courageous stroke in commandeering the wheat in the elevators at the head of the lakes and in Eastern Canada. The announcement of the Government that the settlement with the owners of the wheat would be on the basis of the closing cash prices for the various grades in Winnipeg on Saturday, has also been approved by the general public. The Government admits no further liability and no claims for compensation or damages above the current cash price will be considered.

The group of commandeering the wheat was carefully and skillfully carried out. It is seldom that a stroke of such dimensions, with so many interested, does not "leak" somewhere or other. In this case not a word reached the trade or the public until the order went into effect half an hour before midnight on Saturday.

There is a big surplus crop all over the world this year and the Argentina and Australian crops will be to the market in January. Knowing this and that when Russia gets an outlet, wheat prices would drop to probably half the present figure, the Canadian Government has been doing everything possible to secure the sale of Canadian wheat to Great Britain and the Allies. As a result of these vigorous representations on the part of the Government, an order was placed by Great Britain, for one of her allies, it is understood Italy, amounting to from fifteen to twenty millions bushels. If there had been plenty of time on the order the Government could have quietly gone in to the open market and purchase the grain. But the order was a rush one. The matter was thoroughly considered by Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. Arthur Meighen, and Hon. Martin Burrell who had the matter in hand. They were advised that if they brought on the market on this scale prices might soar to a dollar and a half, as happened when Italy when into the American market for grain shortly after that Nation joined the Allies.

The Government felt that Britain's Allies must be protected from wild speculation—a speculation which would only result in benefit to the dealers and not the producers. Unless a firm market price were secured, further orders to Canada would not be forthcoming, especially in view of the enormous American and world surplus of wheat. The Government courageously decided to take the only course which it felt was fair to the purchasing nation and the Canadian producer—it commandeered all the grain in the elevators at that time.

The Ottawa Free Press, the Liberal Organ at the Capital, heartily approves of the course of the Government. Its only criticism is that the price should have been fixed at the time the grain was commandeered and not left to further settlement. The Free Press says that the very fact that on Monday there was no trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in Winnipeg wheat "futures" that the exchange traders are excited, and the Bankers' Association, the Clearance Association and allied interests disturbed, seems to indicate that there is the best of justification for the action of the Government in commandeering fifteen millions bushels of wheat in elevators east of Winnipeg.

The Free Press adds: "The men who suffer are those that do not turn a hand in the actual handling of the wheat but who fatten their pocket from it, and the middlemen who also profit by the trading in 'futures'. The interests which alone merit consideration those of the Imperial Government, the wheat producers and the consumers should be benefited."

BRAVE ACT OF CABLE OPERATOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Hugh Gregg, an operator for the British Government at the Panning Island Cable station in the mid-Pacific, dived at the risk of his life into the shark infested waters and recovered the lost end of the cable soon after the German cruiser Nurnberg, completed its work of destroying the station, according to R. M. Pitt, manager of the British interest on the island, who is here to-day.

"After cutting the cable," Pitt said "the Nurnberg towed the sea end off shore and dropped it in deep water. Gregg devised a glass bottom boat and after cruising around for several days located the lost end in forty feet of water frequented by sharks. Gregg dived repeatedly until he succeeded in attaching a line to it."

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Highest City Prices.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

WOULD START A MUTINY IN INDIA IN 1917

Strong Organization on Pacific Coast Had Plans Made to Commemorate the "Diamond Jubilee" of the Mutiny of 1857.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Germans are reported to be behind a movement in this country, designed to foment a revolution in India. The organization comprises chiefly natives of India who are highly educated, also members of the Clan-Na-Gael, and a number of highly educated Americans, while a few Germans have done their utmost with money and encouragement to incite the Hindus to start trouble in India, by secret correspondence with agents there.

The organization is said to be strongest on the Pacific Coast, where Hindus have been at work in force since 1913 with the aim of starting a mutiny in India in 1917 to commemorate the "Diamond Jubilee" of the Mutiny of 1857. Since the outbreak of the European war, however, the natives of India who are in this country have taken extra steps to encourage a revolution now.

Thus far their efforts have been in vain, it is asserted, and only two natives in India have been deposed from official positions for seeking to make trouble. The report of an uprising a few weeks ago is said to have been due to a lance sergeant who wanted promotion and who reported he heard natives in a temple plotting a revolution. Investigation showed, however, that the sergeant could not have been within five hundred feet of the temple at any time, and furthermore that there had been no natives in the temple at the time sergeant had reported.

The present movement in this country is known in detail to a number of

WHAT BISMARCK SAID OF TURKEY

When the Kaiser enters Constantinople to greet his exalted brother-in-arms, the Sultan, he will have to take pains to forget what Germans have written of the Turks. For example, there is the letter which Bismarck wrote to the old Emperor on August 11, 1877. It was at the time of the first Russian reverses in the war with Turkey, and Bismarck associated himself with Wilhelm I. in regretting the misfortune. He did not think that Germany would need to face a change of policy, but he went on to say:

It is impossible without deep sympathy to read of the misfortunes of these brave and friendly soldiers, or without indignation to learn of the shameless outrages committed by the Turks upon the wounded and helpless. With such barbarians it is difficult to be on good terms diplomatically, and I think that all Christian Powers must be indignant. . . . For the Russians, there lies in these events evidence that, in this war, they are the champions of Christian civilization against heathenish barbarism.

It has been on the Pacific coast. A revolutionary paper is published there for circulation among the Hindus in this country and Canada. Since the war started the paper has had a larger circulation.

In New York also it has been observed that a number of radical Hindus have been in conference with pro-German and with German secret service agents. There has been a rumor that at least one Hindu has visited a number of munition plants and on one occasion he was near a Du Pont powder plant on the same day that an explosion occurred.

YOU ARE ALWAYS SURE OF A GOOD SHOW AT THE NICKEL.

"THE VAMPIRE"—Sixth Episode of
"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

"THE LOVE WHIP."

A Vitagraph comedy-drama.

"THE MAN AT THE WOMAN'S CLUB."

One of George Ade's funny fables.

"OUT OF THE RUINS."

Adapted from the popular story, "MISS 318 AND MR. 37" by Rupert Hughes. Produced in three thrilling parts by the Edison players.

Friday—The World's Funniest Comedian, "CHARLIE CHAPLIN."

Coming—"WHO PAYS"—wonderful social dramatic production.

This letter was first printed in the "Anhang" to Bismarck's "Erinnerungen," and may be found at p. 273 of Vol 1. It shows what a lot of water has flowed under the bridge since the great Chancellor made friendship with Russia a cardinal point in the true policy of Germany. But, of course, when he said that it was difficult to keep up even diplomatic relations with Turkey, he did not dream that a German Kaiser would one day be in alliance with a blood-stained Sultan, and entirely ready to overlook those Turkish Greuelthaten against which humane men all over the world, except in Germany, are crying out against them in the Germany of 1877.—The Nation.

WAR DECLARATIONS

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, July 28, 1914; Germany declared war on Belgium, Aug. 4; Germany declared war on France, Aug. 3, 1914; Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia, Aug. 16; France declared war on Austria-Hungary, Aug. 8; Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary, Aug. 23; Turkey began war with Russia by bombarding Odessa from the sea, Oct. 29; Great Britain and France declared war on Turkey, Nov. 5; Italy declared war on Austria, May 23, 1915; Italy declared war on Turkey, August 20; Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria, Oct. 6; Bulgaria declared war on Serbia, Oct. 14. German troops violated French territory without declaration of war Aug. 2, 1914, and each nation's representative demanded his passports; France held that war began automatically with the attack upon her frontier. The German Minister left Serbia, Aug. 9, 1914. The Turkish Ambassador left Petrograd, Nov. 1, 1914. The five Allies joined in formal declaration of war against Turkey, Nov. 10, 1914.

OPORTO STOCKS.

	Past Week	Prev. Week
Stocks (Nfld.)	15040	18920
Consumption	3585	4230
Stocks (Norg)	590	765
Consumption	175	470

The 'Benjamin Smith,' 'Marion,' 'Helena,' 'Mayola,' 'Fritz,' 'Murial Young' and 'Francis Smith,' are outside the port.

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AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

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Ladies' Black Repp Blouses
Collars made so that they can be used high or low... **\$1.60**

Colored Repp Blouses

Very Dainty.
We have them in Green with Tan Spot, Tan with Sax Blue Spot, Navy with Green Spot; ea. **\$1.60**

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Nice Pretty Stripe Effects.
Collars are in Green, Purple, Tan, Saxe Blue to suit the various color stripes. Fitted with Gold Pear Buttons... **\$1.20**

Black Sateen Blouses

With Embroidered and Tucked Front and Tucked Collar... **90c**

Ladies' Flannelette Blouses

In Light, Medium and Dark Shades. ALL MODERATELY PRICED.

Ladies' Wool Underwear

In all Sizes. Garment **85c** Garment.

Children's Serge Dresses

with Fancy Facings and Scalloped Yokes. **75c** each.

Girls' Navy Corduroy Dresses

\$1.75 up.
According to size.

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In Tan, Pink, Cream, Blue and Black Colors. Special Price **28c** each.

Children's White Fleeced Vests

Extra Special Value. **27c** up.
According to size.

Children's Wool Caps

Various Colors. **35c** up.

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75c up.

Men's Pants

Dark color with neat stripe, medium weight and suitable for winter wear. Excellent wearing qualities. Regular **\$2.20** value **\$1.80**

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Men's Negligee Shirts, made from neat Fancy Stripe Repp material with French Cuffs **\$1.10**

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Men's Grey Union Shirts, with-out collar. Each... **55c**

Men's Flannel Shirts, all with newest stripes and without collar... **\$1.40**

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Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, Band Cuff; good wearing, ea. **40c**

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

DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT
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 IN UNIQUE MUSICAL COMEDY
A NIGHT IN JAPAN

ALL NEW SONGS AND JAPANESE DANCES. THE FINEST PHOTO PLAYS EVER SEEN.

NOTE—In active preparation, Mrs. Rossley's 4th Annual Christmas Pantomime, "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST." Don't forget the dance (Fancy Costume) to be held in Rossley's West End Theatre, December 27th. Tickets on sale at Rossley's.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

Presents Ethel Clayton and Joseph Hauffman in

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A 3Reel Special Feature Produced by the Lubin Company.

"THE BANDIT AND THE BABY"

A Western Feature with Augusta Anderson and a Strong Cast.

"WHEN DUMBLEIGH SAW THE JOKE"
 A Vitagraph Comedy with Sidney Drew.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,
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GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
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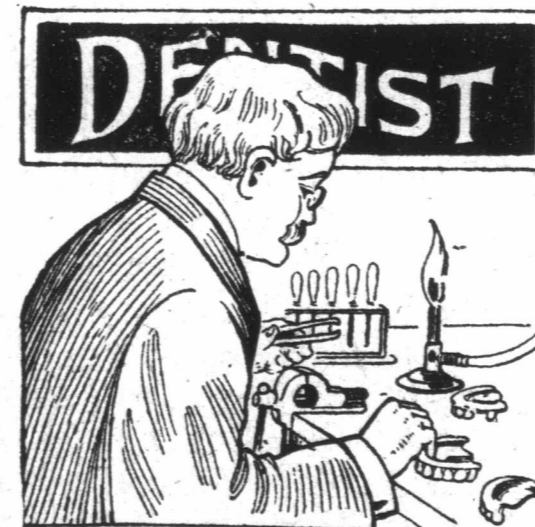
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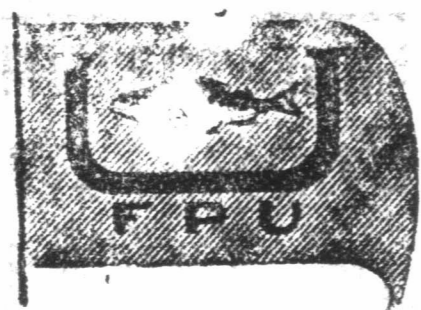
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Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 15th, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

THE stirring events of the past few weeks have made us reminiscent. We have won a signal victory in our fight for the emancipation of our Toilers from the thralldom of the iniquitous traffic which for years has been a blight upon the Colony, and we have destroyed the agency which has brought desolation to hundreds of homes. As we look back upon the campaign we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon our efforts. We entered upon the campaign for the destruction of Boozie, feeling strong in the righteousness of the cause, and relying upon the good sense and the good will of these for whom we have labored so strenuously since we entered into the arena of public life. We feel that the great organization which we represent, and which we actually originated, was the greatest factor in the campaign; and we say it with a feeling of just pride, that were there no F.P.U. there would be no Prohibition Law in our Island Home to-day.

When Mr. Hickman introduced his famous Resolutions in the House of Assembly during the last session, it fell like a thunderbolt upon the Government benches, and the truckling gentry who (mis) represent the people were amazed! Then there was nothing left for Morris and his coterie to do but to promise a plebiscite. This was forced upon them, and even when the Resolutions were before the House, they made every effort to thwart the measure. The spouters of the party were forced to their feet by the boss and by specious arguments endeavored to damn the measure from its inception. Hypocritical appeals were made to "British honor" and sundry catch cries, and "economic arguments" were thundered forth, not only on the floors of the House but in the subsidized sheets of the party. Some of them latterly fell into line with us and became ardent champions of the cause, and we congratulate them on the stand taken for the cause.

The unspeakable Patsy, of course, remained silent for months. Everybody wondered what was doing. To us, there was no reason for wonderment. Patsy was doing the Micawber act, waiting for something to turn

up." Not a single editorial appeared in The Evening Herald for months. Coalition was in the air, and the truckling mud-slinger of The Herald was waiting his price; but alas! the "best laid plans of mice and men oft gang a-glee." The Coalition bubble burst, and presto! Patsy dons his war paint and gets down to his familiar gutter, and launches forth anathemas against all and sundry who cared to espouse the cause which would mean the emancipation of our Toilers.

In the interim, he visits Canada, whether as a private agent of the Morris faction, or otherwise, we cannot say. He kept mousing around the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa for weeks interviewing Canadian politicians, and looking over the red seats in Senate Chamber to see just what a nice place such a perch would be for such a distinguished son of Terra Nova. Nothing doing, however, and P.T. returns very much disgruntled.

He then enters the arena as the mouthpiece of the Church to which he has never lent neither dignity nor strength. Possibly he has seen the evil of his former days. He must have grown remorseful for the past, and mayhap visions of the saintly prelate whom he had so often thwarted in former years, arose before his obfuscated vision. He turns a summer-sault, and becomes the champion of the Catholic people of this country! "Ye gods, and little fishes!" Quantum mutatus, is the old pagan poet would say.

But "alas for the rarity of true Christian charity!" The great public suspected Patsy. They recalled the days when he wrote biographies of E. P. Morris and denounced him, as his chief instruments in elections in former years, according to Patsy were "a red flag and a bottle of rum." They recalled also that the said P.T. betrayed the Reids in a famous missive to the Chicago Herald some years ago; and then came certain revelations.—P.T. was a large stockholder in a Brewery in this city. So the reading public began to ask themselves, "Whither tending?"

Then were nightly conferences on Rennie's Mill Road and elsewhere to formulate a campaign to stave off the evil day of Prohibition. Now, from what we know, when Morris introduced the Plebiscite Bill, he never dreamed for a moment that we could get a 40 per cent vote, and he was simply trimming his sails to the wind of popular favor. With a single exception not one member of his party raised a finger or gave a dollar to aid the campaign. Even the obtrusive temperance members of his party never aided it in any way. Now that the campaign is over they are doing the little Jack Horner act and shouting "see what a good boy am I."

The electorate will remember this when they are again asked for their suffrages, and they will relegate to the shades forever the men who did not have the courage of their convictions, or if they had convictions, they sacrificed them on the altar of political expediency.

Now arises a new issue. The liquor dealers have retained M. W. Furlong, Law-Clerk of the Assembly, to test the validity of the Prohibition Act. What are we coming to? This Act is, or must have been, the work of the same gentleman who drafted it! At least to us laymen such seems to be the case. Mr. Furlong is the paid official of the House of Assembly who is responsible for all the legislation which comes before the House. He has now been retained to "deny his own work," or at least this is what is, what it looks like. Now, it is up to the Law-Clerk of the Assembly to resign his position.

When the famous Carbide proposition was before the House last winter, Dr. Lloyd demanded that Mr. Furlong should then resign his position. He was a mem-

ber of the corporation that was seeking the franchise, and he was at the same time responsible for the draft of this Bill which would confer upon the said corporation immense powers. Yet he remained in his position, and we presume drew his salary like a good lawyer. We say that Mr. Furlong should be compelled to resign, should he continue to act in this dual capacity. Public opinion is very strong on this point, and though the great E.P.M. is said to have remarked on a certain occasion "to h— with public opinion," we beg to remind him that public opinion is a very important factor in this country. Time was when the Toilers might be systematically humbugged by truculent politicians, but now, Edward, let us remind you that "there are watchmen on the tower."

"We stand for public honesty. We fear no foe tho clad in gilded armor." We speak for the Toilers of this country. We speak for the bone and sinew of this fair land. We cannot be bribed to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage. The gilded shekel of Government patronage has no lure for us. We speak for the People, and we demand in their name that justice be done them. We protest, and shall continue our protest against the usurpation of the people's rights.

We have taught you, Sir Edward, that we can control large voting power, and we now warn you that you are trespassing on the people's rights. You may endeavor to shield yourself behind certain influences at the hour, but this will not save you either politically or otherwise. We would strongly advise you if that Bahama Governorship is vacant that it would be wise for you to seek the salubrious air of the Somer's Islands. You have outlived your usefulness in this Colony, and whilst you can climb down decently, do so. The members of your own party are knitting you at every turn, and honestly, Sir Edward, we pity you, as no man had ever greater reason to say "Save me from my friends." Were we scripturally inclined, like our e.c. of Adelaide Street, we would say that there was never a more patent illustration of the text "A man's enemies are those of his own household."

What does the future portend? Politically, the annihilation of the party of boodlers who for the past five or six years have been plundering the revenues of this Colony such as never before in our political annals. Industrially, we hope for brighter days. We shall likewise have better facilities on the South Coast ere long. The condition of our Toilers will improve, and the fishing industry will be conducted on lines such as never before. The Combines will no longer be able to hoodwink the Fishermen of this country, and the merchants of Water Street will never again dare to plunder the Toiler.

With the hundreds of thousands that will be saved to our Fishermen and Laborers after the reign of Boozie is ended, there will come additional prosperity. They will have happier homes; there will be less loss of time; there will be greater efficiency. We look to the future with a feeling of optimism, and we have reason to believe that we shall not be disappointed. We have often been duped as being revolutionary to seek for the social betterment of our people along legitimate lines, the word will need to be differently interpreted. Some time ago, a friend presented us with a little volume "The Condition of Labor"—the compilation of the Head of the Catholic Church. We have read it and studied it. A well known Churchman said of this volume "never since the Master said 'I have compassion on the multitude' has a more wonderful plea for the Toiler been uttered."

Nfld. Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street, pays highest prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.—Nov 23

THE KING OF GREECE

THE King of Greece, in his message to the American people through the medium of the Associated Press, has made out as good a case as possible for his own views on Greek neutrality. He scores his strongest point when he argues that for Greece to have gone in with Serbia would have meant inviting upon Greece the same fate that has fallen on her neighbor. From what we know of the lack of Allied preparedness in the Balkans, both diplomatic and military, it is probable that Greece would have felt the onset of the Teuto-Bulgar armies. The collapse of the Serbs during the latter part of the recent campaign was so swift that the war now might have been across the Greek frontier, if Greece were a party.

Of course, the entrance of the Greek army at the beginning of the campaign would have made the enemy's advance less precipitate, but the odds would still have been against the Allies, and it is difficult to catch the point of view of a monarch who would hesitate to expose his country to a Teutonic attack after repeated demonstrations of the swiftness and decision with which such attacks are carried out. This is the King's strongest argument in the sense that after sixteen months of war horror it is impossible altogether to condemn a ruler who has chosen to repudiate treaty obligations and promises in order to spare his people.

But this is all that can be said for King Constantine. Unlike King Albert, he preferred for his country peace without honor. He has repudiated a treaty with an ally to whom, as Venizelos said the other day, Greece largely owes her notable territorial gains of two years ago. The King spoke of Salonica, the second city of Greece. He would not be in possession of Salonica to-day were it not for the aid of the Serbs in 1913. Within the kingdom he has deliberately opposed the will of a majority of the nation which was in favor of going to the help of Serbia. To his interviewer the King denied that Venizelos represented the will of the Greek people. "When the people re-elected Venizelos, they re-elected him, not his policy. They like him, and they elected him." A silly argument at best, and all the more absurd in face of the fact that Venizelos went out of office on this very issue of co-operation with the Allies, and on that issue was re-elected.—The Nation.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY

THE official German press warns the Socialist and Radical newspapers against lending aid and comfort to the enemy by harping on the scarcity of food and the high prices. To this Vorwarts retorts that it is for the Government to remove the cause of complaint. It is not the Socialist press alone that needs admonition from the Government. Quite as bad is the

PEACE

WHETHER they are talking peace in Germany or not, it is certain that they are not in any of the Allied countries. A separate peace for any one of them has been made impossible by Italy's now having put her name to the treaty, already signed by France, Russia, and England, agreeing to make peace only in concert. And in none of these four nations, is there any sign of relaxing determination to see the war through. This attitude is stiffened, if anything, by the military successes of Germany. The Allies in general have a conception of the true posture of the war at present, and of the way in which triumph may come to them, not unlike that expressed by Winston Churchill, in his farewell to Parliament. He said:

"The old wars were decided by their episodes rather than by their tendencies. In this war the tendencies are far more important than the episodes. Without winning any sensational victories we may win this war. We may win it even during a continuance of extremely disappointing and vexatious events. It is not necessary for us to win the war to push the German line back over all the territory they have absorbed—nor to pierce it. While the German lines extend far beyond their frontiers, while their flag flies over conquered capitals and subjected provinces, while all the appearances of military success greet their arms, Germany may be defeated more fatally in the second or third year of the war than if the Allied armies had entered Berlin in the first year.—The Nation.

impression created abroad by the patriotic organs which attempt to show that Germany never can be starved so long as German science can find substitute for bread and meat; wood-pulp, for instance.

The Vossische-Zeitung praises the "masterly" address of one expert dealing with the digestibility and nourishing properties of wood. Another scientist shows how all that is needed is to boil lumber in lactic acid; "the whole mass becomes appetizing and highly nourishing," and it is thus revealed that "German forests contain enormous treasures of food material." We need not take such statements too seriously. A year ago one German professor had found that straw, by judicious scientific handling, could be rendered palatable and life-sustaining, but Germany to-day is not living on straw.

Yet what a commentary this discussion does offer on German prospects of "victory." Nations may stave off disastrous defeat and annihilation by extraordinary self-sacrifice, but it is hard to think of armies marching triumphantly on Suez and India, while at home the nation speaks of the nutritive qualities of straw and lumber.—The Nation.

The schr. "A. M. Fox" sailed from Lunenburg yesterday with 3228 qtls. codfish for export, shipped by S. Harris.

WORLD'S PRESS

Change the Censorship

London Truth:—The best thing the Government can do with the press censorship is to expunge the civilian element altogether and leave the press to deal with an unadulterated military and naval censorship. The Press Bureau is an ill-conceived, amorphous conglomeration of jurisdictions, and all the bickerings between the Home Secretary and the daily papers are due to this. The London dailies seldom agree, but when they do, as in this instance, their unanimity is wonderful. Sir John Simon is in an impossible position. He is technically responsible for work for the execution of which he necessarily disclaims responsibility because it is done in the name of the War Office and the Admiralty. Of this situation the group of journals whose only business is to heave bricks at Ministers naturally take the fullest advantage.

Recruiting

London Daily Telegraph:—Different men are moved by different appeals. It is possible that large numbers have held back under the mistaken idea that the war was proceeding so satisfactorily that their services were not required. That is a delusion which will not survive the coming canvass. There are others who are temperamentally reluctant to serve, and who are not moved to appeals to duty. They may prove more sensitive to other forms of pressure. We will not speculate on the probable results. It is enough to point out that the experiment is one which cannot be prolonged indefinitely. Lord Derby has made his position perfectly clear. Should the campaign fail, he will declare its failure. But to-day we would urge on one and all to make a last sustained effort to win the war without abandoning the system which has already achieved such wonderful results and is now asked to add thereto a crowning triumph.

The Perils of Peace

National Review:—Whenever the era of intrigue opens Germany stands to score. The light of day is fatal to the plots and plans of any crypto-Potsdam Parties in Petrograd, Paris, London or elsewhere. It is no less vital to prepare betimes against this fatal moment for Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, which have to be as assiduously organized. We failed lamentably in one respect. Let us not fail in the other. We have no means of ascertaining what is thought in Paris or Petrograd on this subject, but the robust attitude of the Emperor Nicholas and the uncompromising tone of the French Government coupled with the prodigious sacrifices made by our Allies are sufficient guarantees against Mugwumpery. Neither France nor Russia will risk another Armageddon this century in the interests of a premature peace. Germany has not merely to be beaten, but to be convicted of defeat be-

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 15

ISAAC WALTON died, 1863.
George Washington died, 1799.
A temperance appeal published to the people of Newfoundland, signed by James J. Rogerson, R. J. Pinsent, L. T. Chauncey and others, 1853.
Augustus O. Hayward and Daniel Woodley Prowse admitted to Bar, 1858.
Mrs. Duggan (mother of Hon. Philip Duggan), died, aged 100 years, 1860.
Stephen Brophy, Hoylestown, died, 1882.
Walter Carrigan, shopkeeper, Duckworth Street, died, 1890.
Richard Ivory, Rawlins' Cross, died, 1882.
Account of loss of brig James Stewart, with Captain Mitchell and one man, reached here, 1877.
Parker & Monroe opened business, 1879.
Legislature reopened under Greene (Liberal Ministry), 1894.
James Burke, Sydney (formerly of Newfoundland), died, 1890.
Laurence Connolly, Military Road, died, 1895.
Foundation of Prince of Wales Rink commenced, 1898.

fore the world. There is reason to believe that beneath all their bluff the men at the top, especially the craven Kaiser, realize that nothing can save the German Empire from the irremediable ruin he has brought upon her, except dissension among the Allies, or weakness in negotiation indistinguishable from treachery.

The Mighty, Silent Watchful Fleet

Daily Express, London:—From Trafalgar until August 1914 Great Britain's sea power was unchallenged. The history of this war shows that it is still unchallengeable. Our Navy holds the seas to-day even more completely than it did on the day after Nelson had defeated Villeneuve. No ship can cross the oceans except by our consent. The enemy's flag has practically disappeared from neutral harbors, and his sea-borne trade has come to an end. Admiral Mahan's estimate of the super-value of sea power has been justified by experience, and we are safe in asserting that all the German successes on land are as nothing compared to the ceaseless sapping of her strength by the mighty, silent, ever watchful British Fleet in the North Sea.

J. J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

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

J. J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant St

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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Owing to Ice Conditions no more Freight will be accepted for Botwood.

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"Norman O," 59 Tons, built St. Jacques, 1910.
 "E. J. Reddy," 52 Tons, built Marystown, 1910.
 "Demering," 85 Tons, built La Have, 1901.
 All in good condition and well found.

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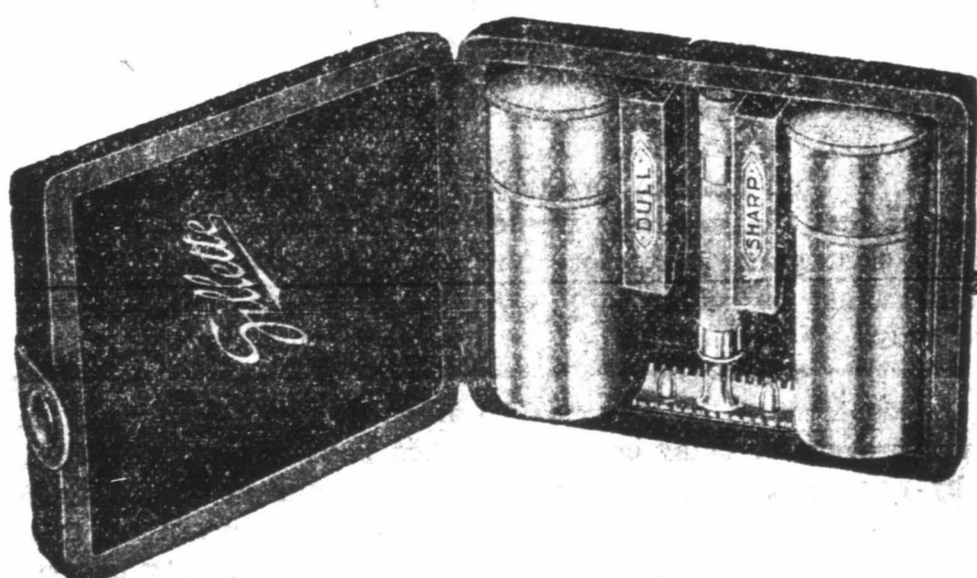
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 They can be had in all weights and prices.
 If your dealer can't supply you, write to the Mills.

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 Riverside, near Mackinson's Crossing.

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 GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS, \$5.00.
 GILLETTE POCKET SAFETY RAZORS, \$5.00.
 GILLETTE Combination Safety Razors, \$6.50, \$9.00.
 BENGALL and IXL RAZORS.
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 REAL BRISTLE HAIR and CLOTHES BRUSHES.
 MILITARY BRUSHES and CASE.

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 Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE!

The **FIFTH Annual Meeting of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U.** will be held at **Winterton, Dec. 17th.** All Councils in Trinity District are requested to be represented by **Delegates.**

J. G. STONE,
 Chairman.

Catalina, Dec. 6, 1915.

INSPIRED BY THE DEAD

French Officer's Heroism in the Trenches—The Psychological Experiences of a Young Lieutenant Who Had "Risen Into High Mystery by the Invisible World of Heroes and Gods."

An episode which is already among the classic stories of the war, says a Central News message from Paris, stands revealed in a new and remarkable light in an article which M. Maurice Barres, the well-known French writer, contributes to the "ECHO de Paris." The hero of the affair, who has been mentioned in the army orders, is Lieut. Pericard, a man whose summers number only thirty-eight, but whose hair is already white. His story of what occurred, as related by him to M. Barres, is given below, and as will be seen, is of particular value to students of battlefield psychology.

My section, with three others from different companies, was ordered to attack a German trench, says Lieut. Pericard. It was a stiff fight, and we had many killed and wounded; all night through we kept up the action with bombs under a torrential down-pour of rain which drenched us to the skin, but we held the trench, and I experienced a great exaltation and dilation of spirit. I felt that life was extraordinarily intensified, and I had a laugh on my lips. On two occasions a torpedo knocked me over, covering me with earth and wreckage, and I picked myself up laughing as if at a good joke. . . . In the morning we were relieved, so that we might have a rest and we went into a second-line trench and tried to sleep. Poor sleep! Towards midday we were woken in a hurry. The Germans had just counter-attacked with an avalanche of grenades and torpedoes. They were repulsing us. It was panic. Not only had they retaken their own trench, but they were reaching ours. Already our men were pressing into the communication trenches, shouting, "The Boches! The Boches!" Those terrified eyes, those convulsed faces, those twisted mouths! It was the only deroute I have seen, and a terrible spectacle it was. All the officers were wounded; only the narrowness of the communication trenches held back the fugitives, who were crowding one on the other. I had a moment's hesitation. After all, it was not my turn to attack, and then, my men were very fatigued. Then I pulled myself together. I made my sacrifice, and decided to die to stop the Boches. I brusted a passage for myself through the scared crowd, and, still making play with my elbows, called out, "But, no, my friends! But, no! The Boches are not there. They have gone back, the Boches! They have taken to their heels!" These and similar words, passing from mouth to mouth, stopped the retreat a bit. A few volunteers joined me. I leaped forward, and my bomb throwers scattered their missiles among the Boches, who fell back. I was the first man out of the French trench. I was as sure of my death as I was of the sunshine, but what serenity was mine! The serenity of an expiring man, who is dying in a state of grace and sees the angels bending towards him. Still throwing bombs, we reached the enemy trench and recaptured

our portion. Before us, in a communication trench leading from the first to the second German line, I had a sand bag barrier erected and enjoyed a breathing space.

A Mere Handful.
 But on our left the Germans were still fighting in our own lines, and on our right the trench was empty—our own men gone, the Boches not yet arrived. We were just a handful of men, completely isolated, with a rain of bombs on our heads coming from in front of us. If the Germans knew the smallness of our numbers!

Their artillery rages. A lieutenant—his name escapes me—who has come to support me and who is smoking a cigarette, laughing at the projectiles, is struck by a bullet above the temple. He falls. The grief of his men, who throw themselves weeping on his body! Impossible to move a step without treading on a corpse. I am suddenly conscious of the precariousness of my fate; my exaltation abandons me; I am afraid. I throw myself behind a heap of sand bags. Only a soldier named Bonnot

continued to hurl at the enemy bombs spotted with his blood. For myself, I retain the impression of having had an abnormally taller and bigger frame, the body of a giant, with superabundant and limitless vigor and an extraordinary facility of thought, which enabled me to have my eyes in ten places at once, to shout an order to one while dominating, another by a gesture, to fire a rifle and at the same time protest myself from a threatening bomb. A prodigious intensity of life, with some extraordinary circumstances. Twice we ran short of bombs, and twice we found, at our feet, sacks full of them, mingled with the sandbags. We had moved about over them all day without noticing them. But it was, indeed, the dead that had put them there!

At last the Boches calmed down; we were able to consolidate our barrier of bags, forward in the communication trench. We again found ourselves masters of this corner. All the evening and during several of the succeeding days I retained the religious emotion of that summons to the dead. I felt something like that which one feels after a fervent Communion. I understand that I had lived through hours which I should never experience again, during which my head, by a rude effort, having burst through the low ceiling, had risen into high mystery, amidst the invisible world of heroes and gods. It is the living who carried me along by their example, and the dead who led me by the hand. The cry came, not from the mouth of all those who lay there, living and dead. One man alone could not find that accent. It wanted the collaboration of several souls, aroused by circumstances, and some of them already floating in eternity.

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remains. He is untroubled and fights on like a lion—one against many. I recover myself, shamed by his example. A few comrades join me. The day is coming to its close, and we cannot stay thus. To the right there is still nobody. Some thirty metres off I notice an interruption in the trench in the form of an enormous splinter shield. The trench is full of French dead. I, alone with all these dead! Then, little by little, I pluck up courage. I dare to look at these bodies, and to me it seems that they are looking at me. From our own trench behind men watch me with eyes of fear, in which I read "He is going to his death." Sheltered in their retreating trenches, indeed, the Boches are redoubling their efforts; their bombs are tumbling down, and the avalanche is rapidly approaching. I turn towards the extended corpses. I think "Their sacrifice, then, is to be of no avail; they will have fallen in vain. A sacred fury gripped me. I have no recollection now of my exact actions or words. All I know is that I shouted something like this, "Up with you! What are you doing on the ground there? Get up and let us go and kick these pigs out of it!"

"The Dead Answered Me."
 Debout les morts! A touch of madness? No, for the dead answered me. They said to me, "We follow you." And rising at my call, their souls mingled with my soul and made of it a great incandescent mass, a wide river of fused metal. There was nothing now that could astonish or stop me. I had the faith that moves mountains and the exaltation of the thaumaturge who works miracles by his will. But there is a gap in my recollection. I have simply a vague impression of a disorderly offensive, in which, always in the front rank, Bonnot stands out. One of the men of my section, wounded in the arm,

Justice of War Is Affirmed by Italy

ROME, via Paris, Dec. 6.—Premier Salandra Saturday answered in the Chamber of Deputies the different members who spoke on the statement of policy made by Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday.
 The Premier said that he had no doubt left of the final victory, as the whole Italian people was convinced of the necessity and justice of the war which, besides giving Italy her natural frontiers and the civil hegemony of the Adriatic, would allow other peoples to have their share on the coast of that sea. By this last the Premier was understood to mean Serbia.

Premier Salandra promised to punish with inflexible severity frauds in the furnishings for the army.

Relief to Soldiers.
 Relative to the relief granted by Italy to the families of the soldiers, the Premier said it surpassed that given by France, Austria and Germany, being inferior only to that of England.

Discussing the censorship he admitted its inevitable defects, but assured the Deputies that the censors always were inspired by impartiality. He added that if the day came in which a section of the press should attempt to weaken the combative spirit of the country and the resistance of the people then he would use the censorship to the extreme limits, assuming even this terrible responsibility. The whole Chamber applauded this, only the Intransigent Socialists protesting.

Premier Salandra concluded his speech with praise for the civic virtues and endurance of the Italian race.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS for the Daily and Weekly issues of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE will please observe that after **JANUARY 1st, 1916**, their names will be removed from the list of subscribers and the paper discontinued unless their subscriptions have been renewed by the end of this year. No subscription for less than six months will be accepted. The subscription for the Daily paper is at the rate of \$2 per year and the Weekly 50 cents per year.

Capt. Gus. O'Brien Writes Newsy Letter

Writing to a Friend Here Says all Our Boys Are Well—All Experts Now With Pick and Shovel

Yesterday we referred to the narrow escape which Capt. Gus O'Brien of "Ours" had recently while fighting the Turks at Gallipoli. Gus writes an interesting and optimistic letter to a friend here and it was our privilege yesterday to take a few extracts from it. When writing, he had just come out of the trenches for a wash-up and rest after eight days of action. He and high appreciation of humour, and he says in his letter that all men and officers of Ours are now expert welders of the pick and shovel, as they have had lots of experience in trench digging; so that he observes, when the boys get back to St. John's if no other news is available they will be eligible for foremost places on the streets in working with the Municipal Council.

He speaks in the highest terms of the Chaplains of the various denominations with the Army and says that two Catholic Priests are attached to the division of which the Terra Novans form a part. They give all the attention possible to the Catholic lads of our regiment and the men are much attached to them. One of them, Gus says, has already covered himself with glory in performing acts of supreme heroism. They celebrate mass behind the firing line.

The night before he wrote he went down to the beach to hear the roar of the sea and get a whiff of the ozone off the waters, and this greatly reminded him of the old homeland. He however, says, that this must not lead to the conclusion that he is homesick. Since going to Gallipoli from England he has had three watches broken up on him and the day before writing he had to borrow Jack Fox's tucker, so that he might have the time while on duty. He says all the boys were in good health and spirits when he wrote and the word fear is unknown amongst them.

MR. MCCARTHY TAKES UP NEW DUTIES

This morning at the Central District Court, Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P., presiding, inducted J. J. McCarthy, Esq., J.P., Barrister at Law, in the position of Clerk of the Peace for the Central District. He spoke of Mr. McCarthy's long and successful experience with the Newfoundland Bar and the many years he pleaded in the Central District Court, and believed that the profession would be pleased to welcome Mr. McCarthy back again. Mr. L. E. Emerson, Barrister at Law, who was present on behalf of the Members of the Bar expressed the pleasure the Profession would experience in the return of Mr. McCarthy to professional life, and believed he would have many years of usefulness in his new office and that his past record gave abundant assurance of his future success.

MAN VICTIMIZED

Considerable Money Stolen From His Person—Police Are Investigating

Within the past two days or so a resident of this city who does business in a nearby outport was the victim of a thief who relieved him of a large sum of money. While away from the city he remained in a certain house and the cash was stolen from his person. We could give other facts in the matter but as the police are investigating we do not wish to place any hindrances in their way.

BEAN SUPPER TO-NIGHT.

This afternoon the annual Cake and Pudding Sale will open at the Presbyterian Hall. It will conclude to-night with a bean supper, and being held as it is, for a very worthy object, should be largely patronized.

SCHOONER REPORTED LEAKING

Yesterday telegrams were received in the city, saying that the schooner "Malign" had put into Shamblers Cove in a leaky condition. She left Little Bay Islands for St. John's with a cargo of codfish and must have sprung a leak in recent storms.

INFLAMMABLE OILS ABOUT

We hear to-day that on some premises in the city there is a deal of lubricating oil which is considered to be highly inflammable and which has been recently landed. The authorities we also hear are taking steps to compel the owners to have it taken delivery of immediately and placed in the oil house.

SHIPPING

The Prospero sails North at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The Portia left Trepassy at 9.55 to-day and is due here at 7 this evening.

The schooner "Tattler" left Bonne Bay yesterday for the Gorton Pew Co., Gloucester, with 2268 brls. herring.

The Sagona yesterday brought over a considerable foreign mail to Port aux Basques which will arrive by the express this evening.

The "Ocean Ranger" reached port from Hr. Grace last evening and will load codfish here for Brazil.

The schr. "Loretta Frances" left Ramea yesterday taking 3388 qtls. codfish shipped by Moulton, Penny & Co. for Oporto.

The schr. Molega, which took shelter at Loo Cove, and is leaking, will be towed to this port to discharge her fish and get repairs.

The schr. "Miss Morris" has left Hr. Grace for Gibraltar for orders, taking 4600 qtls Labrador codfish, shipped by Munn & Co.

The S.S. Stephano left New York for this port via Halifax at 6 p.m. yesterday and is due Monday next.

The schr. St. Joseph, bound from Sydney to Hr. Grace, coal laden, put in here yesterday evening out of the storm and will resume her voyage when the weather clears.

The schr. "Hazel Ritchy," Capt. Young, on her way to Green Bay to load herring for Gloucester, put in here out of the weather yesterday. She is commanded by Capt. Young of St. Jacques.

The S.S. Earl of Devon arrived here last evening from White Bay. She, like the Fogata and Prospero, had a very stormy voyage going and coming. She brought a full freight and a few passengers.

The S.S. St. Kilda, ashore at St. Pierre, was surveyed yesterday and the general belief is that she will be declared a total wreck. The tug "Douglas H. Thomas" arrived at St. Pierre from Halifax last night and will work at the wreck. The wrecked crew will go to Halifax.

At last night's meeting of Lodge Dudley the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

- W. P. P.—Bro. W. P. Butler.
- W. P.—Bro. W. T. Quick.
- V. P.—Bro. S. Merrills.
- Secretary—Bro. C. W. Udle.
- Fin. Secretary—Bro. Wilson Clarke.
- Treasurer—Bro. G. P. Hutchings.
- 1st. Guide—Bro. R. Pike.
- 2nd. Guide—Bro. C. Puddister.
- 3rd. Guide—S. Taylor.
- 4th. Guide—J. Bishop.
- 5th.—Bro. Reg. Dowden.
- 6th. Guide—Bro. E. Ebsary.
- Inner Guide—Bro. M. Spurrell.
- O. G.—Bro. W. Thistle.
- Lodge Surgeon—Bro. Dr. Anderson.
- Vice-President C. W. Udle was elected to represent the lodge at the Grand Lodge Session to be held in August 1916 at Halifax, N.S. The election was conducted by Vice-President Goodland, assisted by Bros. Dowden, Hierlihy and J. S. Noonan.

THE ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS TRIBUNE, ALL SOLD OUT—The Publisher of The Illustrated Christmas "Tribune" wishes to announce that the first lot is sold and that no books can be had from Plaindealer Office before Saturday, when the second instalment will be ready. Copies can still be had at the Tobacconists and Bookstores.

OFFICES WILL BE CLOSED.

The Department of Mines and Agriculture will be closed to-morrow afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Thos. Long, for years Deputy Head of the Department.

NOTICE

CLARKE'S BEACH COUNCIL intend holding their Annual Meeting, MONDAY, December 20th. All members in place at time are requested to attend.

S. J. WELLS, Chairman.

Catalina Notes

CATALINA, Dec. 13.—On Thursday evening last during a Southerly gale about 25 schooners took shelter here on their way from St. John's. Four or five, however, passed along, which, according to reports received a severe drubbing before they reached their destination. The schooner Drummers Tax, Capt. James Murphy, also arrived with a load of supplies for the firm of McCormack & Walsh and the F.P.U.

Two or three schooners on their way to St. John's from the North side of Bonavista Bay, have to-night in Trinity Bay, having to run here for shelter from the storm as soon as daylight broke.

Saturday morning we experienced a severe snow storm which lasted all day. The train being about three hours late. Mr. A. Targett, M.H.A., also came from Trinity by the train, and he will remain here for a few days.

Skipper Samuel Bishop from St. Jones Within is now here with his summer's voyage. He is discharging at P. Templeman's wharf.

THE PROSPERO ARRIVES.

The S.S. Prospero arrived here at 2.30 p.m. yesterday from the Northward. The ship had one of the most stormy trips since she was commissioned for the Northern service. The weather was particularly severe on the run North, when gales of N. E. wind prevailed and a very heavy sea, the same prevailing on the return run. Her passenger list was a large one. There came in the saloon:—

- Messrs. H. Heller, A. Bussey, J. Bussey, Dr. Dilatour, T. Ollerhead, H. Dean, Rev. Vivian, A. Parsons, J. J. Norris, W. H. Reid, E. W. Breen, P. Martin, A. Tilley, A. Michael, S. Locke, P. Burke, P. Budgett, Rev. Fr. Nolan, R. Boyde, S. Knight, J. B. Osmond, J. Winsor, J. Hawkins, E. Roberts, J. Clark, E. Hawkins, A. Samson, J. Cook; Master Dewling, T. Banfield, B. Tarville, J. Lannon, P. Mullett, W. Bungay, D. Hall, W. Wicks, A. Elliott; Misses Pye, Breen (2), Lyver, Maunder, Roberts, Diamond, Earle, Short; Mesdames Dean, Maunder, Hann, Kean, Diamond and 56 steerage.

THE BULLDOG OF 'EM ALL.—The Newfoundland Illustrated Christmas "Tribune" is now on sale. The largest number issued—40 pages with colored cover, 18 contributions and a supplement of 16 pages containing 100 pictures. Send one to your soldier friend. Sale price 20 cents. Newsboys wanted to make big money.

LOTS OF HERRING IN GREEN BAY.

As we stated recently there are lots of herring in Green Bay, a fact which is confirmed by the Prospero. The fish are of very large size and excellent quality and Mr. Doggett and others are putting them up after the Scotch manner.

The weather of the past ten days or more has been a set back to the fishermen, and if fine weather soon prevails a large catch may be expected. Good prices are being paid the fishermen for catching the herring.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

In the Police Court to-day F. J. Morris, K.C., presided and discharged a drunk. Mrs. O'Brien of Adelaide Street summoned her son for disorderly conduct in her house on the 11th inst. From her evidence it appeared that he entered the house drunk, kicked up a row and smashed the furniture. He was asked to give his own bonds in \$50.00 to keep the peace or go down for 30 days.

HOLLWEG SEES KAISER, GETS POINTS ON SPEECH

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—Despatches from Berlin state that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, has gone to confer with Emperor William at army headquarters. It is said that the purpose of his visit is to discuss with the Emperor the details of the Chancellor's coming speech in the Reichstag, which is awaited with feverish interest by the public.

Seldom has there been such a demand for seats in the galleries of the Reichstag, and the coming statement is the subject of universal speculation. Germany's intention regarding the Balkans and the possibilities of peace are the chief topics upon which the Chancellor is expected to give light.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—A particularly striking example of self-patriotism is given by an aged officer of the Marine and Fisheries Department in Nova Scotia. He writes Hon. J. D. Hazen: "I beg to inform the Department that I am an aged man now, too old to go to the battle field, but I shall be pleased at any time to tender my resignation from the position that I now hold, in favor of any disabled soldier, returning from the front."

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. Jonas Clarke arrived by Prospero last evening seriously ill and was taken to Hospital in the ambulance by Mr. Eli Whiteway.

Owing to the wet weather yesterday the Volunteers had drill in the armory. Quite a number of the men of the city are now on leave.

Yesterday two cases of diphtheria were reported from a residence on Blackmarsh Road. Both patients were sent to Hospital.

The Prospero, this trip, brought up from Green Bay 500 brls. Scotch cured herring which were packed there and which are of excellent quality.

According to a message received yesterday by A. J. Harvey & Co. the S.S. Bonaventure has arrived at Naples o.k.

There was a rumour about the city to-day that the embargo on our fish entering Greece had been raised. The mercantile people, however, gave it no credence.

There was a big rain and wind storm along the railway line yesterday and the Reid-Nfld. Co's wire were interrupted. To-day it is raining on this end of the line and fine west.

The Messrs Roberts and Capt. Burgess were in court to-day, their bonds having expired, when the preliminary enquiry into the charge of barratry preferred against them was continued and had not concluded up to 1 p.m.

A little girl aged 3 1/2 years, ill of diphtheria, was sent to hospital from Pennywell Road last evening. There had already been a case of the disease there.

Several salmon were taken in nets at Bay Bulls and other parts of the Southern Shore Monday and were brought to the city yesterday. One fine fish weighing 25 lbs. taken at Mobile, was sold to Mr. W. Campbell, butcher.

The assertion that the "Senlac" had poultry on board made by a contemporary yesterday is incorrect. The first shipments of Xmas poultry will come here by the Stephano, which is due Monday next.

The officers and members of the Salvation Army are now busy preparing to secure the annual Christmas dinner and supplies of good things for the poor of the city. The collection pots will be about again as usual and every deserving case irrespective of creed will be supplied. We believe that our people will respond this year as generously as in the past to this worthy movement.

Detective Sgt. Byrne who had been at Clarendville investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of the man Baker who fell into the hold of a steamer, returned by last night's train. The man fell 16 feet and was killed instantly.

Mr. Dan Delmar sings an Irish Ballad at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. A special three-part feature: "The Blessed Miracle" is the headline on the picture programme. This great drama is produced by the Lubin Company and features the Lubin Stars, Edith Clayton and Joseph Hanftin. "The Bandit and the Baby" is a class comedy. Go to-day and see this big picture show and hear Mr. Delmar sing "When its Moonlight in Mayo."

Toronto (Noon)—Mild with occasional rain. Thursday, west winds.

The Best American Mayo's... 15c Plug. At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

War Messages.

View Ford Party With Indifference

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The steamer Oscar II, which has on board Henry Ford and his peace advocates, has not yet been reported. It was learned from official sources, however, it is hardly likely the ship, which is destined for Christiania, will be taken into Kirwaall. It is believed the Oscar II has no cargo aboard.

Following the policy outlined recently in the House of Commons it is not expected the Government will bring the passengers any nearer the British coast than necessary. The Government views the enterprise of Ford with indifference.

The policy which official circles believe can be followed with the greatest advantage is by keeping the Ford part as far as possible from the British shores.

FOR HOW LONG?

SOFIA, Dec. 15.—It is announced here that the Sobranje will meet on Dec. 28th. The Government will be supported by all parties, except the Socialists. At a meeting of the Ministry at which it was decided to convene the Sobranje, it was announced that Bulgaria had enlarged her territory by over thirty-one thousand miles.

THEY CAN A-FORD

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from its correspondent at Zurich says:—"I am assured that local pacifists have asked Germany to permit the Ford peace party to reach Switzerland by way of Germany without passports or any formality in order that they may co-operate with the peace colony here."

TURKISH FORCES ESTIMATED AT 650,000

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Harold T. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, said it was calculated that Turkey had 650,000 men in the field, and that this force, under certain circumstances, might be increased to a million.

KEEPING UP THEIR COURAGE

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent telegraphs the following, basing it on information received from Berlin:—"More than 10,000 machine guns have been completed to strengthen the German Eastern front. The Bulgarian and Turkish armies have recently been plentifully supplied with machine guns from Germany. All trains from Germany to Constantinople, since the railway has been repaired has been used in transporting ammunition and machine guns, as well as great quantities of rails for Palestine."

MOULDERS STRIKE

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—Pickets to-day watched the sixty-seven foundries where fifteen hundred moulders and core makers struck to enforce their demands for an 8 hours day for a four dollar rate, which they now receive for 9 hours.

WAITING FOR HINT FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES

ZURICH, Dec. 14.—A Vienna despatch says the American Ambassador Penfield presented the United States Government Ancona Note to the Austrian Foreign Office on Saturday.

The despatch adds that in Austrian political circles it is considered the Note goes much too far, but the Press refrain from commenting on it until a hint is received from official sources.

RESULT DERBY'S PLAN

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Between two million and 2,500,000 men have enlisted under the plan of Earl Derby, according to the Daily Sketch. This paper says this figure may be reduced under analysis and that it is quite possible that the figures relative to single men may prove to be below the required standard.

NEW YORK STORM SWEEP

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The centre of one of the heaviest snow storms this section of the country has experienced in several years passed north-east of New York to-day leaving in its wake a tangle of broken telegraph poles and wires.

Fresh Troops Pour Into Saloniki

Allies Retirement Was Made in Perfect Order—All Stores Saved and Secured Large Herds of Sheep and Cattle

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Reviewing the past week's operations, Reuter's correspondent at Salonika says that fighting during the week did no serious harm to the Allied forces. The Bulgarians have shown no desire to come to close quarters since Monday of last week. The British casualties on that day, says the correspondent, although severe, totalled less than a thousand, but during the rest of the week a few dozen would sum up the total casualties along the whole Franco-British front.

During the week the Allies retired about fourteen miles by gradual stages, removing all their own stores and absolutely denuding the country of everything valuable to the enemy. An unusual sight that was witnessed was herds of cattle and sheep being driven ahead by the Allied soldiers, who greatly enjoy this novel fatigue duty.

On Saturday the rearguard of the Allies was only two miles from the Greek frontier, and the town of Doiran had been completely stripped. The British recognized numerous German uniforms among the Bulgarian troops.

Meanwhile reinforcements continue to pour into Salonika, including several Scotch regiments, and on a semi-circle of hills surrounding the town, fortifications are rapidly nearing completion. The soldiers are confident, and many of them express the hope that they will soon be able to test the strength of these works against the enemy.

New Orders Restrict Couriers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The State Department announced to-day that Germany would no longer permit American diplomatic couriers travelling between Berlin and London, to carry merchandise, but that couriers would be allowed passage as heretofore for the conveyance of diplomatic exchanges only.

The restrictions imposed by Germany, the department officials said, would not prevent or delay communication by courier between American Embassies at London and Berlin.

DONE GOOD WORK

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Since the system of inspection of British prisoners' camps in Germany was instituted, the staff of the States Embassy in Berlin have paid 155 visits to the camps, said Lord Robert Cecil in the Commons to-day. By their untiring efforts they have secured improvements, though even now conditions in some camps are far from satisfactory.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES GREET BROTHER SOLDIERS

ROME, Dec. 14.—The Chamber of Deputies has been adjourned until March 1st. The adjournment was taken after an imposing demonstration in tribute to the King and Army.

IMPRISONED

LONDON, Dec. 14.—It was announced in the House of Commons to-day that the number of Alien enemies interned in England is:—

BULGARS CLOSING IN

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A despatch filed at Salonika on Monday by Reuter's correspondent, says that the Bulgarians have occupied positions, formerly held by the Serbians along the Graeco-Serbian frontier.

The last report was that all was quiet there.



NOTICE

THERE will a meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland at the Board of Trade Rooms, Water Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 p.m. V. P. BURKE, Hon. Sec'y.

Japanese Fleet Reviewed by Emperor

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito reviewed the Japanese fleet here last week, in connection with the celebration of his coronation. From the heights surrounding the bay hundreds of thousands of persons witnessed the demonstration of Japan's sea power and heard the roar of guns, which, firing simultaneously, discharged about 8000 shots in giving the Imperial salutes. There were 125 warships in line.

The Tsukuba, escorted by the armored cruiser Tokiwa and the cruiser Yahagi, steamed through the fleet, formed in five lines, each five miles long. The crew of each warship, manning the rail, shouted "Banzai" as the Emperor passed by.

During the review a fleet of hydroplanes circled above the warships.

FRENCH AVIATORS BRILLIANT FEAT

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Details of the aerial duel in which a German aeroplane was brought down into the sea, off the Belgian coast, on Nov. 28, are given by the French aviator who performed the feat.

"Although it was very cold on that Sunday morning," said the aviator, "I set out on an aeroplane of the latest model, having with me as observer Lieut. M— just recognized as one of our best marksmen. Regardless of the cold wind, we flew at a high speed."

"As we approached the Dixmude-Ypres sector, my attention was attracted to a German aeroplane of the albatross type. I made for it, with all haste, but seeing itself discovered the enemy machine turned about and headed towards the sea."

The two machines were soon engaged high above the sea, each using machine guns. Describing his manoeuvres during the duel, the aviator continued:

"I flew straight for a hundred yards and then dropped thirty yards under the albatross, manipulating my machine so that the speed conformed to that of the enemy. My observer was prepared to rise on our adversary, when bullets from the albatross whizzed past our heads. I made another defensive movement, a little to the right. Just then my observer let go fifty cartridges."

"The effect was immediate. I had just time to move out of the way when the albatross gave a lunge. Was it hit, or was it simply another manoeuvre? I had hardly asked myself this question, however, when I noticed that the momentum of the albatross in its descent seemed to be increasing."

"At this moment we were 4,200 yards up. German anti-aircraft guns, which had previously fired at us, again sought our machine with their fire, but I had other things to think of than enemy shrapnel, namely, whether the enemy machine was yet effective and would put us out of action if we flew a little higher."

"We were relieved to see the albatross drop yet more speedily, until finally it was engulfed by the waves. In the clear weather, through our glasses, we observed oil from the motor of the enemy machine spreading over the surface of the water, making a large spot on the immense field of blue."

"For five minutes we circled above our victim, careless of the firing of the German anti-aircraft guns, which failed to reach us. We could see the boats leaving Middlekerke, hastily making for the spot where the machine fell. We returned to our own lines. An hour later my observer, with another pilot, Captain X., went back to the scene, and succeeded in procuring a good photograph of the wrecked albatross."

This is the second machine brought down by a French aeroplane under this pilot. He already has been awarded the war cross, and has been proposed for the military medal.

Peeved notes from Fort Bliss imply that Huerta is one of the worst callers in the country.

Still, no more bombs will be placed in the Capitol until a way has been tunnelled thru the surrounding watchmen.

"America must make good," cries Gus Gardner; wouldn't it answer as well if the other countries would only go good?

WANTED — Immediately, a General Servant for a family of two. Apply this office. —decl11,tf