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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Asquith Will Retain Leadership Liberal Party

Liberal Reform Club ex-Premier Reviews the Circumstances Which Led up to His Resignation—His Colleagues Acted According to Their Own Dictates and Were Not Persuaded by His Action

### WILL HELP NEW GOVT. IN ANY WAY

Asquith Says There Was a Carefully Engineered Campaign Against Him but he Acquitted Lloyd George of Having Any Part Therein—Trouble Arose Over the War Council—Asquith Intends to Sit in the Front Opposition Bench—Ex-Premier Refuses Honors Offered Him by King George

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Ex-Premier Asquith was the only speaker at a meeting of the Liberal Reform Club this afternoon. He said his colleagues acted according to their own dictates and in no way were they persuaded by the action he had taken in resigning. The ex-Premier emphasized the necessity and importance of giving strenuous adhesion to whatever government that was in power for the purpose of bringing about what all desired,—the winning of the war. Asquith declared that although he had resigned the Premiership, he had not given up the leadership of the Liberal Party. The former Premier, who looked remarkably well, said there had been a carefully engineered campaign against him, but he acquitted Lloyd George and his other associates in the retiring Government of complicity therein. On Friday of last week, he said, he had received Lloyd George's proposal for a smaller war council. The same day he replied that the Prime Minister must preside over such a body. Lloyd George did not agree to this. On Sunday the Unionist members intimating they had a meeting, at which they decided they could not remain in the Government if he did that. If he did not resign, they would. He saw what I can to facilitate the task which

## TEUTONIC GAINS NOT SO GREAT AS FIRST THOUGHT

Their Recent Success in Roumania Has Very Definite Limitations—Main Bulk of Roumanian Army is Intact and Nearing a Terrain Where Resistance Can be More Effective

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Roumanian Government still withholds an announcement regarding the latest events, and the only news available respecting the Roumanian situation comes from Roumania's enemies. Pending further information the London papers this morning print a second thought on the Central Powers' successes by the military critics and editorial writers. The gist of these opinions is that while it would be useless to seek to attenuate the moral advantage and considerable accession of useful supplies obtained by the Central Powers, it would be easy to exaggerate the evil consequence for the Entente. Expressions of certain German newspapers quoted show that the informed people of Germany realize that their triumph in Roumania has very definite limitations. Among these things, which it is contended, here, merely qualify the successes of the Central Powers, is the fact that Bucharest voluntarily surrendered. The main bulk of the Roumanian army so far as is known is intact and nearing a terrain where resistance can be more effective. The losses the Germans inevitably suffered from the stubborn resistance of the Roumanians, it is pointed out, can be ill-spared.

## U.S. Protests Against Deportation of Belgians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The note to Germany protesting against the deportation of Belgians for forced labor as contrary to all precedents of human principles and international practices was made public to-night. The State Department note was cabled to Charge d'Affaires Grew, at Berlin, November 29th the day Ambassador Gerard discussed the subject with President Wilson. The state department announced the interview had taken place but said nothing about the results.

## Belgians Protest

HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Twenty Belgian Senators and 23 Belgian Deputies now living in Brussels, have taken the personal risk of sending a signed protest to Gen. Von Bissing, against the deportation of senators and deputies. At the same time they sent copies of their protest to the American and Spanish Ministers at Brussels and the diplomatic representatives of other countries. Copies of the protest and a letter from a neutral minister has been received by the Belgian government.

## In Wallachia

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—The Roumanian and Russian troops in Wallachia are continuing the retirement begun at the time of the occupation of Bucharest, the War Office announced to-day. The Teutonic forces have attacked the Moldavian front in Oltuz Valley, but have been unable to break the line.

## has fallen into other hands.

Viscount Grey made the announcement then that Balfour would be Foreign Secretary, and Lord Robert Cecil would remain as Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. There was much applause when Grey said that at the beginning of the war he was much struck with the resolute courage of three men, Asquith, Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener. Lloyd George, he said, was a man of great courage, who never inched, who had borne his burden, which was heavy, all through with great fortitude. Having passed a resolution of appreciation of Asquith's services, recognizing him as leader, and offering hearty support to the new Government, the meeting took up the discussion whether the Liberals should occupy seats with the Opposition in the Commons. Asquith said he intended to be in the front Opposition bench, but that others could please themselves.

## Liberal Weekly Hands Out Some Hot Ones to David Lloyd George

In a Leading Article Entitled "A Leak in the Dark" the War Says the Article Which Has Changed the Work Has Brought About the Innovation of a Government Which Seems to Have Been Derived From the Practice of France Under the Early Jacobins

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The chief Liberal weekly, "The Nation," reprints a leading article on the Cabinet situation entitled "A Leak in the Dark." The war, says the article, which has changed the world, has brought about the innovation of a Government which seems to have been derived from the practice of France under the early Jacobins. When one of these gentlemen desired power of office with which the State had omitted to endow him, he occasionally nominated himself for positions. To this French precedent Lloyd George added an English example last week. He proposed to divide the Cabinet into two parts, the first, the unimportant part, to consist of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, the second, and the vital part, to consist of himself and three inconspicuous civil associates, which were to be charged with the sole direction of the war. The article then adds that Lloyd George's bristly appointment was made after it had vigor and adroitness have impressed themselves on the popular mind in contrast to Lord Northcliffe's hourly and daily presentation of his colleagues as a mass of senility and incompetence. In declaring the new Ministry has

## Lloyd George Wins Strong Support from Labor Party

Having Granted Sweeping Concessions to Laborites New Premier is Able to Win Over Their Support—Political Correspondents in London Papers Say Lloyd George Was Prepared to Adopt a Sweeping Measure of State Control, Embracing all Industries and Means of Transportation on Land or Sea—Also Extension of Tax on War Profits

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Political writers in the morning papers generally emphasize the importance of Lloyd George's success with the laborites. His offers to them during the prolonged conferences are stated to have included, in addition to five or six Ministerial posts the establishment of a Labor Ministry, the inclusion of a Labor Delegate at the eventual peace conference and a promise that Labor should have a voice in all matters relating to peace. It is said in certain quarters that some of these concessions were demanded as part of the price and adhesion and that the Labor-

## SITUATION CRITICAL IN ATHENS

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The "Chronicle" has the following from George Renwick, dated Pireaus, via the Island of Syria, December 5:—

"I spent the greater part of to-day in Athens and can only state that the situation is critical in the extreme. Royalist mobilization is proceeding rapidly and strong forces are being sent north towards Larissa. Every possible wartime preparation is being made under the personal supervision of General Dausmanis, and it is extremely unlikely that peaceful counsels will prevail with military clique, whose ardour is enflamed by German reports of Balkan victories and lavish impossible promises from Potsdam. All Allied troops having been withdrawn the Greeks occupy all points of vantage near Athens and Pireaus. Trenches are being made everywhere and guns mounted on surrounding heights. Strenuous efforts are being made to place a strong army in Larissa region, with the object of falling

## German Raider Loose in North Atlantic

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Admiralty announced tonight that a report had been received that a disguised armed German vessel of mercantile type had been sighted in the North Atlantic on Dec. 4th. No further information had been received concerning the vessel's whereabouts the admiralty adds.

## Teutons Still in Pursuit of Retiring Roumanians

Von Mackensen Continues His Pursuit of Retreating Russo-Roumanian Forces in Eastern Wallachia but How Far He Has Succeeded is Not Clear in Late Official Statements—Berlin Claims 16,000 Prisoners

### CALM IN DOBRUDJA AND ALONG DANUBE

Berlin Says Russian Offensive in the Carpathians Can be Said to be a Failure—Also Claims the Repulse of Russian Attack on Dvina Front Below Riga—Both Paris and Berlin Claim Success Southeast of St. Mihiel—Heavy Fighting Around Savra East of Monastir in Which Serbs Check Three Attacks by Bulgarian Forces

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The pursuit of the retiring Russian and Roumanian forces in eastern Wallachia, by Field Marshal Von Mackensen, continues, but how far the Teuton advance has progressed is not clear in the latest official statements. Berlin chronicles a continuation of the advance along the whole front, with the capture of 16,000 prisoners. Petrograd says the Russians and Roumanians have been repulsed since the evacuation of the Roumanian capital and, seemingly, the retiring defenders of Roumanian near Trhova, west of Monastir, was soil are offering little resistance, and are endeavouring to reach the line of the Buzen River before the Austro-Germans can break through fantry actions on the Melavian frontier and get in front their rear, or the Bulgarians and Germans can cross the Danube around Tchernovoda and outflank them. However, there has been little activity either on the Transylvanian-Melavian front or in the Dobrudja. Germans have repulsed a Russian attack in the Tretus Valley and the Russians report a checking of an offensive movement in the Oltuz Valley. Petrograd says all has been calm in the Dobrudja and along the Danube. In the advance on Bucharest the troops of Von Mackensen have captured 18,000 prisoners and twenty-six guns. The Roumanian troops isolated in western Wallachia, numbering 8,000 have been taken, as well as 10,000 of the forces operating around the Predeal and Atashanz Passes. It is undecided apparently with the Carpathians whether the Russians will again be able to take the initiative there. Berlin states the present Russian offensive in the Carpathians can be said to be a failure and declares only local attacks occurred in that region. The repulse of a Russian attack on the Dvina front, below Riga, is also recorded by Berlin. Hill 304, in the Verdun region, and in the forest of Aprement, southeast of St. Mihiel, have been the scenes of the only reported activity on the western front. Paris claims the Germans were objected from the section of trenches on Hill 304, but Berlin asserts the troops of the Crown Prince repulsed French attempts to retake the trenches. The Germans, Paris records, succeeded in gaining a foothold in French trenches in the Forest official statements. Berlin chronicles a continuation of the advance along the heavy fighting around Savra, east of Monastir, on the Macedonian front, Russians and Roumanians have been repulsed since the evacuation of the Roumanian capital and, seemingly, the retiring defenders of Roumanian near Trhova, west of Monastir, was soil are offering little resistance, and are endeavouring to reach the line of the Buzen River before the Austro-Germans can break through fantry actions on the Melavian frontier and get in front their rear, or the Bulgarians and Germans can cross the Danube around Tchernovoda and outflank them. However, there has been little activity either on the Transylvanian-Melavian front or in the Dobrudja. Germans have repulsed a Russian attack in the Tretus Valley and the Russians report a checking of an offensive movement in the Oltuz Valley. Petrograd says all has been calm in the Dobrudja and along the Danube. In the advance on Bucharest the troops of Von Mackensen have captured

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(Kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. J. P. Kielly.)

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An original comedy in four acts. "Above all things, tell no untruth; no, not in trifles; the custom of it is naughty."

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- Gilbert Nepean . . . . . MR. JOHN BAXTER
- George Nepean . . . . . MR. H. BELL
- Freddie Tatton . . . . . MR. ANGUS REID
- Archibald Coke . . . . . MR. W. R. WARREN
- Walter at "The Star and Garter" . . . . . MR. L. E. EMERSON
- Cadogan footman at Cadogan Gardens . . . . . MR. JACK PATERSON
- Taplin, Sir Christopher's Servant . . . . . MR. A. HAYWARD
- Veris, Lady Jessica's Maid . . . . . MISS FRANCES GOSLING
- Mrs. Crespin . . . . . MISS EMILE MARE
- Beatrice Ebernoe . . . . . MISS MARGARET DOYLE
- Dolly Coke . . . . . MISS AGNES HAYWARD
- Lady Rosamund Tatton . . . . . MRS. R. C. GREY
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ACT I.—Freddie Tatton's House. In the Thames Valley.  
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ACT III.—Lady Rosamund's Drawing-room, Cadogan Gardens.  
ACT IV.—Sir Christopher Deering's rooms, Victoria Street.  
The Play under the direction of Mr. T. H. O'Neil. The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Chas. Hutton. Plan of Hall at Gray & Goodland's. Dress Circle, 75c.; Numbered Reserved Seats, 50c.; Gallery 30c.; Pit 20c.  
Doors open at 7.15. Curtain rise at 8.15 sharp. dec 9, 21

## NOTICE!

The Annual Meeting of the Bay Roberts Local Council will be held in the F.P.U. Hall, Bay Roberts, on MONDAY night, December 11th. All members are respectfully requested to attend.

By order,  
S. E. MERCER,  
Chairman.

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We have some with the ever wearing roll sole and heel—some with double tongue—the glove rubber—that fits like a glove.

All prices from

**50c. to 60c. for Childs**  
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**60c. to 1.00 " Ladies**  
**1.00 to 1.60 " Mens**

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Why not add a charm to every room in the home?—You can get a Tapestry Cushion Top in beautiful scenery and floral designs. Size 19 x 19 inches.

for 19c.

## HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' size—hemmed and with no dressing.

**3c. each**  
**30c. dozen**

## Linen Pieces Stamped Ready for Working

In Pillow Shams, Bureau Scarfs, Centre Pieces, etc.

**37c.**

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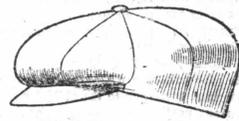
It does not become clammy with perspiration—but really gives off the moisture it absorbs.

Every Garment is perfect in finish and make. Shirts have a double breast to protect the chest.

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## CAP



EASTERN 'A'

With the invisible ear band that's wadded, padded, and tipped with wool.

Heavy lining in Cap.

Colours—Grey, Brown, Green, Navy and Mixtures.

Prices 80c. to \$2.00

## Winter-Wearing Hose

The coming of Winter means the wearing of Wool.

## Wool Hose for Warm Feet

Hose in Mixtures and Greys, Browns, Heather, Green, Navy, and Black.

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SEND HERE FOR YOUR HOSE.

## WINGS!

for LADIES' HATS

We are clearing out our whole stock of these—some in prices up to 30c.

—all going out for

**5c. each**

These can be taken in pieces and will make Hat trimmings of many kinds.

The colours of Wings are Green, Brown, Cerise, Navy, Wine, Fawn, Grey, Light Blue, Black and Shaded.

You'll also find some pretty Birds for trimming—among them.

Does your Hat need retrimming?

## Ladies!

## Protect your Chest

WEAR ONE OF OUR

## Special Mufflers

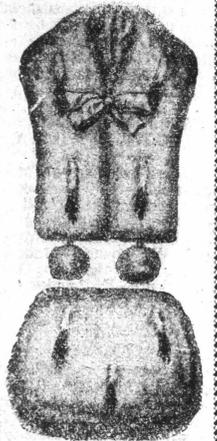
They are made of a Cream Silk Wool—and with two pearl head dome fasteners to fit it close to neck.

After fastening it comes down in front like a Jabot with edge slightly notched, and end finished off with a neat Silk Fringe.

A 70c. CHEST PROTECTOR.

for 50 cents

## Childs' White Bear Sets



The name "Bear" in any kind of Child's wear always meant articles of Quality, Comfort and Wear.

## So our NEW Sets

have Quality, Comfort and Style in overflowing measure.

They are lined with fine Sateen—some with Satin. With Cord and Muff to go around neck—and Silk Strings on Collar.

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## Childs' BONNETS!

Bonnets that will catch the youngster's eye. A dainty dressed youngster is much to be admired; and the one thing that can add a charm to any Child will be an

IMITATION ERMINE

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BEAR SKIN BONNET

On these you'll find Silk Ribbon daintily arranged—and sheered around edge—some touched up with a little Pink and Blue.

Special \$1.20

## Italian Youth Captured 204 Austrians at Goritz

Gold Medal for Gallant Feat Given to Italian Sub-Lieutenant—First to Enter Goritz—Signalled to His Comrades From Roof That City Surrendered

ROME, Oct. 27.—One of the stories of heroism and bravery that is on every one's lips is told of Sub-Lieutenant Baruzzi, a modest young man, 19 years old, who has been awarded the gold medal for valor. With only three men he captured an Austrian detachment of four officers and 200 soldiers entrenched under a railroad bridge, and afterward he entered Goritz and hoisted the first Italian flag over the city.

All attempts to interview Lieut. Baruzzi and make him tell his own story proved fruitless. Like all real heroes he is very modest, and when asked for an interview he replied that he was very busy and, besides, he had nothing to say. A General finally came to the rescue of the newspaper men. He invited the Lieutenant to dinner and made him talk for the benefit of the public. This is the story Lieut. Baruzzi told the General:

"I was out of the lines in command of a patrol of three men, and I discovered that an Austrian detachment was barricaded under the railroad bridge close to the Isonzo. The Austrians were in a sort of tunnel, the entrance of which was protected with sandbags and timber. Our guns were firing all over the place. I decided to enter the tunnel, and went in, pistol in hand, shouting, 'surrender!' I ordered my three men to cover the officers with their rifles, telling them that so long as the officers did not move their men would not show any fight. And, in fact, that is exactly what happened.

Sends for Help.

"Five minutes passed and I was thinking to myself that it was impos-

sible to get the Austrians out. We disarmed the officers and got them out, and I sent one of my three men to our lines to report that we had captured 200 Austrians and needed reinforcements. The man went to our lines and came back on his hands and knees, crawling to escape our fire, and reported that reinforcements could not be sent before the artillery had ceased fire. We waited for a god bit, and I had to shout at the Austrians the whole time to keep them still. Finally the reinforcements arrived and took the whole lot prisoners.

"I strolled toward the Isonzo and saw some men under cover. 'Do you want to come with me?' I asked them. They wanted to know where to and proved fruitless. Like all real heroes he is very modest, and when asked for an interview he replied that he was very busy and, besides, he had nothing to say. A General finally came to the rescue of the newspaper men. He invited the Lieutenant to dinner and made him talk for the benefit of the public. This is the story Lieut. Baruzzi told the General:

"The soldiers hesitated just for an instant, but seeing that I was running toward the bridge they followed me shouting at the top of their voices: 'To Goritz! To Goritz!' We crossed the bridge on the run and got into the city. It was empty. Some Austrians were coming toward us. I halted, took out my camera, and snapped at them. They evidently thought it was a bomb or something like it, because they raised their arms and surrendered.

Waves Flag on Roof.

"We went on until we reached the railroad station. Here I got on the roof and waved the Italian flag I had with me in the direction of our lines beyond the Isonzo. I knew at once that my flag had been seen, because I could hear the men cheering loud and long. I tied the flag to a pole and left it there, and when I got down

from the roof the first detachments of Italian troops were rushing at the double toward the city, which they entered shortly afterwards."

The flag that Lieut. Baruzzi hoisted over Goritz was not larger than an ordinary pocket handkerchief, but it was sufficient to provoke the cheers of the men waiting beyond the river, and undoubtedly hastened their advance and entry into the city.

The General who told Lieut. Baruzzi's story is in command of a division composed of men from the Romagna, and a great proportion of them are Republicans. Of course now they forget their Republicanism, and are among the best soldiers in the army.

But often their political feelings get out, as it were, against their will. Such was the case of a non-commissioned officer. He is an old man nearly 60 and a fervent Republican, who joined the army as a volunteer when war broke out, and fought so well that he was promoted sergeant.

"A few days ago," the General said, "I realized that the old man was home-sick, so I gave him a week's leave of absence and told him to spend it with his family. Naturally he had a very good time, and when he started back to the front the whole village turned out at the station to see him off. He got so excited at the repeated cheering in his honor, this old sergeant, that just as the train left the station he leaned out of the train window and shouted to his cheering friends, 'Long live the Italian Republic!'"

Police Report Scandal.

"Of course there was a row and the military police on the train at once took the sergeant's name and made a full report about this great scandal. The report came to me, and I had to reprimand the sergeant. I knew the man was not to blame, but all the same I reproached him and threatened to have him severely punished. Then I asked him what he had to say for himself, and he replied as follows: "I beg you to excuse me, General. I have every respect and devotion

for the King, and, as you know, I am always the first to shout "Sayoy!" when I lead my section to an attack. But I am an ignorant man, my General, and I expressed myself badly. When I said long live the Italian Republic, I meant that the King is a sort of President and that Italy is more or less the same as a republic. Besides, you know, my General, I am sure, that in the United States of America the President of the republic is the same as a king."

"I could hardly help laughing at the sergeant's explanation, but I knew it would have been a mistake to punish him, so merely pretended to be very angry and let him off with a promise that in future, instead of shouting 'Long Live the Republic!' he would shout 'Long Live the King.' I do not know whether the man's historical knowledge about the Republican King of the United States has improved," the General added, "but the sergeant is certainly all right now."

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 29. — The State of Chihuahua, Mexico, today is dominant by Francisco Villa, bandit leader. Early today Mexican Government officials announced the fall of Chihuahua City, the key to Northern Mexico, on Monday. The Carranzista defenders of the besieged city have been cut to pieces, split into two remnants and routed to the north and south of the northern capital. Villa, with his bandit army, is in possession of the city.

After the admission by Carranzistas, the gravest anxiety was expressed by United States department officials here over the safety of that six Americans in Chihuahua City, who Reports that all foreigners in the city were slaughtered were circumspectly lated while other reports said Villa, had conveyed all foreigners out of the ruined city and started them for the border. Two Turkish subjects king, reached Saus late yesterday and wired to relatives here. At that time nothing was known of the fate of the Americans.

Agents of the state department made a demand early today upon Carranza officials at Juarez to obtain some news of the fate of the Americans and citizens of foreign countries known to be in Chihuahua City at the time the attack began.

According to reports reaching United States authorities here, on the fifth day of the Siege, Monday at 5 o'clock, the Villista hordes rushed into the city and in a short hand-to-hand struggle scattered the defending The artillery ammunition of

## Villa Dominates Chihuahua State, Holding the City

Capital's Fall is Announced by Mexican Officials—Carranzista Army of Defense Cut to Pieces Causing Anxiety

the besieged forces had been exhausted and their rifle ammunition was falling. Trevino, with about 700 cavalry fled, escaping toward the south. As they were fleeing from the city column of bandits fell upon them, killing many and throwing the Carranzistas into furious confusion.

From the few details of the capture available it appears that Villa knew about what Trevino's supply of artillery ammunition amounted to. The bandit leader laid his plans to exhaust this supply and every movement was planned to force the government commander to expend this ammunition. When the bandit chief ascertained the shells were nearly gone, the final assault on the city was begun.

As far as is known there were six Americans living in Chihuahua City. In addition, there were a number of Germans and French and scores of Chinese. At last accounts Captain Scobell, British Consul, and the French consul were still in the city.

She was a sweet young thing, and having come down to see her soldier brother, who was on duty at that time, she was being taken round by his chum. She was, of course, full of questions.

"Who is that person?" she asked, pointing to a color-sergeant. "Oh! he shook hands with the king; that is why he is wearing a crown on his arm, you see!" replied the truthful man.

"And who is that?" she asked, seeing a gymnastic instructor with a badge of crossed Indian clubs. "That is the barber; do you not see the scissors on his arm?"

Seeing yet another man with cuffs decorated with stars, she asked, "And that one?"

"Oh, he is the battalion astronomer; he guides us on night maneuvers!"

"How interesting," replied the maiden, when seeing her companion's badge, that of an ancient stringed instrument, she asked, "And does that thing mean you are the regimental

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Price \$3.50 pair Good large sizes.

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SWEATER COATS, JERSEYS, HEAVY TOP SHIRTS, WOOL UNDERWEAR, FLEECE LINED, WORKING PANTS, EVENING PANTS, SUITS OF CLOTHES AND OVERCOATS.

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Newfoundland Clothing Company, Limited.



## 625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes

Due to arrive 1st half September.

Get our Prices.

**Job's Stores, Limited.**

Ought To Please.  
"What sort of a part has that new star in the play?" asked the critic. "Is she likely to please the audience?" "She ought. She gets killed in the first act" replied a sister contemporary.

Heard In An Office  
"Aren't women greedy in some things. My wife monopolizes all the closet room for her clothes—Does yours?" "Oh! she allows me a sort of parking privilege for a suit or two."

## Hall Caine Says Britains Will Never Submit to a Disgraceful Peace

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Hall Caine, in reply to a letter by "Cosmos," who is writing a series of letters for the New York Times advocating peace, says:

"But if you feel that you have cause for complaint in the language sometimes held toward America in this country (England) I ask you to put yourself in our place. It may be true that the Junkers are not all in Germany, that the Huns are not all in Prussia, that boastsful and overbearing threats are used here as well as beyond the Rhine, and that in the midst of the immeasurable suffering that has been created by the war the loudest clamor against proposals for peace may in this country, as in the countries of our enemies, come from the warlike pulpits, heroic sofas and invincible armchairs; but that is by no means the whole story.

"Our people are a proud, brave, high-spirited race, unaccustomed to defeat and unwilling to bear the shame of it. In times past we have known the full bitterness of dark and threatening hours. Less than three centuries ago after a period of world supremacy we saw the Dutch fleet riding triumphantly in the Thames. Less than two centuries ago on the eve of our greatest victories we saw our forces broken on land and sea.

But our national spirit has never been broken. We have never yet submitted to a disgraceful peace, and now, when we are, as we believe, the victim of a cruel and cowardly plot, when we are suffering with our allies and with some of the

neutral nations, not excluding America from every imaginable horror of treacherous warfare which inhumanity can devise or barbarity execute, we feel that it is not for us to prate about peace until it is near, and we know it to be right.

"Let our enemies squeal for it, whether in bravado or fear. It is not in the spirit of our people to do so, whatever price we have to pay for our silence. This is the first trait of our national character, and not know it is not to know our Britain—it is it and what it has gone through.

"Some of us who have it for our duty to speak to our people through great newspapers from day to day or week to week have been made acutely conscious of this undying national characteristic. There are subjects we cannot discuss because our people do not admit that they come within the realm of question. There are eventualities we cannot contemplate because they are not believed to be within the region of possibilities, and above all such subject and eventualities is the subject and eventuality of a peace that shall be premature and therefore dishonouring and dangerous.

"On that question, in spite of all our sufferings, past, present and to come, the soul of our Empire is on fire. Hence the impatience and even suspicion with which some of the so-called peace talk of America has been received in this country, and hence, too, the misconception which, as your letter shows, sometimes prevails as to the scope and aim of it."

## CHURCH SERVICES

Church of England Cathedral—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (Choral). Other services at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street)—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd. Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—Men's Corporate Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Moulton; Sunday Schools 3.30 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, The Rector; subject: "The Well-Known Rod, and the Unknown Grave."

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

### METHODIST

Gower St.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.

George St.—11, Rev. A. A. Holmes; 6.30, Missionary Service; Chairman C. H. Hutchings, K.C.

Cochrane St.—11 and 6.30, Rev. Dr. Bond.

Wesley—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

St. Andrew's (Presbyterian)—11 and 6.30, Rev. Gordon Dickie.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

S. A. Citadel (New Gower St.)—7 a.m. Prayer Meeting, 11 a.m. Holiness Meeting, 3 p.m. Praise Meeting, 7 p.m. Revival Service, Ensign James and Adjutant Sheard will take part. All are welcome.

GEORGE ST.—Sunday will be observed as Missionary Sunday at George Street Church. The preacher in the morning will be Rev. A. A. Holmes, of Harbour Grace. We ask for a rally of all our Sunday School forces at this meeting will be held. The delegation will consist of Rev. A. A. Holmes, J. S. Currie, and C. H. Hutchings, K.C., as Chairman. At both services special singing will be rendered. The ushers will be pleased to welcome all visitors. The offerings of the day will be in aid of Christian Missions.

WESLEY—On Sunday evening the Pastor will take as his subject: "From Grumbling Corner to Thanksgiving Street." The reception service for new members will be held after the service. Visitors and strangers will be given a hearty welcome.

THE KIRK—The Rev. Gordon Dickie preaches both morning and evening. The subject of the morning's discourse will be: "A message of good cheer," and of the evening's: "Forget-

## YOUR MOTHER

Do you hear old Britain calling, oh, ye mothers, In her travail and her pain. As with yearning heart and throbbing pulse she's waiting

For the birth of one who'll bring sweet peace again? Come! ye mothers from the glen and from the hamlet,

Come! ye mothers from the harbour and the bay, From the village, from the roadside and the hillside,

Give your sons and aid old Britain in her day. Mothers, mothers, mothers, mothers, Give your sons and aid old Britain in her day!

I can see you dear, tired mothers in the hayfield, When the evening sun is low, See you at your wheel a-spinning, spinning,

As the soft wools through your fingers go. I can see you in your kitchens, warm and cosy,

Resting by the fire's flickering light, You are thinking of your boys, now full-grown laddies,

And you say to war they must not go and fight. Oh, dear mothers, mothers, mothers, Won't you let them stand and fight for Truth and Right.

Would you love to be the mother of a coward, Would you feel all big and proud If your son stood by, watching helpless children

Being crushed and beaten by a ruthless crowd? You say you would not have your son a murderer

Going forth his fellow man to slay, Oh, beware, gentle mothers! Truth is calling, And the voice of Truth we dare not disobey!

Truth is calling mothers, mothers, And the voice of Truth we dare not disobey.

Can you not recall how often mothers, mothers In the days that now are gone, You had prayed that your dear lad would be no weakling,

But courageous, brave, heroic, true and strong? Now the day has come, your boy must prove his mettle,

Don't have him now about the corners stand, Deck your laddie off in all his shining buttons,

Help him keep the grand traditions of our land. Mothers, mothers, mothers, mothers, Help him keep the grand traditions of our land.

Let not your heart be troubled, mothers, mothers; His changeless word is given, If your dear laddie ne'er o'ersteps your threshold,

He has joined the grand heroic host of Heaven; And maybe he'll return in all his glory,

A glory that is his through duty done Then your's is the privilege and pride, oh, mother,

To share the honour of your noble son. Come, ye mothers, mothers, mothers Share in the last great victory ere it's won.

Let us strive to keep the noble, high ideals, The inheritance passed on. It's ours to keep and guard this trust as sacred,

A holy thing for nations yet unborn. Our little babes will be the future mothers

And fathers of a race that is to be: Shall we by our own selfishness enslave them, Or be true to Right and set the nations free?

Come ye, sisters, wives and mother's Give your men—and bid the world go free. M. E. W.

Dec. 2.

A certain new rich young man, assuming great airs, was neatly squelched a few days ago by a member of one of our oldest families. The pompous young man had somehow managed to obtain membership in a select club, where he assumed a certain attitude and remarked in what he imagined to be the proper tone:

"It's deucedly disagreeable, don't cherknow, to associate with one's inferiors."

"Ah," said the other, "how in the world did you find that out?"

The swiftest dog in the world, the borzol, or Russian wolfhound, has made record runs that show 75 feet in a second, while the gazelle has shown measured speed of more than 80 feet a second, which would give it a speed of 4,800 feet a minute if the pace could be kept up.

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Paul Gilmore and Peggy Hamilton in "Houses of Mystery,"

A Knickerbocker Star Feature in 3 Reels. "THE IRISH REBEL."—This Production is based on an Old Irish Story, all the scenes were photographed in Ireland.

"SCENES IN ICELAND."—An Educational Topical. "THE LUCKY TUMBLE."—A Vitagraph Comedy with William Dangman.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Latest and Best Music, Drums and Effects.

THE USUAL BIG SATURDAY MATINEE. SEND THE CHILDREN.

## Rossley's British Theatre!

TO-NIGHT, GREAT COMPETITION.

Lots of Competit Will Positively Appear. Also, BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.

SONGS, DANCES, JOKES, STORIES, CONTORTION AND SPLENDID PICTURES.

3 MONEY PRIZES. A LAUGH A MINUTE. Doors open at 6.45.

General Admission, 10 cts. Reserved Seats, 20 cts.

## To My Outport Friends:

As the Fall is now approaching, you will, no doubt, be thinking of coming to St. John's to purchase a supply of clothing for yourself and the boys. Our purpose in writing this is two-fold; we want to make a fair profit on the Goods we sell you, and also to give you the best possible value for your money. We offer you GOOD VALUE FOR GOOD MONEY. We have no TWO PRICES, and guarantee all a square deal. Anyhow, drop in and see our clothing when in the city, and if not satisfied with the Prices and the Goods, you need not buy.

With best regards, I am, Yours truly,

**T. J. BARRON**  
BOYS' AND MEN'S OUTFITTER,

358 Water Street, St. John's, Nfld  
One door west of Post Office

## Rugs and Carpets!

We announce the arrival of a new consignment of Wilton, Axminster and Tapestry Carpets, with Rugs to match.

These Carpets are remarkable for the rare beauty of their designs, and the exquisite softness of the color tones.

Sizes and prices quoted on application.

**U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.**  
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**No. 1 King  
APPLES  
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ORANGES**

**J. J. ROSSITER.**

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**  
Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 9th., 1916

**Amazing**

THE celebrated author William Le Queux, writing in the Edinburgh Scotsman, discusses "the German Spy System," and shows how little at the outset the general public realized its ramifications. There were always weak minded politicians in England as in Canada, ready to vouch for German spies, as being beyond suspicion. Mr. Le Queux writes:

"A few months later Mr. Tennant, the Under-Secretary for War, rose in the House of Commons and informed us that 'every enemy alien is known, and is under constant police supervision.' Such a statement did not improve the growing feeling of insecurity, and even if it was intended to place the enemy off his guard, it was but a clumsy ruse for there were at that moment thousands of the enemy in our midst allowed to roam at pleasure, and plot against us—persons who were unregistered and unknown. So far, indeed, from that statement being the truth, Sir R. Cooper, M.P., stood up in the House and boldly declared that there were aliens in every department of our public services, and that these persons were daily transmitting reports of our movements to Germany. Not a soul rose to contradict him. Why? Because the secrets of our Budget had been known and published in Frankfort before they were known in the House of Commons! And again, a later and more glaring instance of the leakage of information to our enemies was when the news of Lord Kitchener's tragic death was published in Berlin half-an-hour after it had reached London. Who was the traitor?"

It is a fair inference from the above that even Lord Kitchener's intended departure was known to the German authorities.

Mr. Le Queux, however goes still further and says:

"Germany intended to spring some big surprises upon us, and one of those big surprises was the sudden rising of an army of military desperadoes, who were to act at a given signal, destroy our communications, our water works, our power stations, our shipping, and commit serious outrages in our arsenals and munition works. But by the secret knowledge acquired before the war, acquired only by patient inquiry, continual watchfulness, and often by undertaking long journeys into the enemy camp, the authorities held information which enabled them to strangle the serpent which the Kaiser had placed with such cunning without our gates—within the country whose hospitality he accepted—and over whose suspicion he bleated so pathetically in that famous interview in 1906."

The Rev. Dr. Bond will officiate at both services in Cochrane Street Centennial Church to-morrow. The subject of the morning discourse is "Helen Weller's question to Phillips Brooks," and in the evening "A new Testament text in the Old Testament." Visitors welcome.

**REVEILLE**

BY CALCAR

A LARGE number of the members of the Board of Trade and their friends gathered yesterday at 11 a.m. in the Board of Trade Rooms to hear Major Green tell of his success in the supplying of fish to the British and Canadian Governments for army use amongst those present being His Excellency the Governor and Captain Abraham, the Prime Minister, the Colonial Secretary, the Minister of Finance and Customs, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—The News.

Was ever subject presented to the satirist more worthy of his inspired pen than this. Fancy the scene in that Board of Trade Room where grouped around the august chair of the President of the Board were all the big brains of the community listening to a stranger and a youth tell of his success in selling fish to the British and Canadian Governments, and in the greatest gravity asking him questions.

As we said yesterday it was enough to make the angels weep.

Why there were men there listening to Major Green who are adepts at selling stuff to the Government. Right near the door we beheld the smiling countenance of the Hon. J. C. Crosbie. Mr. Crosbie we feel sure is quite capable of giving Major Green cards and spades or heads and tails if you like that better and beating him him as any veteran might beat a tyro. We do not know if Mr. Crosbie ever sold fish to the Government, whether in fact he ever "codded" the Government but we do know that he sold spars, in fact spared the Government and won on points.

Major Green has succeeded in putting one over on the British and Canadian Governments and now goes about cackling about it just as a pullet does that has just found the first white product of her ovarian duct under her tail.

The cackling of the young ban-

**Our Herring**

A LATE issue of The Fishing Gazette, speaking of Newfoundland's herring fishery, says: "As most of the Newfoundland herring, which came on the str. Florizel had been sold to arrive, there is little change in the situation in New York. The cargo was entirely of spring pack, and, according to operations, it brought an average price of \$11 per barrel. Sales during the week have been of small volume, but prices have been fairly maintained at the quoted levels, especially well packed herring selling up to \$14 and even \$16 for fancy goods. Operators in New York state that they do not expect supplies of the new pack before the close of the year and the opinion seems to be general that the catch will be disappointing. The failure of the herring fishery in Nova Scotia and the poor results in Maine are given as a criterion. New York operators are prepared to handle any quantity of Newfoundland herring, however, and packers shipping direct to handlers on consignment are likely to fare better than in previous years. The market is at its lowest point at present. The aggregate supply on the spot is probably not more than 3,000 barrels of all kinds. With the clearing up of foreign herring in New York and elsewhere throughout the country there is certain to be strong demand for Newfoundland herring and prices may be expected to advance perhaps to the level of \$18 or 20, during the early months of 1917."

**The W. P. A.**

- Cupids—15 prs. mitts.
- Exploits—17 prs. socks.
- Bargee—40 prs. socks, 20 shirts, 9 prs. mitts.
- Victoria Cove—17 prs. socks, old white material.
- Fogo 2nd. acknowledgment—23 prs. socks, 14 pillow slips.
- Burin—90 prs. socks, 89 bandages, 78 handkerchiefs, 4 shirts.
- Mrs. Forbes' Sewing Circle—16 prs. socks, 12 prs. mitts.

ANNIE HAYWARD,  
Convener of Packing  
and Committee.

Besides the list published yesterday the following enlisted at Petty Harbor Thursday night:—Edgar A. Chafe, E. Lee, C. Chafe, B. W. Chafe and W. A. French.

tam evidently made a strong appearance to Sir Edward Morris, who must regard it as a music seductive, so much so that he induced the fledgling to come hither to repeat for our delight the cackling overture.

It must have been amusing to many of the gentry present to hear Major Green tell of how he landed big business with John Bull and the Cannuck.

But we can imagine them saying to themselves, he is callow and not in our class at all. Let him land a few more fish and he will cease to talk about the achievement. Let him catch clams and learn a lesson from them. We are wise as the owl and mute as the clam.

It would be extremely interesting and profitable to his people, if Sir Edward could induce the Hon. J.C. and all the other honorables and dishonorables around him, to come on the public platform and tell us how to land some big business with the Government, beginning with the Hon. Mr. Crosbie who could tell us beside his "spar" deal of how he landed coastal and other contracts with the Government.

There is bigger money in spars and such like than in all the fish that ever landed in Grimsby.

He could get Mr. Downey to tell the people all about sheep dealing and how much money there is to be made in the mutton line, Better than fish! What say you Mr. Downey.

There are a thousand ways by which big money may be made out of the Government, if people only were initiated.

There could be quite a boom started in the hotel business in St. John's, if Sir Edward could get the Reid Nfd. Co. to hold a week long session in which they might be able to tell of a few of the many successful deals they have had with the Government.

If this were done and the affair properly managed no "old home week" could ever compare with it as a drawing card. People would flock from far and near to hear the Reids tell of their big successes. It would be a most profitable week, even though hotel keepers should charge a little high on account of the Reid and Red Cross extraordinary raise in freight rates which has boomed the price of food stuffs beyond all bounds.

The Reids could not detail all their big successes in a week, not if they tried. Perhaps they could talk for a month. We know they would consent to this were they given the gates receipts. You may be sure these would not be small, for people would flock from far and near to hear so interesting and absorbing story. Not alone would the story be absorbing, it would be a story of absorption, of how the Reids absorb the hard earnings of the producers of this our poor country.

Talk about fish, why we could give up fishing and forget we ever drew a fish out of the water, if we only once could get initiated into the fine art of landing governmental gold fish, such as the Reid Newfoundland Company spread their nets for, or smaller fry scoop up in vigorous casts of a seine now and then.

Mr. Alex. McDougall said at the Green fishy meeting that he has often been accused at the Board of Trade of talking too much about fish. We ought to take Mr. McDougall to our bosoms for this. It shows that he is one of ourselves devoted to fish, and plainly not one of the Board.

We opine it is little members of that Board reek of fish, they know bigger game. They are among the happy initiated. Why is Mr. McDougall left out.

Sir Edward Morris could himself in all likelihood tell us something to our advantage from his own personal experience in the matter of landing gold fish.

He works without a salary, we have his own word for this. He began life a poor boy, the son of an humble cooper. He never had any great practice as a barrister.

Where then did he get all the money he has? He lives in style, travels much and seems to be able to get all the comforts there are in this vale of tears.

It would prove highly interesting to hear from Sir Edward's own lips how he landed all this stuff. Why keep us at the drudgery of catching fish. Why force us who could enjoy the society of the kings of the earth to live in the humble walks of life to which the common herd of poor are condemned.

**THE HARVEST OF THE SEA**

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

By Our Own Correspondent

HOLLAND is one of our great rivals in the American herring market; and from present indications, we shall find The Dutch Dutch products ahead of us when we venture into the New York market with our Fall pack.

An item in a recent American exchange says: "Holland's entire fish catch for the first nine months of 1916 was valued at \$7,832,031, an increase of \$4,349,678 over the corresponding period last year. Herring are the chief article of export; and, though much of the year's catch has gone to Germany, a great quantity of herring have been, or will be, shipped to the American market."

We have repeatedly warned our fishermen regarding the quantity of both herring and packages, and we again draw their attention to a very important commercial fact,—we must cater to the requirements of the consumer, regardless of what our own special views may be on the question of suitability. The tastes of people are different in various countries; and what we may consider as highly desirable products may not be considered by the buyer. It is worse than useless to try and foist our opinions on others who know just what they need. Sentiment is not usually an ingredient of business. Hence we should make a supreme effort to provide the customer with what he needs.

THE quinnet salmon, common in the rivers of the Pacific Coast of the United States, have been successfully introduced into the rivers of New Zealand. They were first tried there in 1906 and are increasing rapidly, according to a recent report.

Fish of this species weighing 32 pounds have been caught in New Zealand streams. The New Zealand Minister of Marine is quoted as saying that his department will secure within a year specimens of New Zealand salmon weighing as much as 50 pounds. New Zealand's object is to meet the Australian and New Zealand demand for salmon, which is now imported from the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada. This demand amounted in 1910 to 4,750,000 pounds.

We have often wondered why our Marine Department does not

devote more attention to this item in our fish products. We know that there has been a good market in France since the beginning of the War; but we are not aware that any special effort has been made to cater to it. French buyers have been in Canada and in the United States. Surely we should be able to get a part of the French orders. Our Edward toured France recently. Our salmon fishery is by no means so productive as should be, and we have already in this column adverted to the apparent negligence of our Marine Department in not trying to conserve our salmon fishery.

THE Norwegians, notwithstanding the many losses they have sustained, are evidently reaping a harvest from their mercantile marine.

The Norwegian Trade. We have long been made to recognize the importance of Norway as a fish-producing country, and we find the Norwegians in all the markets to which we send fish. They are getting a strong foothold in South America, and if we wish to hold this trade after the war we should get busy not only in Brazil but also in the Argentine. There is a good opening here for our higher grade of codfish; but it should be packed even in smaller parcels than we now send to Brazil. We have already written about the possibilities of the Argentine, and we hope that some of our Brazil exporters will give it attention.

The New York Times says, regarding Norwegian mercantile expansion, that after the war Norway will be one of the great factors in the world's shipping. Shipbuilding there and shipping have

never been so active in the history of the country. New shipyards are being built, old ones are being extended, shipping companies spring into being almost overnight, and vessels are continually changing hands at steadily increased prices. Nor way is buying up old ships all over the world, and contracting for new ones in the United States, England, Denmark, Holland, and other countries.

A Canadian exchange says that quite recently several large contracts were placed with Canadian shipbuilders with the consent of the British Government. A Norwegian newspaper calculates that the gross profits of the Norwegian shipping interests for 1915 (\$134,000,000) have been equaled during the first half of 1916.

Evidently this is the harvest time of the men with the ships; and locally we are feeling the grip of the ship profiteer in every department of our trade. Bowings are reaping a rich harvest both in the coastal trade and in their New York trade. The Reids are doing likewise, and we must not forget the rakings in of the patriotic and generous J.C. and R.K. who are keeping the Executive awake by the Oliver Twist cry: "More, please!"

**"VESSELS BURSTS WITH CODFISH"**

The New York Times has an item this week headed as follows: "Vessels Bursts with Codfish!" It then goes on to describe the rescue of the ill-fated "Ponhook," (Captain Doyle), whose crew were rescued by a Norwegian steamer. The American newspapers cer-

**GENE BY DAVIS GLEANINGS OF**

DECEMBER 9

Milton born, 1608.  
John O'Donovan, Irish anti-quarian, died, 1831.  
Gladstone's first Ministry formed, 1868.

Dry Dock, Riverhead, opened, but steamer Tenedos did not succeed in getting on, owing to grounding at mouth of dock, 1884.  
Lady Glover presented Alfred Moores with a silver medal, and his companions, Messrs. C. Mundy, D. Baldwin, N. Noseworthy, and E. Langmaid, with bronze medals, for bravery in rescuing the survivors of the lost vessel Water Witch, 1876.

General thanksgiving day, by order of the Governor, 1873.

DECEMBER 10

S. J. Bayley admitted to Bar, 1851.

Star of the Sea Lyceum performed first drama in their hall, 1875.

Carbonary Literary Institute founded, 1880.

Union and Commercial Banks collapsed, 1894.

Mission Cross in Catholic Cathedral unveiled, 1882.

American and Spanish treaty of peace signed in Paris, 1898.

A sealing association organized in St. John's, 1851.

tainly do things in great style, almost as sensationally as the sheet "around the corner."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**SOUTH COAST SERVICE.**

**S. S. "GLENCOE"**

will sail from Placentia on Monday, Dec. 11th, and will call at the usual ports of call between Placentia and Port-aux-Basques.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**Men's Heavy Dull Finish Rubber Boots,  
Wool Lined, Jersey Brand, \$3.10.**

**Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots,**

This Boot is made with the Tap running to Heel and has been the Standard Boot for more than a generation.

Our Price \$3.70.

**MEN'S MALTESE CROSS DULL FINISH BOOTS,**

Red Top, Natural Grey Sole, a good First Grade Boot at a Medium Price. Only \$4.50.

**Men's Red and White Patent Pressure Process Rubber Boots,**

These are famed the country over and are made from the finest Gum, specially constructed by skilled workmen.

Our Price for all Red is \$4.50; for all White \$5.20.

**Men's Black Pure Gum Rubber Boots,**

White Sole, Reinforced, Red Foxing, Felt Lined. We recommend it as the Best Fishing Boot made. There is none better.

Our Price, \$5.25.

People who have bought this Boot tell us that they get from Twelve to Eighteen months wear out of them.

**GEORGE KNOWLING.**



# What Make of Blanket Shall I Buy?

At one time this was a difficult question to answer, but nowadays most people find it easy.

They simply insist on getting

## RIVERSIDE BLANKETS

The Blankets stamped with the Hall-mark of Quality.



### THE GREATEST OF THE WAR'S SURPRISES

Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B., late R. F., has contributed to the Sheffield Independent an article in which he draws attention to the greatest of the war's surprises, namely its duration. Colonel Maude, who is a noted military authority, says that when the war began he had the opinion that it would be over in three months, and grievously as he erred, he says that his belief was held by all other military critics in Europe. Curiously enough they were led into this error, not on account of their failure to allow for mechanical developments that could hardly have been foreseen, nor for tactics never before employed, but because of the astounding heroism of the soldiers. A fair share of this heroism must be credited to the German soldiers. If they did not fight like Paladins, especially in the earlier days of the war, there could have been no need for the Allied troops to have reached heights of heroism never before seen in an army. The Germans on the Western front are not fighting now as well as they fought a year or more ago, but they are fighting better than ever Germans fought in the past.

#### The Best Army.

Britain's first expeditionary force was probably the best army of its size that ever fired a shot. It was composed of picked men, of men long trained in arms, of men who had seen active service. Among armies it was what the Princess Pats were among battalions. It did all that was expected of it. No military critics were deceived by its performance. It was the ideal army from the point of view of the experts. But what confounded the experts was the fact that the armies that followed it, armies composed of men who had only a few months' training and who had never handled a rifle before, the beginning of the war, fought just as well as that immortal First Hundred Thousand, that battalions that have left Canada since the Princess Pats were cut to pieces fought as gallantly and as tenaciously as that picked regiment. The experts had agreed that men trained only for a few months or even

for a few years could never fight like professional soldiers.

#### The Standard of 1870.

Colonel Maude says that the standard of what troops trained for a comparatively short period might be expected to achieve was that of the Prussian troops in the Franco-Prussian war, although one would have supposed that the Balkan campaigns and the Russo-Japanese war might have contributed to knowledge upon this point. These Prussian troops, although they conquered France in six months, betrayed an extraordinary tendency to panic. If, forty years ago, they had been subjected to the artillery fire that soldiers undergo to-day they would never have faced it. The French soldiers fought far better than the Prussians, and it was supposed that their superiority was due to the fact that they had been trained longer. In the German Official History of the War Moltke paid a great tribute to the French soldiers, but German as he was, sought to convince them that they had been recklessly sacrificed by their leaders. That their leaders were in important instances incompetents and craven is not, however, to be denied.

#### The Miracle.

Commenting on these facts, Colonel Maude continues: "But that generation of man had long since passed away when the present war was declared, while the mechanical means of breaking down the enemy's spirit had increased enormously in efficiency, and the conditions of service for the combatants on both sides had become (practically) identical. Tactics had been adjusted to the new weapons on almost the same lines in all countries, hence it seemed the soundest of inferences that the side that got the worst of things at the beginning would break up in panic which would spread so rapidly that no further resistance would be possible. Of course, every nation had tried by every possible drill-ground method to inculcate steadiness under fire, but no one had more than 'hope' that they might

have been a little more successful than their opponents in eliminating any tremors common to untrained humanity. That they should all have succeeded lay beyond their wildest dreams. Yet it was precisely this miracle that the first battlefields revealed. On the German side whole army corps stood up to punishment in a manner never excelled by their own previous records, even those of Frederick the Great's day. The French, though almost equally tried, proved just as staunch. Even when, distinctly and decidedly beaten as at Charleroi on 22nd August, 1914, they never broke or ran."

#### The Men Are Splendid.

Briefly, the troops of every single nation engaged in the war have stood up to heavy punishment to an extent that five years ago all students of war would have held to be impossible. Moreover, they have borne hardships—hunger, cold, all the things that tend to the demoralization of armies—with equally astonishing stoicism, and what is even more extraordinary, without any serious outbreak of epidemic sickness. Exactly which army has endured the worst conditions it is impossible to say; probably it would be that of the Russians in the Caucasus last winter. But Russians, Austrians and Germans in Poland and Galicia without serious loss of discipline, where in the old days one was enough to break up not only Napoleon's army of invasion, but that of its pursuers also, who, though they never broke their rank or lost their discipline, life nearly as many went out and dead behind them as did their enemies.

#### Sounded like that

A lady went one Sunday to call upon some friends in one of our suburbs and found the six-year old son of the house playing on the lawns. "How do you do, George?" she said. "Is your mamma at home?" "No," answered the little fellow; "mamma is gone to a Christian and Devil meeting."

#### No Sympathy There.

Speeder—But, constable, I was going for a doctor. Doesn't that make a difference? You bet it does, the judge is a Christian Scientist.

### COALITION GOVERNMENT SPOKEN OF IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—Talk of a coalition Government for the duration of the war has assumed some proportions in various parts of the Dominion and it is understood has, of late, been urged upon Sir Robert Borden by a number of Conservatives, who see in the proposal a possible chance of securing a way out of the Government's present difficulties without recourse of the canteenization of an election, while at the same time they think it might secure greater unity of war effort and more effective national leadership.

Some of the men who have been suggesting coalition are obviously impelled by thoughts of political expediency rather than the sole motive of the successful prosecution of the war. From the party standpoint they do not want to run the risk of an election Administration. They hope that even at this late date the Government might find a way out of its difficulties by securing the co-operation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in the Administration. There are said to be several of the Ministers ready to accept seats in a coalition Government, thus continuing themselves in office at the expense of others of their colleagues whom they are quite ready to sacrifice. It is even hinted that they would be prepared to see Sir Robert Borden step out and Sir Wilfrid Laurier assume the Premiership so long as they themselves were permitted to stay in.

#### Urged to Hang on to Power.

On the other hand, it is stated on good authority that Sir Robert is receiving, also, strong advice from another section of his supporters to hang on to power, for the Conservative party control both the domestic and war policies with their attendant perquisites and patronage. To these latter Sir Robert's favoring ear is still turned.

#### The Liberals' Attitude.

The attitude of the Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with regard to Canada's part in the war has been from the first that there should be only one party in regard to united and whole-hearted efforts towards its successful prosecution. With the exception of Henri Bourassa and his diminishing group of Nationalists, he believes there is no division of opinion in Canada in regard to Canada's participation in the war, if need be, to the last man, and the last dollar. As to the carrying of all the necessary war measures, the Liberals have stood behind the present Administration in fulfillment of the pledge given by Sir Wilfrid at the outbreak of the war. But the dissatisfaction which has arisen in Canada, and which, of late, has been decidedly accentuated, over the lack of strong leadership and honest and effective war administration, Sir Wilfrid believes, is due, not to the failure of party government, but rather to the failure of the party now in power.

#### Prefers Party Government.

According to the best informed here, the Liberal leader does not see the necessity or the practical usefulness of a coalition Government, in preference to party government, rightly led and honestly and courageously carried out. If and when the time comes for him to again assume the responsibilities of office, he will do so as the leader of the Liberal party, believing that the whole Dominion wishes a non-partisan, courageous and energetic war policy. But the carrying out of that policy, he believes, does not require the abandonment of any of the Liberal principles of constructive legislation in regard to domestic affairs.

Would Select Cabinet Freely. If an election becomes necessary to clear up the present condition of political affairs, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier is again placed at the helm, there is no doubt that in the selection of his Cabinet he will be as free as he was in 1896 to select from the whole Dominion a Cabinet of the strongest men obtainable to carry on, under his leadership, a national policy in regard to the war, and to give legislative effect to the Liberal policies from which Sir Wilfrid has consistently stood.

#### EX-PRESIDENT DEAD.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Union of South Africa, Dec. 1 (via London).—Martin T. Steyn, president of the Orange Free States from 1896 to 1900, died suddenly today while addressing a women's congress. Ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State was born in 1857. He was educated in Holland and in London, and subsequently was called to the bar in Inner Temple at London. Returning to South Africa he became attorney general. He got a judgeship in 1889 which he retained until 1905, when he became president. After the Boer war, in which he took an active part, the ex-president, spent his time in farming.

#### Disappointed.

You can't tell; that boy of Todd's may be a congressman some day. Indeed! Why I thought he seemed quite bright.



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# Count Reventlow Flays Pres. Wilson's Mediation

Suppressed Article Accuses President of Planning to Crush Germany—His Motives Clear—Hun Firebrand Says Executive Seeks Anglo-Saxon World Domination

The Post presents herewith, a comprehensive abstract of the article by Count Ernest zu Reventlow, Germany's leading "firebrand" journalist, which recently caused the suspension of the Deutsche Tageszeitung. Because of the violent anti-Americanism rejected by the authorities that any repetition would result in his being completely "muzzled" until the end of the war. The majority of copies of the issue in which the article appeared were brought up by the German Government. The article is significant in that it shows the sort of opposition American mediation, now so freely vaunted at on both sides of the Atlantic, will find among the radical sections of Germany, of which Reventlow is the most fearless leader.

## WILSON AS "MEDIATOR"

By Count Ernest zu Reventlow. What are the motives and aims of the policy of President Wilson? We know them now. They are to-day clear even to those who had doubted. Let us cast our glances in retrospect, to the beginning of the great war. The Wilson policy shows a straight, unbroken line from the moment in which, in England's interest, American radio stations were closed to Germany, down to the "knockout" thus designated and triumphantly advertised by Wilson himself—of Germany in the submarine question. This straight political line pursues ever the one object; to harm and to paralyze the German empire in this way, thereby to enrich and strengthen the United States and to aid the British empire in its conduct of the

war in every direction and with all possible means. As month after month rolled by in the great conflict the solidarity of the two Anglo-Saxon Powers became more and more evident, a solidarity in all matters and questions pertaining to the German Empire as they opponent, and consequently aiming at its being harassed and paralyzed.

Heading in Same Direction Beyond and apart from these there are of course many questions and issues in which the two Anglo-Saxon Powers stand diametrically opposed to one another and in which their interests conflict; but those are of future concern, for the time after the war. This war finds them in all main questions heading in the same direction and closely united.

Besides, it is necessary to recall, not yet quite free from the hallucination that Wilson is a world remote scholar. We allow ourselves to be deceived by the airs of the scholar and of the man of principles, not realizing that these are externalities behind which hides a worldly wise and shrewd American, a staunch adherent of the idea of Anglo-Saxon world domination. It is natural enough though, that Wilson likes to pose as the world remote exponent of principles, for that can only help him

In the United States that has been for years a common matter, and President Wilson's opponents were quite justified in ascribing his attitude in Mexican situation—shortly after his inauguration—to obligations springing from the fact that English money had a hand in his election.

We in Germany, unfortunately, are not yet quite free from the hallucination that Wilson is a world remote scholar. We allow ourselves to be deceived by the airs of the scholar and of the man of principles, not realizing that these are externalities behind which hides a worldly wise and shrewd American, a staunch adherent of the idea of Anglo-Saxon world domination. It is natural enough though, that Wilson likes to pose as the world remote exponent of principles, for that can only help him

## Wilson's Financial Debt.

But one must not forget his financial connections with and obligations to Great Britain, nor the fact that here British finance and British policy go hand in hand, and that for this very reason the policy of the United States is bound to be thoroughly influenced thereby.

Now this same Mr. Wilson last May shortly after he had publicly eulogized the "knocking down" of Germany, made a speech before a large assembly of the Peace League, in which he declared his determination to take an energetic part in the peace negotiations as President of the United States. The United States, he asserted, is more and more vitally interested in an early conclusion of the war, and when the end of the conflict was near the United States had exactly the same interest in the prospective peace as the belligerent nations.

These are in themselves important utterances. They show that Wilson proposes and wishes to bring about American participation in the peace negotiations through mediation.

From the moment, however, that the negotiations have begun America's mediating role ceases, and she is to participate in the negotiations just like each of the belligerent parties. That is, solely in her own, America's interest. That is Mr. Wilson's idea. Now we can entirely ignore the fact that such a part of a nation which has not actively participated in the war would be something quite casual. We will only emphasize the actual state of affairs.

America proposes first to institute a general peace conference, so that she may later participate in the conference on an equal footing with the belligerents and throw her whole weight into the scales in favor of her own interest in any question that may be discussed—lies in the expressed intention of President Wilson to conclude peace at a general conference. We do not know whether there will be such a joint conference, but certainly it is not desirable in our interest. Supposing, further, that such a gen-

eral peace conference had been brought about, and the United States had in it that position which Wilson wishes and strives for, there can be no doubt that—in view of the attitude of the United States during the war for one reason—the policies and the aims of President Wilson would work in behalf of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia and Montenegro, and against everything the German Empire imperatively needs for the security of her political and economic future.

The conference would, therefore, present this picture: That to our present enemies, who in the peace negotiations will fight us with the weapons of warfare, there would be added a new enemy who in the negotiations would have to be taken far more seriously and would be far more dangerous than if he faced us as an open foe on the battlefield.

It is as regrettable as it is strange that this simple truth is not recognized in wide circles of our empire. These circles appear to keep themselves lulled in the illusion that Wilson's own ambition is to "restore peace to the world"—that and nothing more.

In the Reichstag there even arose a sort of storm the other day when the spokesman of one of the parties on the right wing of the house rejected the Wilsonian peace role and said that the German nation had no confidence in the American President.

Apparently the realization has not yet dawned upon wide sections of the German empire that the manner of the initiation of peace negotiations and the lineup of the Powers at the conference constitute a very important part of the war itself—a part very formation and development of which may lose for us infinitely much of that which our sword has acquired. The manner in which one enters into peace negotiations is no less important than the strategic original position of an army or of a fleet before the battle.

Nor do these German circles of which I speak realize that the peace negotiations are in themselves a question of power, and that consequently

the participation of the United States, in view of the tendency of its interests and its attitude toward Germany up to date, would in all circumstances constitute a great aggravation.

Highly significant in this connection is an utterance of the American Ambassador in Berlin, contained in an interview with a German newspaper man. (Editor's note: Ambassador Gerard later denied the statements attributed to him and quoted below by Count Reventlow.)

"It cannot yet be judged whether the President will confine himself to accepting the peace proposals of the two parties or whether he will even exert pressure upon the belligerents." This utterance gains still further in significance by the previous negotiations between America and Germany and their results. The American Ambassador declared in substance that he did not know whether the American President would force peace negotiations by pressure upon the belligerents.

## WEDDING BELLS

HIBBS-ANDREWS.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized yesterday when Mr. Fredk. Hibbs, the well-known and popular cabman of Portugal Cove led to the altar Miss Violet Andrews of Upper Gullies. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Mr. Wilson, and the groom was assisted by his brother Mr. Wm. Hibbs, and the bride by Miss Ivany, of Wood's Candy Store. The bride looked very pretty in a handsome costume of navy blue, with hat to match and both the happy couple received many useful and pretty presents. After the ceremony the wedding party partook of supper at Wood's West End Restaurant, when the health of the bride and groom was heartily honored, after which they drove by motor to their future home at Portugal Cove.

The Mail and Advocate wishes Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs a happy and prosperous married life.

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## The Cotton Industry In Russia

An interesting feature in the development of the Russian cotton textile industry is the tendency to manufacture finer grades of goods, to meet the constantly increasing standard of living. Millions of people in Russia to-day are beginning to dress better, and to make use of such articles as cotton handkerchiefs, collars, etc., which formerly had small use among the peasantry. An investigation of the cotton situation in Russia, however, does not seem to warrant the conclusion that Russia will increase its purchases of raw cotton from the United States. In Turkestan, in districts north of the Oxus River, there is a greatly increased production of cotton. Large areas of new country are being opened by irrigation, and the rapid extension of the Bokhara railway system, which now has a terminus only about 100 miles away from British India, at Peshawur, has brought great additional tracts of cotton producing country into easy communication with the Russian market. Leading authorities in the cotton trade in Russia estimate that within about ten years Russia will not need to import any American cotton at all. American seed is being rapidly substituted for native seed, and improved American machinery for ginning, etc., has been extensively introduced. It is believed that Russian Turkestan, together with the Caucasus district, could, if fully developed, easily produce all the cotton that the Russian Empire would require for many years to come, notwithstanding the steady increase in population.

## LAND IN LONDON DEAREST IN WORLD.

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There are places on Queen Victoria, Upper Thames, St. Mary-at-Hill and Cannon streets where one square inch is worth \$1.25. In Lombard street and King William street prices have ranged from \$200 and \$250 to \$350 per square foot.—National Real Estate Journal.

## ONE WAY TO DO IT.

"Father, how do you fill a fountain pen?" asked Johnny.  
"Well," asked his father, "is it your pen that you want to fill?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"Well, then, my boy," thoughtfully answered father, "I would fill the bathtub with ink, and then get in and fill the pen."

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### Wall Street Grows Anxious for Peace

#### Loans May be Affected by Long Conflict—Appeal to President and Neutrals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Wall Street is "anxious" for the war to end, in the opinion of prominent diplomats here today. "Just a touch of timidity," over securities for vast loans, plus a growing decrease in munitions contract, is said to be responsible for this increasing financial desire for peace. The financiers are said to fear—not measurably yet, but sufficiently to stir

them—that their loans may be affected if Europe tries to pile up more credits while destroying more lives and property.

The present peace agitation which diplomats emphasized, has its source in financial circles solely, will include, according to tentative plans, an appeal to President Wilson, possibly in co-operation with European neutrals, to call a conference, not primarily to discuss peace, but merely to define the objects for which each side in the great war is fighting.

The proposals do not include suggestion of an armistice, but diplomats here believe if the suggestion is carried through to the point of a conference of neutrals, an armistice would be entirely within possibility's bounds.

### Consul and Other German Diplomats Face Big Trial

#### Are Arraigned in San Francisco on the Charge of Bomb Conspiracy to Dynamite Bridges, Tunnels and Stations in Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1.—Subpoenaing of witnesses for the trial of Franz Bopp, German consul-general at San Francisco, and four members of his official family, charged with breaches of neutrality in connection with an alleged bomb conspiracy, was begun today. United States district attorney Preston said about 250 men and women would be summoned by the government in the case, which is set for next Monday.

The names of witnesses were not announced, but Mr. Preston said some of them would come from as far east as New York. "Our case," he declared, "is complete." Immunity, he said, would not be given Johannes Van Koolbergen, the so-called "double spy." "If Van Koolbergen appears," he said "it will be as a defendant and not as a witness."

Louis J. Smith, alleged to have been in the employ of the German officials, has been granted immunity, although

he is named in the indictment. Preston said the government would ask for dismissal of the charges against him and that he would be the government's star witness.

In addition to Bopp, those to be tried are E. H. Von Schack, German vice-consul; William Von Bricken, attorney; Chas. C. Crowley, detective for the German consulate, and Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, Crowley's secretary.

It is alleged by the government that Van Koolbergen was employed by German officials to dynamite bridges, tunnels and stations in Canada. The German officials deny this allegation, would not be given Johannes Van Koolbergen, the so-called "double spy." Van Koolbergen recently was released from a prison in Alberta, Canada, where he served a sentence for forgery. The government cannot force him to come to this country, as the charge against him is not extraditable.



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### Shipwrecked Crew Adrift 23 Days

Exhausted and Calmly Awaiting the End When Found by Rescuers

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The story of the rescue in mid-ocean of the captain and five men of a British schooner after they had suffered twenty-three days of hardships on their waterlogged vessel was told by the officers of the rescue ship, the American oil tanker Gold Shell, which reached this port today. Her arrival here marked the end of a six months' voyage, during which she struck a mine in the war zone and was nearly sunk.

The shipwrecked vessel was the schooner Arthur H. Wight, of St. John's, Nfld., Captain Diamond, bound from Alicante, Spain, to her home port with salt.

According to Captain Hayes, of the Gold Shell, his lookout sighted distress signals on a low-lying hulk in latitude 42.47 and longitude 56.28 on the morning of November 28. Although a heavy sea was running a boat was sent over the side to the distressed vessel.

The rescue found the schooner water-logged, the bulwarks, deck-houses and lifeboats swept away and the sails and upper spars gone. In the shelter of the mainmast the captain and crew were huddled, exhausted. The rescuers set fire to the schooner to prevent her from being a menace to navigation.

Captain Diamond said his vessel left Alicante early in September. After being buffeted by head winds for weeks, he ran into a north-west gale on November 5. From that time on the crew fought hunger, thirst and the elements. They had given themselves up for lost when the tanker arrived.

He says that a friend of his called Jones had the misfortune to get in the way of an automobile driven by a lady on Euclid Avenue. The friend was taken to a hospital, but his injuries were not serious, so he was immediately removed to the police station, where his assailant was being held. And as soon as Jones got there the lady started in to impress him with the fact that the blame for the accident was all his.

"You know, Mr. Jones," she said, "you must have been walking very carelessly, I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years.

"You've got nothing on me, ma'am," said Jones, politely. "I've been walking for 34 years."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

### Harry Lauder to be Given Knighthood

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—News was brought here from Scotland by the Anchor liner Tuscania that Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, is on the King's List of New Year's honors for a knighthood in recognition of his services in obtaining recruits for the army since the war began.

The comedian has spent \$100,000 in paying for a band of pipers to travel all over Scotland aiding recruiting and in sums given for war relief. In addition, it was said, Lauder has given his services freely at concerts, which have realized thousands of dollars for the funds. His son has fought

through the war in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been twice wounded, and is now a major in the regiment. He recently received the Military Cross for valor.

Harry Lauder has bought an estate of 22,000 acres in Scotland with a baronial hall and, according to his friends he will retire from the stage after receiving his knighthood and become a country squire of the manor.

It is said that Frank Allen, general manager of the Moss and Stoll vaudeville circuit in Great Britain is also to have a knighthood from the King for his efforts on behalf of the war relief which has resulted in \$500,000 being collected at the various music halls he controls.

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Shares \$10.00 each.

President..... W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Vice-President... Dugald White.

Secretary..... J. G. Stone, M.H.A.

#### DIRECTORS:

C. Bryant..... St. John's.

P. Coleridge..... Catalina.

Jos. Perry..... Catalina.

John Guppy..... Port Rexton.

An allotment of \$20,000 worth of shares in this Company will be sold to the Public at par. For information and prospectus apply to W. F. Coaker or J. G. Stone.

### Remarkable Peace Summary in German Paper

Declares Germany Will Crush France and States That Reconciliation With Allies is Impossible

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Rhenish and Westphalian Gazette, in an article on the principle of German peace declares that the reconciliation of Germany and her western enemies is impossible, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuter. The paper declares that it believes Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg recognizes this, and adds:

"Our ultimate aim is to push through to the west and the ocean. Whatever offers resistance must be crushed."

In respect to the lost German colonies the Gazette is quoted as saying: "If we do not succeed in reconquering them the French provinces are worth twice our colonies and we will take our compensation out of France. Let us daily tell the French that every foot we conquer is ours. We need not waste words about Belgium, we need access to the Channel and we need not waste words about Belgium, we need access to the Channel and we need Antwerp. Whoever wants Belgium may fetch it from us.

London is Easy. The Gazette concludes that England is more assailable than Russia, and that London can be destroyed easier than Moscow, because it says Moscow costs blood and London only torpedoes.

"We have no fantastic dreams," are the Gazette's final words "of conquering the world. German burgerdom is not yet ripe for mastering and governing a world empire. We neither can nor will destroy the British Em-

pire, but the minimum necessity for German peace is the complete beating down of France in the west and the prestige of the German flag on all the seas."

An Amsterdam despatch to The Times refers to the Gazette's article as by far the most remarkable that has yet appeared in regard to German peace terms. The despatch adds that the Gazette represents great industrial magnates who "as recent executive changes show, are making their influence increasingly felt."

Must Have Belgium. Annexation is also advocated by Dr. Jaeger, a member of the Central Party in the Reichstag, who, writing in the Russeldorf General Anzeiger, insists that the German blood shed in Belgium since 1914 must not have been shed in vain.

"Belgium must be our guarantee," writes Dr. Jaeger, "for a good part of the war costs. We must retain permanently the Meuse line with Liege and Namur. Part of old Luxemburg which has become Belgium can perhaps be ceded to the Grand Duchy. After saying that the Walloons could be ejected from their homes Dr. Jaeger pronounced in favor of allowing the Belgian dynasty to remain. He declared, however, that the country must be brought politically, militarily, and economically in closer relations to Germany.

A writer in the New York Times refers to the English language as the richest in the world. He says: "The English language contains approximately 600,000 words. No estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years of the number of words in the principal other languages, but existing dictionaries show the following:—German, 300,000; French, 210,000; Russian, 140,000; Spanish, 120,000; Italian, 140,000. The New Standard Dictionary of the English language contains about 450,000 words.

## PURITY FLOUR

IN STOCK :

- 1000 Barrels PURITY FLOUR.
- 800 Barrels MARS FLOUR.
- 100 Barrels PLATE BEEF.
- 100 Puncheons GROCERY MOLASSES.
- 80 Puncheons FANCY MOLASSES.
- 50 Kegs GRAPES.
- 50 Boxes CHEESE.
- 100 Cases LIBBY'S MILK.
- 100 Cases PURITY MILK.
- 25 Cases LYLE'S GOLDEN SYRUP, 1, 2 and 4 lb. tins.

GET OUR WHOLESALE PRICES.

## Steer Brothers

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## UNION SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

Authorized Capital \$50,000.

Shares \$10.00 each.

President..... W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Vice-President.. E. Collishaw.

Secretary..... W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.

#### DIRECTORS:

A. E. Hickman..... St. John's.

C. Bryant..... St. John's.

Dugald White..... Catalina.

An allotment of \$20,000 worth of shares in the Company will be sold to the public at par. For information and prospectus apply to W. F. Coaker or W. M. Halfyard.

## UNION EXPORT CO., LIMITED.

Capital \$1,000,000.

President..... W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Secretary..... W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.

#### DIRECTORS:

Dug. White..... Catalina.

Charles Bryant..... St. John's.

John Guppy..... Port Rexton.

G. A. Rowe..... Seldom.

This Company paid 10 per cent. dividend for 1915. Preference shares are guaranteed 10 per cent. dividend. A splendid investment. For shares apply to President Coaker or W. W. Halfyard, Secretary.

### The F.P.U. Political Platform for 1917 will Revolutionize Our Present Political and Industrial Life

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir.—The eight annual Convention of the F.P.U., which opened here on Monday, is proving to be the greatest and most important in the history of the organization. The most momentous question of the day is being discussed and debated by the most representative body of men that has ever drawn together in the history of Newfoundland. Hardly a section of the country, from Burin to Griquet, but is represented on the floors of the Convention by an intelligent delegate, and the subject matter of their deliberations forms the base upon which revolves the political, social, commercial and industrial fabric of the Colony. The eyes of the masses are turned towards Catalina to-day. Their thoughts are centred upon that earnest, honest, experienced representation which the exigencies of circumstances have created and brought together. What a splendid example of organized effort for the uplifting of the masses. When one listens for hours to the lucid eloquent, and logical manner in which the bigger questions, which effect the interest of our Island home are debated by the men who go down to the sea, worthy sons of the Vikings of the past, men whom a common cause have cemented unified and brought together to solve great problems, then one realizes as never before what a great educating factor the F. P. U. has proven itself to be on the public affairs of the Colony.

If our friends outside the Union could only get a true conception of the

inner workings of the organization and the great work it is accomplishing for their advancement, how eager would they be to join in the glorious march of progress to the realization of the truest ideals of man.

The Delegates have had an opportunity to visit the great plant which the Union companies are constructing here. It is well worth a visit to Catalina to have the privilege of inspecting the gigantic undertaking a description of which, from a delegate's viewpoint, will have to be reserved for a future better.

Pte. Jensen, the popular soldier lecturer, spoke to the delegates at a public meeting last night and delivered one of those eloquent and impressive appeals he is so noted for. He created a splendid impression, and at the close of his address the President handed him the sum of \$50.00 as a donation from the Convention, in aid of the Red Cross Society.

The F. P. U. political platform for 1917, embracing planks, which when put into operation, will surely revolutionize the political and industrial life of the Colony are under discussion and will probably occupy another day.

Dr. Lloyd arrived to-day and will address Convention to-night.

The greatest confidence and enthusiasm prevails among the delegates, and the determination to stand by their leader and benefactor in his fight for right is their strongest and most dominant sentiment.

Yours in haste,

CORRESPONDENT.

Nov. 26th., 1916.

#### AT THE CRESCENT

This week-end programme at the Crescent Picture Palace is one of the finest. The Knickerbocker star features present Paul Gilmore and Peggy Hamilton in "Houses of Mystery," a gripping smuggling story in 3 reels. The Kalem Company presents "The Irish Rebel," a picturization of an old Irish story. The Vitagraph presents William Dangman in "The Lucky Tumble," a farce comedy; besides a scenic topical "Scents in Iceland." See this big show to-day. On Monday "The Inner Glow," a Broadway star 3 reel feature.

#### ANOTHER GOOD

##### RECRUITING MEETING

Another excellent recruiting meeting was held at the Goulds last night. Mr. Alan Williams occupied the chair and a large number were present and the speakers were Lieut. H. Ross, Sgt. Jno. Robinson and Mr. J. W. Morris. Being introduced by the chairman each in turn addressed the audience in a very spirited and patriotic manner and most interesting war experiences were given by the officers and all made eloquent appeals for more recruits to keep the old flag flying. Twelve men were enrolled as recruits, their names being as follows:—Jas. Hollett, Hy. Fizelle, Thos. Clarke, P. Ronayne, J. Wilson, W. Ryan, P. Finn, W. Williams, L. Hefferman, G. Rideout, W. Walters and West Williams.

#### OUR VOLUNTEERS

The past few days the following recruits have enlisted for the volunteer force:—L. Brushett, c/o Terra Nova Hotel; P. O'Brien, J. Noah, T. Sorinson, T. Fagan, Patk Woods, Jno. Clarke, R. Coady, Eli Haynes, Jno. Hartery, S. Purcell, Jas. England, W. Woodley, St. John's; M. Keeping, T. Bladgon, Fortune, F.B.; Geo. Barrett, Bell Island; Robt. Feehan, Torbay Road; Thos. Allan, Burin; Hubert Puddester, Ochre Pit Cove; S. J. Cahill, Renews.

### Notice

#### Wrapper Holders

OF "CHRISTIAN'S Borax Soaps"

Must have them in by

December 30th,

As competition for the \$10.00 closes on that date.

CHRISTIAN'S Borax Co.

Box 902.

M. A. Duffy.

THE SUCCESS OF YOUR

## CHRISTMAS BAKING

IS ASSURED IF YOU USE

# Royal Household

OR

# Windsor Patent.

Especially recommended for cake making.

### Shipwrecked Crew Back

By the express Thursday there arrived here Capt. Snelgrove and seamen Miller, Hearn, Harding Chadwick and another of the crew of the ill-fated schr. "Viola Courtney," which was landed here and went to Gibraltar in 18 days, but which was lost in the Gulf of Lyons. After leaving "the Rock" she was overtaken by a succession of gales, the last being of the intensity of a cyclone. The vessel, which was put under short canvas, made bad weather, and for several days the vessel was at the mercy of the waves with sea after sea breaking over her. Her jibboom was carried out, her, then the foremast went overboard breaking off near the deck, and the vessel, which was leaking before, became water-logged. For several days the men were kept at the pumps, some of the cargo had to be jettisoned, and eventually it was determined to leave her, but only one dory was left, the jolly boat having been smashed to pieces in the sea. Before the men left the vessel the cabin and forecabin was flooded, there being 3 feet of water on the floor of each, and to stay by the vessel meant to court death. The crew had to row 18 miles in terrible weather and landed on the Island of Fromentera in an exhausted condition. When they approached the land a terrible sea ran, their dory was overturned and all were left struggling in the water, but swam ashore, and bruised and battered reached terra firma. Chadwick, an Englishman, aged 75 years, cook in the vessel, would have been drowned but for the bravery of Seaman Hearn of St. John's. Hearn is a splendid swimmer, and when the stoker Babstock jumped over from the Florizel off this port last spring, Hearn made a brave, but ineffectual effort to save the man. Seeing that Chadwick would drown he remained by the old man and swam with him to the shore, both safely landing. Hearn is a survivor of the Newfoundland disaster also, and though only a boy at the time pulled through the horror without injury. His bravery in this instance should be recognized for the old man would have drowned but for him. The captain and crew lost all their clothes and effects, but were glad that their lives were spared.

### LOCAL ITEMS

The Portia left St. Joseph's at 6.40 a.m. today.

The Prospero sails at 6 p.m. for the North with a full freight and some passengers.

The schr. Lief arrived at Change Islands yesterday, salt laden, from Cadiz.

The S.S. Florizel may not leave New York before Wednesday next and will bring a full freight.

The schr. Little Secret recently arrived at Marystown, salt laden, from Cadiz after a good run.

A case of typhoid fever was sent to hospital from Charlton Street ill of typhoid fever.

A case of diphtheria was reported from Patrick Street last evening. The patient, a girl aged 11, was sent to hospital.

The T. A. & B. Society will hold its annual meeting to-morrow afternoon when the election of officers for the year will be held.

Capt. Rielly who has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor is due to arrive here by the Kyle's express this afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor inspected the volunteers yesterday afternoon. In the afternoon the men had rifle practice in the Nfld. Highlander's Armoury.

#### SERGEANT CAREW BETTER.

Mr. David Carew, of 32 Patrick St., had a letter from Secretary Reeve of the Nfld. War Contingent Association, saying that his son Sgt. Carew, who was wounded in the forearm is doing very well at the Steven's Hospital in Dublin. He is now able to get out a while and is visited regularly by members of the Association.

#### WILL BE WELCOMED

The Kyle's express this afternoon will bring along seven of our brave boys who have been fighting for home and Empire. They will be received at the Railway Station by the Ladies' Committee and citizens and will proceed to Government House in motor-cars, where they will be formally welcomed home by His Excellency.

#### BOYS ARREST MAN.

At 12.30 p.m. today an unfortunate drunk fell repeatedly on Water St., and rolled in the mud. Two boys saw him and taking him between them brought him to the police station. They should be commended for this, for if the man was not cared for he might have been killed by some passing vehicle.

#### THE OPORTO MARKET

Yesterday the Board of Trade received the following message dated Nov. 16th, from Lind and Couton Oporto:—"Since the date of our last Market Report, the demand has improved and at the same time the prices are better. The rate of exchange is 32 1/2 d."

#### THE ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

Tomorrow being the second Sunday in Advent the outstanding feature of the services in the Anglican churches will be the written word of God and the Collects, Epistles and Gospel deal with the Bible and its mission in preparing for the coming of Jesus Christ.

#### DEFIED THE OFFICER.

This forenoon a truckman hauling freight from Harvey & Company's premises refused to wait while the Customs officer checked his load. He proceeded to Water Street where the Customs man called policemen O'Flaherty and Woodford and they rounded the refractory truckman up, so that the packages on his van could be counted. He will likely get into trouble as the result of his action.

#### MEN ARE EMIGRATING

By the express to-morrow another large crowd of men will leave here to go to work at the new pulp mills started near Winnipeg, Canada. The men get good wages and a large number will be employed there.

#### THE HERRING FISHERY

The Marine and Fisheries Department had a wire last evening from Wood's Island saying that boats fishing at North Arm average 6 tubs. There was nothing at North or Middle Arms.

### Capt. Horwood Makes Good Trip

Mrs. Howard, of Colonial Street, received a cable message from Captain P. J. Howard, of the American schr. Arkana, announcing that the ship had arrived at Pyreus, in Greece, all well. Captain Howard left Dark Tickle, Labrador, about the 16th October with a cargo of fish consigned to the above Grecian port, and has undoubtedly done good work. Captain Howard is one of our most experienced and successful master mariners, and was for some time master of the brig "Willians" and other ships out of this port, as well as having great experience in the East India trade, and other great commercial centres. For about ten years he was one of our pilots in St. John's, but a few months ago returned to his former avocation in plowing the briny. For about two years he was employed in the trade of Greece conveying cargoes of currants between Patras and other Grecian ports, and Marseilles in the south of France, and thus it is he is entirely at home in those waters, which witnessed such scenes between the Greeks under Themistocles, and the Persian fleets at Marathon. We congratulate the genial captain in having escaped the submarines and mines of the butcher Kaiser and his myrmidons, and wish him a safe return. It takes a Newfoundland sailor to come out on top every time.

#### WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met on Thursday, the 7th inst., in the Girls' Department of King George V. Institute, the usual number being present. The meeting was presided over by the President, Mrs. Vey, Evangelistic Superintendent Mrs. Martin conducted the devotional part, assisted by Mesdames Hunter and Pippy. Business along various lines was transacted, the reports of the Visiting Committees eliciting much interest. Divine Service had been held in the Penitentiary on a recent date, under the auspices of the Union, and ably presided over by Mr. Ross. Miss Martin was present, and rendered a solo with much acceptance.

#### REC. SECRETARY.

#### GOULDS ON RECORD.

The Goulds is after proving that a record has been made by the people of that place in the matter of affording recruits to the regiment. In the whole place there are not more than 75 or 80 voters, but despite such a small male population 24 men have already come forward, 12 last night, and a similar number which enlisted some time before. This is a record in which the people deserve to be congratulated, and puts to shame many far more populous places.

#### SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

In the case of James Bellman, charged with rape, who was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice the Jury retired at 9.40 last night and returned later with a verdict of guilty. To-day His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two years with hard labor.

#### HAD A FURLOUGH

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G., recently had a letter from his son (Capt. Hugh LeMessurier, so well and favourably known here. He is acting on the staff of the Fifty-Third Brigade, under General P. Wood and recently had a furlough of nine days in London, but is now again on active service.

#### Settled on Nov. 7th

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In sharp contrast to a report of Secretary of War Baker, Major General Hugh L. Scott, in his annual report as Chief of Staff, pronounced the U. S. military system a failure and declared that for universal military training. This report is declared to have the approval of the whole staff, including the war college, and to represent the views of 90 per cent. of the Army.

#### Greek King Suffers From Old Wound

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The health of King Constantine is again causing anxiety, according to news from German sources. The old wound in the King's side continues to suppurate and has kept constantly open. The King's condition is said to be very weak.

#### Teutonic Success

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The war office announced to-night that the fighting southwest of Bucharest was developing favorably to the Teutonic armies.

### Convention Closes Midst Greatest Enthusiasm; Patriotic Speeches are Delivered by Lieut. Hicks, Messrs Coaker, Lloyd and Grimes.

(Special to The Mail and Advocate)

CATALINA, December 9.—Convention closed at noon yesterday. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

President Coaker was for the ninth year unanimously elected as President. Vice-President Broaders and Secretary Halfyard were re-elected.

The Publishing Company's shareholders decided to issue a morning paper. It will appear before Christmas.

The Convention decided to re-name South West Arm, where the new premises is being erected, and selected the name of Port Union. The old harbor will be Catalina, the new town at the south end will be Port Union.

A Special train took the Bonavista Bay delegates to Bonavista to connect with the Dundee. They were given a first class send off, cheer after cheer being given as the train drew out.

At 3 p.m. Lieut. Hicks and party, consisting of Segts. Edwards and Moore and Pte. Whiteway, arrived at the hall and Lieut. Hicks addressed the delegates and those who could gain entrance. His lecture lasted ninety minutes and was well received and appreciated. He spoke well and his description of the experience of the regiment was closely followed. Sergt. Edwards' song carried the audience.

Rev. G. S. Chamberlain moved a vote of thanks in a dashing speech of ten minutes and Dr. Lloyd ably seconded the motion in an eloquent speech of ten minutes. Mr. Grimes ably supported the motion.

President Coaker who presided brought this splendid patriotic meeting to a close by another eloquent speech, paying tribute to the heroes and wishing them God speed on their mission. The audience arose and the Chairman called for cheers for Lieut. Hicks and party, the Regiment, the King, and the Allies, which were given with a vim. The meeting closed with singing the National Anthem.

The President and about 100 delegates left for their homes last night and the most enthusiastic, important, harmonious and best attended Convention of the Union ended. The delegates will for years remember this Convention with pleasure. The President is to be congratulated upon the success of the Eighth Grand Convention of the F.P.U.

REPORTER.

#### A HAZARDOUS VOYAGE

The S.S. Fogota sailed to-day for Rigolette, Labrador, and takes along some 8 men, surveyors and others, of the Nfld. Products Company, with freight and their personal effects. These people will remain down there all winter working for the Company. It is the first time in years, if it was ever done before, that a steamer was sent down on the rugged Labrador coast at such a late season of the year, but the Fogota is a fine boat for such a cruise.

#### THE OPORTO MARKET

A message dated Nov. 16th, and received yesterday by the Board of Trade from Lind & Couto, of Oporto, reads:—"Since the date of our last market report, the demand has improved, and at the same time the prices are better. The rate of exchange is 32 1/2 d."

#### DEATHS.

TAYLOR—Killed in action, July 1st, "somewhere in France," Charles T. Taylor, No. 233, 1st. Nfld. Regiment, son of L. J. and Mrs. Taylor, manager of Job. Bros. & Co., South Side, aged 23 years.

LOUGHNAN—At Bournemouth, England, on Thursday, 7th, inst., fortified by the rites of the Catholic church, Bessie, widow of the late Michael Loughnan, and sister of the late John Henderson.

V. C. and British Colonel Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT! At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Doctor. Reside at Western Bay. Practice from Broad Cove to Burnt Point, both inclusive. Valued at \$3000; perquisites extra. Apply EDMUND BUTT, Western Bay.—dec-2,rf

FOR SALE—One 16 H.P. Acadia Engine, slightly used. Reason for selling want smaller H.P. Original price \$450.00; now selling for \$300.00. Apply to H. ELLIOTT, Hr. Breton.—dec-9,6f

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RUBBER GOODS We have in stock now a full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods, selling at old prices. RUBBER SHOES Child's and Misses' Low and High Cut Rubbers. Boys' and Youths' Low and High Cut Rubbers. Ladies' Low and High Cut Rubbers. RUBBER BOOTS Child's and Misses' Long Rubber Boots. Women's Long Rubber Boots. Men's Bear Brand Rubber Boots. Youths' Bear Brand Rubber Boots. BUDDY BOOTS All Sizes in Boys' and Men's Buddy Boots. OLD PRICES IN EVERY CASE. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Special attention given to Mail Orders. Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.