

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

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TURKISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Claims to Have Captured Large Amount of Prisoners, Blankets, Stretchers and Many Motor Bombs—Says Turks Casualties Were Slight on the Caucasus

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, Dec. 23.—The Turkish War Office gave out the following statement:—"Along the entire Northern front our troops are approaching the barbed wire, entanglements of the enemy trenches, on the Dardanelles front, near Seddul Bahr there have been temporary artillery and bombing encounters. Our artillery on the Anatolian coast of the Straits successfully bombarded Martaliman, and the landing places of Tekke Burnu, near Martaliman. We sunk two small boats, and near Tekke a small ammunition vessel. "In one section cleared of the enemy we found provisions of all kinds sufficient for an army corps for a long time; 1,000,000 sandbags; some thousand tents; 500 blankets; 400 stretchers; one motor, near Aglime Dere, and many mortar bombs hidden in the ground. On the Caucasus front the enemy attack in the neighbourhood of Id, in Turkish Armenia on Dec. 20 cost him eight officers and 3,100 men, while our losses amounted to only one third this number.

Allied Forces in Saloniki Soon Reach 200,000

PARIS, Dec. 24.—General Bonnat, a French military expert, examining in the intrinsigant, the situation at Salonika, mentions the German statement that the French and British forces in Greece now number 172,000 and men and are increasing and says the joint army will soon reach 200,000. They are occupying a semi-circle around Salonika, which itself is just beyond the range of the heaviest guns, that is those carrying shells eighteen to twenty-two miles. Fifteen days entrenchment have now given the defensive works a certain solidity so that two hundred thousand men with ample food and munitions supplies and reinforcements available by open routes should be able to resist an army consisting of two or three times their number.

Kaiser Again Reported Ill

Illness More Serious Than Reported From Berlin—Projected Visits to War Fronts Have Been Cancelled

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Despatches from Amsterdam and Geneva, agree that the Kaiser's illness is much more serious than is reported officially from Berlin. Great specialists have been hurriedly summoned to Potsdam and the Crown Prince has been recalled from the front. It is authoritatively stated that the Kaiser's projected journeys to the Western theatre of the war and to Constantinople have been abandoned. It is feared that his illness is due to a recurrence of the malady which proved fatal to his father.

STEPS OUTLINED RE-ORGANIZATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES AFTER WAR

Walter Runciman President Board of Trade, Says Nothing in Commercial Life Will Start off When War is Over in the Same Condition as When the War Began—We Are Not Going to be Especially Tender to Germans, Says Runciman

LONDON, Dec. 23.—As far as commerce is concerned, Germany is a beaten nation, and it is for us to see to it that she does not recover, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, told the Commons this afternoon, reviewing the steps taken by the Board for re-organization of British industries after the war. There is scarcely a department in public life, Runciman said, about which we have not been thinking what likely will happen when the war is over, and how best to prepare for future contingencies. Nothing in commercial life will start off, when the war is over, in the same condition as when the war began; and in every one, relationship with the Central Powers and Zollverein is bound to conflict with our interests. After enumerating subjects, which the Board of Trade was specially investigating, among them being ownership of real property by aliens, Runciman instanced the danger of such ownership, stating that he knew one coal field in the Midlands, owned by Germans and trading under a British title, which now was idle, and that the British were prevented from exploiting the coal field. He added that this cannot continue after the war. The Board is taking great care to allow no German to stand in the way of Great Britain. We are not going to be especially tender to the Germans. Runciman specially referred to the German control of oilfield in Europe, remarking that this raw material was of such vital interest to Great Britain that the Board was taking steps to see how much of German control of this produce could be transferred to Great Britain, so that the latter's interest would be safe-guarded. Continuing, he said that German trade in South America and in the East has received a serious blow, and it is the duty of the Board to see that our business men have every advantage. Runciman referred to indications of a belief on the Continent, that Great Britain in this looking ahead, was inclined to think of the return of her commercial prosperity, rather than throwing ourselves heart and soul into the attainment of the main object. That is entirely untrue, he said. "I would not like it to be imagined in France, in Russia and Italy, that in preparing for future contingencies we are contemplating an early peace. There is no peace to which we could be a party if it would in any way conflict with the interests of our Allies."

EX-GERMAN GOVERNOR DEAD

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.—The death of the German General Karl Jung, at Thiancourt, France, is announced by the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. Death was due to apoplexy. General Jung was for a time Governor of East Africa, and subsequently commander of a brigade of infantry reserves.

DRASTIC CURTAILMENT OF RAILWAY PASSENGER SERVICE

LONDON, Dec. 23.—One effect of the war is seen in the announcement of drastic curtailment of the railway passenger service on all Scottish roads. Beginning January the number of trains in the day time will be reduced, and after 9 p.m. passenger traffic will be virtually suspended. This curtailment is necessitated by depleted staffs and shortage of engine power.

MUST GET PERMISSION FIRST

LONDON, Dec. 23.—An addition to the Defense of the Realm Act, gazetted to-day, prohibits the holding, without special permission from the Minister of Munitions, of any exhibition which might affect prejudicially the production of war materials. A British industrial exhibition, which was to display war materials and the method of their manufacture, was in process of organization for 1916.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS WILL BE PUNISHED

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Athens correspondent of Reuter's sends the following:—"In reply to representations made to the German and Bulgarian Governments regarding the Koeritz incident, in which a Bulgarian detachment is alleged, in the pursuit of a small Serbian force, to have transgressed the Greek frontier, the Greek Government has received assurances that the Bulgarian officer responsible will be punished."

SKOULOUDIS ANXIOUS TO RESIGN

Greek Premier Finds Strain of Office Very Heavy—M. Gouranis, However is Not Anxious to Assume Reins of Government—Will Support Present Ministry

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Athens correspondent of Reuter's, writing under date of Tuesday, sends the following:—"The Cabinet is sitting in Council to-night and important decisions are expected. Premier Skouloudis finds the strain of office very heavy and is anxious to resign, now that the elections are over and there is a majority for M. Gouranis. The latter, however, at the present juncture, does not desire to assume the reins of Government, and would continue support of the present Ministry, composed of leaders of all parties. The Central Powers are concentrating their forces on the Gievgeli section in South-eastern Serbia and are expected to take the offensive this week."

RUSSIAN SHIPS UNDAMAGED

LONDON, Dec. 23.—It is authoritatively reported that two Russian torpedo boats pursued a Bulgarian torpedo boat on Tuesday to the Bay of Varna, where coast batteries opened fire on the pursuing vessels, says the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. The Russian ships left the zone of fire undamaged. During the raid two Turkish sailing vessels were sunk.

A HEAVY TOLL

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Great Britain's loss of officers and men at the Dardanelles, up to Dec. 11, was 112,921. This is the grand total of officers and men including naval lists of killed, wounded and missing. The number of killed was 25,379. An additional total of casualties with the number of sick admitted to Hospitals was 96,683. The losses were distributed as follows:— Killed, officers, 1,609; men, 23,670; Wounded, officers, 2,969; men, 72,222; Missing, officers, 337; men, 12,114.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

(Received by Mail) NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED. 36 Sergt. Albert S. Newman, 97 Cabot Street, Scabies, admitted to Hospital at Malta, ex hospital Ship Morea, Nov. 10.

- 351 Private William May, Botwood, Diphtheria, admitted to Military Hospital at Imtarfa, Malta, ex hospital ship Kildonan Castle, Nov. 18. 394 Private Thos. E. Rodgers, 42 Barter's Hill, Scabies, admitted to Hospital at Malta, ex hospital ship Morea, Nov. 10. 1279 Private Richard Elridge, 35 Water St. West, Jaundice, admitted to Military Hospital, Citadel, Cairo, Nov. 13. 739 Private Willis White, Comfort Cove, N.D.B. Jaundice, admitted to Naerich Schools Military Hospital, Cairo, Nov. 13. 19 Corporal Ewan Hennebury, 59 Colonial St. Pyrexia, admitted to Greek Hospital, Alexandria ex Hospital ship Riva, Nov. 13. 110 Private Geo. S. Claridge, Brown Brickhill, Biltchey, Bucks, Eng. Seriously ill with dysentery, St. George's Hospital, Malta, Nov. 27th. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED 686 Lance Corporal William J. Snow, bullet wound through the neck. 925 Private William P. Prowse, bullet wound in left heel. 633 Private William Taylor, gunshot wound in left shoulder. 320 Private William J. Green, bullet wound in right forearm. 249 Private Arthur F. Jesseau, seriously ill of enteric at Malta, on Nov. 24th. 1263 Private Joseph Shelley, discharged to duty on Nov. 9. 748 Sergeant Joseph McKinley, discharged to Mustaphy Pacha Camp, Nov. 9. 530 Private Bernard Murphy, dysentery, in hospital at Malta, Nov. 10. 2nd. Lieut. J. E. J. Fox, progressing very satisfactorily and walking about, Nov. 27. 354 Private Herman Noseworthy, Transferred to All Saints Convalescent Camp ex St. Paul's Military Hospital, Nov. 15. 302 Private Harvey H. Small, gunshot wound in left arm and graze on back. At Giza, Nov. 13. 236 Private Arthur Webber, Convalescent Home, Montazah, Nov. 11. 461 Private Alexander Hennebury, discharged to Montazah Convalescent Hospital, Nov. 12. 279 Private William R. McNiven, discharged to Montazah Convalescent Hospital, Nov. 12. 184 Private Wilfred Dawe, Wandsworth Hospital, Nov. 27. JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary. TOLD OVER AGAIN

MAY RELEASE INTERNED BRITISH OFFICERS

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.—The newspaper "Rotterdammer" announces that the British officers interned in Holland may be released henceforth on parole.

CAUSED GREAT EXCITEMENT

TOKIO, Dec. 23.—News of the sinking of the Yaasaki Maru reached Tokio to-day and caused great excitement. Advice received here say she was sunk by a submarine near Port Said.

NAVAL RESERVIST BENNETT DEAD

Regret to inform you that Leo Joseph Bennett, Seaman Newfoundland R.N.R., is reported missing as a result of the Mine Sweeping Vessel "Lady Ismay," having been blown up by a mine on 21st December. Bennett joined the Reserve on 9th November, 1914, and took passage to England in S.S. "Mongolian" on 17th December, 1914. H. MACDERMOTT, Acting Commander.

VIENNA'S GOOD SUPPLY

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—A Ministerial decree being issued forbidding the baking of rolls, biscuits and other fancy breads and permitting only the making of rolls of ordinary bread, does not apply to households.

WHY NATIONALISTS & LABORITES ARE OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION

Feeling Growing in London That Northcliffe is Using Lloyd George as the Monkey to Pull the Conscription Chestnuts Out of the Fire—This is Why Redmond and Thomas and Others Have Told Asquith They Will Not Support Conscription

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The New York Herald published the following cable from its London correspondent:—"Feeling is growing here that Lloyd George is being used by Lord Northcliffe as the monkey to pull the conscription chestnuts out of the fire. His demand for 380,000 men to make munitions, before the figures of those who have enrolled under Lord Derby's scheme, to do the real fighting for the Empire are made public, has convinced the Liberal, Labor and Irish members of Parliament that Lord Northcliffe has made an impression upon the Government; and there are those who do not hesitate to say, that having failed with Carson, Northcliffe is ready to become the political godfather of the man whom his newspapers once denounced; if by doing so he can upstage the Cabinet. It is because of this report on every tongue, that Mr. Redmond, Mr. Thomas and others have warned the Government that the Labor and Irish parties will not submit to Conscription. MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The New American Note regarding the Ancona, has made a good impression here, and an early answer may be expected. Work on it has already begun."

WILL GET GREATEST SURPRISE

New York Herald Says its London Correspondent Says Reports of Turco-German Invasion of Egypt is Regarded as Sheer Bluff

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald cables:—"The reports that Germany is concentrating great armies to attack and conquer Egypt and smash the Allies on all other fronts, are regarded here as sheer bluff. I am in a position to say, if the censor will permit it, that the Turco-German combination will receive the greatest surprise of the war—if its Egyptian plan of campaign is pursued. Moreover, I am able to tell you on unquestionable authority, that the descent on Varna is only a small part of the great campaign which Russia is almost ready to resume against the Austro-Germans."

BORDEN ADDRESSES PILGRIM'S SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 24.—Sir R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, addressed the Pilgrim's Society of New York at a luncheon here to-day on relations between Canada and United States and between Canada and Britain. Relations between the Dominion and the United States, Premier Borden believed were never more firmly founded on true understanding and sincere good will than at present, and as for Canada and the Mother Country, he said, they were never more closely united in ideal inspiration and effort as at present time.

MR. MORINE SENDS XMAS GREETING

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 24. W. F. Coaker, St. John's. A merry Christmas for yourself and colleagues and prosperous New Year for you and them and for all the members of the Union. May the coming year be a bright one in the history of the Colony. ALFRED B. MORINE.

British Policy in Balkans

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The policy of the British Government regarding the Balkans throughout, has been based on the aim of producing in these unhappy countries unity, instead of discord, said Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons this evening. Lord Robert stated the Foreign Office would shortly public a White Paper giving the principles on which the blockade of Germany was based.

REPEATING THE GAME

LONDON, Dec. 23.—An Athens despatch says:—"The news of the landing of Russian forces at Varna has created a favourable impression here, and is correcting erroneous ideas of the Entente's leniency towards Bulgaria."

KINGS COLLEGE, WINDSOR, GETS NEW PRESIDENT

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.—Rev. Dr. H. Y. Boyle, Dean of Divinity in Trinity University, Toronto, has been elected President of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

EARTHQUAKES IN GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA CITY, Dec. 23.—There have been twenty-three severe earthquakes in Guatemala the last two days. No serious damage is reported.

WANTS TO DEPOSE THE KAISER

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A news agency despatch from Rotterdam to-day says a Christmas manifesto, calling upon every German soldier to quit the trenches and depose the Kaiser from the throne he has fouled was issued here to-day by an organization called the General Humanity League. It was signed by Karl Bernstein and nine others.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 8 a.m. to-day, bringing Lieut. F. B. Collins, R. E. Allan, B. Paddon, Gladys Breckley, H. Foster, Mrs. H. Foster, Miss F. Bruce, F. Meisaac, Capt. J. Melkie, Geo. Paddon, F. Temp ley, W. D. Lake, H. Taylor, J. Kavanagh, J. Connors and T. Shortall.

SLICK STUNT

An ingenious scheme of the Germans to smuggle benzine into Belgium through Holland was disclosed recently when a Dutch customs officer cracked a cement block lying on a railroad truck; a stream of benzine poured out and the whole shipment of blocks was promptly confiscated by the Dutch Government. Tombstones consigned to Belgium and intended to mark the graves of fallen German soldiers have been found in some cases to be hollow and filled with oil.

THE DONKEY

A motorist, who was touring in Ireland, one day met a native who was driving a donkey and cart. Thinking he would like to have a little fun at the Irishman's expense, he began. "What is the difference, at between your turnout and mine?" "Oh, not a great deal," promptly responded Pat. "Shure, the donkey's in the shafts in the wan, and on the sate in the other."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

French Republic Confer War Cross on Czar Nicholas

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Emperor Nicholas of Russia has sent the following telegram to President Poincare of France:—"General Pau has handed me in your name the French Army War Cross instituted for military merit. On this occasion I wish to express my gratitude for the delicate thought of which I am deeply sensible. I beg you to make known to the glorious French Army that I am particularly proud of this cross as a token of confraternity of arms which has united my army with that of our Allies and France.—NICHOLAS."

President Poincare sent the following reply to the Russian Emperor: "I have transmitted the amicable message of Your Majesty to the French Army. It will go to the hearts of all our officers and soldiers, and I pray Your Majesty to receive an expression of their gratitude." At the same time President Poincare forwarded the telegram of Emperor Nicholas to the French War Minister for communication to the Army.

OFFICIAL FRENCH

LONDON, Dec. 23.—At Hartmannswielerkopf the enemy regained some captured trenches. The French progressed further on the right of the position. The prisoners taken exceeded 1,300. Russians have carried height west of Trembola, in Galicia. In the Caucasus, southwest of Oity, the Turks were defeated with heavy losses near Van. The Russians have occupied Bencr Pass. The enemy has not yet crossed the Graeco-Serbian frontier.

AUSTRO AEROPLANE NEAR SALONIKI

Paris, Dec. 24.—An Austrian aeroplane flew yesterday to little more than within three miles of Saloniki and dropped bombs on a village near the city, according to reports from Saloniki forwarded by Havas correspondent. Athens, Dec. 24.—Another unconfirmed report from same source was to the effect that a Zeppelin had been seen flying over northern Greek territory.

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LADIES, ATTENTION! A GIFT TO YOUR GENTLEMAN FRIENDS A GREAT BIG XMAS OFFER. FOR the next Ten Days we will give to every Purchaser of a tin V.C. Smoking Mixture, price \$1.25, a handsome covered Tobacco Pouch, price 50c. The regular price of these two articles being \$1.75. Our price for Ten Days only, \$1.50. To be had only at the ROYAL CIGAR STORE, Bank Square Water Street.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FOGO DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE F.P.U.

The Seventh Annual meeting of Fogo District Council of the F. P. U. was opened by the District Chairman, W. W. Halfyard, in the Mechanics' Hall, St. John's, Nov. 24th, at 8 p.m.

Delegates To District Meeting.
The following are the names of the Delegates present and the Councils represented:—

William Pennell, Carmanville; Matthew LeDrew, Change Islands; Elias Chaulk, Carmanville; Joseph Brett, Joe Batt's Arm; Henry Dwyer, Tilting; George Rowe, Seldom Come Bye; Archibald Squires, Victoria Cove; J. Whiteway, Musgrave Harbor; Charles G. Abbott, Doting Cove; Geo. Parry, Doting Cove; J. F. Moulard, Doting Cove; Thomas West, Ladle Cove, H. J. Oke, Fogo; Leonard Green, Deputy Chairman, Tilting; Henry Farewell, Treasurer, Fogo.

The Chairman delivered the following address:—

Address.
Dear Friends,—I cordially welcome you to the Seventh Annual Meeting of Fogo District Council, while it may be desirable to meet at some place within the limits of the District, yet I think you will agree with me that advantage should be taken of the facilities afforded Delegates to reach St. John's, thus personal business and District Council business may be combined at the least possible expense, and we hope with pleasure and profit to all concerned.

On the 16th of Nov., 1914, we met at Catalina, then we had been under the war cloud for a little over three months, and through the almost impenetrable gloom, a few glints of brightness gave encouragement and we were buoyed up by the glorious victory of the "Marne," and the successes of our great Russian ally in the eastern theatre of the war, that ere one year had passed our cruel and remorseless enemies would be in such a position that peace with honor for Britain and her allies would be proclaimed. Such has not yet happened. We have had our reverses as well as our successes and the end is not yet in sight. Germany also has had her disappointments and failures.

She made at great cost a drive at Catalina and failed. She attempted to starve England by a blockade, torpedoing every merchant vessel that was bringing her supplies. By this submarine campaign she aroused against herself the indignation of all neutral powers, but she inflicted no serious military damages on Great Britain, and again she failed. Her zeppelin raids have inflicted some slight injuries but as a military campaign the effort has completely failed.

Germany's dearest wish is to strike a deadly blow at Great Britain, but so far she has failed. Being unsuccessful in her drive on Calais, her submarine campaign and her zeppelin raids, she is now attempting a drive through Serbia and the Balkans with the ultimate object to control the Suez Canal and so threaten England, both in Egypt and in India. That she will fail in this as in her other efforts we haven't the least doubt.

While we appreciate the gravity of the task that now confronts Britain and her allies, yet it is no time to act the part of the coward, but we should live up to the words of Mr. Asquith, recently delivered in the House of Commons: "The moment calls for three things—a proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience and overflowing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive." His closing words were "Let us endure to the end." General Joffre recently said, "Peace to-day would be a crime against posterity." Wonderful things have been accomplished by Great Britain, she now has over a million soldiers on the Western front alone.

The accomplishments of her navy are marvellous, over 2½ million of officers and men and immense quantities of supplies have been transported to France and other scenes of war, with a loss of less than one tenth of one per cent. There has never been anything comparable in history to the service of the Navy.

We take special pride as well as a grateful recognition in the work of the Navy, for many of our brave lads have done their bit, and have cheerfully given up their lives in the Empire's cause, and thus have helped to keep us in Newfoundland in peace and security.

We owe them a debt of love and gratitude that we shall never be able to repay. Let us honor their names and do all we can to help those who have lost their loved ones to bear their sorrows, and lighten their burdens caused by the death of their bread winners.

We, as a District, have great cause to be thankful to a beneficent Providence for a very successful fishery which is just about closed. With good catches of codfish, with scarcely an exception in the whole district and

the good prices obtained, distress and want, except in some isolated cases, should be unknown during the coming winter. Surely for these material benefits we have need to be thankful when we think of the millions who are suffering the pangs of hunger, privation and want in the lands now laid desolate by the ravages of war.

As to the work of the Union during the past year, it is, I presume, unnecessary for me to dilate at any great length, suffice it to say that the principles as laid down in its Constitution and Bye-Laws have been maintained. "The aim of the Union shall be to maintain the commercial welfare of the Fishermen by every reasonable and lawful means." "Obtaining for members the highest possible price for fishery produce."

For the accomplishment of this every credit should be given our respected leader, the President of the Union. I assure you that his work during the past season in obtaining for you such high prices for your fish and oil has been of the most arduous nature. No weakling could accomplish what he has, and I venture to say that few men would take such risks in boosting prices. We trust that the apparent loss which now confronts those who hold stocks of soft cured fish, will soon disappear and that the trade will realize satisfactory prices. Realizing that the Union, through the Trading Company, has been the means of giving you some hundreds of thousands of dollars in increased earnings from the fishery, as a matter of self-protection if for nothing else, no opportunity should be lost to support the Trading Company.

Wherever there is a Union store it should receive your patronage and support. Remember you are indirectly if not directly helping yourself every time you purchase from the store, yea not only Union men but non-union men are reaping the benefits of the organization. I exhort you therefore to support the Trading Company by every means in your power. Fogo District has done nobly in this respect and I trust you will continue to do so in the future. Some men are very short sighted and think that something bordering on the miraculous can be accomplished. They get the highest price for their produce and if the Trading Co. can't give them every article cheaper than can be procured in any store on Water Street they can't see the good of the Union. I don't think this applies to the members of Fogo District; but there are people in this country to whom it is most applicable.

The Mail and Advocate should be subscribed for by every member of the Union. Every Council should subscribe from its funds for at least two copies of the daily paper, so that every issue will be kept on file in your Union Hall for reference.

I congratulate you on the result of the vote for Prohibition in your District. Although the issue was not made a party one by the Union, yet our Leader and all the members of the Union Party in the Legislature supported the measure, and it is gratifying to know that all Union Districts reached the 40% vote with in most cases a respectable majority. Those of our members who did not vote for the measure, will I have no doubt, reasonably submit to the majority, and will share in the not distant future the many economic and social blessings that will follow, in having the temptation to over-indulge in alcoholic beverages removed from amongst us.

In conclusion I would ask you to be loyal to your President and faithful to the principles of the Union and trust that Providence will guide you in all your undertakings.

It was resolved on motion that a committee be appointed to draft a reply to the Chairman's address, and the following were appointed for this purpose:—Elias Chaulk, George Rowe, Matthew LeDrew, H. J. Oke and Thomas West.

Treasurer's Report.
The Treasurer, Henry Farewell, then submitted his report for the year:—

Mechanics' Hall, St. John's, Nov. 24, '15	
Mr. Chairman, Officers and Members of the Seventh Annual Convention of Fogo District Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland; I beg to submit for your perusal the following as my report. Since we last met at Catalina I have received the following assessments:—	
For The Year 1914.	
Fogo	\$4.90
Cal Harbour	4.60
Horwood	2.25
Clark's Head	1.80
For The Year 1915.	
Carmanville	\$5.30
Change Islands	12.25

Tilting	3.95
Musgrave Har.	3.05
Victoria Cove	2.90
Fogo	5.00
Doting Cove	6.30
Joe Batt's Arm	7.75
Barr'd Islands	3.30
Ladle Cove	2.90
Seldom Come Bye	5.15
Which with the balance of \$37.11 carried over from last year amount to a total of	\$107.56
Our expenses since we last met are as follows:—	
Treasurer to Catalina Convention	\$10.15
Postage, Reg. etc	36
Leaving a balance on hand of	\$97.11

HENRY FAREWELL,
Treasurer, D.C.

It was proposed, seconded and resolved that the Treasurer's report be received and passed over to an audit committee.

Audit Committee.
William Pennell and Archibald Squires were by resolution appointed as a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

Notice of Motion.
Mr. Elias Chaulk on behalf of Carmanville Council gave notice that he would at the next session of the Council move:
(1) That the next annual meeting of Fogo District Council of the F. P. U. be held in some part of the Electoral District of Fogo.
(2) That the Government be requested to erect the telegraph wires that were landed at Carmanville and Ladle Cove in the fall of 1913.

Reference was made to certain parties being paid for the hire of wharves and it was desired on the part of the Council to ascertain what services were rendered by the parties who receive payment for the use of the said wharves. This refers especially to Change Islands and Musgrave Harbor.

The Delegate from Ladle Cove reported that the small allowance granted for the use of a private wharf and shed at that place was money well spent. The use of this shed was much appreciated by the people and if possible a much larger allowance should be allocated.

It was pointed out that the Mail Boats from the Coastal Boats wharf land at the Government wharf where there is one, or at some definite spot whenever weather conditions allow not as the practice now is, to land just where it suits the convenience of the person in charge of the mail boat. Many instances were cited where passengers, after waiting for hours at the government wharf, take passage by the steamers, having lost their passages with consequent loss and inconvenience, because the mail boat touched at some other point in the harbor and had left again before connection could be made.

It was also pointed out that a harbor master for Fogo is now being paid from the Marine and Fisheries grant for Fogo District, and step would be taken to ascertain if this expenditure was necessary for the general commerce and trade of Fogo. Reference was made to the Ferry System of the District, especially Rugged Harbor and Change Islands where the men in charge were receiving a pittance, not in anyway commensurate with the work performed and the importance of the service.

The Chairman said that the Minister of Public Works from his seat in the Legislature last session promised that he would do all he could to have the salary of the ferry man at Change Islands increased, but so far nothing has been done in the premises.

The subject of Old Age Pension was also discussed and suggestions made re applications when a vacancy occurred by the death of an old age pensioner.

It was resolved on motion that the Council adjourn to meet again on the 26th. The Council adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

SECOND SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Chairman declared the Council open for the transaction of business at 9:30 a.m.

The committee appointed to draft a reply to the Chairman's address submitted the following report:—
Mr. Chairman, the Committee appointed to draft a reply to your opening address, beg to submit the following:—

Committee's Reply.
Mr. Chairman: We wish to endorse all you have said re the great struggle which is now going on in the different parts of the world. We still look upon the

flag of our nation with pride and repeat the lines: "Briton's never, never shall be slaves." A word in reference to our brave boys of Newfoundland who have taken their stand on land and sea to die if need be, that British liberty might still be maintained. May the God of all consolation be their guide and stay, and hasten a universal peace when men shall learn war no more.

As to the prosperity of our District, we would say that another summer is ended and the harvest has been good, with practically no loss of life, with the exception of Friend W. Holmes who was a member of Seldom Come Bye Council. To his sorrowing wife and children the District Council wishes to extend its sincerest sympathy, and trust that faith in the Father of the fatherless and the husband of the widow will sustain them in their sad trial.

The Council wishes to extend its heartfelt sympathy to the wives children and friends of all those who have lost husbands, fathers or sons on land or sea, in the great war that is now raging. We, as a District feel proud of our Chairman as a District Chairman and consider him a worthy representative of our District in the House of Assembly, and feel proud if our choice, and we are looking forward to the time when he will be on the side that holds the reins of power to guide the Ship of State with equity and justice.

Praise For Our President.
As for our worthy President, we feel that pen fails to write in words his gratitude we have for him, but we pledge ourselves to prove our appreciation of his great work by our patronage of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co. and Export Co. and any cause that he wishes to undertake for the betterment of the fishermen, whether commercially or politically. We appreciate the grand and noble stand he took in the Prohibition Campaign and trust that he may long be prepared to carry on the noble work of the Union.

Respectfully submitted,
R. ROWE,
H. J. OKE,
ELIAS CHAULK,
THOMAS WEST,
MATT. LEDREW.

Resolved on motion that the Committee's report on the Chairman's address be accepted and adopted.

Report of Audit Committee.
Mr. Chairman the Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account beg to report:—
They have carefully examined the report submitted to them, find it correct in every particular and recommend its adoption. Resolved on motion that the Auditor's report be adopted.

Election Of Officers.
The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—
Chairman—W. W. Halfyard, re-elected.
Deputy Chairman—Leonard Greene, re-elected.
Treasurer—Matthew LeDrew, elected.
Secretary—Thomas West, elected.
A vote of thanks was unanimously entered the retiring treasurer, Henry Farewell, for his faithful and efficient work during the past three years, and it regretted that he couldn't see his way clear to accept office for the ensuing year.

A communication was read from Jotting Cove Council which said, that the young man, who was sent to Musgrave Har. as a telegraph operator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Penny, was not able to do the work. He was able to send a message slowly but couldn't receive one, and as for postal work, he did those who wanted to buy a Post Office Order that he didn't know how to make out one. The Chairman was requested to bring the matter to the attention of the Colonial Secretary and suggest that the young man be relieved of the work for which he was apparently unfit, and that Miss Francis of Gander Bay, an experienced and efficient operator who had on more than one occasion supplied at Musgrave Harbor, with general satisfaction to all concerned, be appointed to the position.

Reference was made to the Local Councils who were not represented by delegates. It was resolved on motion that the Chairman write the said councils and ask for an explanation and reasons for not being represented at the District Council meeting.

Resolved that the sum of sixty dollars from the funds of the Council be deposited by the Treasurer with the Fishermen's Union Trading Co. at 5% interest.

The following resolution was proposed by Elias Chaulk and seconded by Thomas West:—
WHEREAS, the Government in the fall of 1913 just previous to the general election, sent telegraph wire to Carmanville and Ladle Cove.

AND WHEREAS, the people of this section of the District were promised at the time that the wires would be erected during the next few months and a telegraph office be opened at

Carmanville, and a telegraph or telephone office would be opened at Ladle Cove, and Gander Bay via Carmanville and Ladle Cove would be linked with Musgrave Harbor for telegraph communication.

AND WHEREAS, the wire is now over two years lying in stores at Carmanville and Ladle Cove, for which the Government pays an annual storage of twenty dollars to Mr. Hicks at Carmanville, and it is presumed a similar sum for storage at Ladle Cove.

AND WHEREAS, the people of this important section of Fogo District have only a weekly mail service, monetary loss, inconvenience, and in many cases hardships and even loss of life have been the consequent result of not being able to communicate quickly with the doctors who reside in other sections of the District.

RESOLVED that this District Council in session convened request the Government to take into consideration the deplorable condition that now obtains in the above named parts of Fogo District. The loss to the people and to the revenue by being handicapped in such a way, and respectfully pray that their promise to the people will be performed by having the wires erected, and communication with the outside world effected within the next few months.

Next Place of Meeting.
It was proposed by Elias Chaulk, seconded by George Rowe and resolved that the next annual meeting of Fogo District Council be held at Seldom Come Bye and that the time of the meeting be left to the decision of the Chairman.

Union Parade Day.
It was proposed, seconded and resolved that the parade day for the

local councils of Fogo District be held in the month of February. Each local Council to decide the day most suitable to itself.

Proposed, second and resolved that the minutes be adopted as read.
Proposed by I. J. Whiteway and seconded by C. Abbott that the Seventh Annual Meeting of Fogo District Council do now close.

The meeting closed with the singing of the "National Anthem."
THOMAS WEST,
Secretary.

To be old enough to know better is merely a figure of speech.
Charity is religion with its coat off.

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—of—

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

—and—

All Lines of General Provisions.

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Acadia Engines cost no more than the ordinary kind but give you the best value for your money. Before making your purchase elsewhere compare weights of our engines, also size of propellers used and revolution per minute.
Best results are obtained from Kerosene by placing the top of fuel tank on a level with the Carburetor.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
Schooners' Heaving Outfits, Hoists, Winches, Lobster Pot Hoists, Etc.

All Nova Scotia Fishing Schooners will be equipped next spring with our Heaving Outfits.

SEE OUR UNITED STATIONARY ENGINES
Agents for Acadia Swastika non-Carbon Oils which will stand more heat than any other oil on the market, and which will prevent piston rings from sticking.
Read what Mr. C. G. Atkinson of Newelton, N.S., writes about the two Regattas in Western Nova Scotia.

Newelton, N.S., August 14, 1915.

Acadia Gas Engine Co. Ltd.,
Bridgewater, N.S.

Dear Sirs,
Since my return from the regatta at Shelburne have had one thing and another to bother me from writing particulars on the boat races, but will do so now, but expect Mr. Sollows has given you particulars before this.

Everything went along in fairly good shape, except the handicap race and in this race the time between the fast boats and the slower ones was so great that no boat ever built could make up the difference, and the boats finished almost in the same order as they started, that is, they did not all start together, but each one started on his allowed handicap and it was supposed to be a close finish between them all, and instead they were straggled out at the finish nearly as much as they were at the start. Lyman Thorburn came in first with a 4 H.P. Acadia; S. Sherman, second; A. Ward Smith, Newelton, N.S., 6½ H.P. Acadia, third.

In the race for boats not less than 25 feet with engines of 5 H.P. there were seven boats. The fastest boat of the fishing boat class was that of A. Ward Smith's of this place with a 6½ H.P. Acadia, as she made better time in the "Free for all" than Victor Morrissey did with his 7½ H.P. by two seconds. This boat did not enter in the race boats with 6 to 7 H.P., as his boat fell a little short of 30 feet, but he went around the course with them and could beat the rest badly.

Colby Nickerson, of Woods Harbor, won this race with a 6½ H.P. Acadia. David Morrissey of C. E. second with a 6½ H.P. Acadia. Time was 1 hour 15 second, dist. 9 knots.

So you will see that the Acadia made a good showing at the races. This also shows that the Acadia is the engine of the day.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) C. G. ATKINSON
P.S.—The 11 H.P. "Bridgeport" made a poor showing. She entered in the 8 H.P. class and the engine expert figured this machine down to 7½ H.P. at 740 revolutions per minute. The Bore and Stroke is 5¼ x 5¼.

Newelton, N.S.,
September 7, 1915.

Acadia Gas Engine Co. Ltd.,
Bridgewater, N.S.

Dear Sirs,
The boat races at Clark's Harbor resulted in an excellent showing for ACADIA engines. I cannot give you the time they made in the different races over the 8-mile course, but as the ACADIA won each race it is the most important thing to know that they won by a good margin.

The 5 H.P. race for boats 28 feet and over, there was six entered and was won by Ennis Newell of Newelton (ACADIA).

The 6½ H.P. race was won by Job Nickerson, Clark's Harbor (ACADIA), second Oscar Shoads, Bear Point (ACADIA), third, Henry Murphy, Clark's Harbor (ACADIA).

The 7½ to 8 H.P. race was won by Will Blades of this place, 8 H.P. (ACADIA); second, Fred G. Smith, Newelton (ACADIA); third, Will Nickerson, Clark Point (ACADIA). These three boats were very close together and the boats with M-engines were so far behind that they dropped out.

Might add that these three winners with 8 H.P. engines were those equipped with the new cylinder. I now have the time of the different size boats over the 9¼ mile course.

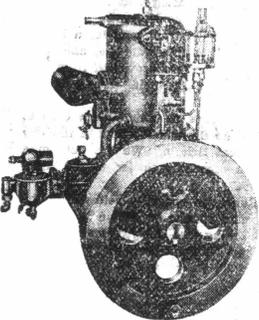
8 H.P. 49 minutes
6½ H.P. 55 minutes
5 H.P. 1 Hr. 1 min.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) C. G. ATKINSON.

Catalogs, Prices and Books of Instructions furnished free on application.

ACADIA GAS ENGINE Co., Ltd.

Travelling Representative: R. W. RITCEY, Crosbie Hotel, St. John's.



Compare with any other
Makes at 7½ H.P.

We Guarantee more mileage per hour than any other Engine on the market.

QUALITY, SIMPLICITY,
SERVICE, PRICE.

INDIA IS LOYAL TO A MAN

Bombay Editor in Address at Ottawa Refutes the Claims that India is in Revolt—Says India Knows Where Her Best Friends Are to be Found

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—It is no doubt existed in the minds of those inclined to believe reports from German sources as to the loyalty of the people of India, they must have been speedily and permanently dispelled by the words of Mr. Rostum Rostumjee, editor of the Oriental Review, Bombay, a noted Parsee scholar, publicist and journalist, who lectured on "India and the War" last week to the Canadian Club.

"Behind the serried ranks of the finest army in the world," said Mr. Rostumjee, "stands India, loyal to a man. Teutonic stratagem counted on revolt in India. But never did I fear for a moment such a dire calamity." He referred to the loyalty and sacrifice of Indian princes and peoples. He drew a striking contrast between the status of an Indian in Great Britain and the overseas dominions. But he was not without hope, and he believed that after the war a solution to this problem would be found.

As the war goes on Canada was becoming more and more a great partner in the great Imperial firm, said the speaker. The whole British Empire with one voice and one heart had cried out "give me liberty and honor or death." He was proud of this part his country was playing in this world crisis. His countrymen were fighting the battles of the weak nations of the earth in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Gallipoli, France, Flanders and in fact in almost every theatre of the war. Behind the serried ranks of the

Published Somewhere in France

The "Dead Horse Gazette" a Novel Publication—Its Aims and Objects—How its Derived its Original Name

The "Dead Horse Gazette" is the quaint title of a journal, which has been edited by Private R. W. Trowsdale of the 4th Battalion 1st Canadian Contingent, B.E.F. on active service, and published by the battalion "when possible" at one franc.

The "Gazette" is a well-edited, capably printed publication, full of terse and breezy comment. It is printed for the proprietors by John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester and London, but is wholly edited at the front, and is thus perhaps the most remarkable publication on record.

Its Aims and Hopes. The aims of the "Gazette" are perhaps best stated in the racy editorial of the first number. It says:—"Viola! We have at last emerged from our shell, and now brave, for the first time, the fearsome and awe-inspiring surrounding of cold print. We come to you as an infant—puny and crying in its nurse's arms, as Will of Stratford words it in his 'Seven Ages of Man.' We are puny, but with your tender care and solicitude we may attain robustness and even virility. Take an interest in us and we shall grow. Feed us with sympathy and financial nourishment and we shall blossom out into something that shall be at once to your and ourselves—and achievement and a pride. We desire to justify our existence

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An Edison Christmas Story.

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A Film of Christmas Cartoons.

"HAM IN THE HAREM"

A Comedy Scream with Lloyd Hamilton (Ham) the Funniest Man in the Movies and Bud Duncan.

MR. DAN DELMAR sings—

(A) "Sing Me the Rosary."

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We stock them to fit Men, Women, Children and Infants and price them reasonably. Before you buy your next stock get our prices, wholesale and retail.

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A special made Shirt of the very best Repp Goods in the newest and most favored stripe effects. The Shirt is double stitched all through and reinforced back and front, making it the most durable Shirt procurable. Regular \$1.50 \$1.75. Selling, each.

MEN'S DAINTY NECK-WEAR

In the newest American styles, fancy and stripe effects. Each 40c Other qualities range from 15c. up.

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In a nice assortment of Light Fancy shades, with strong Buff Leather straps, with the button-holes double stitched; good elastic webbing. 30c Per pair.

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Gold Burnished Cuff Links, set with brilliants. 15c. each
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BIGGEST FUR VALUES EVER OFFERED

Bought under very favorable conditions, being part of a realization sale. If you are planning to make a present of a Fur, here is your opportunity of securing exceptional values at remarkably low prices. \$1.80, \$2.60, \$2.90, \$3.00. HALF THE REGULAR PRICES.

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This is another exceptional offer. Formerly sold at \$6.00. Our price, per set. \$4.20

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White Crepeolene Blouses with low Collar and Scarf Yoke and neat Fancy Trimming. 65c

COLORED DELAINE BLOUSES

With High Collar and Lace Fronts. Each \$1.10

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With Low Collar, in colors of Saxe Blue, Navy, Grey and Vieux Rose. \$2.75

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Barrettes. 10c., 16c., 18c.
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Side Combs with Brilliants, 18c., 27c., 35c.
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Shell Turban Pins. 7c., 14c., 18c.
Shell Hair Pins, 6 on card. 6c. card.
Shell Hair Pins, 4 on card, 7c. & 14c. each.

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Tweed Dresses. 70c. up.
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Children's Navy Serge Dresses with Scaloped Yoke and Red Piping. 75c.

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Twirl Cloth Dresses with self color facings and cuffs. \$1.50 up.

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With White Pique Collar and Glazed Leather Belt. \$1.50 up.
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WOOL CAPS

Childs' Wool Caps. 35c. up.
Childs' Wool Hoods. 22c. up.
Girls' Wool Caps. 60c. up.

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Infants' Mitts. 15c. up.
Infants' Botees. 22c. each.

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Gilt Finished Beauty Pins, 2 on card, 5c.
Pearl Beauty Pins, 2 on card. 15c.
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Xmas Card. 2c., 4c., 6c., 9c., 12c., 20c.
Xmas Labels, 12 in box. 6c. box.
Personal Cards with floral design, 6c. ea.
Parcel Ribbon. 7c. reel.
Parcel Tinsel. 7c. reel.

and our justification shall be the merry laugh and entertainment which heralds the breaking down of dull monotony and routine living. If we accomplish something of this nature we feel we shall have justified our existence. Altogether, life in the particular locality whence this initial issue of the "Gazette" emanates, has not been specially irksome or dangerous, and those of us who are destined to live through this war will cherish many pleasant memories of the days spent here. To those memories, we faint would hope, will be added our present effort at entertainment.

Poetry Grave and Gay. The quality of the poetic contributions to the "Gazette" is of a very high order. The following is an in memoriam piece entitled "Somewhere in France":

"Somewhere in France!"
Speak soft the words. In fear they prod,
With grief renewed, some stricken heart,
That foretime centred all its hopes
On one who sleeps beneath the sod.

"Somewhere in France!"
Speak low the words. To you and I
They mean so much. Your friends
and mine
Lie there together, side by side
Under the vault of God's blue sky.

"Somewhere in France!"
Speak proud the words. Their glorious end
Kills vain regrets. The pain we feel
Is numbing, yet can never quench,
Our pride in those who called us
Friend!

To The Slacker. Another excellent contribution is the following:—
Young sir, you often claim my thoughts,
When I have time for thinking:
I think of you, a young galoot,
From duty daily slinking.
I think I see you in the park,
Your socks and tie a-gleaming:
I see you saunter down the Mall
In new clothes, idly dreaming.
At office desk you make pretence
That you're my country serving,
I wish I had you near my hands—
You'd get your full deserving:
Our sisters spin, our men folks toil.
With patriot's firm endeavour:
But you—a sluggard all your days—
You idle on for ever!
Some day we'll meet. (May it be soon!
I'm keen to try your mettle):
So live your selfish life of ease
Till we our old scores settle!

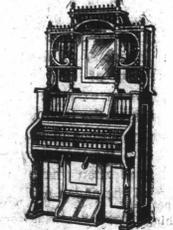
Derivation of the Title. It may be of interest to know how the "Gazette" came by its title, and the following is the explanation given by its editor:—The derivation of the name of this little journal will be easily understood by the members of the Battalion. To friends outside the war zone, we must explain that "Dead Horse Corner" is a spot "somewhere in Flanders," where units of the Battalion have often been quartered. Owing to the exigencies of our present life, publishing days cannot easily be defined, but we hope to make the "Gazette" a regular feature of the social life of the Battalion. Items of interest will be welcome from any quarter. Our aim is to make the "Gazette" representative of all ranks in the Battalion.

The "Gazette's" staff is stated to consist of an editor, French editor, art editor, social service editor, and circulation manager. The offices are "somewhere in Flanders" (but are liable to be moved to Berlin at short notice).

BEAR HUNTERS
ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every

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

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J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 24th, 1915.

THY WILL BE DONE

FROM dark to dark; from sun to sun;

I strive to pray: "Thy will be done."

What in Thy eyes, seems good to Thee;

I try to say: "Is good to me."

And yet—O, Lord, he was so young;

He was my son, my only one!

So few the years it seems, since he His evening prayers said at my knee!

And now, somewhere 'neath Thy gray skies;

So low, so lone, so cold he lies;

He asked not, "Was it 'N or well?"

Just for his country honor fell.

"Thy will be done!" To say's my part;

Because a bullet found his heart.

—Margaret Erskine.

Xmas

THE old familiar greeting "Peace on earth; good will to men" is alas impossible of being fulfilled to-day. Instead of the hearty hand-shake and old but nevertheless time-honored wish quoted above, the roar of the cannon and the cries of wounded and dying will greet to-morrow's sun. The world, to-morrow, instead of being of a peaceful mood will boldly proclaim that the spirit of Christianity which for over two thousand years has come down from generation to generation is dead, and that man's brute passions have taken possession of his Christian instincts. Will future historians write of the present world war as an example of how the teachings of the Saviour were repudiated by nations in the years of 1915-1916? We too in our own time and generation have read of the rise of the pagan nations to the higher planes of Christianity and readers of early history have found joy in the fact that the Message of Christ had for over two thousand years stood all tests.

The world to-day, and our little island has had not escaped, is mourning the loss of millions of her sons. Many a mother to-morrow will offer a prayer to the Great White Throne for her first born now sleeping under an alien sky; many a home will be without a kind and loving father. The world to-morrow will indeed be sad; but in our sadness we can see a ray of sunshine.

The principals of "Peace on earth good will towards men" have been challenged by the German Emperor and the military machine of Germany. In reply to his challenge England (mistress of them all), France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, and Montenegro, have joined hand in hand in defense of the common rights of Humanity. The Iron Heel of Militarism which would dominate the world in such a manner as there could never be "Peace on Earth" has been checked; but checked at enormous loss of human lives, which has left pain and misery in its wake. It is the spirit of "Good will towards men" that has made this great sacrifice possible, and the blood shed by our fellow Britain and their brave Allies in defense of humanity, right and justice, will cement the old Christmas greeting of "Peace on earth: good will towards men" in the years to come.

Out of this great war now raging a new world will be born. The ideals of Christian teachings will be more easily applicable. The doctrine of the brotherhood of man will be more readily availed of, and those brave fellows who to-day, yesterday and to-morrow, laid down their lives on Europe's blood soaked fields must have felt during their last moments that their sacrifice was not in vain.

We here in Terra Nova, the oldest daughter of the Greatest Empire the world has ever seen, have too felt the horrors of war. Many a home in Newfoundland to-morrow will be with out some familiar face; many a mother's heart will pine for a favorite son, whilst many a maiden will think and pray for him whose blood has blotted perhaps for ever more, her pages of life's story.

Howbeit we have much to be thankful for, for whilst we have felt in many ways the agony of war, we have been spared the fate of the unfortunate people of Poland, Belgium and Serbia. Things might have been worse with us, and for such we surely feel grateful.

To the parents and relatives of our brave sailors and soldiers who have made the supreme sacrifice in order that "Peace on earth: good will towards men" may be secured for all future time, we tender our sincerest sympathy, and to our friends and supporters throughout our rugged Island Home we can only express the hope that by the time Christmas 1916 comes around we will find the world at peace, an enduring peace which will reunite all mankind and secure for generations yet unborn the fulfilment of that divine message issued on Christmas morn over two thousand years ago—"Peace on earth: good will towards men."

The War

The Near East

THE whole campaign in the Near East is still in the air. If the Huns do not attack Saloniki, they will hardly remain inactive, however, and we shall probably hear of them either on the desert routes of Arabia, on the borders of Bessarabia, or on the Italian frontiers. The building of the railway from Damascus to the Suez Canal has portentous significance, and it would seem that the Hun-Turk alliance has designs upon the great waterway.

Change of Officers

SIR JOHN (now Viscount) French has been transferred from the Western Front to the command of the home army. What caused the transfer is, of course, an official secret, but the Press generally ascribes it to "his own request." The New York World commenting on Sir John's transfer says: "General French's displacement as British Commander-in-Chief on the Western front has been in the air for several months. What it may be due to in particular is not apparent. What it is due to in general

may probably be summed up in the costly blunders which prevented the spring aggressive and the September drive from getting much of anywhere, and in the fact that while the striking power of the British line has been enormously increasing, its strokes do not visibly improve. Britain is only repeating our own early experiences in the Civil War."

Be this as it may, encouragement must be taken from this evidence that the British Government is alert and capable of vigorous action, no matter what the reasons were for the transfer. The Government has shown an equal initiative to that of the Russian Government and General Joffre.

The new Commander-in-Chief—Sir Douglas Haig—has an excellent record and comparative youth to his credit. Sir Douglas is a Scotchman, was born in 1867, the youngest son of John Haig of Cameronbridge, Fifeshire. He was educated at Clifton, and joined the 7th Hussars in 1885. He has had a meteoric military career; and for his work in Flanders and France, he has been several times mentioned in Field Marshal French's despatches. He was Chief of Staff with Sir John French during the Boer War, and gained several distinctions. He has had experience at the War Office, where he had been Director of Military Training, and in India, where he was Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener's successor. For the last two years before the war he commanded those divisions concentrated at Aldershot, which, under Lord Haldane's scheme, were known as "the striking force," that is to say, a force always mobilized and always ready at a few hours' notice to go abroad.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

LIEUT. COLONEL OTWAY—SALVATION ARMY

ONCE more we are in the throes of the Christmas season and the spirit of Christmas appears to take possession of all—that is, the desire and determination to make others happy.—Good-will towards men.

The spirit of Christmas is in particular a spirit of giving. Is not this the outcome of the ever glorious fact that God gave His son, and Christianity is the result, we therefore at this time, "Give thanks for His unspeakable Gift."

The first recorded act of homage, the worship of the wise men from the East, was associated with the presentation of gifts, gold, frankincense and myrrh, and since that time Christmas giving has been the good habit and practice of the world.

Millions of parcels will be sent this week, each bring joy and gladness. Our boys in the trenches are not forgotten. In hundreds of thousands of homes the Salvation Army in the great cities of the world will be sending the Annual Christmas Hamper, and other of God's people will be doing sim-

ilar acts of kindness. The Christmas trees will be laden with presents for the children, and all over the world there will be joy, cheer, comfort and happiness because of the Christmas gift.

Let us however not be content with merely giving a dollar or sending a present and then try to satisfy ourselves that we have participated in the great outflow of love towards mankind. Let us rather present ourselves as living sacrifices and offer our lives upon the altar of God's love, and accepting His great Salvation, dedicate our lives, strength and talent for the good of others, in the words of that beautiful verse:—

Take my life, and let it be Consecrated Lord to Thee. Take my moments, and my days Let them flow in ceaseless praise.

May 1916 be a year of great rejoicing, victory for the Allied forces, and an enduring peace to the world.

AMERICAN PRESS ON WORLD'S WAR

Washington Star:—The maxim of modern war is, "One atrocity deserves another."

Chicago News:—Russia has again enlisted the services of its oldest ally—winter.

The Pathfinder:—Bulgars can now boast that they were the ones who put the finish on Nish.

Washington Star:—Serbia is suffering as much as if she had really meant to start the war.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch:—Europe has long been noted for cheapness. Now she has made human life the cheapest thing.

The Pathfinder:—While the Russians and Turks are fighting in the Caucasus, the Democrats and Republicans in congress are fighting in the caucuses.

The Pathfinder:—Nature seems to be doing her best at Panama to defeat Uncle Sam in his purpose of making two continents grow where only one grew before.

Cleveland Plain Dealer:—The people in Europe are for peace, declaring an American suffragist returning. And an increasingly large number of men are finding it.

Detroit News:—The average life of an automobile in war service is 30 days. And what is left of a car after a shell hits it cannot be traded in on the purchase of a tire-chain.

New York Journal of Commerce:—In our position of watching from a distance and listening to the confusion of voices, it seems as though somebody in this great conflict were getting weary, if not worn out, and anxious for some way out without humiliation.

The Pathfinder:—Tramps found

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 24

CHRISTMAS EVE.
John Morley born, 1838.
Four hundred lbs. of beef and sixty loaves of bread distributed at St. Thomas's school-room, fed fifty families, 1860.
Bernard Duffy, bookseller, died, 1862.
W. M. Thackeray, novelist, died, 1863.
Felix Dowsley's twelve days' diary concluded this day, 1867.
Richard Ward, clerk at O'Dwyer's, died, 1872.
Miss Maggie Higgins died, 1872.
Rev. A. Heygate, C.E., ordained, 1876.
Mrs. T. C. Kennedy died, 1881.

DECEMBER 25

Christmas Day.
Joseph Elliot, seaman of H.M.S. Drake, died on board ship by suffocation from drink, 1821.
Richard Howley's stable, Torbay road, broken into, and two cows stolen therefrom, 1852.
J. Parnell, buyer at Bowring's, died, 1869.
Mrs. Hammond (Ann Penneck) died, 1878.
William J. Henderson, died, 1882.
Patrick Farrell died, 1893.
First Mass at midnight in the Catholic Cathedral, 1895.
John Sktoch died in Scotland, 1894.
New Catholic Church, Carbon-car, first opened by service of midnight Mass, 1892.
Postage from Newfoundland to England and Canada reduced to two cents per half ounce, 1898.

DECEMBER 26

St. Stephen's Day.
Chamber of Commerce, St. John's, instituted; Newman Hoyles, first President; John Boyd, first Secretary; 1823.
Weston Carter, barrister, drowned in Deadman's pond, Signal Hill, while trying to save two girls, Brewin and Martin; the girls were also drowned, 1869.
Thomas Mullins, Southside, died, 1891.
Corner stone of present Mechanics' building laid by Sir Terence O'Brien, 1892.
L. Windsor's photograph gallery opened, 1895.
Mudge & Co.'s premises, Southside, destroyed by fire, 1847.
Burin bazaar opened, 1893.
First Orange Parade in St. John's, 1899.
Late Archbishop Howley appointed Vicar Apostolic of West Coast, 1885.

In New York city this winter will be forced to help in construction work. The authorities have decided to discourage the thousands of vagrants who flock there seeking food and shelter with no idea of making themselves useful.

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



PROBABLY no money invested in any way gives such satisfactory returns as that spent in CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. If spent in the right spirit "It blesses him that gives, and him that takes." Our CHRISTMAS STOCK is just as large as ever, but different kinds of things, and with few exceptions the prices are as low as in previous years.

Battle Ship and Submarine, Aeroplanes, Trains, Washing Machines, Motor Cars, Water pistols, Cannons, Guns, Pistols, Swords, Uniforms, Drums, Soldiers, Puzzles, Books, Games, Dolls, Stoves, Houses, Carriages, Tea Sets, Sad Irons, Rocking Horses, Wheel Barrows, Snow Shovels, Blocks, Tops, Steam Engines.

COME AND SEE OUR DISPLAY.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
333 Water Street.

NOTICE!

EXPERIENCED Woodmen wanted for lumber woods at Badger.

A. N. D. Co.

FERRO ENGINES

We have made special arrangements to import New FERRO Kerosene Engines or any other Model FERRO Engine direct and will now offer special prices, cost, insurance and freight with all fittings necessary.

3	H.P.	\$ 95.00
4	"	125.00
5 1-2	"	145.00
7 1-2	"	180.00

We can offer large sizes of any model. We have these engines in stock and also have a full stock of repair parts.

We deal direct and can therefore give lower prices.

Also GRAY, FULTON and MEITZ & WEISS Engines.

A. H. MURRAY,
St. John's.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.

Return Tickets Will be issued between all Stations and Ports of Call at **ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE**, good going Dec. 23 to 25th, and good returning up to Dec. 27th, also good going Dec. 30th to January 1st, and good returning January 3rd.

ONE WAY AND ONE THIRD FIRST CLASS FARE—Good going from Dec. 21st to Jan. 1st, and good returning up to Jan. 4th.

GROCERIES for Christmas

N WALNUTS
E ALMONDS
W FILBERTS
TABLE PEANUTS
RAISINS.

GLACE CHERRIES, Dessicated COCOANUT,
CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEELS.
Hartley's RASPBERRIES in Tins.

CRISCO, Better and Cheaper than Pure Lard.

SHELLED ALMONDS,
SHELLED WALNUTS, NONPARELS,
PRESERVED GINGER, LEMON CHEESE,
BIRD'S CUSTARD POWDER, FRUIT SALAD.

—Selected—
TURKEYS and GEESE, N.Y. SAUSAGES
by S.S. Stephano.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDINGS, Lge. Bowls \$1.30 ea.
MOIR'S, CADBURY'S & GRAY'S Confectionery.

Steer Brothers
PHONE 617. GROCERY.

HALLEY & COMPANY

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ELIMINATE YOUR PURCHASING

TROUBLES

BY visiting us when you are in town, by doing so it will benefit your business and sustain our reputation for Service, Quality and Reliability;— Besides, it will make satisfied, repeating customers of you, and best of all sworn patrons.

Troubles in your purchasing department hurt your entire business. The way to eliminate such a condition is to send your orders to us.

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HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunders clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

PRESIDENT COAKER'S ACTIONS ENDORSED

Strong Letter from "Reformer" Who Says Thousands Previously Opposed to Coaker Are With Him. Coaker Has Proven Himself a Leader and a Statesman of Exceptional Ability.

(To Editor of "Mail and Advocate.")
Dear Sir,—May I be permitted to express in the columns of your fearless paper my sentiments with regard to the heroic work performed and accomplished by President Coaker and the F.P.U. in the great cause of Prohibition.

To those of us who have been championing the cause of Temperance in Newfoundland for many years past, the magnificent rally of the President and his noble organization came at the right time, and thus made possible in a single moment the most glorious moral victory ever achieved in this native land of ours.

However much some of us have differed politically from Mr. Coaker, in the years gone by, we to-day are amongst the legions who freely and gladly admit that the F.P.U. President stands supreme as an organizer, to any other man in Newfoundland. The whole country will acknowledge the fact that had not Mr. Coaker, the Field Marshal, so to speak, of the Grand Army of the F.P.U., been in the field and well to the forefront in the Prohibition fight, the enemy headed by the satellites of the rum snipers, would have gained the day.

Reviewing the events of the past few months what a contrast is presented between the attitude of Mr. Coaker and that of the "Herald" Editor, regarding the cause that was so dear to the hearts of us all. In the case of the former we see him fearlessly performing the deeds of a noble hero, on behalf of a great and noble work; but in the case of the latter we behold a typical fence straddler, without the courage to get off the fence post to act a manly part.

This last attitude of the "Herald" editor puts an end forever to his days of influence, precious little of which he has ever had however, except in his own imagination. But it is all gone now with a vengeance, gone like the baseless fabric of a vision, gone so much that henceforth his newspaper will have less weight in influencing public opinion than a pill circular or regatta program.

However, sir, let us pass from the ridiculous to the sublime, from the contemplation of the "Herald" Editor to an endorsement of the general work of President Coaker, and to the outlook of the future, more brightened by the uplift of the people, which Prohibition will undoubtedly effect. To me it seems that the man and the organization responsible for this moral revolution is the man and the organization that should be entrusted with the political destinies of this country.

I am led to this conclusion sir, by thoughtful reasoning and by the logic of events that have transpired since President Coaker came into the limelight of our public life. I candidly acknowledge that, like many others who were also wrongly impressed, I was drawn into the idea that Mr. Coaker was unable to measure up to the standard of the State's requirements. But that impression to-day is dispelled, sir, for Mr. Coaker has proven himself a leader and a statesman of exceptional ability. Moreover against tremendous odds, against machine gun fire and batteries from enemies, political and commercial, that would have annihilated any other man he has withstood these onslaughts with adamant strength, without a weakening in any fibre of his nature, but on the contrary more determined than ever to carry to a successful realization all the great ideas which his versatile ability has planned for the uplifting of his fellow-countrymen.

Why then should not a man of his strength of character, who in a few short years has risen from the level of comparative obscurity to the heights of supreme eminence, be given a leading place in the councils of our state? He must and will attain that prominence because of his proven worth and because the supreme power of the land—the people, the plain, common people—as Abraham Lincoln once said, are determined he shall attain that height and stay there too. He will not be obliged to know how to go hat in hand to any swelled head politician to reach that goal which is now in sight for him, and it is just as well for any enemies he has left to move out of the way in time and leave a free pathway for Coaker, the coming conquering hero. It is a blessing to know that this day is not far distant, and it is also a consolation to learn that the people are eager for its approach, so that all

Mr. Coaker will need to do is to put himself again at the head of his Grand Army of the F.P.U. for thousands of other willing allies are awaiting to be recruited to make his victory all the greater and worthy of a man so well deserving of it.

REFORMER.
St. John's, N.F.,
21st Dec., 1915.

Bad Conditions in Logging Camps

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Just a few lines to let you know how we are getting on here in Comfort Cove. Most of our friends have been away in the lumber woods until lately, they are nearly all home now and we expect to commence Union business immediately. I was working at Bishop's Falls No. 1 Camp. There is a little improvement in the camps as regards the bunks. We had to lay on green boughs as usual with nothing to cover the boughs with only our clothes, and that's not very good. Mr. President, after coming in from work wet.

You can imagine what it is like when 42 men come into a camp wet and cold. You have to take off your clothes and put them on wet again. The poor man won't be able to stand it very long if it goes on like this in the lumber woods.

There are too many men in one bunk house. It is not healthy when 42 men are huddled together. I think, Mr. President, that the doctor ought to inspect these conditions for the good of the Company. As regards food, it was fairly good, because we had a very good cook, and I believe he did his best. According to the bill I think we ought to have got some things more than we did. The wages per month was from 22 to 26 dollars. I think this wage was very unequal. I hope things will change for the better in the near future, not only in the lumbering woods, but around the world.

This may be the last letter I will write to our much esteemed paper, the dear old Advocate, as I am laid up through getting a cold while at work in the Camp at Bishop's Falls. I hope, Mr. Editor, that the good work you have started will go on until this poor old down-trodden country of ours will bud and blossom as the rose.

I must have the "Peoples Paper" for it is the best paper in the country, for it stands for truth and right. Go ahead, Mr. Editor, we are all with you in the fight.

I must close by wishing you, all your staff and the Union at large a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. Thanking you for space.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD CONNORS.
Comfort Cove, Dec. 17, 1915.

OBITUARY

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—It is with deep regret that we record the death of one of our respected residents and Union member in the person of Mr. John Attwood who passed away Dec. 10th, at the age of 58 years, after suffering for several years with a serious internal complaint of the stomach, for which he had consulted several doctors and the past summer visited the General Hospital.

Nothing could be done to alleviate his suffering and he returned home again. After lingering along for a few months death relieved him of his suffering and he was buried in the Church of England cemetery on Sunday, the 12th inst. He leaves a wife, four sons and three daughters and many friends to mourn his loss.

Weep not for a brother deceased, Our loss is his infinite gain, A soul out of prison released, And free from this bodily chain.
The voyage of life's at an end, The mortal affliction is past, The age that in heaven thy spend Forever and ever shall last.

A FRIEND,
James Town, Dec. 19, 1915.

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

CARBONEAR COUNCIL ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—The annual meeting of Carbonear Local Council, F.P.U., was held recently. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman, Theo. Penney.
Dep. Chairman, Hubert Howell.
Secretary, W. T. Penney.
Treasurer, Edward Frampton.
Door Guard, Thomas Clarke.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer for the past year shows the Council to be in sound financial condition, while the membership is still on the increase. The Council regrets the resignation of Capt. Geo. Penney who has held the office of Chairman since the Council was formed, but trusts the present officers will prove so untiring in their efforts as the past officers have certainly been.

—CORRESPONDENT.

CAT HR. COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—We had our annual meeting last night and officers elected for the incoming year were as follows:

Chairman—Garfield Parsons.
Secretary—John Hutcher.
Deputy Chairman—George Parsons.
Treasurer—Hiram Gibbons.

We had a fine address from our Delegate, Wesley Howell, and all were glad to learn of the Exporting Company that is to be started at Catalina.

Yours truly,
G. P.

KELLOGGERS ELECT NEW ROAD BOARD

(To Editor of "Mail and Advocate.")

Dear Sir,—The election of members for the Road Board here resulted as follows:—3 Tories, 2 Liberals and 3 Union men. The names of the successful candidates are:—

Wm. John Morgan, Patrick Doyle, Ed. Roberts, Wm. Mercer, Abram Bishop, Wm. A.S. Butler, Wm. John Easons and R. Hibbs, the latter gentleman as chairman.

We expect to elect two more Unionist for Chamberlain and Topsisall.
UNIONIST.
Kelligrews, Dec. 21, 1915.

JOB COVE ELECTS NEW ROAD BOARD

(To Editor of "Mail and Advocate.")
Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your highly-esteemed paper to let the public know the result of the Road Board election at this place.

A meeting was held on the 15th in the R. C. School, the chairman of the old Board presiding.

Six candidates were nominated and the election of members which followed, by secret ballot, resulted in the election of three Union members, with an overwhelming majority. Their names are:—

Timothy Kinsella, chairman;
Joseph Murphy, deputy chairman;
William Johnson, member.

Thanking you for space and wishing

the Union every success.—I am, etc,
ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Job's Cove, Dec. 20, 1915.

MUST HAVE THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find 50c in stamps. Please forward me the Advocate for 1916. I find it to be the best paper after all for the poor fishermen. I could not do without it. Hoping you and all you take in hand for 1916 will be prosperous, and wishing our President, W. F. Coaker, a happy New Year. Long may he live.

Yours truly,
MARK CHIPPETT.
Leading Tickle West,
Dec. 14, 1915.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

ENDER'S SAFETY RAZORS—\$1.00, \$1.50.
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS, \$5.00.
GILLETTE POCKET SAFETY RAZORS, \$5.00.
GILLETTE Combination Safety Razors, \$6.50, \$9.00.
BENGALL and IXL RAZORS.
LATHER BRUSHES.
REAL BRISTLE HAIR and CLOTHES BRUSHES.
MILITARY BRUSHES and CASE.

MARTIN HARDWARE CO., LTD.
Wholesale and Retail.

MAGNIFICENT VALUE!

FOR YOUR GIRLS
let your Xmas Gifts be:

SWEATER COATS.

300 Charming Sweater Coats for Girls, worth up to \$2.00 each, but as each one is slightly imperfect (though not noticeable in a great many of them) we offer them

For **\$1.25** Each

Principally Maroon and Cardinal. Get them for your Girls, they will be delighted with them.

S. MILLEY

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR Xmas Season

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

SHOWROOM

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

—ALSO—

LADIES' FUR COLLARS, MUFFS and FUR SETS. All Reduced.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 -:- WATER STREET -:- 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

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Order a Case To-day.

"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK



Job's Stores Limited.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

HOW GERMANY IS GOVERNED

Democratic Theory Nullified by Autocratic Practice--The Real Meaning of the Reichstag and Bundesrat.

By George M. Priest, in "The Nation"

RECENT months have called forth many queries and many opinions concerning the German system of government. The queries spring in part from a spontaneous, unprejudiced desire for information, in part from a confusion worse confounded by the divergence of opinions that have been expressed, by the conflict of two assertions, apparently irreconcilable, that Germany enjoys a democratic form of government and that it is ruled by the iron hand of an autocrat. In view of the present conditions, it may be well to re-examine the chief factors in German government--German suffrage, the rights and the power of the Reichstag, of the Bundesrat, and of the Emperor--and thus at once to offer useful information to the inquiring and to reconcile the conflict of divergent opinions. We shall see that this conflict has arisen, chiefly, because the authors of the one or the other assertion have considered only the theory or only the practice of German government. For it can be proved, like a problem in mathematics, that in theory the German Imperial Constitution grants the principle, and affords the means, of representative popular government, but that in practice Germany to-day is virtually an absolute monarchy.

I. Suffrage in Germany is of two kinds, national and state. The people of Prussia, for example, use one system of suffrage in electing their representatives in the Prussian legislature and another in electing members of the national popular assembly, the Reichstag. Only German, or national, suffrage concerns us here.

Between 1867 and 1871 the states of Germany were divided into 397 electoral districts equal in population and in their representation in the Reichstag; each district contained 100,000 inhabitants, and each received the right to elect one representative. At the same time, it was established that the representatives of all districts should be elected by the direct universal suffrage and secret ballot of male citizens over twenty-five years of age. Thus, German suffrage was not restricted by any qualification of property or education, and such restrictions have never been placed upon it. The principle which underlies it is extremely liberal. But in the course of time the value and power of the individual vote have fallen or risen according to shifting conditions within the electoral districts. These districts are still equal in their representation in the Reichstag--each still elects one representative--but the principle of one representative to every 100,000 inhabitants obtains no longer, because the boundaries of the electoral districts have never been altered and the population of many districts has increased or decreased enormously. Urban districts have grown and, owing chiefly to removals from the country to the city, many rural districts have lost thousands of their former inhabitants. Neither increase nor decrease has affected representation in the Reichstag. Berlin's population has risen since 1867 from 600,000 to well over 2,000,000, but Berlin still elects only six representatives. A Berlin district, once of 100,000, now of 697,000 inhabitants, has only one representative in the Reichstag; another (rural) district, once of 100,000 now of 59,000 inhabitants, also has one. A vote in the Berlin district has less than one-eleventh of the power which a vote in the other districts enjoy. Discrepancies like this exist in various parts of the Empire.

When champions of German suffrage assert that Germany enjoys a democratic type of suffrage, they see only the principal, theoretically employed, of universal suffrage without the property or educational qualifications laid down in other countries. In practice German suffrage is not democratic in the sense of "equal for all" so long as the value of the vote varies as we have seen. Indeed, while the electoral districts remain unchanged, the German system grows less and less democratic, because the relative power of the few who continue to live in the winning rural districts is increasing constantly.

By means of this suffrage the German people elect their 397 representatives in the Reichstag, or "Imperial Parliament," for a term of five years; these representatives form the one body in German government which re-

presents and expresses the popular will. The Reichstag enjoys in theory various rights of possible importance which it either fails to, or cannot, exercise with effect. It has a right to initiate legislation, but in actual practice it almost never does. It has a right to ask the Government for reports, but no means of enforcing compliance with its request. It has a right to express its opinion on the management of affairs, but it cannot compel a consideration of its opinion, because it has no control over those in power. The Emperor rules by right of heredity, liable to no processes of law for any offence, and he appoints and dismisses solely in accordance with his own volition, the Imperial Chancellor and the other chief Imperial officers; ministerial responsibility to the people through the popular assembly does not exist in Germany. Thus these rights of the Reichstag have no practical value.

But the Reichstag does possess rights of fundamental importance. Its consent is necessary to all loans, to all treaties which involve legislation, and to the budget. The Reichstag must give its consent before any bill can become law. In theory, therefore, the representatives of the people can make themselves masters of any situation. They can formulate a bill to suit their own tastes and force the adoption of their bill by refusing meanwhile to consider any other proposals. The German people, through their representatives in the Reichstag, have it in their power to dictate any and all legislation in the German Empire. The idea of popular sovereignty is to this extent a corporate part of the German Constitution.

On the other hand, if the Reichstag refuses to pass a bill proposed by the Government, the Bundesrat and the Emperor, on mutual agreement, may dissolve the Reichstag and order new elections on the chance of obtaining a more amenable assembly. If the newly-elected Reichstag should also prove rebellious, it, too, may be dissolved, and so on indefinitely; there is no constitutional limit to the number of possible dissolutions. But an amenable assembly has always been chosen after a single crisis of this kind. The Reichstag was dissolved in 1878, 1887, 1893, and 1906, and after each dissolution a new assembly was elected which passed the bill that wrecked its predecessor. Thus the theory of popular sovereignty has repeatedly broken down in German practice.

Since the German people can, through the Reichstag, control all Imperial legislation, the people themselves are responsible for their government. If they do not exercise control, if in practice they reject the opportunity of self-government granted to them by the German Constitution, they force us to draw striking conclusions concerning them. In the first place, they prefer to trust the wisdom of a few who compose the Government rather than to trust their own collective wisdom. They affirm in this way their satisfaction with, and their belief in, a form of government which concentrates power in the hands of a few; over these few, as we shall see, the people have no direct control whatever. Above all, in voting to accept the will of a few rather than to assert and accomplish their own will, the German people make manifest that they prefer to be governed rather than to govern themselves.

II.

The Bundesrat, or "Federal Council," differs from the Reichstag in many respects. The Reichstag, arising from the people and chosen directly by the people, is the German congress to the idea of popular sovereignty. The Bundesrat preserves the monarchical principle, though in a modified form. The Bundesrat is composed of representatives, not of the people nor of the state legislatures, but of the rulers of the various German states; that is, in twenty-two of the twenty-six states, of an hereditary monarch; in Alsace-Lorraine, of the Imperial Viceroy, who is appointed by the German Emperor; in the Imperial free cities, Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck, of the Senate, which is elected directly or indirectly by the people. Each of these rulers appoints to the Bundesrat a certain number of representatives in accordance with provisions of the Imperial Constitution, and each ruler gives his

representatives exact instructions on how they are to vote on every question that is to come up in the Bundesrat. As each ruler naturally gives the same instructions to all his representatives, the votes of each state are cast as a unit; the Imperial Constitution further insures this method of procedure by requiring each state to vote thus. The Bundesrat represents, or personifies, as it were, in an assembly, the whole body of German rulers.

If a proposal is laid down the Bundesrat on a subject not included in the instructions, the representatives must refer the subject to the rulers of their states and must await further instructions before they cast their votes. It is inconceivable that a representative should ever vote contrary to his instructions because, in the first place, his office which depends in every feature of its tenure entirely upon the will of his ruler, would in such case be terminated immediately, and, secondly, because the Imperial Constitution requires that a representative shall vote as he has been instructed. The actual voting members of the Bundesrat are, therefore, diplomats, not Senators in the American sense. They form in theory a body which in the usual meaning of the words is not a debating or a deliberating assembly. Nor is it such in practice. The German world hears occasionally of lively discussions in the Bundesrat, but there is no reason to think that members of the Bundesrat have ever expressed themselves, much less voted, contrary to the instructions previously given by the rulers of their states. In short, to all intents and purposes the Bundesrat merely registers the will of the German rulers individually and collectively.

The Bundesrat and the Reichstag differ from each other not only in their origins; they differ also, and even more strikingly, in the relative powers of the two bodies. The Reichstag is only a legislative body, while the Bundesrat exercises legislative, executive, and judicial functions. Furthermore, even in the making of laws the power vested in the Bundesrat surpasses that given to the Reichstag. Each body has the right to initiate legislation, but whatever the source of a bill may be, the last act in its adoption as law is the approval by the Bundesrat. Thus, if a bill arises in the Bundesrat, it is discussed first by that body and, if approved, is then laid before the Reichstag. If the popular assembly also approves it, the bill must, even if no change has been made in it, be referred back to the Bundesrat and formally passed by that body. In consequence of this provision of the Imperial Constitution, members of the Reichstag hardly ever initiate legislation, because it is obviously futile for them to discuss a bill before they know the opinion of the Reichstag. If we remember the attitude of the German people towards legislation in the critical dissolutions of the Reichstag, it is hardly going too far to say that German laws as they are finally shaped are not the work and the will of the German people through their representatives in the Reichstag, but that they are the work and will of the rulers of the German states through their representatives in the Bundesrat.

The relative powers of these rulers in the Bundesrat varies greatly, unlike the dual representation of the States in the American Senate. The Bundesrat does not represent a federation of states of equal power, but a confederated state with its power distributed very unequally. Prussia has 17 votes, Bavaria 6, Saxony and Wurtemberg 4 each, Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine 3 each, Brunswick and Mecklenburg-Schwerin 2 each, and all the other seventeen states one each--26 states and 61 votes in all. This allotment of votes is based, with two exceptions, one the number of votes allotted to the individual states in the Diet of the German Confederation, which came to an end in 1866. In that Diet Bavaria had only four votes, but she demanded and received two more when she joined the new Empire. Prussia, too, had formerly only four votes; but Prussia absorbed six states which opposed her in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and when it came to the formation of a new Germany, Prussia added to her

(Continued on page 7)

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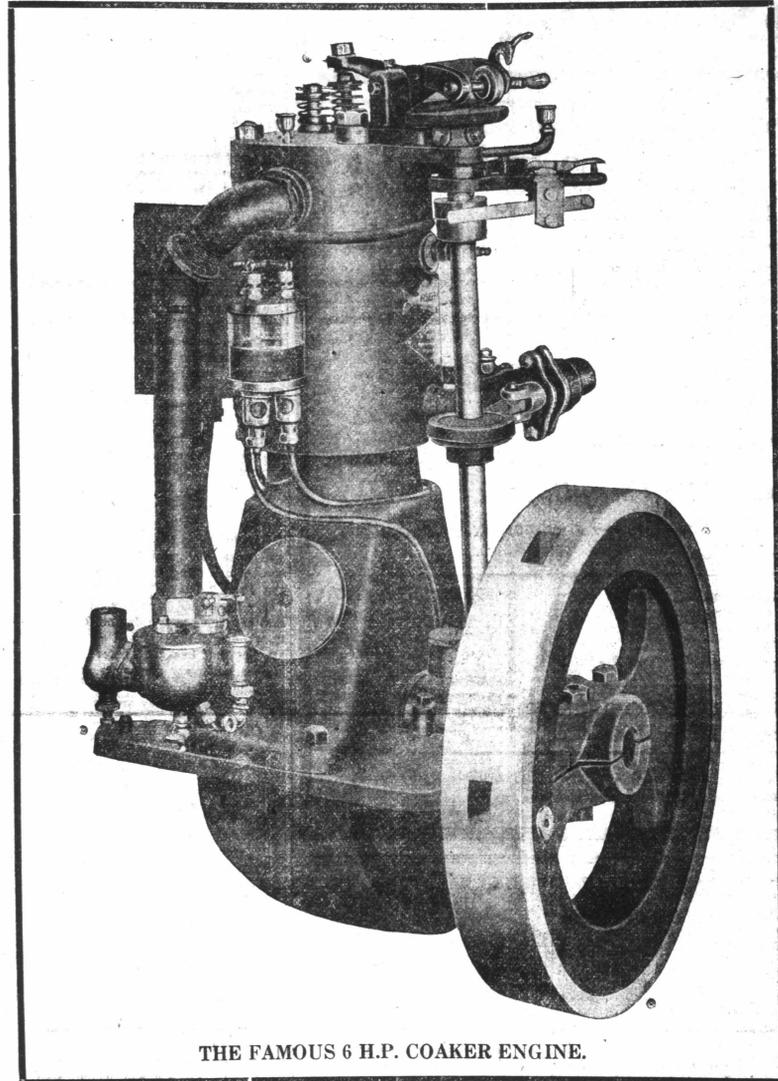
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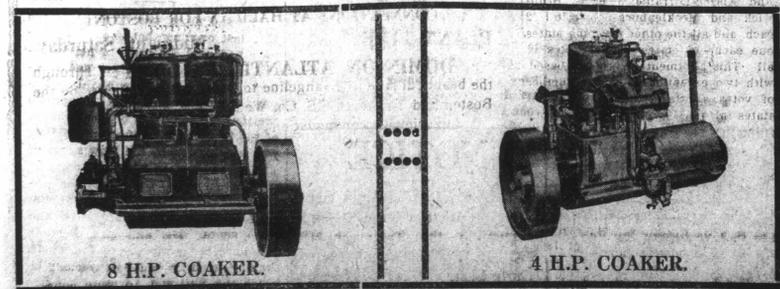
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HOW GERMANY IS GOVERNED

Continued from page 6. The original four votes all the votes which the absorbed states had had. In this way she obtained the seventeen votes in the Bundesrat which the Imperial Constitution afterwards confirmed to her. This advantage in number of votes as compared with the other states can be justified on the ground of Prussia's population and extent of territory as compared with those of the other States. Both in area and in population Prussia includes, roughly, two-thirds of the whole Empire. In the Bundesrat, however, she controls less than one-third of the votes. The other states seem to have felt an injustice in this disparity between Prussia's strength in the Empire and her strength in the Bundesrat. They, therefore, made her various concessions.

III. How majorities are obtained, how bills are passed or defeated in the Bundesrat, is, strictly speaking, a matter of conjecture. Only the results of the meetings of this assembly are published, not the proceedings; the public hears of the proceedings only by the chance loquacity of some member. But we can estimate the influence of the states in the Bundesrat with dependable results.

Germans often dismiss very briefly the assertion that Prussia controls the Bundesrat. They dismiss it on the ground that Prussia has only seventeen votes, that seventeen is still a long way from a majority, and, since the states are independent, Prussia cannot control their votes. On the other hand, Prussia has seventeen votes, and seventeen states have one vote each. Prussia's power alone, therefore, equals the combined power of all these seventeen states. Further, as Prussia has so many more votes than her nearest rivals—Bavaria six, Saxony and Wurttemberg four each, Baden three (and Hesse three)—Prussia alone is equal to a combination of those four states whose number of votes most closely approximates her own.

But, as has been said, seventeen does not constitute a majority of the votes in the Bundesrat. And how can majorities be obtained? In answer to this question, the votes in the Bundesrat may be counted as fifty-eight, as the three votes of Alsace-Lorraine cannot be counted, according to the Imperial Constitution, if they give Prussia a majority of any bill under discussion; and we are concerned here first with the means by which Prussia can effect a majority that counts. For this thirty votes are necessary on nearly all measures. In assembling a majority, Prussia starts out with her original seventeen and with the one vote of the principality of Waldeck, which she has controlled, by private agreement, since 1868. If, in addition to these eighteen, Prussia can obtain the six votes of Bavaria, the four of Saxony or Wurttemberg, and the two of Brunswick or of Mecklenburg-Schwerin—that is, the support of only three other states—she has her majority. These are, of course, the most favorable conditions numerically for a majority for Prussia, as they involve the support of those states which, next to Prussia, cast the largest number of votes. The least favorable conditions for a Prussian majority are those in which Prussia has to procure the support of twelve states with one vote each. That Prussia can, and does, almost always obtain somewhere the support necessary to a majority is easy to understand. For she can exert tremendous pressure. For example, Prussia can urge the needs of her two-thirds of the area and population of the Empire as compared with those of the one-third composing all the remainder of Germany. Prussia can also employ the moral weight of many important considerations—among others, her own surpassing record of achievements in German history, the omnipresent German sense of obligation to Prussia for the establishment of the Empire, and the economic and industrial prosperity due primarily to Prussian initiative and Prussian efficiency.

IV. With such instruments as these, she can rarely have serious difficulty in obtaining the support, at worst of twelve of the tiny principalities situated in central and northern Germany. If Prussia is opposed to a bill, not fewer than twelve states—Bavaria with 6 votes, Saxony and Wurttemberg with 4 each, Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine with 3 each, Brunswick and Mecklenburg-Schwerin with 2 each, and four states with one vote each—must unite in order to procure a majority against her. That is, twelve states must unite even when they include those states which, next to Prussia, have the largest number of votes in the Bundesrat. In the least favorable case—when the combination includes those states with the smallest number of votes—twenty-one of the twenty-six states must unite against Prussia in order to defeat her. Prussia has been wary of defeat in

the Bundesrat. She has refrained from introducing bills liable to serious opposition, as a defeat on a fundamental question of policy would surely bring on a crisis imperilling the loyalty of other states to Prussian leadership; and thus the very structure of the Empire. At the same time it is exceedingly difficult to form a combination of even twelve states against Prussia, because the fear of Prussian domination is at least equal to the jealousy among the smaller states. An effective combination has on occasions been formed, and Prussia has been defeated in the Bundesrat. She was defeated in 1876 and 1879 on two railway bills, and in 1878 the Bundesrat voted to place the Imperial Court of Appeals in Leipzig instead of in Berlin, as Prussia wished. But since 1879 the defeat of Prussia in the Bundesrat has certainly happened very rarely. Indeed, it is generally understood in Germany that other states propose legislation to Prussia first, informally, and if she favors the proposal, they leave it to her to push the bill through.

It has been stated in a preceding paragraph that the other states made concessions to Prussia in order to atone for the disparity between her minority of votes in the Bundesrat and her majority of population and area in the Empire. The concessions thus made convey rights of prime importance. In the first place, Prussia alone can preserve the Constitution intact, as only fourteen votes in the negative are sufficient to prevent any change. Secondly, no change can be made in the regulations concerning the army, the navy, customs duties, or excises if Prussia objects. Then Prussia casts the deciding vote in case of a tie in the Bundesrat, and Prussia appoints the chairman of all the standing committees on affairs within the Empire. In this way Prussia has virtually the powers of a dictator in German Imperial affairs, and these powers and rights are inalienable. They are Prussia's by the Constitution of the Empire, and nothing short of a revolution and the overthrow of the Constitution can wrest them from her. Spokesmen of Prussia, defending and applauding her exercise of all her constitutional rights, have often declared, as Bethman-Hollweg in January, 1914, declared, that Prussia will never relinquish any power vested in her by the present Constitution.

WORLD'S PRESS
Hungary's Share
Harper's Weekly:—Many of the countries at war will come out far worse off than they went in. Many of them, on the question of who wins, can echo the question we quoted some time ago, "Who won the San Francisco earthquake?" But is there any country that stands in a more absurd position than Hungary? If Germany wins, the domination of the Teuton elements in the dual monarchy will be greater than ever. If the Allies win Hungary gets a severe surgical operation. Meantime she has lost hundreds of thousands of able bodied men, and she is an agricultural country. So short is she of men that even before the war Russian peasants used to come over to help harvest the crops. And yet it was the combination in which Hungary is a partner that set the conflagration raging.

Childless Poland
Philadelphia Press:—There are no children left in Poland under eight years of age. All the rest are dead! This is what Mr. Paderewski's friends fresh from Poland tell him. Even if it is not literally true, the fact that there is a basis for saying it pictures vividly the desolation of Poland. Two successive crops have been destroyed by the moving armies. Three hundred towns and 20,000 villages are no more. Poland is a desert. Its people are for the most part homeless wanderers, hungry for food. The weakest perish first and the young children, the most helpless part of the population, are the earliest victims of this condition of national horror, destruction and desolation.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Chancellor, but as Emperor he has no initiative in legislation. He therefore turns now into the King of Prussia, and as King he introduces the bill into the Bundesrat through the man who is at once Imperial Chancellor, Prime Minister of Prussia, and the presiding officer of the Bundesrat. Also as King William he instructs his delegates to the Bundesrat how to vote. When the bill has been passed by the Bundesrat, it is laid before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor. On its return from the Reichstag, the King of Prussia directs what amendments are to be accepted by the Prussian delegation in the Bundesrat. When the bill has finally become law, the Emperor promulgates it. In such a case as this William has changed his rôle four times, but the part he has played as Emperor has been of little moment. He has converted his bill into law as King of Prussia.

The two offices of German Emperor and King of Prussia are inseparable. The Imperial dignity follows ipso jure the Prussian crown, so that apart from the Prussian crown the function of Emperor does not exist. There is no law of imperial succession part from the Prussian law which regulates the tenure of the Prussian throne. Only he who wears the crown of Prussia can acquire or lay down or perform the function of the Imperial dignity. In legal terms the Imperial dignity is an accessory of the Prussian crown. If a regency were appointed in Prussia, the regent would be ipso facto German Emperor. One more question may arise in the mind of the reader. Since so much power attaches to the office of King of Prussia, whence does a man who occupies that office derive his right to it? He derives his right solely through heredity. The crown of Prussia descends in the house of Hohenzollern by the succession of the first-born male. This is the one and only law which determines who shall be King of Prussia. The Prussian people had nothing to do with the origin of this law, any more than they had to do with the Prussian Constitution, which was not acquired by the people of Prussia, but was a grant conferred by an hereditary King from the house of Hohenzollern. The Prussian people have never had, and they have not now, any voice in determining who shall be their ruler.

The conclusion is inevitable. In theory the German system of government concedes the idea of democratic representative government in regard both to suffrage and to the power vested in the Reichstag. In practice the German system preserves the monarchial concentration of power in the hands of one man. Germany is to-day, in effect, an absolute monarchy.

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Christmas Services at City Churches

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. N.P.L.D. CATHEDRAL.—Christmas Day, Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Service, Merbecke. Hymns, 58, 62, 221. Matins, 11 a.m. Procession, Hymn 61. Service, Chants, Anthem. "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel." Wesley, Hymns, 59, 60. The Choir will sing Carols after Evensong on Sunday. The Bishop is the preacher at Matins on Christmas Day.

C. M. B. C.—The Cathedral Men's Bible Class will meet in the Synod Building on Sunday at 3 p.m. Subject "Christmas." Hymn Books provided.

ST. THOMAS'S.—Christmas Eve.—The Carols will be sung this evening at 10.30. There will be a short address by the Rector, and the soloists will be the Misses Millicent and Alice Dunfield. The offertory will be in aid of the Choir Fund. Books of the words will be provided.

Christmas Day.—There will be three celebrations of the Holy Communion, at 6.30, 8.00 and 11.00. At the eleven o'clock service the following music will be rendered.—Processional Hymn 92, Venite, Benedictus, Te Deum, Hopkins in G., Jubilate. Barnby, Communion Office, Dykes in F., Anthem, "Sing O Heaven," Maunder, Hymns 84, 88. Preacher, the Rector. Evensong will be said at 5 o'clock.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11; Preacher, The Lord Bishop; Children's Service, 3.45; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30; Preacher, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell.

ST. MARY'S.—Christmas Day Services. There will be three celebrations of the Holy Communion, at 6.30, at 2.00 and at noon. Matins will be sung at 11.10. Anthem, "Arise, shine, for Thy light is come." The offerings at all the Services will be for the poor. Sunday, Holy Communion 8.00; Matins, 11.00; Children's Service, 3.00; Evensong, 6.30. The Christmas music will be repeated on Sunday.

ST. MICHAEL'S.—Christmas Day, Holy Communion 6.45 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m. At Evensong at 5.30 p.m. the following Carols will be rendered: Anthem, "For Christmas, 'Good Christian Men Rejoice,' 'The First Noel,' 'In Bethlehem, that Noble Place,' 'Good King Wenceslas.' The Carols will be repeated on Sunday.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

CATHEDRAL.—Christmas Eve, Pontifical High Mass; Celebrant, His Grace Archbishop Roche. The following will be sung by the Choir—Eccle. Sacerdos; Gounod; Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei.—Robert Arthur Purston; "Adeste Fideles," Novelle arrangement; "O Holy Night," Aolphe Adam. Christmas Day—High Mass will be sung at 11 a.m., when the same choir programme will be used. At 7 a.m. Pontifical Vespers will be sung, and also the Te Deum for blessings for the year.

ST. PATRICK'S.—Christmas Day, 10.30 a.m., Missa Cantata, Choir; Gounod's Mass of the Sacred Heart, "Adeste Fideles," Novelle.

METHODIST.

GOWER STREET.—The following music will be rendered by the Choir at their Christmas services Dec. 25th and 26th.—Anthem, "O come, Redeemer of mankind," for soprano solo and chorus. Music by John E. West; "It came upon the midnight clear." A musical setting of that well known Christmas Carol, by John Stainer. Carols.—"Brightest and Best." Composed by S. S. Wesley; "A Day, A Day of Glory." An old French Carol arranged by Edmund Sedding for four voices; "Thou didst leave Thy Throne." Composed by T. R. Matthews. Organ voluntaries will consist of movements from Handel, Smart, Mendelssohn and Rheinberger. Soprano Soloist, Miss Russell, Choirmaster and Organist, Mr. Roy Kendall.

GEORGE STREET.—Christmas Day. A bright and inspiring service will be held at George St. Church on Christmas morning, commencing at 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Incarnation." During the service the following music will be rendered by the Choir:—Anthem: "There were Shepherds," Niles B. Foster; "It came upon the Midnight Clear," J. Stainer; Soloists, Messrs. Courtney and Trappell, Solo, "But the Lord is Mindful of His Own," from St. Paul, Mendelssohn. Miss Story; Carols, "Sleep Holy Babe," "When Christ Was Born." All friends visiting the city will be welcome. College Hall, to which all will be welcomed. There will be special singing.

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COCHRANE ST. (College Hall) Christmas Day, 11. Solo, "Holy night, peaceful night," Miss Herder; Carol, Anthem, "See amid the winter's snow," John E. West; Carol-Anthem, "In a stable lowly," Oliver King; Carol, "Jesus Christ is born," H. E. Nichol; Carol, "The Star of Christ," H. E. Nichol; Carol, "Many years ago," H. E. Nichol. The Christmas music will be repeated on the next day, Sunday.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26th, at 2.45 p.m. the Sunday School will hold a special Christmas Service in the

WESLEY.—On Christmas morning service will be held at 11 o'clock. The Pastor will preach on the subject, "Christ and Peace." The choir will render special anthems of a high order. An offertory will be taken up for the poor. On Sunday morning Rev. N. M. Guy will preach a special sermon to young people. In the afternoon at 2.30 the S. S. Christmas Anniversary Service will be held. Chairman, Alex. Rooney, Esq. Speaker, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon. In the evening a special intercessory service will be held at 6.30, conducted by the Pastor, assisted by Rev. G. Paine. The Choir will render the Christmas Anthems. Special music will be a feature at all these services. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SUNDAY (Methodist).

Gower St.—11, Rev. C. A. White, marsh; 6.30, Intercessory Service; George St.—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Intercessory Service; Cochrane St.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh. Wesley—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Intercessory Service.

WESLEY A.R.C.—On Sunday afternoon at 2.45 Wesley Bible Class will hold their annual Christmas Service in Wesley Church. Every member is asked to make a special effort to attend and to bring a friend. Special singing has been prepared and during the service parcels will be received for the poor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S.—The Service at the Kirk on Sunday will be at the same hours as usual, and the following music will be rendered both morning and evening:—Anthem, "Let us go even unto Bethlehem," Bruce Stone; Anthem, "O come, Redeemer of Mankind," Marchant; Mrs. King will sing, "Rejoice greatly," Messiah; Mr. Ruggles will sing, "Nazareth," Gounod, arranged for baritone solo and choir. The solos and concerted numbers in the Anthems will be sung by members of the choir.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Service will be held at 11 a.m. on Christmas morning in the Queen's Rd. Congregational Church. In addition to the usual Christmas Hymns the choir will render the following Anthems:—"There were Shepherds," by C. Vincent; "Rejoice greatly," by Rev. H. H. Woodward; "Sing and Rejoice," by J. Barnby; "O Zion that bringest good things," by J. Stainer, and a quartette, "Gloria be to God." The service on Sunday evening will be mainly musical, as the Christmas music will be repeated. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ADVENTIST.

"Christmas and its Message" will be the subject at the Adventist Church Sunday evening. Service at 6.30 p.m.

OUR VOLUNTEER.

The men, after drill yesterday, were given leave till Tuesday and will spend Christmas with their friends. Up to yesterday there were 2,865 enlistments, with the addition of the following:—Clyde Coish, Ladle Cove, N.D.B.; Frank J. Barnes, St. John's; Moses Mitchell, Twillingate.

ROSSLEY'S THEATRE!

ST. JOHN'S LEADING VAUDEVILLE, DRAMATIC AND PICTURE THEATRE.

(Under the distinguished patronage and presence of His Excellency Governor Davidson, Lady Davidson & the Misses Davidson)

Rossley's Fourth Annual Christmas Pantomime, "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST," in 6 Scenes.

The most gorgeous, Spectacular, Electrical and Novel sight ever seen, with a caste of Sixty Performers. This Pantomime will exceed all former attempts.

See Jack Rossley as Charlie Chaplin,

With a Troupe of CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S, not pictures, but real live wires—a great novelty. A delightful transformation—Lady Moon.

MR. BALLARD BROWN, as the tender-hearted Baron.

JACK ROSSLEY, the Village Clown, Silly Sammy.

MADGE LOCKE, the enchanted Prince.

MARIE ROSSLEY, as the Witch, later Sammy's Sweetheart.

BONNIE ROSSLEY, as "Beauty."

FAIRIES, ELVES, WITCHES, VILLAGERS, DANCERS, SINGERS, etc.

THE COSTUMES THE FINEST EVER SEEN IN THE CITY.

Matinee Christmas Day. Doors open 1.30 p.m. Admission, 10c. and 20c. Night, Doors open 6.15, commence 7 p.m. sharp; 2nd show 9 p.m. sharp. Admission, 20c.; Reserved Seats, 40c.

HELP THE POOR.

The young ladies and the male officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army, with characteristic patience held the streets until late last night receiving subscriptions for the Christmas dinner to be given to the poor.

The task undertaken by the S.A. people is no light one, and the ladies and lassies in uniform standing about for hours waiting for contributions, suffered not a little.

The contributions we hear are liberal, but all who can should come forward to-day and help this worthy object. If the Army can do it to-morrow, not a man, woman or child who are poor in the City will go without the wherewithal to make the Christmas a happy one for them.

PEOPLE BUY XMAS GOODS.

The stores along Water Street yesterday did a rushing Christmas trade and the employees were kept busy till a late hour last night. Possibly never before were so many people here making Christmas purchases from the nearby settlements and from places more remote. All were well supplied with money and returned home with heavy stocks of necessities for the season and not a few luxuries.

A very pleasing feature in the presence of so many in the City was the fact of their sobriety. The police particularly observed this. Hardly a drunken man was to be seen and the police last night only jailed two inebriates.

NEW GROCERIES STARTED

Two new groceries have been started on Water Street West. They are fine bright stores, replete with everything that can command attention of the most fastidious buyer. They are owned by Messrs. Fredk. Rose, who was assistant store-keeper at R. G. Rendell's for 20 years and by Mr. Thos. J. Freeman, who for many years was at Baird's and who also for a lengthy period conducted a store of his own on the site of the present one.

GOOD CHEER ON "CALYPSO"

Though only about 30 of our Reservists will be on the Calypso this Christmas Commander McDermott and his officers will see to it that they will enjoy the festival in the good old British style. The ship will be nicely decorated with evergreens for the day and holidays and a good plum pudding and turkey dinner will be served up as per usual. The men doing duty in the suburbs will have dinner sent them. As the men say themselves—"We're not down hearted, not got her sons, her vessels and her guns the good old custom will prevail. It is only right therefore that the tars should enjoy themselves for they have responded to the call of duty right nobly and the opportunity of wishing them all a happy Christmas with the hope that next Xmas the Old Flag will wave in triumph over a peaceful Empire.

The fishermen of Bay Bulls and contiguous places caught some fine salmon the past couple of days. The fish were brought here yesterday and realized fancy prices.

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

DANGEROUS RUNAWAY

Yesterday afternoon two dogs hauling a slide laden with Xmas trees frightened a horse on Lime Street and it dashed down that thoroughfare, turning into Wickford Street at breakneck speed. Several children coasting over Goodview Street and Carter's Hill had narrow escapes and the wonder is some one was not killed. The animal was stopped by some men on Livingstone Street.

MORE HERRING FOR FRANCE

The French barqtn. Jeune Union has been chartered by the American-Canadian Import & Export Coy., represented here by Mr. Edward Bidel, to take a cargo of herring at the Smith Coy's premises, and will leave here for France tomorrow with 1740 barrels. This is the second large cargo of herring to be sent to the French Republic during the fall.

A WINTER FISHERY.

The men at the Battery are anything if not enterprising and after the Christmas holidays some of the fishermen intend to take a new departure and try for the festive cod during the winter. They believe that in deep water there is plenty to be found and if bait can be procured in sufficient quantity, they believe their work will yield good returns.

IS STILL UNREPORTED.

The "Ethel B. Clarke" up to noon to-day was unreported. The vessel was bound from Springdale to this port with a cargo of lumber and was commanded by Capt. Wells. She was at Catalina and left there at 3 p.m. Tuesday, so that she had the full benefit of the big storm of that night. She is a fine vessel and there is no anxiety as to her safety expressed by those who know her.

The schr. Lizzie Griffin left Bonne Bay yesterday for Bangor, Me., with 1075 barrels herring.

The Kyle's express with a large mail from England arrived here early this morning.

TILTING HAS FULL UNION ROAD BOARD

(To Editor of "Mail and Advocate.") Dear Sir,—Our Council wishes to inform you that a full Union Road Board has been elected.—I am etc. A. DWYER.

Tilting, Dec. 22, 1915.

BROTHER IN GUARDS.

Const. Dempsey, who does duty in the East End, and who comes from Enniscoorthy, Co. Wexford, has a brother in the Irish Guards. Young Dempsey has been all through the most of it with this famous regiment, knows Mike O'Leary V.C. well and up to date has come through unscathed. His brother here is an efficient member of the police force.

Mr. Rd. G. Ash left here by the shore train last evening to visit his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Ash at Trinity. Though Capt. Ash is now in his 82nd year he is still hale and hearty and almost daily takes his tramp countrywards.

Mrs. Geo. Penney of Carbonear, who has been to Philadelphia for the past year undergoing medical treatment and who arrived by the Stephano, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Penney, who is a Graduated Nurse of Howard Hospital of that city, left by last afternoon's train for home.

Supt. Grimes of the Police Force wishes to express his sincere thanks to Dr. Brehm, the Matron of the Diphtheria Hospital and the nurses, who gave such kindly attention to his daughter Gladys during her recent illness.

NOTICE

ALL Trinity District Assessments for the District Council should be sent to the Treasurer, MR. GEORGE FOWLOW, of Phillip, Trinity East. J. G. STONE, D.C. dec24.2m.d&w

OUR VOLUNTEERS

THE NICKEL.

Christmas Day promises to be the biggest and best in the history of the Nickel theatre. It will be open all day. The first show starts at 10 in the morning and will continue until 12.30. There will be an interval for lunch, and at 2 p.m. sharp the Nickel will re-open and will continue without interruption until 11 p.m. There will be a continuous show from 2 until 11. This is for the benefit of those who do not have tea until a late hour on Christmas Day. It is a splendid idea and will give everyone a chance to see the wonderful entertainment. The programme is a brilliant one for the holiday, and everyone should make an effort to attend. The Principal film is "The Birth of Our Saviour." This is a beautiful and reverent presentation of the events narrated in the Scriptures. "The Sort of a Girl Who Came from Heaven" is a grand drama by Earle Williams and Anita Stewart. "The Tramp" is Charlie Chaplin's greatest comedy. Francis X. Bushman and Beverley Payne will be seen in a powerful two-part drama. It is entitled "Thirty." In newspaper parlance "Thirty" means the end or conclusion of the story. Be sure and see it.

CASINO THEATRE.

Our "Khaki Heroes" will again be shown upon the screen at the Casino on Christmas day—thus another opportunity will be given to the public to see the most wonderful and magnificent military film ever taken. This beautiful picture will prove to be, if anything, more interesting than ever on account of the heroism so recently reported regarding Lieutenant Donnelly, and his brave comrades. The afternoon performances will commence promptly at 2.30 and those of the evening at 7.30.

ROSSLEY'S.

On Christmas Day Mr. Jack Rossley will open his great Pantomime season, commencing with "Beauty and the Beast," one of the finest yet. There never has been any pantomime that can come near this one for beauty and originality. It will eclipse any attempt that has gone before. There is a cast of sixty performers and every one will draw a weekly salary, and what's more, they are no foreigners come to scoop up the money and clear out of town, but they are your own local children. Mr. and Mrs. Rossley who belong to us now, Mr. Ballard Brown and Made Locke, true Britishers. Mr. Rossley is giving employment to nearly one hundred Newfoundlanders, what with a large staff of dress-makers, painters, electricians and others. They are magnificent. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Brown have done their best to help make this pantomime a big success, and Mr. Rossley has been to expense over the production. The pantomime is under the distinguished patronage and presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson and the Misses Davidson. There will be a matinee commencing Christmas Day at 2 p.m.; two shows at night; doors open 6.15 p.m.; commencing 7 p.m. sharp; second performance, 9 p.m. One of the finest entertainments ever witnessed in this city.

THE CRESCENT.

Mr. Dan Delmar sings: (a) "Sing Me The Rosary," (b) "Mother's Melody," a yodeling song, two beautiful numbers. The picture programme is a delightful one, specially selected by the Management for the festive season. "The Vision of the Shepherd" is a great two-reel feature produced by the Selig Company, featuring Kathryn Williams, the favourite Selig Star. "A Christmas Accident" is a beautiful Christmas story told by the Edison Company. "Old Docyca's Christmas" is a film of Christmas cartoons; and Lloyd Hamilton (Ham), the funniest man in the movies, and Bud Duncan appear in a comedy scream "Ham in the Harem." You will certainly miss the most enjoyable item of the season if you don't see this big show.

ANOTHER NAVAL RESERVIST GONE.

The sad news was received in our City last evening that another of our boys had paid the price of heroic devotion to his King, Country and Freedom. This time it is a Naval Reservist, who has made the supreme sacrifice in the person of Leo Bennett, of the South Side, a fine young fellow who lost his life by the blowing up of a mine sweeper in which he served.

Such sad news, coming at the festive Christmas season renders the grief of his parents and relatives the more acute. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett will have the sympathy of the whole country in their sad bereavement in which the Mail and Advocate joins.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE