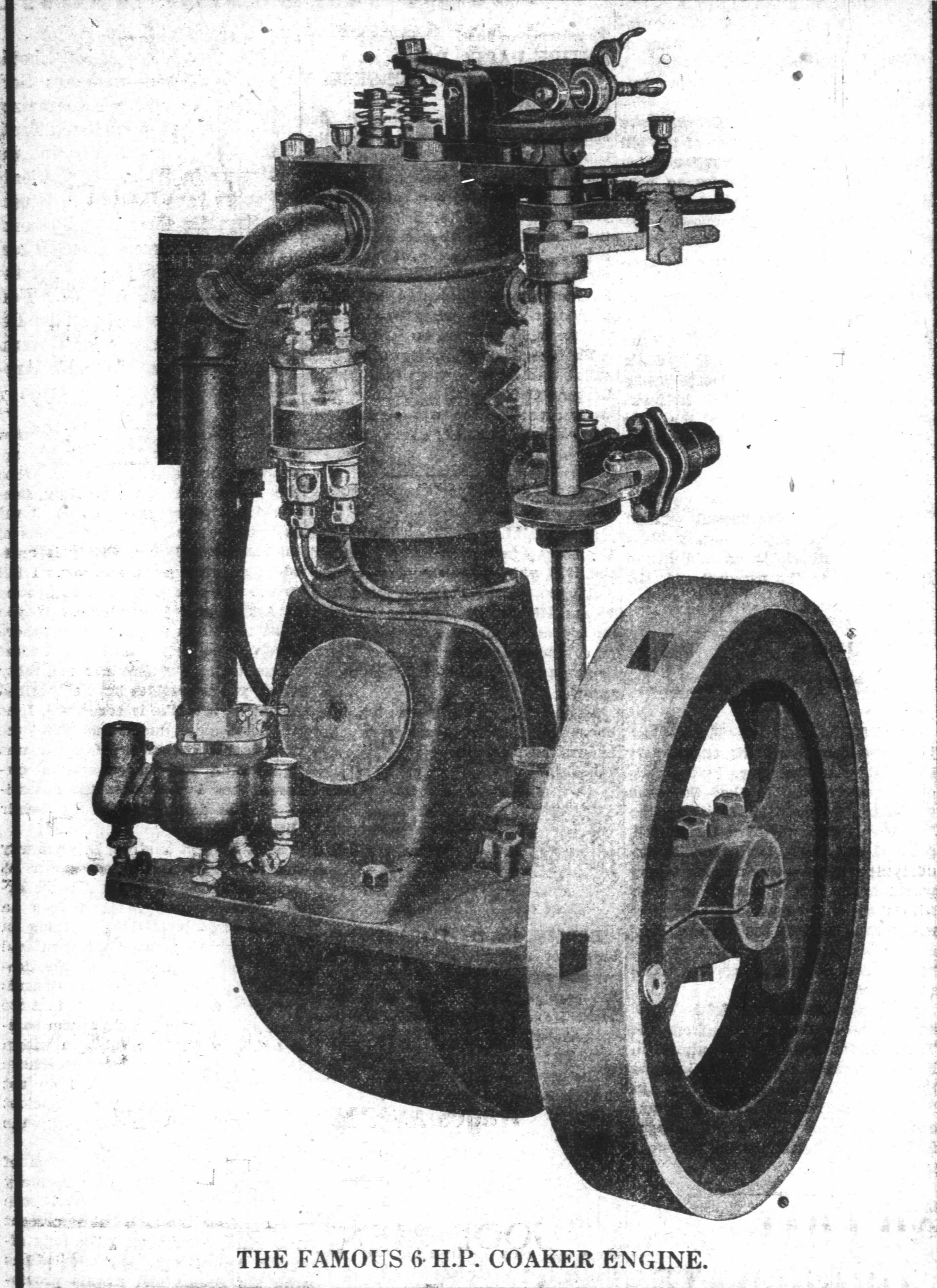


READ THIS!

TO THE FISHERMEN:

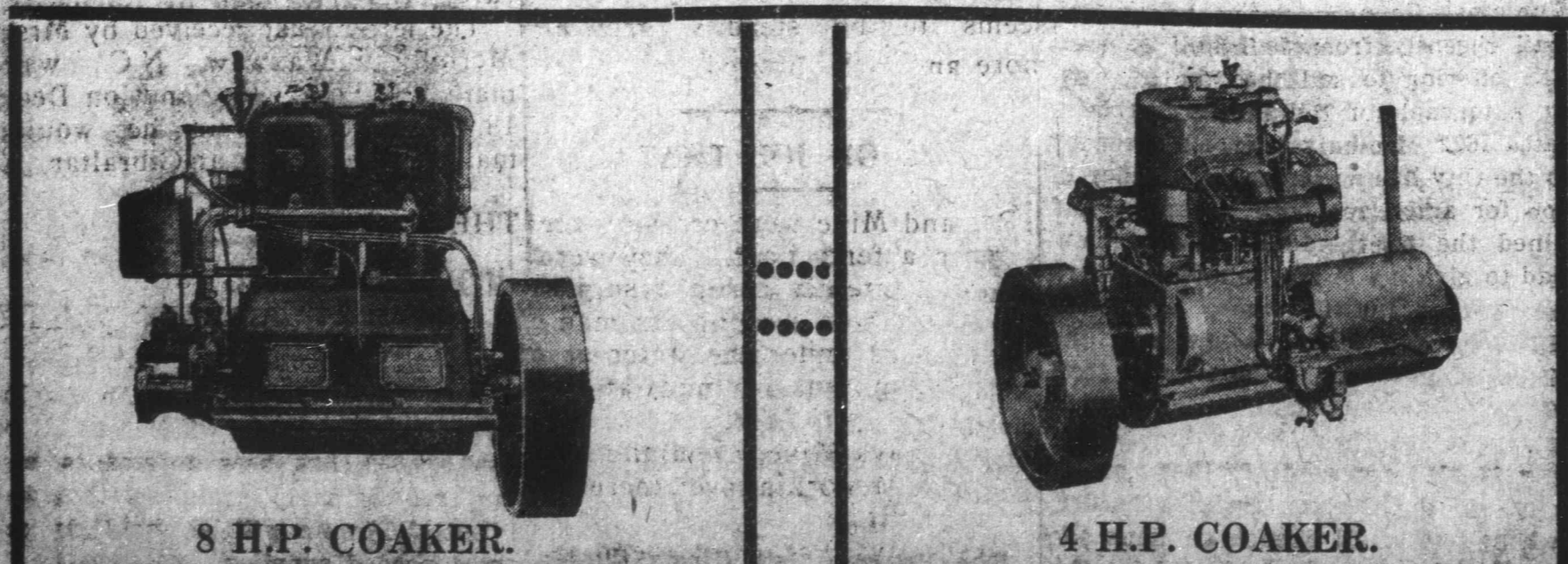
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It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work, it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on gasoline, and when started operates on kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "COAKER." The man who buys a "COAKER" Engine from us saves \$50.00 on a 6 H.P., \$80.00 on a 8 H.P. and \$40.00 on a 4 H.P. Engine. We have the 4, 6 and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "COAKER" Engines; all 4 cycle make. Send along your orders for spring delivery. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

SEERESS PREDICTS 1916 ANOTHER WAR YEAR

Gabriel Neith, Famous Astrologer, Says Record of Startling Events Will Surpass Those of Any Previous Twelve Months in History.

War probably will continue until 1918, although March, 1916 may bring strong hopes of peace.
 March and June will be memorable months in the United States because of internal troubles as well as external dangers.
 Germany may suffer adverse conditions in January and March. Death of a person of rank, possibly a member of the royal family, is indicated.
 Britain should expect peril from air raids from Feb. 3 to Feb. 7. Personal danger for the king or one of his sons in March.
 Belgium has little hope of escaping from its overshadowing cloud of calamities until 1918 or 1919.
 France may suffer reverses in March and April, followed by heavy losses in July and August. President Poincare should safeguard his life.
 Russia will uncover a long train of treachery. Personal injury to the Czar is probably. April will be unlucky with adverse direction until August.
 Holland has the forecast of much trouble and possible invasion.
 The United States may expect many surprising events that affect both business and political conditions.
 A stormy national election is prophesied. Woman suffrage comes under adverse influences.
 Earthquakes in quarters where seismic disturbances are almost unknown and landslides are to be expected.
 President Wilson has the aury that will be the most active year in his life. New international problems will multiply, political treachery may be revealed. He should prepare for a campaign of intense strain and great resourcefulness.

Gabriel Neith, one of the best known woman astrologers in America, who is consulted regularly by scores of prominent bankers, merchants, politicians and society leaders, has written a forecast of events for the year 1916. Whatever one may think of the reading of the stars as a key to future happenings, this summary of "events-to-be" is intensely interesting.
 By GABRIEL NEITH.
 WITH the coming of the new year it is pleasant to forget all the horrors of 1915, but we who study the stars foresee that 1916 will transcend in startling events, upheavals of nature and waste of human life any 12 months in previous history. The record of the new year, however, will not be altogether sombre, for 1916 will be a period of greatest extremes. While all the forces of nature appear to unite for the destruction of material things, there will be a clearer vision concerning the unseen world. Counterbalancing greed, cruelty and selfishness, heroism, kindness and sacrifice will tend to uplift the race of men.
 Doubtless the first question in every mind will be: What do the seers predict concerning the war? The answer is that the end is far off.
 Although there will be periods when a strong current appears to be carrying the conflicting nations toward peace, it is not likely that the great world combat will end until 1918. One of the times when peace appears probable will be in March, 1916, and the other in the summer of 1918.
A War of Cycles.
 This is a cyclic war. The sub-cycle of Mars, the warrior, began with the equinox of 1909, in the cycle of Jupiter, the builder of fame. When the period of Saturn, the subduer, came, in 1914, the war cloud burst, and it is probable that the conflict will continue until 1918, when dawn the period of Venus, human love and sympathy. Unfortunately, the sub-cycle of Mars continues until 1944, and even though there may be a temporary cessation of hostilities in 1918 or 1919, war is likely to break out with renewed vigor later.
 Unless peace is attained in the spring of 1916, Holland, Norway and Sweden may become involved in the war. There are also certain indications that March and June may be months of peril for the United States, through internal troubles, as well as external dangers.
 Germany comes under a threatening sway of the planets in January and March. The death of a high official, possibly a member of the royal family is foreshadowed. Discontent will breed in all classes, and the policy of the war lords may be severely criticized. Disasters at sea are indicated. May shows peril for either the Kaiser or the crown prince. The summer is more encouraging, but an adverse change in December, 1916, precedes sudden and startling events.
A Crisis and a Recovery.
 Britain has rather a dubious au-

gury including sudden reverses for January, danger from air raids the first week in February, and catastrophes on the seas. While the navy may gain in June, losses are likely in the middle of the month. Trouble over loans is presaged for the summer. September brings a crisis, followed by an upward sweep for the better in December.
 Italy may expect victories and reverses in rapid succession. Riots over food and credit are probable. Conditions should improve in May, but a member of the cabinet will be in trouble. From September, 1916 to May, 1917, lost ground should be regained, if the King escape danger from the late spring to midsummer.
 Belgium has little hope of better times until 1918 or 1919. Peril and losses threaten King Albert in February. Women and children may suffer additional horrors. More public buildings may be destroyed.
 France should find its financial condition improved during the course of the year. The army may suffer setbacks in March and April, followed by heavy losses in July and August. Gains are prognosticated for early April and June. In November and December, treachery may be uncovered and the end of this new year of 1916 probably will be a crucial time. There is menace for the life of President Poincare in March and April, and again in July and August.
 Russia has little hope of encouragement in the message of the planets. January and February should expose a chain of conspiracy extending back to June, 1915. For the Czar, serious losses and possible injury are foreshadowed. April is an adverse month, and he may expect little good until after August. If he survives, next December will bring gain to him.
 Austria has little promise of great change. The aged Emperor may die in early spring or summer.
 Holland has a sinister augury. Events having their origin in 1915 will reach a climax in July. Personal danger to the royal family and loss of estates or property belonging to the realm are to be expected. There is an ill omen for January and March, when dangers on sea and land are forecast, and possibly an invasion by a hostile army. Sudden and severe catastrophes are probable.
 Norway shows intrigues and conspiracies from January to June. In March conditions involving naval activities are foretold. From April to November the outlook is serious.
 Sweden may have a threatening time in January, and again in June. A crisis in international affairs may be postponed until December.
The Element of Surprise.
 Although the United States begins the new year more blessed than any country in the world, the stars warn the people that they should prepare for a year of startling events. Business conditions probably will be much affected, since the element of surprise is prominent in all public affairs. Men and Women of every class are counselled to be most conservative in their expenditures. The year will be a time for safeguarding money and property.
 Those who speculate are warned of extraordinary fluctuations in the stock market. These will be followed

NOTICE
 ALL Trinity District Assessments for the District Council should be sent to the Treasurer, MR. GEORGE FOWLOW, of Phillip, Trinity East.
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These Boots are Waterproof and are solid through and through. These Boots have two Double Soles straight to the heel. These Boots have Bellows Tongues and the leather always remain soft.
 In Black and Tan Leather. Price \$6.50 and \$7.00.
 Men's ordinary Pegged Bellows Tongue Boots, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

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Very Choice Ribbed PORK.
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Best PLATE and N. Y. BEEF.
 Everybody is talking of our
ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb
 as good as most 60c.
 Silver-Ware ready to be delivered, so bring along your Coupons from Monday, 27th inst.
J.J. St. John
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(Continued on page 3)

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J. J. ROSSITER
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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate
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 Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JAN. 22nd, 1916.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR

THE action of The Herald and Star in their recent attempts to impress on the public that Coaker deliberately "soaked" the fishermen of this Country \$2.00 a barrel on flour is the most striking example yet witnessed in this Colony of what men will do to injure a political opponent. We have through these columns on several occasions denied their charges; but still they persist in repeating the foul slander.

Now it is well known that these two papers are controlled by men who are not in politics for the good of their health. Their editorial "influence" has been purchased by the political ring whose paid puppets they are. They think public opinion can be easily influenced by their dollar per line utterances.

Coaker being the man of the people. His influence great among them. His work a standing monument to their faith in him is continually signalled out by those literary assassins and the business he has established for the protection of the toiler assailed in every possible manner.

Coaker is regarded by the politicians of the McGrath type with exactly the same suspicion as a nest of thieves contemplate a policeman. Why? Because he has the moral courage to think for himself. He looks at public questions from the standpoint of the masses and not from that of the selfish classes. He has dared to offend those who fatten at the expense of the toiler, and for this offense nothing has been too bad for the "hired" press to say of him. Had he been the "selected" candidate of the monied gents of Water Street these champions of the peoples welfare would now be shouting loud hosannas in his favour.

For years our toilers have looked for a leader, one whom they could trust. In 1913 they showed what they thought of Coaker and they have not altered their views since. On the contrary, thousands who opposed him then are with him now. The toilers see they have a fearless leader, one who is not the creature of the industrial cannibals; not a sinister plotting politician who takes his orders from Dive's table, but a man capable of staying all those who look for liberty and justice.

What do Mosdell and McGrath, who are nowadays so industrious

ly doing the bay-steer stunt really want? The hired literary scavengers have become prophets of evil; their daily sheets, the property of professional "get-rich-quick" patriots, are shrieking forth their displeasure. They will have reason to shriek louder yet. The day for grinding the toiler is over. The people now are determined to rule themselves and all the "made to order" editorials of such political lickspittles as Mosdell and McGrath will only tend to arouse the smouldering embers of impatience in the breast of the common toiler whom these hired journalists would keep under the iron heel of oppression.

A BLACK RECORD

THE Gallipoli episode has a sinister meaning for us, as many of our brave lads went down in the terrible slaughter which characterized the brief and inglorious campaign. The disaster of the Dardanelles was the price of official incompetency; and it is poor comfort for us to be told that the soldiers "died without flinching." The English press is unanimous in asserting that the loss of so many valuable lives was due mainly to the incompetency of the officers.

The Daily News says: "The men were glorious, but their generals lacked the insight, energy, and decision which are the divine parts of a commander in war."

The Morning Post: "The policy was blind throughout and by turns vacillating. The conduct of the seamen and soldiers who set out to achieve the impossible was superb. For months the Government dallied, delayed, talked, and intrigued. They would neither reinforce the troops, nor remove them. It is a black record."

The Standard: "Sulva Bay was the graveyard of the Gallipoli campaign; but it was all too clear that the responsibility for the disaster must be ascribed to the hesitation and indecision of the Corps Commander."

The Daily Chronicle: "It is the same old story—the generals failed."

MEXICO

NOW that the United States has recognized Carranza and his Government, President Wilson, of course, would like to see him demonstrate his ability to restore order throughout Mexico. But Villa—not long ago another of Mr. Wilson's favorites—persists in showing that the area of Carranza's effective authority is very limited.

A party of American mining engineers and miners lately consulted the State Department at Washington as to whether it would be safe for them to resume work on certain mining properties in the State of Chihuahua (kee-wah-wah), not far from the American border. After a time, the State Department assured them that it had made arrangements with Carranza for their protection. One man managed to get away, and he alone is left to tell the tale. All the others—seventeen in number—fell before the bullets of the firing squad.

There is little doubt that Villa was behind this outrage, for these reasons: (1) He is a bloodthirsty bandit himself, and always was; (2) he is particularly angered at the United States, for having recognized Carranza at his expense; (3) he is understood to have begun a policy of killing all Americans he can get into his power; and (4) it is alleged that he is known to have given the orders in this case.

What ought the United States to do? Secretary Lansing has telegraphed to the American Ambassador in Mexico City, instructing him to represent to General Carranza that he will be expected to dispatch a strong force, and leave nothing undone to capture the murderers. A Washington dispatch last night says: "Mr. Arredondo, Carranza's Ambassador,

Mr. Coaker Tells About The Price of That Flour

Emphatically States That the Contemptible Charges Made by Mosdell and McGrath Are False—Shows How Agents of City Firms Wanted the U. T. Co. to Raise the Price of Flour.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to a Star editorial of Friday, in which Mosdell states the U. T. Co. sold in January at \$8 flour that was purchased at \$6 the previous fall. That statement is false and Mosdell, who made it, knew it to be false.

We sold flour last January at \$7 per bbl., and when the cheaper flour was sold out the price advanced to \$8.25. We were offered \$8.50 by a city firm for the 2000 barrel lot purchased from Steer. When we were selling at \$8.25, we were approached by the agents of city firms who endeavoured to get us to agree to sell at \$9—the price some of them sold at.

The Union Trading Company did not possess a barrel of flour in Dec. 30th, 1914, that cost less than \$6.70 stored. We know that any statement of Mosdell's is taken at its proper value by the public, as his reputation is well known. If one sort of a lie did not suit him another sort would.

To protect the Union Trading Company's interests from the assault of such despicable characters as Mosdell and the very "respectable" and "honourable" editor of The Herald is my justification for noticing anything stated by either of those two papers.

The quotation published from my confidential circular to the Councils of the F.P.U. was contained in a circular dated January 30, 1915, and not December 30, 1914. The difference in the flour

situation between December 30th, 1914, and January 30th, 1915, was very considerable, and the December date is falsely inserted by the very honest and reliable Mosdell for a purpose.

Mosdell should tell who supplied him with my confidential circular. The public will remember that Mr. Thistle—Mosdell's partner in The Star venture—was the Union Trading Company's accountant when the circular in question was issued, and the circular consequently came under his notice. Was a copy of that circular stolen from our office, and by whom? The public will no doubt form its own conclusions in this respect.

To utter a falsehood is bad enough, to alter the date of a circular with intent to deceive the public and injure private interests is worse; but to steal a confidential circular and use it maliciously is a crime that every decent citizen abhors.

Of course Mosdell will assure the public that the circular was not stolen from our office. He will claim that the difference in the date was the outcome of a printer's error. He will claim that it makes little difference as to whether flour cost \$6 or \$6.70 or sold for \$7 or \$8.25, as those things are but trifles to such a learned and skilled "doctor."

W. F. COAKER,
 General Manager,
 F.U.T. Co. Ltd.

St. John's,
 January 22, 1916.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JANUARY 22

TROOPSHIP Magdalena arrived with 10th brigade Royal Artillery, to be stationed in St. John's, under command of Col. McRea, 1862.

Steamship Mastiff first arrived to Ridley & Sons, Hr. Grace, 1867.
 Rev. John M. Allen, Hr. Grace, ordained, 1873.
 Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874.

JANUARY 23

First Volunteer Company organized (P. Tasker captain), 1860.
 Fisheries' Exhibition, in Fisheries' Hall, opened, 1863.
 W. J. Martin (Martin Bros.) born, 1867.

James Kent (uncle of Jas. M.), Mayor of Waterford, died, 1860.
 Municipal elections in St. John's. Councillors elected: Messrs. J. T. Carnell, J. T. Southcott, James Goodfellow, Michael Power and D. Morison, 1862.

Polling day of last election Municipal Council. Men returned: No. 1 Ward, Hon. John Harris; No. 2, Thomas Keating; No. 3, J. V. O'Dea; No. 4, M. Power; No. 5, James J. Callahan—1896.

News of Miss Whiteway's death in South Africa, 1899.

JANUARY 24

Charles James Fox born, 1749.
 Rev. James Harvey, father of Rev. Dr. M. Harvey, died in County Armagh, Ireland, 1860.
 Sergeant Fennessy killed at Bett's Cove by snow slide, 1884.
 Geo. T. Rendell appointed to Legislative Council, 1888.

Battleship Maine arrived at Havana, 1898.

United States Government, and add crime to crime.—Hamilton Spectator.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!
FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.
 Water Street, St. John's.

"FAIR PLAY" WRITES IN DEFENCE OF COAKER

Says Mosdell and McGrath Have Forfeited the Respect of all Business People

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—The redoubtable McGrath has at length come to such a pass as to be obliged to fill up the columns of his disreputable rag with the editorial concoctions of the medical man of Adelaide Street, whilst at the same time stating that the production of his own once brilliant brain is "crowded out" owing to pressure on space.

P.T. reprints from The Daily Star that which purports to be a confidential and private circular letter issued Dec. 30, 1914, by the President of the F.P.U. and sent out to the Chairmen of Local Councils of the F.P.U.

The fishermen of this country know full well that the Union has done for them in order that they may secure the necessities of life at the lowest possible prices, and get the best prices the market can pay for the products of the sea to secure which they have always to risk their lives and endure hardships unknown to such parasites as P. T., McGrath and the "three beauties" of Adelaide Street.

Now what do the business people of this city or the public generally think of men who can stoop so low and so far forget their honor as to publish the private and confidential affairs of a business house in which they had formerly held positions of trust.

But The Star personnel have not only disregarded all etiquette of business, they have become experts in the art of mis-handling the truth; it is not sufficient to betray their former employers with the sole intent of doing injury, they must add a blacker crime by deliberately mis-stating the true facts of the case.

I would point out to The Herald editor and The Star "doctor" that in attacking the Union Trading Company's business they have not only dealt with President Coaker on a par with twenty-two thousand fishermen who have supported the Trading Company and invested their earnings therein for the mutual benefit of all concerned, and these fishermen will know how to handle such despicable creatures as McGrath, Mosdell and Co. at the proper time.

Yours truly,
 FAIR PLAY.
 St. John's, Jan. 22, 1916.

AMERICAN PRESS ON THE WAR

Washington Post—Peace-ships rush in where dreadnoughts fear to tread.

Houston Post—The European war loans are launched easily enough, but none of them float very long.

Boston Transcript—The Government is rounding up the spies so rapidly now that it is expected all will be in custody by the time our last remaining factory is blown up.

Baltimore Republican—Austria, as it claims, may be an entirely independent monarchy from Germany, but to judge from their methods in submarine controversies, they are strongly suggestive of twins.

Buffalo Enquirer—Dr. Scheideman, the German socialist leader, says: "If the war continues, the United States will be the only victor." In other words the new version is that to the neutral belongs the spoils.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Columbia Ignitor Cells.

We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No. 6 DRY CELLS.

Water Street Stores Dept.

FISH For Sale!

We have a quantity of large Eating Fish, suitable for retailers. Price very reasonable. This is a splendid chance for Shopkeepers to secure supplies at Two Dollars per qtl. less than usual price.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,
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Furniture for Hard Wear and Home Comfort

AS A New Year Special we are offering our many friends and customers in the outports a large stock of Household Furniture, built on fine solid lines, and guaranteed to withstand hard wear and good service.

This stock includes every thing needed for the comfortable furnishing of a home. White Enamel and Brass Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands and Chairs for the Bedroom, Tables, Arm Chairs, Dining Chairs, Sofas, Canvas and Linoleums. A specially low price will be made on all immediate orders, and full particulars, with prices, will be sent by mail on application.

Any order received by us will receive immediate and careful attention, and will be packed and shipped by first available express or steamer. For good goods, prompt services, and reasonable prices try the

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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

THE ROAD TO CALAIS CLOSED TO GERMANY

Line of Allied Trenches Are Too Strong to be Forced--Present Struggle One of Watching and Waiting--German Soldiers Depressed by Home News.

(By C. F. Bertelli)
Headquarters of the Franco-Belgian Army in Flanders, Jan. 11.—Based on my opinion on the visible evidence of the defensive organization in Flanders, I can positively state that whatever violent attacks the Germans may be preparing against this sector of the front they are bound to fail with heavy losses.

Prophecies in this war have been invariably wide of the mark; therefore I will not attempt to make a guess as to the length of the titanic struggle, but I must record the impression, overwhelmingly borne in upon me after a few days of detailed observations on the spot, that the armies I have seen quartered here are implanted in this region so completely, so solidly, as to indicate that they expect to stay not months, but for an indefinite number of years.

Maze of Fortified Trenches.

Although the headquarters war bulletins during the last twelve months have been remarkably silent regarding the activities of the opposing forces here, it would be a mistake to imagine that they have been sitting down idly.

At the battle of the Yser, when the German drive was definitely broken, the French had here practically nothing to speak of in the way of defensive works. Since then tens of thousands of soldiers, working night and day, have transformed the whole country into a maze of fortified trenches, barbed wire obstacles and battery and machine gun shelters. A system of rip-saw trenches covers the whole front, and is backed by several other lines just as strong. These trenches bear no resemblance whatever to those of a few months ago.

Soldiers Well Protected

They are really no longer trenches, cement, armour plate, hardwood and a countless number of earth bags—these are the component parts of the latest war ditches. Whatever their depth, the man behind the rifle is as well protected as a seaman in war-ship's gun turret.

The terrors of mud and water have been conquered. Pumps have drained the bottoms of the trenches, and trellised boards raised on blocks give troops a dry footing. Braziers blazing at short intervals keep them warm.

A Perfect Organization

I was immensely impressed by the complete smoothness with which all the different services worked. At the start chaos seemed to prevail, but it was soon evident that this crisis-crossing of traffic entailed by the multitudinous supply services worked to a wonderfully evolved plan and without the slightest hitch or confusion. This was part of that gigantic organization which has used the brains resources and energies of the whole country to make an army whose efficiency has now reached the point of perfection.

A Great Stalemate!

But with all this, the result, good as it is, appears to be negative. Two huge armies, equally strong and equally well protected, face each other seemingly unable to solve by military means the problem for which they were mustered.

A question of a rather philosophical order here presents itself as to whether the very perfection, the very greatness to which modern armies have been developed will not entirely defeat the aggressive objects to which applies the elementary formula of physics that two opposing forces of equal strength annul one another.

The world probably does not yet realize that throughout 1915 Europe's best brains and energies have been exclusively devoted to forging the greatest war weapon the world has ever seen, only to reach the absurd. It has been clearly demonstrated that once whole nations have devoted all their energies to the business of war and reached the highest point of perfection, fighting it not impossible, involves too great sacrifices, the loss of too many lives, to make it profitable.

French Have Advantage.

However, on this particular section of the 500-mile front the French have an advantage over the Germans in being able to attack on the front, and with an ally also on the flank, by means of the British monitors.

At present it is a watching and waiting game. Days go by without a

How Trenches Are Arranged.

The trench walls are held in position by wire netting. The floors are trellised and roof is protected by bomb proof coverings. Here and there the galleries widen into firing chambers built of reinforced concrete and steel plate, and pierced with loopholes large enough to admit a rifle barrel. To the rear of the trenches formidable artillery has been massed to command every point of the enemy lines. Here also are huge bomb-proof underground magazines, built to contain a seemingly inexhaustible supply of shells.

\$20,000 Emplacements

A significant detail showing the terrible difficulties involved in the construction of such a strong line, and incidentally, its tremendous cost, is the fact that the aerial gun emplacements with very deep foundations reinforced concrete entail an expenditure of \$20,000 each.

One feature of this particular army is the very excellent corps of officers of all ranks. A majority of the troops belong to the white and native African contingents.

Bad News From Home.

Apparently the opposing German troops have been implanted there since the Yser battle. The Teutons in this section have shown a great deal of discontent, caused principally by disappointment at the dragging character of the war and their failure to reach Dunkirk and Calais. The troops are also being gradually demoralized by news from home telling of hardships, not because Germany in any way lacks provisions, but apparently because their distribution among the civilian population does not satisfy the masses.

Deserters and prisoners thoroughly confirm the recent reports of food riots in various German cities, especially in Berlin, where the police, not long ago, had to charge 1,000 women with drawn sabres.

German Army Deteriorating.

As to the fighting value of the German army, all the French officers with whom I had long conversations agreed at one point: that the German army to-day is incomparably inferior, not only to the army of 1914, but even to that of the summer of 1915.

However, the war at this point is now one of guns, machinery and organization, and as both armies are unquestionably well balanced in this respect, when the clash comes—it will be the mightiest and bloodiest the world has ever known.

U.S. THE GREATEST CREDITOR NATION

A Stiff Competitor of Britain in Next Few Years, Says Carson

London, Jan. 13.—Sir Edward Carson, former Attorney-General, described the rise of the United States as a creditor nation in a vigorous speech in the House of Commons as the debate was closing late last night.

"There will be a great sifting, for a time at all events, of the centre of commercial power in the world," he said. "We shall have to contend with the great friendly nation in the West, which before the war was a debtor nation. After the war it probably will be the chief creditor nation of the world. There will be danger for a while that a great preponderance of gold and credit in that country will change to a large extent the working out of the great matter of exchange and the necessary accompaniments of the greatest clearing house in the world."

The one great lesson of the war, Sir Edward said, was that international law, treaties and conventions have all broken down. "We have also learned," he continued, "that the most expensive institution is a state unprepared for war. Finally, and above all things, we must rid ourselves of the root of all evil under all Governments—the misleading of our people by the science of vote catching."

RESULT OF BEAR BRAND COMPETITION

The prizes offered to clerks who would sell the largest quantity of BEAR BRAND PATENT PROCESS AND RED AND WHITE BOOTS during the 1915 season have been awarded as follows:

- 1st Prize—\$20.00 Miss G. M. Harding, Marystown.
- 2nd Prize—\$15.00 Mr. Albert Vatcher, Burgeo.
- 3rd Prize—\$10.00 Mr. S. W. Miffen, Catalina.
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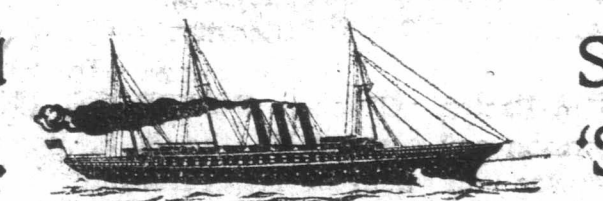
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