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Constantine Gives Greece's Position For Neutrals

Constantine Contends Allies Have Adopted Severe Measures to Force Greece into the War...

VENIZELOS HASN'T WILL OF GREEK POPULACE

Greece Shall Not be Forced Out of Her Neutrality—If Coercive Measures are Adopted by Allies...

ATHENS (Saturday via Malta by Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press) Dec. 7.—King Constantine...

"I am especially glad to talk for America," said the King, "I will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral and are together determined...

The interview with the King took place at noon in the smaller palace which is the King's own personal residence...

"The fundamental cause of the entire threatening attitude of the Entente Powers towards Greece today and the painful situation of my country," said the King, "it is the Entente's own assumption, without the slightest reason therefore, that Greece is ready to betray the Entente to Germany at the first favourable opportunity..."

The Dardanelles operations were directed from Greek islands by the Allied troops. When Serbia was endangered by the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian attack, the Allies landed unopposed on Greek soil from which, with the second city of Greece as a base, they prosecuted not only unopposed, but aided in every way. Finally, I, myself, have given my personal word that Greek troops will never be used for an attack on the British forces in Macedonia, merely to allay unjustified suspicions.

Yet, despite all these evidences of good faith on the part of Greece, the Entente now demand, in the form which is virtually an ultimatum, that Greek troops be withdrawn from Salonika. Now that means leaving all our population in Macedonia unprotected against raids by the Bulgarians and all the horrors of war which lay Belgium waste, should the Allies be driven within our frontiers.

Just suppose the Germans were in a position to demand that your country concede the use of Boston or Seattle as a base for an attack on Canada, what would you say? And if all your military experience and the advice of your General Staff told you that such a landing was doomed to failure, because made with an inadequate force, and you realized that British troops in Canada would pursue the retreating Germans across your frontier, destroying as they went, would you accept the prospect without a struggle?

But had not Your Majesty German assurance that Greek territory will be respected? The King was asked, "Of course, and the Entente's assurance too, and similar assurance from Bulgaria, Germany," said the King, "has given assurance for herself and her Allies, but that does not prevent German and Bulgarian armies, as a measure of military necessity, from pursuing the retreating French and British forces into Greece and fighting in Greece and turning Greece into a second Poland."

"I have assurance also that the Greek frontiers will be re-erected after the war, but that does not rebuild towns or compensate my people for months, perhaps years, spent living in misery, fugitives from their own land, when their country is not at war and has nothing to gain by risking devastation. Why do the Entente Powers treat me as if I were the king of a Central African tribe, to whom the sufferings of his people were a matter of indifference. Having been through three wars I know what war is. I do not want any more of it than can be honorably avoided. My people do not want any more and if they and I can help it, we shall not have any more."

Then your Majesty does not believe that the intervention policy of former Premier, M. Venizelos, really expressed the will of the Greek people? "I know it did not," replied the king forcefully. "When the people re-elected Venizelos they elected him, not his policy. The Greek people did not then and will not now understand anything about Venizelos' foreign policy. They liked him and they elected him; but it would be the maddest folly to assume that because they voted for a man personally, popular, they therefore voted to throw their country into the whirlpool of a European War. They did no such thing. War is the last thing they want. Ask them, and they will tell you so. It is said that I have exceeded the constitution. What I have done is to apply the constitution. The constitution gives me power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies to prevent just such disasters as those following Venizelos' policy would have proved at this juncture. My duty under the constitution was to exercise that power. I did exercise it so long as it is necessary to save my people from destruction. Another thing I want to make clear is it is said that M. Venizelos, with my assent, invited the Allied troops to come to Salonika. Nothing could be further from the truth. M. Venizelos may have expressed his personal opinion that if the Allied troops landed at Salonika, Greece would not resist. How could she resist? But that M. Venizelos, as responsible head of the Greek Government, ever formally invited foreign troops to enter Greek territory, is wholly untrue."

Your Majesty then believes the Allied Balkan expedition is doomed to failure? "Certainly it is doomed to failure if undertaken with no more men than are now there or on their way. Britain does not seem disposed to send an adequate force and France cannot do the job alone. The minimum army that can hope to accomplish anything in the Balkans is four hundred thousand men. As that number is not being sent, that is my proof that it is Greece that must suffer. It is Greece that must pay for the failure of the Allies' Balkan venture. If the Entente will assure me that when they are driven back into Greek territory, they will consider the Balkan game ended and re-embark and leave, I will guarantee with my whole army to protect their retreat against either Germans, Bulgarians, or anybody else. I would give them time to embark without being endangered, then I would be legitimately protecting my own frontiers. It would not involve Greece in further risks, but more I cannot do. The Entente (Continued on page 6)

Good Work of British Sub.

A Record to be proud of Will be the Lot of the Captain and Crew of This Submarine

LONDON, Dec. 6 (official)—A report has been received from a British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora, describing her recent activities.

On December 2nd she fired into and damaged a train on the Ismid railway. On Dec. 3rd she torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer Yar Hissar, outside the Gulf of Ismid. She picked up two officers and forty men of the destroyer's crew and placed them on board a sailing vessel. On Dec. 4th she sank a supply steamer of 3,000 tons and over. At Panderna by gunfire she also destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies.

The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar was built in 1907 at Oreusot. She was 184 ft long, 19.7 beam and 5.5 feet draft. Her armament consisted of one 6-pounder, six 3-pounders, and two torpedo tubes. Her speed was 28 knots.

MEETING OF WAR COUNCIL

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The first meeting of the General War Council was held today at Paris. The Council is designed to carry forward the work begun recently by Britain, France and Russia for the purpose of bringing about closer co-operation among the Entente Powers in military operations.

The Council meeting was attended by representatives of Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia. The French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre presided.

ANOTHER PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—U. S. Ambassador Page at London to-day advised the State Department that he had filed a vigorous protest with the British Foreign Office against requisitioning vessels of the American Transatlantic without the formality of Prize Court procedure.

PEACE TALK WILL RECEIVE LITTLE SUPPORT FROM ALLIES

British Public More Interested Just Now in Joint War Council But Are Inclined to Believe Austria-Hungary Are Tired of War—Big Offensive Measures Foreshadowed in the Balkans

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The peace talk, which emanates from the Vatican, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, has been aroused by the proposed questions to be asked by Socialists in the Reichstag and the Pope's address to a secret Consistory, evokes no echo here. The British people are quite prepared to believe that Austria-Hungary is tired of war. The people of Germany, with the knowledge of the heavy losses suffered on the different fronts, may be anxious to see an end to it, but they do not expect the rulers of the Central Powers to make any suggestions that any British government would consent to. They, therefore, are more interested in news of a Joint War Council of the Allies which has been formed and which held its first meeting in Paris today under the presidency of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, and they hope that from this time forward, the war is to be prosecuted more energetically, and that efforts are to be made to clear up the diplomatic difficulties which face the Quadruple Entente in the Balkans. Where and when the Allies will attempt the stroke which they expect will start to turn the tide, only those in the Conference know, and they are not likely to take the public into their confidence. There is evidence, however, of some change in the Balkans where the British and French have been beating off Bulgarian attacks.

Despite rumours that the withdrawal from Salonika owing to the Greek attitude is contemplated more troops are being landed, and there are signs of the Greek situation righting itself. Despatches from Athens report that a modus vivendi has been arrived at with regard to the military

NOTHING TO INDICATE SOLUTION

Pour-parlers Continue Between Greek Premier and Allies Representatives—Expected Military Questions Will be Adjusted by Modus Vivendi

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Telegraphing from Athens the correspondent of the Haas News Agency says:—"Pour-parlers" continue between officials of the Greek government and representatives of the Entente allies, the view-point of each being maintained. There is nothing to indicate that a prompt solution of differences is about reached, but in official circles the hope is expressed that military questions will be adjusted by a modus vivendi.

The King on Sunday received Premier Skoulozidis and then summoned the French minister, both conferences lasting a long time. A communication given out by the government to-night states that declarations contained in the press of Athens do not represent the views of the government.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Dec.—The British force has reached Kutal Amara, without further fighting.

In France there has been mining and artillery fighting. Russia reports successes on the Sty and in Galicia. Italy says that at Monte Nero an enemy attack in dense formation penetrated the Italian lines at a few points, but they were finally driven out, leaving 500 dead and 131 prisoners. BONAR LAW.

TOUGH ON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Announcement was made at the War Office to-day that in future all pictorial post-cards, addressed to neutral countries, will be stopped by censors.

BUSY SESSION AHEAD FOR THE YANKEE LAW MAKERS

Over 2000 Bills Before House—Many Proposals For National Defense—"Champ" Back on his Job—President Address Joint Session To-morrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Congress assembled and organized today for the coming session which is expected to be the greatest within the memory of the present generation. Four hours' work at the House saw the speaker, Champ Clark, returned to the chair, and representative Mann returned as leadership of republican minority. The introduction of two thousand bills and resolutions, many of them proposing measures of national defence, many more in opposition to re appearance of constitutional amendments to enfranchise women and miniature rules, a fight that flickered out with the adoption of last year's rules with few changes.

In the Senate practically nothing was done except the election of Senator Clark, of Arkansas, as President pro tempore. Vice-President Marshall was absent because of the illness of his wife. Both houses then after sending a joint committee, to the White House to give official notice of the opening of the Congress, adjourned until to-morrow when real business session begins with President Wilson's address at 12.30.

ADDITIONAL INDICTMENTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Five additional indictments were returned today against Robert Fay, Walter Scholze, Max Breitling, Dr. Herbert Kinsale, Englebert Bronkhorst and Paul Daech, all charged with conspiracy, to murder and commit assault with deadly weapons, and to destroy ships.

Previous indictments against them merely charged them with destroying ships.

Serbs Look for Better Days

ARMY WHICH HAS BEEN RETIRING FOR TWO FULL MONTHS IS REFORMING—ALLIES WILL HAVE HELP OF 200,000 SERBIANS.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Better days for Serbia are coming soon says Doctor Vesutch, former Serbian Minister to Paris, recently appointed Serbian Minister of Finance, in an interview with the Temps to-day.

"Our army, which has been retiring for two full months without respite, is reforming. This retirement was not forced, because the Allies were not ready with sufficient troops in the Balkans. These troops are now landing. They will have the co-operation of a Serbian army of two hundred thousand. I do not exaggerate when I say two hundred thousand. We shall again and again have victories such as those of last December."

AUSTRIA BLOCKED

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Four Austrian monitors are prepared to leave Ruchuk in Bulgaria, on the Danube, to bombard Reni, the Danube port in Bessarabia, where the Russian army has assembled, says a Bucharest correspondent of the Temps. Information to this effect was received today. In consequence the Roumanian Government has decided to close all foreign navigation on that part of the Danube which flows through Roumanian territory.

OCTOBER GOOD MONTH FOR RUSSIANS

GENEVA, Dec. 7th.—The Russian Legation Berne to-day issued the following statement:—"In the month of October official communications greatly exaggerated the number of Russians made prisoners. October, especially, was a successful month for the Russians who captured 674 German officers, 49,200 Austro-German soldiers, 21 large cannon, 1118 machine guns and three search lights."

RUSSIAN AGENT SUICIDES IN U.S.A.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 6.—Colonel B. Paramarevsky, representative of the Russian Government in this country, looking after the performance of contracts for munitions, committed suicide here to-day. The cause of his act is not known. The following note, dated to-day, was found beside the dead man: "Do not accuse anybody of my death."

Wants to Know Why the United States Objected

German Government Will Expect the States to Secure Safe Conduct Home For Recalled Attaches But Will Not Request This Service—Nature of Correspondence Between Berlin and Washington Not Made Public

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th.—Germany has notified the United States to-day that she desired to know upon what grounds the State Department has asked for the withdrawal of Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attache to Germany embassy here, and Capt. Von Popen, military attache. Secretary of State Lansing received the request from two sources, one from Count Bernstorff ambassador and the other from Berlin Foreign Office through Ambassador Gerrard.

The States will reply promptly, but Lansing will not discuss the facts; nor will he give sources of information concerning activities of attaches in connection with the naval and military matters to which the State Department has objected. Without references to reasons which prompted the State Department to ask for the withdrawal of the attaches, it is stated the United States will stand upon an established understanding among nations that on intimation that a diplomatic officer has made himself disagreeable is sufficient to cause his removal.

It was broadly intimated in Germany's request for information, that if the United States based its action on anything else than the developments in the Hamburg-American Line conspiracy trial at New York, or the case of James Archibald, American war correspondent who carried papers for Capt. Von Popen as well as Dr. Dumba, the recalled Austrian Ambassador, the Foreign Office might contest the withdrawal of the two officers. The German position indicates that the United States is expected to get a safe conduct home for the two officers, if it wishes to be rid of them, although it is authoritatively stated that Germany will make no request for this service.

NO PEACE FOR FRANCE UNTIL PROVINCES RESTORED

PARIS, Dec. 6.—France will not make peace until Alsace and Lorraine are won, Belgium and Serbia restored, and German Imperialism and Prussian militarism is put beyond the possibility of resurrection, so said Albert Thomas, under secretary of war, yesterday.

This declaration of Thomas is attracting widespread attention, as it is one of the statements from the official republic cabinet, concerning the attitude of the government with regard to peace.

FORD AND WILLIAM JENNINGS UP AGAINST A STONEWALL

Members of Commons Seemed Worried Over Proposed Peace Mission—Crooks, Labour Member, "Would Certify Them to be Insane"—Party Not Wanted in England

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Request was made in the Commons this afternoon by Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, Liberal, that an intimation be sent to Henry Ford and William Jennings Bryan, that their proposed peace mission in this country would be irritating and unwelcome at the present time. It drew a response from Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary member for Foreign Affairs, that as the passports of the members of the peace mission only had been issued for neutral countries, the contingency contemplated by Sir Edwin did not arise.

A rapid bombardment of questions came from different parts of the House, inviting the Under Secretary, seeing that these people left amid a storm of ridicule, that he convey to them, in whatever neutral country they found themselves, the intimation that they were not wanted here at any time. Lord Robert Cecil parried the questions, saying: "Speaking for myself, I think it would be in the highest degree undignified for the Government of this country to send any intimation to men who, whatever their merits may be, are of no particular importance."

'TIS NEARER HOME

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The German Ambassador today made emphatic denial of reports that Germany or German official agents had been concerned in recent attempts to set up a counter revolution in Mexico.

DIDN'T LAST LONG

MADRID, Dec. 7th.—The Cabinet of Eduardo Doto resigned to-day owing to leaders of the opposition serving notice of proposed motion to give economic questions in parliament priority over certain military measures which were declared to be unnecessary.

BRITISH PROCES REACH KUT-EL AMAR

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British army in Mesopotamia, which has been withdrawing from before Baghdad, reached Kut-el Amar on the Tigris, 105 miles below Fagdad, without further fighting.

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The Condition of Britain and Productive Industry

ARNOLD BENNETT takes the position in the Daily News and Leader (London) that Britain must concern herself more with increasing and maintaining productive industry. This is a war of endurance, and the economic burden for the allies is mainly on Britain. He says:

"Prices are still rising. They went up as a whole about another farthing in the shilling during October. They rise because the demand is greater than the supply, though the demand has certainly decreased. In order to understand the danger of the economic situation people should dismiss from their minds the idea of money—that is, of coin or its substitutes in engraved paper—and think only of the essentials of existence—goods and services. Coins and notes are simply a convenience of exchange. However much coin and notes there may be, you cannot use them to keep yourself alive. Gold will not nourish you, and notes will not keep you warm. The conception of money leads many thinkers astray. Thus, it is said by some that the war is not costing us as much as it seems to cost, because all our war-workers are being paid, and that hence to a large extent we are simply taking money out of one pocket to drop it into another. But the only thing that ultimately matters is that the services of war-workers are being put to a destructive use instead of a constructive use, and that material employed in war is being put to a destructive use instead of a constructive use. That is to say, both services and material are, from an economic standpoint, thrown away. A baker bakes bread. He eats part of the bread himself; the rest goes to nourish the community. When he joins the army or enters a munitions factory he ceases to make bread, ceases, indeed, all economically useful activity. Instead of feeding others he has to be fed. Copper is employed to make kettles or telegraph wires. War breaks out, and copper, instead of serving for kettles or telegraph wires, is transformed into parts of shells, which have no economical use and are purely destructive."

The whole burden of supporting the armies, and of paying for munitions made abroad, and of extending credit to the Allies and to the overseas Dominions, must finally be born by labor, by productive industry. Arnold Bennett says:

"I do not know how many soldiers and war-workers of all kinds there are in Britain, but I have been told by a very competent authority that there are eight millions. These eight millions before the war were for the most part devoted to economically useful work. That is to say, they helped to feed, clothe, house, and enrich the community. Instead of helping to feed, clothe, house, and enrich the community they have now to be fed, clothed, and housed by others, and they impoverish the community, because they need for their activities a vast amount of expensive material. You can see at once that the economic disturbance ought to be terrific. It is. This economic disturbance is at the bottom of the trouble, because its effect is obviously to decrease the supply of economically useful products and to increase the demand for expensive but economically useful material. We are, in one word, short."

The more men withdrawn from productive industry in Britain and drafted into military service, the fewer producers there are left to bear the economic burden. One source of increased supply, says Arnold Bennett, is the employment of women:

"The employment of women will increase our supply. If my cook stops cooking for me and goes to help to make earthenware which is exported to America, I may suffer from indigestion through bad cooking, but our American exports will be increased and the financial tension thereby eased. Or she may work in the field, thus decreasing our need of importing corn. Or she may do fifty other things. This remedy is being practised more and more, but at best it will not go very far."

When Lord Derby's recruiting campaign is concluded, the British nation will be very nearly on its most effective war basis—excepting for the handicap of private profiteering.

Conscription of men for military service might increase the size of the army, but it would not maintain the source of supply—where the "silver bullets" are to come from. As Arnold Bennett puts it:

"The number of 'slackers' and useless persons in the country is extremely small, and it is lessening. That is to say, practically the whole available population is either in the Army, working for the Army, or producing supplies which directly or indirectly help our national credit. In taking men for the Army the Government, therefore, instead of increasing the supply and decreasing the demand, decreases the supply and increases the demand."

Evidently the safeguarding of the British treasury and the maintenance of British industry may count as much for final victory as any possible conscription of men for military service. Britain must not be impoverished by having to pay excessive prices for munitions; and to impede British trade is apparently another sure way to reduce Britain's power of endurance. Arnold Bennett concludes:

"We positively can dictate the terms of peace if we hold out, and do not ruin ourselves in the meantime. Germany cannot win, and the mouthings of her Kaiser and her capitalists are merely silly. But she might make a draw only slightly less disadvantageous to herself than to us. That would be exceedingly humiliating to us. To avoid it the national determination must be strengthened, not impaired. Financial exhaustion will at the very best seriously impair the national determination."

The Dominion customs tariff tax, increased by 5 per cent. against British trade since the outbreak of war, plainly does not help the Motherland in the economic burdens it has to bear, and the excessive prices charged for shells made in Canada would seem to be a positive undermining of the Motherland's power of endurance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—President Wilson will take no part in the campaign to bring about a peace conference now being carried out in this and other neutral countries. While he will interpose no objection to the unofficial movement, he has heard nothing from Europe, which leads him to believe that the time is opportune for him to take any steps.

Henry Ford's peace ship will not carry any representatives of the American government, and unless the situation changes in the meantime the government will not take any part in the meeting proposed.

Mr. Redmond dealt particularly with the War Office censorship over official reports in this speech. In the earlier months of the war the government had an official "Eyewitness" in the field to fill the void, caused by the prohibition of war correspondents, and to attempt to satisfy the public demand for descriptions of the work of the British army. His messages, however, were robbed of nine-tenths of their possible interest by the absence of the names of organizations and individuals. Such a limited number of British correspondents have been permitted at army headquarters during the past season the official "eye-witness" has been withdrawn, but the newspaper men are under the same restrictions of writing mostly in generalities.

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT FIGHT FOR ENTENTE

New York, Nov. 30.—Theodore Roosevelt yesterday in characteristic manner set at rest all rumors that he would be called to England to help direct Great Britain's end of the war. "There is absolutely no truth whatever in the report that I have considered helping the Allies in any material way," he said. "I have not the slightest idea of going to Canada, England or France."

"The report belongs to the same category as that which started two years ago to the effect that I was to be King of Albania. It also reminds me of information that came to my ears some time ago that I was to be the dictator of Mexico. At another time, I was told, I had been selected as the ruling head of China."

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The Rigid Censorship However Allows no Recognition of Gallant Deeds to be Published—Regiments are Facing Fearful Odds, But Censor Gives No Praise.

LONDON, Dec. 1 (correspondence of the Associated Press)—The bitter cry against the censorship heard from the front is that neither regiment nor individuals are allowed to gain any recognition or publicity for unusual exploits. This is one of the handicaps a democracy meets in trying to conduct a modern war on the most modern lines of secrecy. The Japanese army in the war against Russia was the pioneer in this policy. The Japanese carried their attempts to keep the enemy in the dark so far that none of the soldiers wore any regimental marks on their uniforms. Very few officers or enlisted men have been made popular heroes through this war, and no regiments stand out conspicuously in the public eye, although officers say that several of them have achievements to their credit equaling the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. So far as the regiments of the old army, "The Little Contemptibles," are concerned, more than a majority of their members have figured in the casualty lists months ago.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, cited one of the grievances of Ireland in the debate which followed Premier Asquith's speech on Nov. 2. He said—"How could it bring help to the enemy let the people of Ireland, of Scotland, of England and of Wales know what their own regiments are doing?" He said that the landing at Sedul Bahr in April, which was the most difficult operation in that battle, was carried out by the Dublin Fusiliers and the Munster Fusiliers, but that Ireland had no knowledge of their work except in letters from the few surviving officers. He continued—"That kind of thing is doing us untold mischief in Ireland. One of the Dublin Fusiliers was known as the 'Pais.' It was made up of well-educated young men from the universities, public schools and the professions. They were all practically annihilated. I know scores of families in Dublin who are in terrible anguish over the death of their children. I have seen numbers of letters from survivors who speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of those lads." Referring to the landing at Suvla Bay, Mr. Redmond said—"I have received communications relating to the 10th (Irish) Division, not from men in the ranks or subalterns, but from officers of high position, which I dare not read to the house. I have felt it my duty to send them to the War Office and the Prime Minister. Sir Ian Hamilton is back here now, and some day these things will have to be inquired into and when they are known I think it will be found that never in your military history have troops been subjected to such horrible sufferings, or have shown such gallantry as the Tenth Division commanded by Sir Brwan Mahon. Yet not one word of recognition has been written about them."

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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.

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Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

RUSSIA AND THE JAPANESE

THE WORLD WAR HAS UNITED THE TWO NATIONS TOGETHER SO FIRMLY THAT A PERMANENT ALLIANCE IS NOW LIKELY.

THE recent cables to the effect that Japan was supplying Russia with munitions of war in huge quantities recalls that Japan is still at war and prepared at any moment for any further military activity in Europe. The fall of Tsing-Tau, according to Premier Okuma at the time, did not end the participation of Japan in the Entente. In fact, Japan has the same determination as Britain, France and Russia to insure once and for all the vanquishment of Teutonic militarism, even to the extent of despatching her armies to Europe to assist in achieving that end. In Japan the repeated mention in European military circles of the possibility of the Mikado's troops being invited to Europe has met with flattering notices. There are, of course, two parties in Japan, the one opposed to participation in the war in Europe and the other as strongly favoring it.

It cannot fail to prove a source of comfort and assurance to the Allies to realize that even if the millions of Russia, France, Britain and Italy should be hard put to it to suppress the Teutonic eruption the millions of Japan have still to be reckoned with; for Japan could raise an army of five million men without much difficulty as she has now no enemies in the East.

One of the most significant phases of the war, so far as it affects the future of the Far East, is the sudden accession it has created between Russia and Japan. Since the last war there has been in Japan more or less of a disposition to regard Russia as

potential of revenge, a conviction not infrequently confirmed by the utterances of the Russian press, but all misgivings has been quickly dissipated before the present struggle. Both Japan and Russia seem to realize as never before that Germany had not a little to do with promoting the situation that issued in the Japanese-Russian war; and there is now in Japan a popular demand for closer relations with the northern power, even to the extent of a permanent alliance.

That such an alliance eventually will be concluded seems certain, in view of the mutual interests of Russia and Japan in China and especially as a safeguard against Germany after the present war. Japan at present feels that she must keep a strong guard in the Chinese territory taken from Germany, lest trouble should arise in China, where a move on the part of Japan is regarded with suspicion. The Chinese, it is said, prefer to have the Germans at Tsing-Tau rather than the Japanese.

But the great part Japan has played in the Far East in the present war is not yet realized. Her power has been exercised against Germany in many ways and the chances are that with a Japanese-Russian alliance the Germany of post-bellum time will never again secure a foothold in the Far East.—Ottawa Citizen.

John Redmond Taken as Prisoner

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It develops from special despatches from the British Headquarters in France that John Redmond, Nationalist Member of Parliament was taken as a prisoner to visit King Albert. The last day of his trip was allotted to an inspection of the Belgian lines. When Mr. Redmond's auto containing himself and his son arrived at the junction of the Belgian lines a sentry refused to allow it to pass, on the ground that Mr. Redmond's papers were not in

Must Prepare for War of Exhaustion

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin, in the latest issue of his newspaper, received here, tells his countrymen that they must expect a war of exhaustion. He ridicules the German talk about Swedish intervention, and the idea that Russia will conclude a separate peace. He says he considers it no sign of strength that the German Government steadily refuses to disclose "its war aims" and blames the Government for making "too much noise" about food regulations.

Herr Harden says the soil of Germany is free, and her armies are everywhere in enemy territory, but that none of her enemies has been disarmed, that none of them seems near collapse, and that the mightiest of them, Great Britain, cannot honestly be said to be even seriously wounded. All of them, he says, believe piously and sincerely that they will be victorious, and they are absolutely determined to secure victory by all possible means.

Herr Harden points out that Russia is "farther than ever from that decline which we, in our madness, so eagerly believed," and says it is folly to suppose that any of the Entente Allies are ready to conclude a peace.

order. Mr. Redmond protested vainly. Finally the difficulty was solved by Mr. Redmond suggesting that he be put under arrest and escorted by an armed soldier sitting behind the driver, to Headquarters. Once at Headquarters he extended into an earnest conversation with King Albert and assured him, as had been previously stated that the Irish people never would entertain a thought of peace, until Belgium was liberated. Later, Mr. Redmond visited Neuport and several shell devastated towns, along the Belgian front.

THE NICKEL THEATRE.

SEE ANITA STEWART AND EARL WILLIAMS TO-DAY IN

"THE GODDESS."

A Story of Love, Romance and Honor, of Red-Blooded Men and an Innocent Girl.

"THE EYE-WITNESS AT THE FRONT." Some great war views in to-day's issue of the Pathe News.

"FATTY'S FAITHFUL FIDO." A Keystone comedy-riot.

"THE TURN OF THE WHEEL." A powerful Essanay drama with Richard C. Travers. "A WIRELESS RESCUE." Dorothy Kelley in a thrilling two-part Vitagraph drama.

NOTE—THE GODDESS will be shown at 8.15 and at 10.15 each night.

CASINO THEATRE---Daily at 2.30 and 7.30

"THE FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT."

In conjunction with which a specially authorized French War-Office production Portraying

LORD KITCHENER, F.M.,

On his official visit to the Trenches in Flanders (accompanied by General Joffre and Staff) will also be shown at EACH ENTERTAINMENT.

Pictures Projected at 2.30, 7.30, 8.40 and 9.50. Admission: Adults, 20c.; Children, 10c.

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

Even the ignorance of some people smacks of a cold storage variety.

Peace Prattle.

THE suffering civilians of both belligerent groups will probably deceive themselves if they pay much attention to the "peace prattle" which has become more audible in most of the fighting countries as the trying conditions of a winter campaign harden under the November skies. It is still as true as it was at the first—that revealing touch of the French soldier who said: "We will win if they but hold out." "If who hold out" asked his comrade. "The civilians," was his perspicacious reply.

We know how little the peace prattlers in the British nation—or Parliament—represent the feeling of the British people. And we have every reason to know how little the elements in German life, who are now insisting spasmodically—between official suppressions—on a discussion of possible terms of peace, represent the real rulers of German affairs. These elements—by far the most civilized and decent elements in Germany—have always been opposed to Prussian Imperialism. But they have never been able to stay for a moment its iron progress. They protested the Zabern insolence, for example; but the Zabern spirit triumphed easily. It is Zabernism that rules Germany—not a sane Social Democracy.

It is of little profit to talk peace until the fight is finished. It would be suicide for the Allied Powers to talk peace while Germany impends over shivering neutral Europe with the formidable military prestige she now enjoys. To accept peace on the morrow of two successful German campaigns—that against temporarily disabled Russia and that against isolated Serbia—before we have won a smashing victory somewhere to offset them, would be to appear before the world as the beaten side, and to face a long period of diplomatic bargaining with all the world convinced that we dare not again take the field.

Resilient Russia is getting her second wind. Britain is just beginning to seriously arm for a long war. France has just got the finest fighting machine in the world ready to strike. Italy is within sight of a signal victory at Gorizia. When all these factors shall have produced their full effects and been followed by their legitimate consequences, we will be in a better position to draft terms of peace, and Germany will come to their consideration in a more reasonable spirit.—Montreal Daily Star.

INHUMAN CONDUCT OF THE CREW OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The French transport Calvades, with 800 French soldiers on board, was recently sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine. The loss of life was heavy. Fifty-three survivors were picked up by the British ship Lady Plymouth. They were found clinging to wreckage and life rafts.

One of the survivors, an officer, said he saw three soldiers swim toward the submarine, hoping to be taken aboard. The crew of the submarine kicked at their hands until they let go.

The soldiers on the transport were returning home after long service in the trenches.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

Follow the Crowd To-Night to Welcome

THE FAMOUS BALLARD BROWN

AND THE ONE AND ONLY

MADGE LOCKE,

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Produced by the Lubin Company in Reels—An Interesting Gripping Picture.

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A Jungle Zoo Wild Animal Feature.

"WINNING WINSOME WINNIE"

A Comedy with Arthur V. Johnson and Lottie Briscoe.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,

SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS. A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY—A Rich Detective Feature in 2 Reels—

"THE TRAP DOOR."

where the Allied forces can be quickly and well supported by rail from Salonika, and yet at which neither the Bulgars nor the Germans can strike except by extending their lines dangerously. They cannot fall upon it with full force, while we ought to be able to defend it probably more effectively than any other strong-hold in Southern Serbia. Moreover, the retention of a Serbian enclave there will prevent the raising of awkward questions with Greece and give the Serbs a house of refuge from which to harry the enemy. If the Allies can keep fighting forces both in Serbia and on Gallipoli, they will fasten to these two fields of operation large enemy-armies.—Montreal Daily Star.

The Sequel

DR. DILLON'S suggestion that the Bulgarian movement toward Monastir may be halted to permit the Germans to occupy a town which they may desire to promise provisionally to Greece, has some elements of probability. The Bulgarians would find it damaging to their prestige to Macedonia to retire ultimately from any prominent centres they might occupy. But if Germany occupies them, she can hold them as pawns in the bargaining game which is likely to follow. But Bulgaria would not desire that Monastir should be bargained away. So if we see in the sequel that the Bulgarian armies which have shed their blood copiously in opening a path toward this Macedonian Monastir—stand aside and permit the Germans to go in and possess the land, we can easily deduce who is master of the Balkan campaign.

Meantime the British garrison there looks like business. We may easily see a very stubborn defence of that corner of Serbia. It is a point

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—Immediately after re-opening of railway communication with Berlin, which is expected before the middle of December, according to official, the Anatolian railroad will receive from Germany a large number of locomotives and freight cars. These will be used in moving stocks of food stuffs and raw materials stored at various stations in Asia Minor awaiting shipment.

ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR THE EVERY-DAY NEEDS OF LIFE

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

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

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

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

Black Sateen Blouses
With Embroidered and Tucked Front and Tucked Collar. . . **90c**

Ladies' Flannelette Blouses
In Light, Medium and Dark Shades. ALL MODERATELY PRICED.

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

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

Girls' Navy Corduroy Dresses
\$1.75 up.
According to size.

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

Children's White Fleeced Vests
Extra Special Value. **27c** up.
According to size.

Children's Wool Caps
Various Colors. **35c** up.

Boys' Wool Underwear
75c up.

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

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Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish dimity, in Stripe pattern. . . . **49c**

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

Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish Silk Spot Lustre, double stitched and reinforced back and front. . . . **\$1.25**

Men's Heavy Knit Overshirts. Correct in style and shape. . . **65c**

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

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

Boys' Negligee Shirts
Negligee Shirts, in newest Stripes, with Laundered Cuffs **65c**

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

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("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. 7TH, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Another Codd

WE copy the following from The News of this morning:

"The Right Hon. the Premier, who takes an active interest in all matters that affect the community, is making full enquiries into the alleged shortage of coal in the city, with the object of applying remedial measures, if the shortage be real. The Premier has issued a circular to all the city coal dealers, asking their opinion in the matter, and requesting an immediate reply. On the latter will depend what action the Government will take. We understand that the total shipments to this port up to the 1st of the present month are 21,000 tons short of last year for the corresponding period."

May we ask why the Premier waited until December 6th to ascertain the coal shortage of St. John's? Every business man knew two months ago that there would be a large coal shortage. The Premier and every public official in the Government offices here kept weeks ago that the imports were 20,000 tons short.

Why did the Premier not wake up two months ago and give the matter close attention? Why did he not get to work and induce the owners of the Bloodhound, Terra Nova, Eagle, Erik and Diana to bring coal along from Sydney?

It is too late now to do anything. Usually the port of Sydney closes about Christmas. Some coal might be got from Louisburg in January; but there are no foreign vessels available to bring coal here.

The Premier should have moved October 1st and not December 6th. The crime has now been committed and the people of St. John's will face a coal famine by the end of March.

Who will be to blame? According to The News the Premier should be held responsible, for if he has power to move now, he had power to move two months ago.

This is another piece of bluff on the part of the Premier, and the people won't forget it either.

St. John's is not the only port in the Colony short of coal: Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Bay-de-Verde, Bonavista, Greenspond, Newtown, Herring Neck, Twillingate and other ports are short of coal, and

such shortage cannot be made up. Orders for loads of coal have been given at Sydney as long ago as July, which have not been filled, because of the shortage in tonnage; but the sealing steamers we have named should have been employed all the fall in an endeavour to make up for this serious shortage in coal carrying tonnage.

It is too late now, Mr. Premier, and your little attempt at bluffing will not succeed this time as did your attempts of yore.

Road Board Elections

ON Thursday week, the 16th, the first General Elections under the new Road Board Act will be held throughout the Colony. Every settlement possessing a Road Board on December 16th will be entitled to elect a Road Board.

It is the duty of Magistrates, J.P.'s, Chairmen of Road Boards or members of Road Boards or some prominent resident to give notice of a public meeting to be held on Thursday evening, the 16th, at some particular hall, school, or building. If the Magistrate, J.P. or Chairman of the Road Board neglect to call the meeting the public should meet and call a meeting according to the rules published guiding the election of the Board.

The man elected at such a meeting as Chairman will forward to the Minister of Public Works the names of candidates elected and such men will be Gazetted as the Board.

Any settlement included in a section covered by a Board that represent more than one settlement, may by petition signed by a majority of electors procure power to elect a Board for such settlement when they so desire.

As soon as possible settlements in Burin District served by County Councils, should petition for separate Boards as will be elected in other districts than Burin on the 16th. Burin District is exempt from the election on the 16th owing to having their local affairs administered by County Councils, and as time is necessary to find out exactly what is required in Burin District the new Bill exempted that district to afford time for settlements and towns to formulate their plans and petition accordingly.

We trust every settlement will endeavour to properly elect its Board and therefore be entitled to all the benefits derived through the new act. Any settlement which refuses to elect a new Board in Union Districts will not receive any road grants until such Boards are in operation. Settlements in such districts should therefore carefully attend to the instructions issued by the Public Works Department.

Every Chairman has been sent a copy of the Act and the rules governing the elections. He is therefore responsible for any neglect or failure to do his duty as required by the law.

We trust every voter in every settlement will assemble on the evening of the 16th and elect their new Road Board. We call upon all Union members to rally to the call and see that a public meeting is held on that day if not by those named under the Act, then by some leading resident, who will call the meeting to order and conduct the meeting according to the rules published by this paper early in the fall.

Whatever happens be sure to have the public meeting and elect a Board of about five members, and see that the Chairman of the meeting send on the names of the men elected, as soon as possible to the Public Works Department.

Magistrates and J.P.'s who neglect to do their duty under the Act will be held responsible for such negligence when the House opens and the representatives will demand the dismissal of such men as Magistrates and J.P.'s if such negligence is proved.

Another Proof

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a letter received by Miss Helah Ralph of Flat Islands, B.B., from a "Tommy" in France, thanking her for a pair of socks. The publication of this letter ought to be sufficient to show our people where some thousands of dollars worth of warm clothing made up by the women of Newfoundland for our soldier boys has gone to.

The soldier's letter is dated Oct. 14th, which goes to prove that even as late as that date goods were forwarded to France for the soldiers there whilst our own comrad soldiers there whilst our own brave lads were crying out for warm clothing and other sundry comforts.

Many persons (Mrs. Browning included) were not inclined to believe the correctness of the letter from which we published extracts last week, but the letter from Frank Lind has set all doubts at rest on the matter and the public demand a full explanation as to those responsible for the deplorable condition under which the Newfoundland Regiment is now labouring on Gallipoli Peninsula.

We demand an explanation as how articles from Newfoundland sent for our own lads came to be delivered in France.

Pit Props

ALL over Bonavista and Notre Dame Bays an intense feeling of indignation has been aroused over the action of the Government in permitting pit prop contractors—who are not only bleeding the workmen but also interests of vital importance to the fisheries—to destroy the few spots of green timber that remain in those two Bays. Everywhere men have been engaged by those contracting blood-suckers, cutting green timber. Even islands in Green Bay have not escaped.

Dozens of protests have been sent up which have been forwarded to the Government. Those protests were again endorsed by every delegate assembled here last week to attend the Union Convention and their protest has been also forwarded to the Government.

We are pleased to learn that the Department of Agriculture has sent instructions to enforce the laws and prohibit cutting of green timber on the 3 mile reserve. The law passed last spring expressly provided against the further cutting of green timber on the 3 mile limit in Newfoundland.

We recommend all fishermen interested in preserving the green timber areas of Green Bay and Bonavista Bay to apply to the nearest magistrate and ask for a summons to be issued against any one cutting green timber.

The F.P.U. Party will strongly oppose the exporting of any green timber that has been cut as such cutting of green timber is an open and deliberate violation of the Act passed last spring by the Legislature and every effort will be made to prevent the Government from altering this law when the House assembles. To attempt such is but a deliberate insult to the Opposition Party who contended always that no more timber should be cut from the 3 miles limit for export as pit props.

Instead of the Government protecting the vital interests of the fishermen and the fisheries they most outrageously condone the efforts of timber speculators from England who are here strangling the best interests of the Colony by taking away material that is absolutely necessary for the successful carrying on of the codfishery. There is not a member of the House supporting the Government that care two straws about the interests of the Northern fishermen.

Squires and Blandford are in the Executive to represent the Northern people and it is apparent they do represent the North judging from the outrageous actions committed against the Northern

What "The Canadian Fisherman" Says of Mr. Coaker

In Its December Issue

WE give our readers in this issue a few facts regarding one of the great personalities of Newfoundland at the moment—one whose name is mentioned more frequently than any other public individual, whose efforts in the recent campaign for prohibition did more for the cause than all other elements together, whose articles were more widely read than any other during this big campaign—we mean Mr. W. F. Coaker, President of the Fishermen's Protective Union, Director of the many subsidiary organisations of this large institution, and, though it seem a paradox, the most highly revered and the most supremely detested man in the Ancient Colony.

Mr. Coaker is revered by the fishermen, but he is spurned by certain interested parties owing to his influence in endeavoring to bring about an amelioration in the conditions of the fishermen throughout the Colony, which in former days were somewhat peculiar.

W. F. Coaker was born in St. John's in 1871 and before he was ten years old, he was earning his living by selling newspapers and working as a fish handler on the wharves. Working in the summer months enabled him to go to school during the winter, and in this way he educated himself. At thirteen years of age, he became a clerk in the employ of McDougall and Templeton with whom he remained for some years. As he enjoyed the confidence of his employers he was selected by them as their representative in Notre Dame Bay.

Before his twentieth year, Mr. Coaker started in business on his own account; but the famous Bank Crash which brought such disastrous results to so many outport and city merchants sent W. F. Coaker to the wall. His resourcefulness however kept him going. He engaged in farming at Coakerville and in order to obtain the requisite knowledge in this line he came to Canada and took a course at the Agricultural College in Geulph.

Returning to Newfoundland, he

then studied telegraphy and became a Government Postal operator at Port Blandford. Whilst engaged in this occupation he established the Telegraphers' Union and published a little newspaper known as "The Telegrapher." Having been identified with the Liberal Party, Mr. Coaker, when the opposite party came into power, got his change, and he then returned to his farm and fishing.

Whilst thus engaged he conceived the idea (in 1908) of organizing the immense Union of which he is now the President, viz.—the Fishermen's Protective Union.

The beginnings of this organization were distinctly modest. The original membership was Nineteen, whilst at the present time—after some seven years of existence—it numbers 22,500. The Fishermen's Protective Union is the largest Fishermen's organisation in the world. Its influence is really marvellous. It is not simply an organisation as a medium of mutual benefit. It is a wonderful political power in the Colony. It has a strong and formidable party in the local Assembly, and through Mr. Coaker's influence largely, a great deal of legislation beneficial to the fishermen has been introduced.

Mr. Coaker is the author of the Sealing Bill which was one of the most radical legislative changes ever made in Newfoundland; he has likewise had important regulations made in the matter of logging for the large lumber companies and various other useful measures come from him. But he is known best as the President of the Fishermen's Protective Union and the Manager of two organs which represent the fishing interests. THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE and the weekly paper THE FISHERMEN'S ADVOCATE. These papers go into a large section of the fishing communities and are regarded as the vade mecum of the fishermen.—Canadian Fisherman, December 1915.

With the above article appeared a splendid photo of President Coaker.

people by the Government.

All that can be done must be done to conserve material required for the operations of the fisheries in the near and distant future, but according to the rule of the Morris Party, the only consideration they are capable of protecting is that of the present—Grab, Grab, Grab. All, all, NOW, —not caring two straws for the future.

Those pit prop contractors who are bleeding the people as represented by two British firms of buyers stand to make \$5 per cord on every cord of green pit props exported. They made huge profits from their exports the past season. They got for \$5.50 and \$6 what they should have paid \$8.50 for. They secured on the other side abnormal prices of from \$2 to \$3 per cord over and above the usual prices. They have bled our Country because some half fools, rushed last fall to offer pit props at \$3 less than they (the exporters) expected to pay for the same.

One of the sharpest sharks that ever set foot on our soil is here looking after the interests of the British pit prop ring.

Instead of an export tax of \$1, the Government in view of the small prices paid to local bedlams who call themselves pit prop contractors, should make the tax \$2.

The resolution passed at the recent Convention read as follows:

The following resolutions were proposed by W. B. Jennings, seconded by M. Phillips and unanimously resolved.

WHEREAS: It is understood that great pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government by parties interested in the cutting of pit props to have the law amended, which prohibited the cutting of green pit props from the three-mile limit.

AND WHEREAS such a procedure in our opinion would be most disastrous to the future welfare of the country as a whole and the fishing interests in particular.

RESOLVED that the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union in Convention assembled do strongly protest against the cutting of green wood for Pit Props on the three-mile limit.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Government be requested to strictly enforce the law passed last session of the Legislature re the cutting of Pit Props for Export.

SAYS WAR WILL LAST A HUNDRED YEARS

Berlin, Germany, Nov. 27.—Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who although the son of an English Admiral, has become a German, has contributed one of the Hamburg newspapers a statement of his views on the present and future relations between England and Germany.

He is convinced that the war between the two countries will last for at least a hundred years.

He does not mean, he explains, that the present fighting will continue for so long a time, but rather than an international struggle has commenced of which the world war is but a phase.

Stylish and Comfortable Fur-Like Mole-Skin Set.

HUNDREDS of young Women know the great difficulty of procuring a suitable Collar and Muff.

Here is a splendid set, made of a fabric woven to represent the genuine Moleskin, that will suit any young Woman.

The Mole is a little animal about five or six inches long, that inhabits America, Canada, and Labrador, and is very difficult to capture; hence the genuine Mole-Fur Muff and Throwover is rarely offered in this market, and the few we occasionally see are exorbitant in price.

You'll like this faithful copy of the Mole—the wonderful way in which the manufacture has contrived to give this set the appearance of being made of small skins, although woven in one piece is really marvellous.



It is difficult to convey to you an impression of the coloring, the best we can say is, "It is Mole."

Sets exactly as illustrated are lined with Black Satin, artistically trimmed with Black, Coney Seal, and finished with wide, silk-thread knotted fringe.

Price for Muff and Throwover, \$6.30. Also the same trimmed Persian Paw, also sets at higher prices.

Anderson's Water Street, St. John's

GOOD COTTON BLANKETS, CHEAP.

We have purchased a clearing lot of COTTON BLANKETS, which includes odd lines, and some with slight defects. We are selling them by THE POUND at prices which will bring the cost to you down to about two-thirds of the usual price.

You will save by buying now.
ROBERT TEMPLETON,
333 Water Street.

NOTICE!

A Special Meeting of The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd., will be held at St. John's, on Dec. 15th, 1915, for the purpose of confirming Resolutions passed at the General Meetings of the said Company, on Nov. 16, 1914, and Nov. 25, 1915, authorizing the increasing of the capital of said Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd. from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.
St. John's Dec. 1st, 1915.

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Silverpeel Onions,
Green Grapes,
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George Neal

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wanted for lumber
woods at Badger.

A. N. D. Co.

nov25,15

**The Stranding of the Schooner
"Cluett" at Harbor Grace**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks concerning our trip from St. John's, bound to Port de Grave, with a full load of provisions.

We left St. John's on Monday, Nov. 15th, at 10 a.m. and anchored at Harbor Grace on Tuesday morning at 7 a.m. out of the approaching storm. We held on all night until about 2 p.m. when the schooner "Mary F. Harris" drove down on us, taking away our bowsprit and foremast and all the gear connected therewith. We held her up for about half an hour, then we had to slip to try and save ourselves as we could not get a boat out.

We just caught the beach opposite the lighthouse, although the sea was continually going over it, there was quite a crowd of men gathered there to receive us.

I saw some men run out to their waists in water to catch our line when she struck the beach, then we pulled a big line to the schooner and they got her well up aground, and after some clearing away we got out our boat. We tried it several times before but could not do it owing to the foremast and rigging being across it. Then we got ashore and after getting everything secured we phoned the relieving officer, Mr. Squires, telling our trouble and asking if he could assist us, and that we could not stay on the schooner as the sea was continually breaking over her. The answer came back "can do nothing."

The next we met was Mr. Parsons, M.H.A. for Harbor Grace District, who kindly put us into a boarding house where we got our tea and also

a bed and breakfast next morning; we also got a chance to dry our wet clothes. Next day we started to land the cargo; some men came all the way from Carbonear to help us. I may say, Mr. Editor, we cannot speak too highly of the men belonging to Hr. Grace and Carbonear. They could do no more for us than what they did, for which we heartily thank them also Messrs McRae who gave us the use of their store to put the gear and provisions in; also Mr. Munn who gave us the use of a schooner to get our links and chains.

After landing the cargo I applied to the Relieving Officer again. This time he was in his office, and telling our trouble over again, he said, we were not destitute; and I said no, we had plenty of grub landed and we also had plenty of coal on board the schooner, but there was about two feet of water on it, and the stoves were in such a position that we could get no fire. I said, all that we wanted was a bed and place to boil our kettle; the answer was the same as before, "can do nothing."

I wonder if Mr. Squires waits till he gets destitute before he draws his pay from the Government. I have often heard what the Government would do. Now this is one of the things they won't do or they didn't do.

Thanking you for space, and signed on behalf of the crew of the schooner "S. Cluett."

Yours truly,
GEORGE MUGFORD.

Port de Grave, Nov 29, 1915.

**British Tommy
Thanks Flat Island
Lady for Pair Socks**

THE following letter has been received by Miss Helah Ralph from Private Richard Murray from France. Miss Ralph who has been an earnest worker in the W. P. A. sent a note in one of her socks and was surprised on Saturday to receive the following letter:

9917 Pte. R. Murray,
1st. King's Spool Reg.,
No. 1 Sec. 13 Platoon,
D Company,
British Expeditionary
Force,
France,
Oct. 14th, 1915.

Dear Miss,—With the greatest pleasure I write to you in answer to your note which I found in the socks made by you and sent out here for one of the "Tommys." Well, I am the lucky one to get them to-day, which I am sure will be a great surprise to you, as by the date on your note, you sent them on the 8th of April, so they have a lot to see yet before they wear away. I have them now at present on my feet, and I must say my feet are very warm. I must thank you in part for all the "Tommys" for all your help to them.

Dear Miss you would like to know a little about myself. Well, I came out here just a month before the socks were knit, the 4th of March we arrived here. We are pushing them on a good bit now and I hope we will still be able to keep it up. I hope this letter will find you in the best of health and spirit as I am myself at present. This will be a surprise for you I am sure, but you shall be pleased to know that your socks are on "Tommys" feet which he is very thankful to have.

I wish you luck and I thank you once more for all the "Tommys" and for your kind help to them,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
RICHARD MURRAY,
Good Luck

To Miss Helah Ralph,
Flat Island, Bonavista Bay.

**BELGIANS SAIL
FOR NEW YORK**

ROTTERDAM, via London, Dec. 1.—Some three hundred Belgians, mostly women and children, to-day boarded the liner Nieuw Amsterdam about to sail for New York. They are bound for Chicago and other districts in the United States, where they will join their families, from whom they have been separated since the beginning of the war. They are accompanied by the Rev. John Deville, of Chicago.

Every facility was granted these people by the German authorities, even in the fighting zone, from which most of the refugees came.

The steamer also is taking a delegation from the American Export Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam, for the purpose of furthering business relations between the United States and Holland.

**A Word About
Little Heart's Ease**

Mr. Woodford.

Chairman Board of Works.
Dear Sir,—There is a road between House Cove and Heart's Ease three quarters of a mile long, made two and a half years ago. Since then nothing has been spent on it, and passers-by have to go up to their knees in mud, and after a storm it is impassible through floods. It is used by all the public, including the doctor, clergyman, mailman and school children and those going to the churches and halls. Thirty dollars are needed immediately for its repairs. On the same road a bridge is needed to make the road available over a river. The bridge would be about 30 feet long. Ten dollars are needed for the purpose.

I shall be obliged if you could make an allocation from some grant for this purpose and if there is no grant available, I suggest that you should forward this communication through the Hon the Colonial Secretary for the Governor in Council to allocate the money needed, from the Treasury. The moneys should be made out to the Chairman, Mr. Jonah Stringer of the Little Heart's Ease Road Board.

Yours sincerely,
W. F. LLOYD.

Telegram Office,
St. John's, Dec. 4th, 1915.

**In the Belly
of a Whael**

New York, Nov. 27.—One man alone, John T. Turney, of Philadelphia, procured for and chartered to the Hamburg-American Line, in the early stages of the war, six of the fleet of sixteen vessels which the government charges the line with having sent to the relief of the German cruisers in the Atlantic and Pacific.

This development in the trial on the charges of conspiracy of officials of the line came from the witness stand yesterday and from the lips of Mr. Turney, a frankly hostile witness.

The concession of the defendants, introduced at an earlier date, shows that the line spent \$545,000 for charges alone in the case of these six vessels. The total cost, including supplies, was \$689,693.

Mr. Turney testified, apparently with great reluctance, that Adolph Hochmeister and George Kotter, purchasing agent and general superintendent of the line, respectively, defendants in the present action, gave him all the information upon which he acted in chartering the vessels, told him their alleged destinations and held many conferences with him concerning them.

All the vessels were hired by the witness, who sent his clerk to the customs house in Philadelphia to swear to the manifests.

Papers which were dropped, overboard from the steamer Maria Quezada and afterwards recovered from the belly of a shark in the harbor of Pernambuco, figured in the trial yesterday afternoon.

Over the objections of the defence who insisted that the men on trial had no connection with the Maria Quezada, Judge Hunt ruled that John Olsen, chief engineer of the steamer, should tell the story.

A custom officer came out to examine the steamer's papers at Pernambuco, Olsen testified. Captain Sahn dropped them overboard in a leather bag. "The captain asked me I saw the trick he pulled on them," said Olsen, "but a few days later they showed us the papers in the customs office. They had been found by some sailors who cut open a shark they had caught."

**THRILLING EXPLOIT OF
BRITISH SUBMARINE**

New York, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A cable to the New York Times from London says:—

Continuing his articles on "The Fringes of the Fleet," in the Daily Telegraph, Rudyard Kipling tells of some exciting exploits of the British submarines.

He relates one incident of how a submarine was caught by a net in the North Sea, and when she rose to cut the net away, she was bombarded by a Zeppelin and had to go down again. Then, by slowly working and weaving and wriggling, guided only by guesses at the meaning of each scrape, and grind of the net on her blind forehead," as Kipling expresses it, the submarine got clear.

The commander pondered whether to hurry home and warn other submarines of the trap or wait for the destroyers, which the Zeppelin had undoubtedly summoned, believing the undersea craft was fast. He waited and when he rose to the surface, he torpedoed one of the destroyers and then started for home, arriving in time to give warning.



NOTICE

St. John's, Nfld.,
December 2nd, 1915.

After this date the monthly allotment cheques payable to dependents of members of the Newfoundland Regiment, will be mailed to their addresses on the 7th of each month, and it will not be necessary for parties holding allotment certificates to call at the Regimental Pay Office in the Colonial Building for the purpose of receiving the same.

By order,
J. M. HOWLEY,
Deputy Paymaster.

dec2,6i

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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

**500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.**

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE
MAIL AND ADVOCATE
FOR BEST RESULTS

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,t

Waterproof



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.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

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 Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

OUR THEATRES.

ROSSLEY'S.

Last night when Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke made their appearance, they received the greatest ovation ever extended to any artistes. Their offering was perfect. They sang no less than seven songs, and the one and only Madge Locke told humorous stories and danced as only Madge Locke knows how. The costumes were beautiful, a pale grey chiffon over blue satin was greatly admired. Another elegant coat of pale blue satin trimmed with white fox fur in which Miss Locke looked good enough to eat. Her green satin boy's Irish suit was another dainty costume was as effective as any; but the best of the lot were the artistes themselves; their voices are even better than before, while the originality and personality of Miss Locke reached right out from the stage to the door. They were applauded and applauded, and tired out as they were, they both worked great. The pictures are lovely, while the orchestra can't be spoken of too highly.

THE NICKEL.

Hundreds of Nickel patrons attended the popular theatre last evening to see the continuation of "The Goddess," in which the clever artistes, Anita Stewart and Earle Williams, star. The silence of the fifteen years in the cavern in the lonely wood was broken and the child who entered came forth a beautiful type of young woman. Anita Stewart looked and acted the part well. It was not to be wondered at that all who saw the episode yesterday should be charmed with it. The Pathe News showed a number of very interesting war scenes. The whole programme was an elaborate one, and we strongly advise all our readers to attend to-day. To-morrow the other great serial, "The Exploits of Elaine," will be continued.

AT THE CASINO

Patrons are enjoying one of the finest picture entertainments ever given in the city, as in addition to the beautiful film of "Our Boys"—the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, an extraordinary production showing Lord Kitchener, F.M., is also given. This is positively the greatest movie that has appeared in and he is "in the picture" during its entire run. He is seen in company with General Joffre and staff inspecting the trenches in Flanders, reviewing some of the most famous French Regiments attending the presentation of "decorations" which General Joffre evokes to two British officers and several French soldiers for conspicuous bravery in the field &c. It is a remarkable picture of a remarkable man.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The men had Section and Squad drills yesterday and were supplied with their kit. The non-coms exams will be held during the week. There are now on the roll 2617 names with the enlistment of the following: Brendan Burton, St. John's; Herbert LeGrow, St. John's; Wm. Wilson, St. John's.

The barque Ravenscourt which was in collision off Cape Race about six weeks ago and received extensive repairs at the dry dock, though ready to resume her voyage cannot do so owing to the N. E. winds and high sea prevailing.

Dandy Mixture



16 cents FOR 2 ounces

The Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

PETTY HARBOUR STORM SWEEP

Two Men Had Narrow Escape From Death—Clung to Rock Until Rescued—Heaviest Sea Seen For Many Years on This Coast

The like of the sea which has been running all along the shore for the past week owing to the continuous N. E. gale has not been witnessed for many years. A terrible sea made at Petty Hr. and is still running there, and Saturday last the schooner "Lark," Skipper M. Lane, with 560 qtls. fish on board for St. John's had a narrow escape from being lost. Lane and a man named John Griffin went off at great risk to get cables aboard to ease the strain on the anchors, and their boat was overturned and swept in on a rock over which the waves almost continually rushed.

They managed to get a footing on the rock and for 10 minutes or more were left clinging to it with the sea going over them almost ever instant. How they were not swept away and drowned is a mystery. Eventually a skiff was manned by the shore folk and putting out, the men after some difficulty were rescued.

They were exhausted, drenched and chilled, and for a while were in a pretty bad way. The sea made a complete breach over stages and wharves and much damage was done. At the mouth of the harbor the seas ran sometimes 20 feet high. But that the two anchors on the "Lark" were reinforced with two 4-inch cables, she would have been swept ashore and lost and as it was she was in great danger for hours.

MORE VOLUNTEERS ARRIVE

The Kyle's express arrived here at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. Amongst the passengers were 30 volunteers from up country, quite a number of whom came from Grand Falls and neighborhood. Amongst the crowd was Patk. Foran, who was twice in the police force here and who of course is well up in drill &c.

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

CURLERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

The Curling Association held its annual meeting last night, President H. W. LeMessurier, presiding, being a large gathering of members being present. Messrs W. F. Joyce and F. W. Hayward were appointed selectors for the election of officers which resulted as follows: President—H. W. LeMessurier, re-elected.

SMALL SEALING FLEET

If the Newfoundland and Kite do not prosecute the coming sealfishery, the fleet going to the frozen pans will be the smallest possibly in the history of the voyage. If these ships do not go it will mean only eight steamers to sail, viz.—the Eagle, Terra Nova, Viking, Diana, Ranger, Neptune, Erik and Bloodhound, which would be crewed with about 1100 or 1200 men.

DIED SUDDENLY ON SCHOONER

A telegram was received in the city yesterday afternoon to the effect that Mr. Stephen Devine of St. Mary's had died suddenly on board his schooner at Colinet. The deceased was about 32 years of age and leaves a widow to mourn him. His father is also living and two brothers, one of whom is Mr. Frank Devine of Marshall Bros.

LOCAL ITEMS

The engagement is announced of Const. John Forsey of the Western Station, to Miss Hilda Chalk of Charlottetown, B.B. Wedding Bells will ring in June.

The robbery from the schr. "Melita" to which we exclusively referred yesterday, occurred at G. C. Fearn's wharf. The police are after the thieves.

Most of the Water Street stores are getting ready for the Christmas trade, and Knowling's, Ayres', Bowring's, Bishop's have their men hard at work putting up decorations.

Western bank fishermen are getting busy earlier this year than ever before for the prosecution of the winter fishery. They are now getting gear and vessels under way and many will be at work early in January.

Owing to head winds and heavy sea which have prevailed since the arrival there the Schr. Litan Bleau-belt has not been able to leave Aquaforte where she sheltered, to come on here. The vessel is now about a month out from Halifax.

Mr. Philip Constantine, a well-known man about town and who for years was a trusted officer at the seal fishery with the late Capt. Arthur Jackman, was stricken with paralysis of the arm at a neighbor's house Sunday. He was very ill for a while, but is now improving.

Mr. W. J. Mahoney who has just returned from a trip to the West Indies and British Isles, saw our boys at Ay and all were then in good health and spirits. He also met Lieut. Commander Howley "the man of the hundred wounds" who was so terribly hurt when the "Irresistible" was sunk, and who is now in Halifax lecturing with the idea of stimulating recruiting.

BRITISH SCHOONER LONG OVERDUE

The British schooner Maud of Jersey, Capt. Noel, well known here is long overdue from Santa Pola, Spain, salt laden for Little Bay. She is just 58 days out today and is long overdue. She carries a crew of 6 men and grave fears for her safety are entertained.

PROMOTED TO PAYMASTER

Yesterday a telegram was received here by the friends of Pre. Geo. Cowan, son of Mr. John Cowan, broker, who is with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France, saying that he is not now in the trenches but that he has been given the office of Assistant-Paymaster to the Regiment to which he is attached. This is an important promotion for this brave young chap. He has more than ordinary executive ability and had evidently forged to the front in the estimation of his superior officers so that it is not at all improbable greater preferment may be his in future. We heartily congratulate the young soldier, his parents and friends on his deserved promotion.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

DECEMBER 7

577—Private James Patrick Griffin, Harbour Grace. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; dysentery.

1203—Private Albert Roberts, Bay du Nord, Fortune Bay. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; Enteric.

1015—Private Cecil J. Meadus, 26 Scott Street. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; Debility.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1369—Lance-Corp. Alfonso J. Galishaw, 16 Bannerman St. Previously reported dangerously wounded, shoulder, (progressing favourably at Alexandria); now reported admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, wounded.

969—Private James Joseph Brace 26 Leslie St. Previously reported sick, West Mudros Oct. 20th; now reported admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth dysentery.

1221—Private William Joseph Tilley, Kelligrews. Previously reported Otitis Media Cairo, Oct. 21st; now reported admitted 3rd London General Hospital Wandsworth, deafness.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

RECEIVED PAINFUL INJURY

At 3.30 p.m. yesterday James Vey of the schr. R. Grenville of Random, T.B., was hoisting on board a barrel of pork at Baine Johnston's wharf when it swung and smashed his right hand between it and the side of the schooner. The member was terribly lacerated, one finger being broken. He will not be able to use the hand for some time.

There are a large number of schooners now in port which have been here for over a month waiting to discharge their fish cargoes. Most of their crews have returned home leaving the Skippers to look after the discharging. A period of fine weather would be of great benefit and would mean a rush along the water front.

Miss Josephine Eschenbrenner, speaking recently at Berkley, Cal., before the National Child Labor Committee, claimed that there is a ratio of one child in six that are kept out of school to make American dollars under degrading industrial conditions. There were 1,990,225 children less than 15 years of age working for wages in the United States.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 7

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER born, 1839.

Big fire near old chapel: over twenty houses burnt, and fifty families rendered homeless, 1859.

Marshal Ney shot, 1815.

Governor Maxse left for England in ill-health, 1881.

Schooner Queen of Swansea sailed from this port for Tilt Cove with Dowlsley party, 1867.

Very Rev. Dean Ryan lectured for Star of the Sea; subject, "True Cause of Civilization." 1875.

Edward Vater and son, Stephen, sentenced for barratry; the first seventeen months, the latter nine months imprisonment, 1880.

Corner stone of Alexander-street Methodist Church laid by Hon. C. R. Ayre, 1886.

Rutherford B. Hayse elected President of United States by one vote majority, 1876.

M. Nugent's house, Torbay Rd., burnt, 1893.

Bishop Power was buried this day; the funeral was a large one, and was attended by all classes and creeds, 1893.

Employees of Bishop & Monroe presented Walter S. Monroe with silver set, on occasion of his marriage, 1899.

CONSTANTINE'S APPEAL TO NEUTRALS.

(Continued from page 1)

tente demand is too much. They try to drive Greece out of neutrality, they come into Greek territory and waters as though they were theirs. At Nautia they destroyed tanks of petroleum intended to kill locusts, on the excuse that they might be used by German submarines. They stopped Greek ships, they ruin Greek commerce as they have done with American ships too. They want to seize our railways and now they demand that we take away troops guarding Greek frontiers, leaving my country open to invasion by any lawless incursion. I will not do it. I am willing to discuss reasonably any fair proposals. But two things I will not concede are "that Greece shall not be forced out of her neutrality and that Greece will not maintain her sovereignty. And if that is not satisfactory and if coercive measures are used by the Entente Powers, the King was asked, What will Greece do? "We shall protest to the whole world that our sovereign rights are violated and shall resist passively as long as we humanly can, being forced by no measures whatsoever into a course which we know will be prejudicial to the liberties and happiness of our people and when we cannot hold out longer we shall have to demobilize our armies and wait the march of events, what else what we do?"

CHINESE COOLIES RUN AMUCK AND MAKE THINGS LIVELY

Regular Troops Are Called up and Rebels Disappear—Another Outbreak Reported Later—International Volunteers Have Been Called Out and Posted at Strategic Points

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6.—A band of 30 or 40 rebels armed with rifles and bombs attacked the Charper sub-pollce station at four o'clock this morning. The rebels threw 4 bombs, of which 3 exploded. One policeman was killed and three wounded.

A body of regular troops were brought up quickly and the rebels disappeared.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6.—During the forenoon further troubles developed in the vicinity of the French concession. At ten o'clock three hundred men, for the most part coolies, armed with bombs and mauser rifles, attempted to seize the Chinese police at the west gate of the native city, adjoining the French concession. Their attack was repulsed. They attempted to retreat into the French concession, resisting attempts by the French police to disarm them, and firing on the French, and throwing bombs on the French police station. The French replied by fire, upon which the rebels took refuge in houses in the Rue Ensenbard. Fifteen arrests by Chinese and French police followed shortly. Intermittent firing by the rebels was kept up.

The International Volunteers have been called out and posted at strategic points with orders to search

weapons on all Chinese coming into the settlement.

This afternoon the French police arrested twenty-five men at Siccawies, near the native city. The men were armed with bombs, rifles and bayonets.

EXPLANATIONS OF BLUNDERS DEMANDED

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A cable to the Herald from London this morning says: "Responsibility for the repulse in Mesopotamia where the British forces were overwhelmingly outnumbered and were driven back by the Turks a hundred miles from Bagdad, the disaster at Loos, where the British on the edge of a great victory were checked because the reserves were not ready. The tragedy at Suvla Bay where the Anaxes were moved down because the gallant landing parties, it is alleged, were not covered by protecting fire of warships and lack of troops in Balkans where Serbs have been crushed by the enemy, will be the subject of a question in Parliament this week.

The British press and public and military experts are still unshakably convinced that the Allies will win the war, but there is feeling, and it is growing that those responsible for British disasters in war on land, should be "scrapped" in order to make way for those who have shown initiative and won.

That there is something radically wrong with the organization which has permitted blunders to be piled up "like pelion on essa" is the opinion of nine out of ten Englishmen, and while there is firm belief that the organization of the supreme general staff which is meeting in Paris, made up of soldiers who have borne the brunt of fighting will prevent a recurrence of such blunders. There is a feeling that men responsible for them no matter how high, should be forced to make way for others, who have been tried on battle fronts and not found wanting; but while this feeling is dominant and there is small wonder it should be there, is not the slightest evidence that Britain or her Allies think of making peace until Germany is thoroughly beaten.

NEW CABINET FOR SPAIN

Madrid, Dec. 7.—King Alfonso has accepted the resignation of the Ministry and will confer to-morrow with ex-Premiers, Presidents of Chamber and Senate and political leaders as to formation of a new Cabinet.

SHIPPING

The S.S. Bellaventure, Capt. Cross, which left here Saturday for Sydney, leaves there to-day for Russia, and the Adventure will leave to-morrow.

The schr. Mildred finished loading yesterday at Barr's, taking 3609 qtls. codfish. She sails for Pernam. first chance.

The schr. Nellie M. is making a rather long run to Pernambuco, being 46 days out. She is no doubt detained head winds.

The schr. Alembic, owned by Job Bros. & Co., is having new engines installed at New York and getting necessary repairs. She should leave there soon for this port.

The schr. Julianne arrived at Gibraltar Sunday last after a run of 30 days.

A couple of vessels are now in Placentia Bay after herring cargoes, in command of Capt. John Lewis and W. Carrol. Herring are not yet reported there but if the vessels can secure cargoes they will take them to the States.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Bonavista Bay Service.

S. S. DUNDEE leaves Port Blandford every Monday and Friday, for ports of call in Bonavista Bay.

TRAVEL AND SHIP YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS ROUTE. RATES ON APPLICATION.