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Von Mackenzen's Forces Within Shelling Distance of the Roumanian Capital

While Von Mackenzen's Army is only 16 Miles South of Bucharest Von Falkenhayn's is Keeping up Pressure Against Roumanians West and North West of the Capital and Making Progress Towards his Objective

WAY OPENED FOR AN UNHINDERED ADVANCE

Big Guns of Belligerents on Front in France Have Been Active at Various Points—Central Powers Claim Repulse Allied Attack in Monastir Region Where Rain and Fog are Hindering Operations—German Reports of Allied Operations at Saloniki are Incorrect—French and Serbs Gain the Positions They Desired

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The forces of Field Marshal von Mackenzen are almost within shelling distance of the forts which protect Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. Driving forward along the railway leading north from Giurgiu, Von Mackenzen has captured Tzomana, 16 miles south of Bucharest, and at last, accounts was still making progress towards his objective. Meanwhile the army of Genl. Von Falkenhayn is keeping up its pressure against the Roumanians west and north-west of the capital, his centre having forced the Roumanians to fall back to Giurgiu, 37 miles from Bucharest, and further north have captured the town of Campulung, thus opening a way for an unhindered advance. The offensive begun by the Russians in the region of Kirilbaba apparently is not impeding to any extent the Teutonic invasions in Roumania. Additional gains are conceded to the Russians in this region, but again it is asserted they have been dearly paid for in casualties. The Roumanians on the north and north-west fronts have made progress in the Bezou and Prohova Valleys.

In none of the other theatres has there been any fighting of great intensity, so far as official reports show. The big guns of the belligerents on the front in France and Belgium have been active at various points. The only infantry engagements reported was near Ypres, where in an attack on a two-mile front the British were repulsed, according to Berlin.

Both Berlin and Sofia report the repulse of an Allied attack in the region of Monastir, in Serbia, where rain and fog are hindering operations. Pursuing the tactics with which we have become familiar on the Western front, German official communiques have been falsely announcing that our successes at Saloniki have only obtained their partial objective, but as a matter of fact we have won the positions desired by the Serbians and French Zonaves and have taken a very important hill on one wing, while the Italians won their objective on the other. Weather on this front has been so vile that operations by either side have been very little, any of importance being utterly impossible.

The much-discussed Bill providing compulsory service for civilians for war service in Germany, known as the "Man Power Bill" has been introduced into the Reichstag. In introducing it Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg again reiterated that Germany was ready to end the war, by a peace guaranteeing the existing future of the German nation.

South Wales Miners Are Dissatisfied

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Executive Committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation to-day adopted a resolution reiterating the demand of the Federation for a fifteen per cent. increase in wages and demurring at government control of the collieries unless all the coal fields in Britain are brought under such control.

16 Miles From Capital

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30.—The Roumanian town of Tzomana, 16 miles south of Bucharest, has been captured by Teutonic forces, the War Office announces.

Political Unrest In Austria

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A Berne despatch to the Wireless Press says negotiations are being undertaken by the Austrian Premier, Dr. Ernest von Korbereger, with the Austrian political leaders in an attempt to obtain assurances that there will be no opposition to the government, when Emperor Charles opens parliament, and that the Greeks will not protest against the penalties which have been imposed upon Czech deputies, have been unsuccessful. The despatch also says the deputies of the Hungarian Independent Party decided to absent themselves from the funeral of Emperor Francis Joseph as a token of their disapproval of the late Emperor's aggressive war policy.

SEE THE ISSUE AS IT STANDS

Major Genl. Maurice Says Any Further Advance by the Germans in Roumania Would Mean Considerable Success for Them and Will Place Iron and Oil Districts in Their Possession

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Although satisfied that the Roumanian army was still absolutely intact, Major-General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office told Associated-Press to-day that any further advance by the Germans would mean a considerable success for them. Genl. Maurice said, "There is no use minimizing the fact that a further advance for the Germans means a considerable success, as a step forward given them the corn district, while a still further step means the possession of the oil wells. The Russia is moving, however, and the fact that the Roumanian army is still intact is encouraging. Enemy reports claim that they have taken 1,000 men and a few guns. This shows that my prediction last week that no more than the rear guard would be captured has been more than fulfilled. The Roumanians who had been occupying a dangerous salient, with one army hammering from the north while another was coming up from the Danube and their safe extrication is no mean feat of arms. Whether this intact army means to make a stand before the capital remains to be seen."

British Casualties For November 24, 650

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British casualties in the month of November as reported from all fronts were 74,850. Enemy machine gun and rifle fire was active last night in the neighbourhood of Guedecourt, on the Somme front, says to-day's official announcement. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

French Crops

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Complete official statistics of the crops for 1916 show the wheat crop only three and a half per cent. short of that of 1915, though the surface sowed was five per cent. less. The oat crop for 1916 was nearly fourteen per cent. heavier than 1915.

Consuls Deported

ATHENS, Nov. 30.—The Entente allied authorities have deported, from Syria to Malta on board a warship, G. Dallegio, German Consul, and Caleyman Bey, Turkish Consul at Syria. The families of the consuls have also been deported.

ARRESTED A VOLUNTEER

Last night a volunteer who had taken too much liquor created a scene on Water Street and also caused disturbance at the Recruiting Depot. He was arrested by Const. Stamp and was handed over to the military authorities to be dealt with.

French Women Put to Death

Mme. Monesse Died Tragically as Victim of Her Ardent Patriotism—Another Case of Edith Cavell

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Sun this morning publishes the following from Paris.—When the details of the shooting of Mme. Heloiz Monesse become known, the world will find the case parallel to that of Miss Edith Cavell, according to "Vie Feminine," which to-day reports the death of this patriotic French woman, executed in Brussels. Mme. Monesse was the wife of a Belgian journalist, and when the war began she remained with him. Her relatives last heard directly from her in January, 1915, but recently a merchant in Amsterdam wrote to them saying she died tragically on February 29th, 1916, the victim of her ardent patriotism. Confirmation has been obtained of the report that she was shot by Germans, but no details have been ascertained.

In Roumania

BUCHAREST, Nov. 30.—Roumanians have taken a stand along the Clavatziotzu River, south of Bucharest. The War Office to-day reports violent fighting on this front and also all along the line in the north. The announcement follows: On northern and north-western fronts there have been violent actions along the whole line. We made progress in Buzoa and Prohova Valleys. On the western front violent actions are proceeding on the Clavatziotzu. On the southern front the situation is not changed.

Germany Pays For Grain Cargo Sunk

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.—Germany has declared to the government of the Netherlands her readiness to pay damages for the Dutch steamer Bloomersdyk and her grain cargo, while the rest of the vessel's cargo will be submitted to a prize court. An official announcement was made to this effect to-day to the Associated Press. The Bloomersdyk was sunk off Nantucket last October by a German submarine.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH. LONDON, Nov. 30.—Official from the British headquarters in France to-night.—Nothing to report except artillery duels along the front. The enemy's artillery fire is particularly heavy between the Rivers Somme and Ancre.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30.—The news of the Russian offensive in the Carpathians has resulted in considerable gains, is announced officially. Heavy fighting is proceeding for the possession of important passes through the Carpathians, to-day's official says. The town of Kislbaba is now within rifle range of the Russians.

Coal Strike Settled

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1.—Under an agreement which has been entered into owing to the coal miners' strike, the miners are assured of an eight hour day and the abolition of double shifts. The owners are compensated by an increase in the selling prices. The settlement has caused intense relief throughout the Commonwealth and its announcement was loudly cheered in Parliament. The Federal authorities will remain in control of the distribution until the coal output becomes normal.

Bulgars Defeat Roumanians

SOFIA, Dec. 1.—The Bulgarians have singularly defeated the Roumanians in hand-to-hand fighting and captured two twenty-one centimetre guns, according to an official statement issued to-day.

Another Resignation

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The resignation of Genl. Draeos, Greek Minister of War, is reported by Reuter's Athens correspondent. The reason is ill-health.

ROUMANIAN SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Germans Reach Kulugurena and are Within 17 Miles of Outer Parts of the Capital—London Times However Sees Cause for Hope that Roumanians May yet Pull Through

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The rapid advance of the Germans in Roumania with the capture of Pitesci and the approach to Kulugurena from Giurgevo is regarded here as constituting a serious situation, judging from the comment in the morning papers. It is remarked that if the invaders reach Kulugurena they will be only seven miles from Bucharest, and only twelve miles from the outer forts of the capital. The military correspondent of the Times, however, sees cause for hope. He eulogises the resistance of the Roumanians, up to this point and expresses the opinion that if their morals are unimpaired and if their munitions hold out there is no reason why they should not continue their defense. The correspondent attaches importance to the Russian attacks on the northern passes which he thinks probably surprised the Germans. The success of the Russian counter-offense on this front is likely to be dependent, he says, upon the efforts of Roumanians further south, and it is to be assumed that the Russians were satisfied in this respect before launching their attacks.

Will Consult Dominions

Premiers of the Various Dominions Must be a Factor in Any Arrangements for Peace Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Islington, in the Lords yesterday, announced that the Overseas Dominions would be consulted with reference to peace terms suggested and ordered by the Allied Governments at the conclusion of the war. Lord Islington said that before any arrangements for calling a peace conference can be made, we must have reached a more precise and definite stage regarding the issues of the war, and the Premiers of the various Dominions must be a factor in any arrangement for calling a conference in this country. It has been definitely decided that the Dominions which have contributed so substantially and loyally to the conduct of the war entitled to a consideration of what terms of peace are when finally formulated.

Growing Anxiety In Athens

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Special despatches from Athens, dated Thursday, say there is a growing of anxiety in the city. The Greek garrison seems to have withdrawn inland, taking arms, munitions and stores. Two regiments left during the night with artillery. The despatches add that there was alarm in the streets on Thursday morning due to the appearance of bands of reservists, but that later it was ascertained they had been called for service. The authorities seem to be doing their utmost to preserve order.

Will Relieve Pressure Upon Roumania

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.—The violent attack begun by the Russians in the Carpathians, which if successful will menace the rear of Transylvanian Austro-German lines, is expected by the military authorities here to relieve the pressure upon Roumania and possibly avert the crisis caused by the concentric advance on Bucharest of the three groups of the forces under General Falkenhayn and General Mackensen.

To Relieve Pressure On Roumanians

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—The Russians are attacking incessantly and in great force along the eastern Transylvanian front in an effort to relieve the Roumanians, according to an official statement issued by the War Office.

Ships Again Are Warned

Allied Cruisers Warn Ships of Presence of German Submarines on This Side of the Atlantic.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Shipping circles reported to-night that a radio warning to Allied ships to avoid the regular steamship lanes because of the reported presence of German submarines on this side of the Atlantic, has been sent out to-day at least once in every four hours. The warnings are believed to have come from Allied cruisers patrolling the coast. From the British Government stations at Bermuda and Halifax, similar messages have been sent broadcast for the last few weeks. Foreign ships, according to reports received here again to-day, avoided the regular traffic lane off Nantucket, where the U-53 operated on Oct. 5th.

Constantine Says Order Will be Maintained

ATHENS, Nov. 30.—According to an Entente diplomat, King Constantine has given assurances to Admiral Du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, that order will be maintained on Friday, on the expiration of the Admiral's ultimatum for the surrender of Greek artillery. The diplomat also says that, on the other hand Admiral Du Fournet has promised that the means he will take to induce compliance with his demand will not include forcible seizure of the arms.

American Control Dominican Republic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Capt. Knapp, commanding the American naval forces in Dominican waters, by proclamation has declared military rule over the Dominican Republic to break the deadlock in the local government or carry out the treaty obligations. The United States guarantees interest on the public debt and other obligations.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 30.—An American military governor for Santo Domingo has been appointed.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Portia left Gaultois at 7.50 this a.m.

The Czarina will start loading at Monroe's premises to-morrow for Pernambuco.

Two boys aged 10 and 12 years respectively of the Battery were sent to hospital yesterday ill of typhoid fever.

The Viking arrived at Heart's Content from Botwood yesterday with pulp and paper and the Eagle arrived at Botwood from Heart's Content.

The Florizel did not get away to Halifax until this morning, being delayed by the freight which offered. Her additional passengers were Mr. C. Lerner, Mrs. J. Bennett, Miss F. Hiscock and 5 more steerage.

A young Naval Reservist last night was drunk on the street and used pretty bad language when Consts. Forsey and Quinlan took a hand in and conveyed him to the station. He was released by Judge Morris to-day.

This morning at an early hour Consts. Whalen and Vail found a man fast asleep on the roadside just west of the Western Fire Hall. He was in a stupor from liquor and they had to run him to the police station on an express car commanded for the occasion.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P., presided to-day. A drunk in charge of a horse was fined \$2 or 5 days. A man drunk for the 6th time this season was fined \$10 or 3 days. A drunk and disorderly in his own house was fined \$5 or 10 days. Quite an amount of civil matter was adjudicated upon in the Central District Court.

Vice-Adm'l DuFournet Insists Upon Execution of His Demands

Greeks Expelled French Officers

ATHENS, Dec. 1.—Entente Allies are ready to begin debarkation of troops at Piraeus, the port of Athens. The Greek Government has retaken control of the post offices and telegraph lines at Athens, expelling the French control officers.

Government Upheld

MELBOURNE, Nov. 30.—At the resumption of the sessions of the Federal Parliament to-day, Premier Hughes announced that notwithstanding the conscription referendum, the Government would continue its efforts with regard to men and commodities to aid Britain and her Allies. An opposition motion of no confidence in the Government was defeated by 46 to 41.

PONHOOK'S CREW HAD AWFUL TIME

Men for Five Days and Nights Faced Death in Awful Sea—Life Boats Were Smashed Up When Masts Went Overboard—Two Steamers Pass by Unheeding Their Signals of Distress

Capt. Wm. Doyle, mate, Jos. Butt, stewards, J. Keough and Wm. Harris, and seamen Pat. O'Brien, Jas. Mason and R. Richardson, the latter of Nova Scotia, all of the ill-fated tern sloop "Ponhook," arrived here by the express last night. The "Ponhook," fish-laden for Gibraltar for orders, left Shoal Bay, Labrador, on the 16th October and had it fine till the 26th when terrific weather set in with a hurricane of wind, mountainous seas, and she was holed to under reefed canvas. Terrible gusts of wind with showers of hail intervened and the vessel was holed to about 8 hours when, suddenly, at 3 a.m. on the 26th, the mainmast went out of her over the starboard side, breaking at the deck, followed a few moments after by the fore and mizzen masts, and the vessel began to make water at an alarming rate, as the masts in going burst up the decks, and the seas which made a clean breach over her went into the hold. It was feared that she would sink under the men, who faced death momentarily, and to keep her afloat all hands manned the pumps for a while, and then it was decided to jettison the cargo.

The men then cut through the bulk heading in the cabin and forecabin and getting into the hold were 5 days and nights alternately pumping and jettisoning the cargo of bulk fish to lighten her. Wet and cold as they were they could not get much sleep and worked with a will for 5 days and nights. The vessel was sinking under their feet, with seas constantly going over her they could not make fires to cook meals and had to be content with any fare they could grasp from the galley. Two steamers were sighted going west, and both were signalled with Union Jack upside down to the butt of the mainmast, but they carried on and paid no heed to the imperilled seamen, who at any moment expected their vessel to go under them. Their life boat and jolly boat were smashed in pieces by the falling masts and had the ship sunk all would have perished.

Monday night, the 30th, when they had abandoned hope of rescue, and when the "Ponhook's" decks were awash, they saw the lights of a steamer, sent up blue lights and made flare-ups, and the ship bore down on them, proving to be the S.S. "Kronstad," of Norway, bound from Newcastle to the Gulf of Mexico.

Before leaving the "Ponhook," Capt. Doyle set her fire fore and aft. One of the steamer's boats was lowered away to take off the crew of the vessel and was smashed in pieces by her side, owing to the sea running. The mate and six seamen then manned another boat, ran down to the lee side of the "Ponhook" and only after six

Vice-Admiral Du Fournet, Commander of Allied Fleet in the Mediterranean, Insists Absolutely Upon the Execution of His Demands and Will see They are Realized in Spite of all Obstacles

IS ANXIOUS TO AVOID BLOODSHED

But Will Fulfill his Mission Thoroughly—If Guns Demanded are Not Surrendered he Will Land Large Detachments Which Will Not Reembark Until Demands are Complied With—Has Ample Forces at his Command and Sees no Reason Why the Arms Will not be Quietly Given up

LONDON, Dec. 1.—An Athens despatch to The Chronicle under date of November 30th ascribes the following statement to Vice-Admiral Du Fournet: "I insist absolutely upon the execution of my demands and will see that they are realized in spite of all obstacles. French, British and Italian detachments will be landed at all points necessary. I will endeavour to avoid bloodshed, but will fulfil my mission thoroughly."

ATHENS, Dec. 1.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail interviewed Du Fournet aboard his ship and quotes him similarly to the correspondent of The Chronicle. The Admiral said that he did not intend either to seize the arms or fire upon Greek troops, but declared that unless the guns were surrendered he would land large detachments which would not disembark until his demands were complied with. Other coercive measures would be taken at same time. "As I have most ample forces at my disposal," the Admiral said, "and some of the heaviest and most powerful artillery in existence, I can see no reason why the arms will not be quietly given up."

WHO ARE THE PIRATES?

The local grocer is not really the bloated plutocrat and the heartless monopolist that some people represent him. Last week there were ample instances to prove that the retailer is after all disposed to do the fair thing by his customers. Butter went up to 48 cents and some housekeepers rebelled. They would, they declared, wait until Saturday and patronize the farmer on the market. While they did this they found some of the farmers-wives asking 50 cents a pound for their butter. Then the housekeepers turned again to their grocer satisfied that if the latter are extortionists there are others still worse.—Peterboro Review.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MEETING.

Mr. A. Soper presided at last night's meeting of the Citizens' Committee and several members were present. On the question of taxation there was a lively discussion and the sense of the meeting was that there should be no increase in rates and that houses, whose rental is less than \$100 per year, should be rated lower in proportion than those of the better class. The matter will be further dealt with at the next meeting.

WESLEY SALE CONCLUDES

The sale of work by the Wesley Ladies' Aid concluded last night, after netting for the promoters the splendid sum of \$525, a record for this annual event. The lady promoters are very pleased over this and are deeply thankful for the generous patronage accorded it.

Hours did the crew get aboard the rescuing boat, owing to the danger attendant on jumping with such a terrible sea running. Neither captain nor crew saved any of their belongings and Capt. Doyle lost \$150 in cash. The men were treated well on the "Kronstad" and were landed at St. Michael's in the Azores.

**BEACON FALLS**  
Top Notch Rubber Footwear

**TOP NOTCH  
BOOT  
BUDDY**



**A Boot That's Different**  
It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

Top Notch Rubber Boots look different and are different from the boots you have always worn. And they will give much better service.

• If you want the latest and best thing in Rubber Boots, purchase a pair at once. We recommend them so enthusiastically because we know from experience that they will give you splendid satisfaction.

**FOR SALE BY**

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, The Royal Stores Ltd., Fred Smallwood, Steer Bros., and Jesse Whiteway.

**Just Received**

a shipment of

**Handled Axes**

(2½ lb. to 4½ lb. length)

also 100 Kegs

**Horse Shoes**

all sizes

Selling Cheap Wholesale.

**Martin Hardware,  
Company.**

**HALLEY & CO.**

**Mr. Merchant:**

DO NOT FORGET that before you tell your customers that you cannot get what they want, that we have large supplies of everything pertaining to our line of business. We suggest that you always write or telephone us enquiring what we have in stock before admitting that it cannot be obtained.

We beg to remind you that we have now ready for your inspection our Fall Stock, bought under favorable circumstances. A visit will convince you of the values we are showing, and will be appreciated by us.

**HALLEY & COMPANY**  
106-108 New Gower St.

**HALLEY & CO.**

**The Newfoundland Regiment.**

**A Letter from Hon. John Anderson.**

(Concluded)  
"Where are we now?" Do you see eight hundred and seventy soldiers of the Newfoundland Regiment coming out of the trench. The trenches are about eight feet deep (dug-outs) and much the same as our City Engineer has been cutting and laying big water pipes in for the last two years. Each trench is from ten to twelve yards long running zigzag, or all parts of the compass. The parapet is the level ground, perhaps with a few sandbags in front. It is now 8 o'clock Saturday morning, 1st July; great hopes and expectations. Every lad of them determined to do his duty as brave soldiers of their King. It is now twenty minutes past nine o'clock on that never-to-be-forgotten day. Eight hundred and seventy of Newfoundland's brave fellows face the Germans and made a heroic effort to take the German trenches. Not a coward among them. It must be death or glory—brave words—but braver men. Under murderous machine gun fire eight hundred and five of our country's finest and choicest men—many of them to rest for ever and some are left to fight another day. Sixty-five came back without a scratch.

Have you yet made up your mind to do and help these men—if not why not?

Whose word is Truth, whose word is Life.

Whose word is Victory thro' Strife, Whose word is Everlasting Right.

Whose word is Everlasting Right; Who follows Him hath peerless guide, Who fights this fight, fights by His side.

Whose word is Everlasting Right.

His word is Everlasting Right; In triumph will bear His Cross, Thro' toil and travail, pain and loss, To smite the Forces of the Night.

To smite the Forces of the Night. Fight we this fight as in His sight, And, in the virtue of His might, We'll win the world for Truth and Right.

I suppose, Mr. Editor, one would require to have a greater gift of imaginative description than I possess to convey anything like an adequate picture of the struggle that since July 1st, has been raging on the many miles front of the poignant impression, the desolation of the villages swept makes on the mind that is suddenly confronted with the awful havoc wrought by the contending artillery. For the past few days, with a great amount of pleasure, I have had many a talk with Private William Hall and my old friend, Sgt. John Robinson, both of them now journeying soldiers, having served their apprenticeship and seen much active service on the battlefield. Both these brave soldiers telling me of their thrilling experiences said:

"I seem to become accustomed to the desolation, the imagination rejects and other impression, but that of the violence of the struggle itself, the deafening, unceasing roar of the great guns, and, above all, the steady, irresistible pressure of our men. Our daily cables we look forward to get, giving us the news direct from the battlefield of how the British line goes forward, some days slowly, some days quickly, but always forward, and we cannot fail to be struck by the inability of the enemy to change this order of events. Sgt. John Robinson, in conversation with him, said—Mr. Anderson if you visited the battlefields you would find the most outstanding note in a struggle almost too vast and too complicated to be comprehended by the human mind. It is too great for me."

The heart of the Empire beats true. Do you feel its pulse in the swaying of the gigantic struggle on the Somme. If so, let the heart of this old land beat true to the mother. Let recruiting be the battle cry until we raise five thousand more men—Soldiers of the King.

Young men of this country are you aware that we have now reached the most serious and dangerous part of the war. That the enemy, particularly his infantry, has become demoralized, there is no question. We are winning, and must win, we want you young men to share in the victory, but it is necessary that we should apply ourselves to the prosecution of the war with all our heart and soul and strength. Young men, we have got to see that the sacrifices which have been made shall not have been made in vain. "What have they done for you?" I tell you, "they can do no more," and their names will be written in gold in the glorious history of our country. Do you see the little white crosses on the lone gullies, and the bleak hills

sides of Gallipoli, the crosses on the Western front, or along the Bank of the River Somme, where lie the remains of many a gallant lad who laid down his life for our Island home and Empire.

Did you know—214, C.S.M. W. V. Miles; 896, C.S.M. R. Porter; 274, Sgt. T. Carroll; 148, Sgt. M. Kelly; 290, Sgt. W. B. Knight; 671, Sgt. C. Reid; 335, Sgt. E. F. Gladney; 679, C.Q.M.S. C. A. Cleary; 288, Pte. J. Cleary; 1359, Pte. B. Cleary; 133, Corpl. W. Ryan; 400, Corpl. R. Pittman; 57, Pte. J. Breen; 258, Pte. M. Cahill; 15, Pte. W. Dunphy; 22, Pte. J. Elliott; 443, L. Corpl. J. J. Ellis; 63, Pte. J. J. French; 65, Pte. G. Hartfield; 178, Pte. J. Kelly; 541, Pte. F. Lind; 194, L. Corpl. A. Lilly; 616, Pte. E. Martin; 112, Pte. E. J. Murphy; 412, Pte. K. Morris; 391, Pte. J. O'Leary; 293, Pte. C. F. Taylor; 364, Pte. F. Woodford; 675, Pte. E. Winter; 135, Pte. J. J. Johnson; 373, Pte. W. Knight; 925, Pte. W. G. Prowse; 306, L. Corpl. D. Osmond.

Let us take a few names of the officers who are now silent. Are you going to do something for them? Will you get ready and take their places? You are wanted at once. Capt. C. Whitting, Capt. J. J. Donnelly, M.S., Capt. Gus. O'Brien, Capt. E. S. Ayre, Capt. Q.M.R. M. F. Summers, Lieut. H. C. Herder, Lieut. F. C. Mellor, Lieut. R. A. Shortall, Lieut. O. W. Steele, Lieut. Cecil Cliff, Second Lieutenants—Ayles, Ferguson, Ross Ryal Jupp, Reid, Rowell and others of our gallant and brave lads, who sleep under British and foreign soil. Remember these men, come, do your duty.

Your King and Country is calling, and calling loud for you.

I appeal again to every young man in St. John's and every outport in the country, who have not considered seriously to enlist, do so now. Let me say again that this is a terrible war. We are fighting an enemy in great numbers and great strength, sometimes very brave, equipped with everything which can be given him to make an effective fighter, and inspired by a peculiar hatred of us above all peoples. The Germans had, from the outset of the battle every advantage, which the ground could give them. Great Britain has had good reason of ten enough to be proud of her fighting men, but never has she had better reason than she has to be proud of her army on the Somme, and the great part played in this world's war, by the distinctive little army of England's oldest and most devoted colony in the hour of her trouble.

"Are you going to help us?"

There's a mighty force behind you, boys. That's stronger, stronger far Than all the hosts the enemy can muster in this war. The God of Right, in all His Might, Is fighting on your side; And the souls of all your comrades true.

Who fought and alongside you, Who fought, and dared, and died with you, They are watching how you bear you, boys, An they're fighting on your side. Vain is the might of strongest man, When he fights against the Lord, Vain all the treacheries and craft of all the hostile horde. Fight ye this fight as in his sight, And He will be your Guide; And the souls of all good men and true.

Will range themselves alongside you; They will fight, and dare, and die with you, The whole world's hopes ally with you, For the Right is on your side.

Yours truly,  
JOHN ANDERSON,  
St. John's.



**OUR QUESTION IS,**

What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?

**IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK**

when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but . . . . .

**HAVE US INSURE YOU** in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?  
**PERCIE JOHNSON**  
Insurance Agent.

**An Absent Boy**

A mother in her lonely home Is thinking of her boy, And thinking of the time that's passed When he was her pride and joy.

She remembers the days of his childhood, When she nursed him with tender care, And tucked him so snug in his cradle And thought there was nothing to fear.

As he grew to manhood she loved him, And told him of Jesus on high, Not thinking he would be a soldier, And on the battlefield would die.

Now the waves of the sea roll between them, And the billows are clashing high, She is waiting to meet him in heaven, Her own darling soldier boy.

In her hand she is holding his photo And she looks upon it with a sigh, In her heart she is longing to meet him, For she so loved her absent boy.

And often she looks up to heaven, Her heart is broken and sore, It is there she is waiting to meet him, On that bright and happy shore.

His father is sitting with down-cast head, His once dark hair is gay, He is mourning for his brave young lad, That's sleeping far away.

Yes, many a home is filled with grief, And many a heart is sore, For the face of many a love one, On earth they will see no more.

What pain those brave lads must endure, What anguish they must bear, When dying on the battlefield Without a word of cheer.

But Jesus stands beside them, He looks down with a pitying eye To welcome those poor soldier lads And take them home on high.

For Jesus gives them blessed rest, Which none on earth can give, He is waiting for to welcome them, He died that we might live.

May God who rules above us Look down upon our grief And comfort each dear mother, Who in sorrow is left to weep.

FLOSSIE DAY.  
St. John's.

**The Canadian Wheat Crop**

The crop year commencing September 1st, 1916, was ushered in with a balance of the Canadian wheat crop of 1915 of about 50,000,000 bushels on hand. The various estimates of the crop of 1916 place it far above that of 1914 for the three prairie provinces which was 141,000,000 bushels. The 1916 estimates range from 165,000,000 to 107,000,000 bushels. The latest census estimate for all Canada is 159,123,000. On the 12th inst. there were in store in terminal, interior terminal, and public elevators in the East 18,833,068 bushels of wheat, and 35,441,402 bushels of all kinds of grain. Against this for the same date in 1914 there were in store in the various elevators enumerated 17,202,513 bushels of wheat, and 22,860,536 bushels of all kinds of grain. Yet the price of wheat on November 12th, 1914, was \$1.20 per bushel against \$2.00 per bushel this year.

The lowest estimated production for 1916, the quantities on hand from 1915 crop, and the present quantities found to be in store, prove that there is no apparent reason for the high price of wheat (\$2.00 per bushel), now ruling in the grain market and the consequent sympathetic exorbitant price of flour. More-over the quantity of wheat exported from Canada from the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1915, was 72,000,000 bushels (64,000,000 of which going to Great Britain alone). This was a large quantity out of the 1914 crop. With a diminished population in Canada the quantity available for export of this year's crop should be even greater. So that, from whatever standpoint prevailing wheat and flour prices are viewed, they seem to be without justification. What will the government do about it.—Ottawa Citizen.

A 25-pound turkey, the "finest that could be found in the state," was recently shipped from Lawton, Okla., to the White House for President Wilson's Thanksgiving dinner.  
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| Ladies' & Misses' Costumes.               | Men's Jerseys.           |
| Ladies' Costume Skirts.                   | Men's Shirts.            |
| Ladies' Under Skirts.                     | Men's Half Hose.         |
| Ladies' Cashmere Hose.                    | Men's Ties.              |
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|   | Men's Caps.              |

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JUST a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place, for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.  
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# Sketch of the Life of Franz Joseph, Late Emperor of Austria-Hungary

It is doubtful if in all history there has been an active authenticated reign longer than that closed by the death of Francis Joseph.

At nineteen years of age he ascended the throne of Austria, upon abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., Dec. 2, 1848, his death to-day ending an active reign of 68 years, all but the first twenty of which he was also Apostolic King of Hungary.

In recorded history there certainly has been no reign equal in period of time of that of the Hapsburg, which closed to-day, Louis XIV. of France was nominally king for 72 years. He actually occupied the throne for little more than half a century. A closer rival, and the only one of modern times, was Queen Victoria, who reigned for 64 years.

Francis Joseph's reign was as eventful as it was long. From his imperial vantage point, he saw the French monarchy go down, the second empire rise and crumble, the commune flare briefly, and the Republic of to-day rise on its ashes; he saw the black pions of the Prussian eagle stamped on the flag of the new German Empire—later to tower threateningly over Austria itself; he saw the papacy shorn of its territorial demesne, while a bickering family of petty principalities was welded into united Italy; he saw Spain, once the greatest of colonial powers, lose the last of her dependencies in two oceans; he saw Japan opened to western civilization, and later defeat the Colossus of two continents; he saw the most absolute despotisms—Russia, Turkey, and Persia—concede representation to the people; he saw

at a distance the United States cement its federation with the blood of a great internecine war, and he saw his own brother deposed from the Mexican throne and shot.

In his own country he faced internal dissensions and external aggressions from the moment he came to the throne. By the war of 1859 with France and Sardinia, he was forced to cede Lombardy to Italy; by force of arms and treaty he lost the Duchy of Holstein to Prussia and Venice to Italy, and by the revolt of Kosuth, the Hungarian patriot, he barely escaped having his dual empire cut in two.

Of the tragedies which marked his reign, and they were many, there was none which struck so deeply at him as the strange and still unsolved death of his son, which has popularly been attributed to suicide as a consequence of a dark and secret intrigue, and the assassination of his Empress. His marriage to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, was a love match to which he had difficulty in obtaining the consent of his mother.

The union, however, did not turn out happily, and after their son and heir to the throne was found dead in his hunting lodge the Emperor and Empress gradually drifted apart. Her death at the hand of an assassin was the final blow struck by fate at the Emperor's domestic circle until the murder of the Grand Duke, who has been acclaimed his heir gave occasion for the present war.

Francis Joseph, a stranger to a large portion of his dominions and regarded as a foreigner in Hungary, was exceedingly popular in the army. As a soldier he never

achieved distinction, but that fact did not effect the regard entertained for him in his capital.

Like many of his predecessors among the Hapsburgs, he was a tireless worker and permitted himself few recreations. In addition to his reputation for industry he possessed a high degree of the confidence of the Austrian people, who credited him with having at heart the best interests of his Empire.

The circumstances surrounding the assassination of the heir to his throne from which the war now prevailing arose are well known. It is generally understood, too, that Francis Joseph was determined to war against Serbia in revenge for his kinsman's murder and required little encouragement from the German Kaiser to persist in his resolution despite European powers. Francis Joseph gave the signal for the conflagration now raging in the Old World and when the German troops entered France through Belgium he sealed his alliance with the invader by approving their action.

With Francis Joseph's death in the midst of this great conflict there is a remarkable climax to a long list of tragedies in the Hapsburg family—a list unparalleled in any other reigning house in Europe—including the assassination or violent death of seven near relatives.

The fortitude with which the Emperor bore each blow, and in later years withstood the inroads of ill-health himself, was the wonder of his people. Fears that the shock of the assassination of his heir, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort while on a state visit to Bosnia on June 28th last, would kill the Emperor were answered in characteristic manner.

Francis Joseph then nearing his 84th birthday, recuperating at Ischl from a catarrhal affliction which each spring had borne heavily upon him, mustered strength to return to Vienna im-

mediately, and take a firm grip on the confused state of affairs. With the royal funeral rites observed, and the new heir, the young Archduke Carl Francis Joseph recognized, the venerable emperor and his advisers turned to Serbia with demands which started all Europe. From the ultimatum of July 23, denouncing the anti-Austrian propaganda and demanding prompt punishment of the assassins of Archduke Ferdinand, according to items supposedly dictated by Francis Joseph himself, practically dates the war now ravaging Europe.

### QUICK RECOVERY

Amazing Dublin! Only a few months ago it was shot to pieces by the Sinn Fein rebellion and the battering guns of the troops. Now Lord Mayor Gallagher reports that war contracts are plenty, wages high and the city is "absolutely better off than last year." It is a remarkable instance of quick recovery.—The New York World.

**M. JOULES GOUFFE**, Chef de Cuisine to the Jockey Club, "I recommend very particularly the Gas Kitchener from which one can obtain such excellent results."

**THE HOTWATER QUESTION.** What at one time was an obstacle to the more general use of gas for cooking, namely the difficulty of obtaining hot water when the kitchen range was out of use, has been overcome by the invention of efficient and economical gas-heated apparatus, whereby a constant supply of hot water cost quite independently of can be secured at reasonable the kitchen range boiler.

**St. John's Gas Light Co.**

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### WOODROW WILSON

Woodrow Wilson (Democrat), elected twenty-ninth President of the United States, Nov. 7, 1916.

Born—Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856. Now 60 years old. Ancestry—Scotch-Irish. Educated—Davidson College (N.C.) Princeton, University of Virginia, Johns Hopkins.

Profession—Lawyer, later professor of history and economics, college president and public official.

Entered active life—as lawyer in Atlanta, Ga., 1882. (Later returned to studies at Johns Hopkins.)

Career—Associate professor of history and economics, Bryn Mawr College, 1885-8; professor of same subjects Wesleyan University, 1888-90; professor of jurisprudence and political economy Princeton, 1890-1910, president of Princeton, Aug. 1, 1902-Oct. 20, 1910; governor of New Jersey, Jan. 17, 1911-March 1, 1913; president of the United States, March 4, 1913.

Married—Ellen Louise Axson of Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1885. She died Aug. 6, 1914. Married Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt of Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1915.

Children—(All by first wife)—Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Wm. C. McAdoo, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre.

Writings—Congressional Government, The State—Division and Re-union, An Old Master and Other Political Essays, Mere Literature, George Washington, A History of the American People, Constitutional Government in the United States, The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics, Free Life, The New Freedom, When a Man Comes to Himself.

Church—Presbyterian.

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SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE CRESCENT'S  
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One Long Show, Havalaff. Besides the Contest there's a Sketch with Songs, Dances, Jokes and Stories.

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Every Man and Boy Needs **PROTECTION** Have It!

**The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,**  
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**GLOBE STEAM LAUNDRY ENTERED.**

This morning the owners of the Globe Steam Laundry on Springdale Street found that it had been entered during the night by some parties intent on robbery. Whoever the marauders were they used false keys to obtain ingress to the place. They unlocked the door leading to the office from the street and then getting in unlocked the office door and thoroughly searched the place. Their object was to secure cash, as they tried the safe and desks, but there was nothing there, and they left empty-handed.

The police have been apprised of the matter and will likely round up the parties, whoever they are.

**THE "SUSU" HERE**

The S.S. Susu arrived here at 9.30 last night from the north. The ship had it very stormy on Friday last but on the whole had fair weather and made all ports of call. She reports neither snow nor frost north and brought a full freight. Her passengers were E. Collins, G. Parsons, H. Anthony, W. Dominey, M. Oke, J. Godwin and 13 steerage. She sails at 10 a.m. to-morrow on the trip north.

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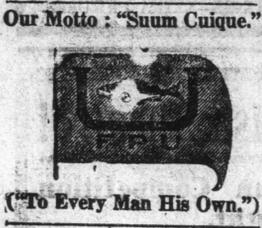
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<p><b>SEE OUR BOYS OVERCOATS from \$3.00 up. MEN'S OVERCOATS from \$7.00 up.</b></p>		<p><b>NAVY AND GREY NAP CLOTH, \$2.75 yd. BROWN CURL CLOTH . . . . \$2.70 yd.</b></p>		
<p><b>MEN'S SHIRTS.</b> Grey Stripe Flannelette, with low or high 80c. collars. Each... Heavy Grey Flannel. Each... \$1.25 Heavy Grey Stripe, with-out collar. \$1.30 up. Each.....</p> <p><b>Heavy Tweeds,</b> 32 inches wide, from 80c. yard up.</p>	<p><b>BARGAIN</b> in <b>Boys' Negligee Shirts.</b> 45c. each. <b>Neck Frillings</b> —IN— Plain and Fancy Colors, 12c. to 25c. White Pleated Ruchings, 17c. to 28c.</p>	<p><b>SPECIAL VALUE</b> —IN— Heavy Black Herring Bone Serge, \$1.30 Yard Heavy Black Cheviot, \$1.60 Yard. <b>Heavy Weight Comfortables</b> In Floral and Scroll Designs, \$1.85 to \$3.85 up. <b>Riverside Wool Blankets,</b> \$5.40 per Pair up.</p>	<p><b>KHAKI CLOTH.</b> A strong and durable material, suitable for Shirts, Overalls or other wearables. 28c. per yard. <b>Corsets! Corsets!</b> In various styles, from 75c. to \$1.40.</p>	<p><b>SPECIAL</b> in <b>Ladies' FELT HATS.</b> Latest Styles. \$1.00 up. <b>Infant's Wool Booties</b> In White &amp; Fancy Colors. 15c. pair up.</p>

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**J. J. ROSSITER.**



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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 1st, 1916.

**F.P.U. Activity**

THE erection of the general stores building at Catalina is being rushed and will be covered in a few days. It contains eight departments, each measuring 30 x 100 feet. It is erected so as to permit extension, affording four more departments 30 x 100. The fish store is about completed, its floor space cover 37,500 square feet. Another building that is intended for storing coal with a capacity of 1000 tons has been completed.

At Keels a gang of men are employed erecting a large building which will contain a shop, fish store and provisions store. This building is being erected on the property purchased from the estate of the late Edward Penny and will accommodate all the demands of the trade at Keels.

At Doting Cove a new fish store with a 3000 qt. capacity has been recently erected under Mr. Jabez Abbott. This store adjoins the public wharf and will greatly facilitate the handling of fish at Doting Cove, where formerly the fish was mostly delivered on board of schooners in the offing.

At Ladle Cove a new building is being erected at the public landing which will contain a shop, provision store and fish store under the same roof. This is the first season Ladle Cove operated a permanent Union store, and was such a success that the Trading Co. decided to erect a new building conveniently situated and next spring the business will be transferred to the new premises.

At Seldom foreman Woolfry from the Catalina construction is erecting a large store which will contain a shop and provision store. This building is now covered in and will be ready for business the coming spring. It is erected on the business purchased by the Trading Co. from Mr. Mark Penny, and was formerly owned by the late Thos. Duder. The large fish store built by Mr. Duder is in good condition. Considerable wharf space will also be constructed and the wharf will be used as a coastal wharf for the Prospero and Susu. This premises when finished in the spring will be one of the finest in Fogo District.

At Tilling a fish store is being erected which is nearly completed. Additional wharf space is also being constructed. This property was purchased by the Trading Co. last year and is one of the most suitable for business purposes existing at Tilling. A new store was erected on the property last winter.

At Joe Batt's Arm two new blocks are being added to the wharf which will afford water enough for the Susu. The shop is being enlarged and remodelled and will be the best in Joe Batt's Arm when finished. This premises was purchased two years ago from Mr. H. J. Earle and is one of the best in Fogo District.

At Fogo the Trading Co. has purchased the premises belonging to the estate of the late Robert

Scott which will be placed in first class condition. It has been occupied the past two years by Mr. A. Stone. The whole property including dwelling house and lands is included in the purchase.

At Herring Neck the Trading Co. has just completed one of the finest premises in Green Bay, which is ample for all trade requirements of Herring Neck. It adjoins the new coastal wharf now under construction by the Road Board. The site having been presented to the Government by the Trading Co. and is the only suitable site for a coastal wharf at Herring Neck.

At Lewisporte the premises of the Trading Co. has been enlarged and completed. It adjoins the public wharf and is a three story building. At Botwood the Union store will be launched nearer the new coastal wharf. This wharf was formerly owned by Mr. H. J. Crowe but was unused owing to being out of repair. The Government purchased it and it is now one of the best coastal wharves in Twillingate District, having been secured at about one third of the amount such wharves cost to build now.

At Exploits the large store has proven too small for the trade and a building is being erected for storing herring as the Trading Co. in future intend to purchase all the herring available.

At Pilley's Island a large building is being erected on the Union premises for storing herring, as there is a large business in herring conducted at Pilley's Island.

This is progress that no business in the Colony ever surpassed, and if there are any unbelievers in the F.P.U. remaining in the North, such a record of expansion should be sufficient to convince them that the F.P.U. is a large factor in the Colony's business and is come to stay. As the weeks pass it grows stronger and each month beholds some development of Mr. Coaker's plans outlined a few years ago when so many looked upon him and the F.P.U. as a fake. \$450,000 has been paid in cash by the Trading Co. since Sept. 1st for fish and oil purchased by Union stores; 55,000 qtls. of shore fish has been purchased this season by Union stores. Is there another business in the Colony possessing such a record. During October the business of the Trading Co. exceeded the Company's trade of October 1915 by \$100,000. Yet there are men in this city who sneer at Coaker's great undertaking at Catalina and say it will never be operated. It is apparent that the wish of such men is father to the thought. They should wait and see.

**REVEILLE**  
 BY CALCAR

THE country is looking with the keenest sense of expectancy to the forthcoming Convention at Catalina, and people are hoping to see as a result of that gathering some plans discussed and formulated for the benefit of our country.

This is a time when it is wonderfully applicable to conditions in Newfoundland to say that he that gathereth not scattereth. This is a time pregnant with impending happenings. We, the general run of the people, know absolutely nothing of the true state of affairs. We know not where Newfoundland stands today or where she is likely to fit in by and bye.

Every man in the country who is not an imbecile realizes that there is need for some leadership, and that it is time that someone be brave enough to go on deck to take observations and to fix our position and give a course to the ship to follow. Only an examination of our financial position can reveal the present conditions, and it will take men of genius to evolve a plan to get us safely out of the present storm and clear of the dangerous rocks that are breaking under our lea.

That our financial condition is desperate everybody seems to feel but how desperate we do not know. There is a deep sense of apprehension everywhere, and a general understanding that something ought to be done immediately.

All around one hears the oft repeated assertion that it is time that the people get together on this subject of navigating the ship of state through the impending storm. There is a general acknowledgment that the people are too much divided for the accomplishment of any good.

We are like a flock of sheep without a shepherd, like an army without a leader. A flock of sheep if left alone is the prey of the wolf, they do not know that they have the numbers and the weight to trample that wolf to death, and so the wolf is master of the fold.

An army of brave soldiers become a rabble if without a general to lead, and panic stricken flies before an inferior foe, that is wisely directed.

It is the same to-day in Newfoundland, we are like the flock being worried by the wolf, or the army harassed by a methodical foe. We are at the mercy of every contending evil simply because we are lacking in co-ordinate action, we are too divided. A few busy bodies, a few corrupt ones are leading us whither they will, and passively we follow.

This is not a state for a people to be in who pride themselves on their liberty. It is a state where in liberties are sacrificed, it is a state which makes for serfdom, and that never yet was the breeding ground of any liberty yet possessed by any people. We are lacking in leaders at present, the Government is no longer to be looked to. That institution has failed us in our hour of gravest peril. It can be truthfully said that there is no government in this country to-day and a state of anarchy exists.

If we don't look out sharply we may find ourselves being molded to the whims of a military caste, and willy-nilly have a system of German Militarism imposed upon us.

We are in a transition stage now, the Government is gone to all intents and purposes, as far as concerns any performance of those functions which usually fall to a government to perform when the interests of the people, and the welfare of the country are both at stake.

With a government supine and the people disunited a very dangerous situation is created, and a step might precipitate a state of affairs wherein the people's interests are to be trampled under foot.

The Convention cannot come too soon, and let us hope that those who attend will rivet themselves into a solid and invincible body for the safeguarding of the real interests of this country that are now being threatened with extinction.

The country will be proud to hear of some leadership that will give direction to political affairs that at present seem to be working in cellars. We want something above ground, something

**DEPORTED BELGIANS BRUTALLY TREATED.**

One Who Left Train to Pick up Piece of Bread Cruelly Dealt With—Men Forced to Sign Contract for Period of Six Months

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Belgian authorities in London have received details of the compulsory recruiting of workmen by Germans in the district of Mons which is not included in the so-called Etappen zone (zone of military operations).

The proceedings began on Thursday October 26. An order was posted on the preceding days in the villages of Quevrain, Thulin, Elouges, Baisieux, Haasies and Montrosul-sur-Haine, summoning the entire male population above the age of 17 to present themselves at Quevrain on the morning of October 26 at eight o'clock. The men were brought into the courtyard of a school, where they remained for a long period in the rain. Most of them had come unprovided with warm clothes, or food, unprepared for the length of the proceedings, and ignorant of their meaning.

After a preliminary inspection the German authorities singled out priests, professors and teachers, town clerks, customs officials and members of the local food commissions. Old men and cripples were at once rejected. The authorities then proceeded to select the men whom they proposed to take. The selection was made with great care, although the principle upon which it was based is not apparent.

In some cases men out of work were sent back home, while others who had never been unemployed, as well as clerks, students, and farmers were taken. Twelve hundred persons were retained—almost 20 to 25 per cent of the able-bodied population of these villages. These men were divided into various groups and sent to the railway station, where a train had been waiting since morning. The train departed in the direction of Mons, and nothing further is known of what happened to its forced passengers. Their relatives who in great distress had followed the train as far as Mons, bringing clothes and food for the men, were not allowed access to them. It is considered probable that the men were sent into Germany.

Forced to Sign Contract.

Another report says:— "Similar measures have been taken in other places. One Saturday the men in the district of St. Ghislain were called up. In some cases the German authorities forced the men to sign a contract for six months. This contract stated the rate of wages and cost of lodging, and guaranteed free transport on the outward journey. Only these engagements were obtained under pressure. Two sons of a farmer from the village of Audregnies showed me their contracts, in accordance with which they were to present themselves at the railway station of Quevrain November 3. They were warned that if they refused to sign they would be imprisoned and have nothing to eat but beet root and similar food. It is probable that many men were obtained under similar conditions, but all those who were left had no doubt refused to sign.

Many trains were seen passing through the station at Mons going to France packed with civilians from Flanders. They were herded together in cattle trucks, insufficiently clothed and without any knowledge of their destination. Certain cases of brutality were pointed out, and it is certain that these unfortunate men were harshly treated. One of the trains, full of Flemish people, stopped a whole night at Frameries, and men employed in a neighboring factory heard their cries of distress. They complained of hunger and cold. The workmen brought what food they had, but were not allowed access to the men, and one of them who left the train to pick up a piece of bread was brutally treated by the Germans.

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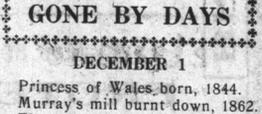
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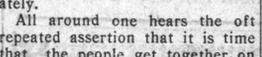
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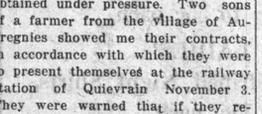
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**Child's White  
Felt HATS**

With silk girdle around, fringed at ends—some with white silk ribbon band.

—\$1.70 Hat Now

**\$1.30**

A few 75c. ones in smaller size. Going

**65c.**

**Child's Bonnets**

In Fur and Imitation Ermine—touched up with Silk and Ribbon—ribbon shirred around edge.

**\$1.20**

**Child's Stocking  
Caps**

Double all over, extra long, with tassel, colour, Cream.

**40c.**

**Pure Wool Rink-  
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Children**

Colours: Brown, Saxe, Grey, Navy—Buttons on side.

**20c.**

**Ladies' Pure  
Wool Mittens**

With long gauntlet, Cream colour. Special

**45c.**

Ideal for the Winter

**White Table  
Cloths**

With coloured border and wide fringe around; size 1 3/4 x 1 3/4 yards. Special.

**59c.**

**Tucked Lawn**

For Aprons—very fine—hem 1 3/4 inches wide—36 inches wide.

**22c.**

Yard.

Will make a cheap Apron.

**Silk Hat Cord**

Colours Helio, Pink, Grey, Navy, Pale Blue, Cream, Brown, Prune, Green, Saxe.

**10c.**

Yard.

Also Plaid Silk hat banding 1 1/2 inches wide.

**Coloured Gingham  
APRONS**

In best English make—pocket on side.

**A 45c. Apron  
going to clear 30c.**

**Flannelette**

By the pound, 25 inches wide—Cream and White—come out at

**8c.**

Yard.

All large pieces.

**LADIE'S  
Astrachan  
MUFFS**

In winter time you need to be comfortable—you need to be prepared for the cold weather.

Be always prepared by having one of these muffs always near.

**THEY ARE LINED WITH SATIN.**

Colours—BLACK, NAVY, SAXE, BROWN.

With a large silk cord to hold it when not actually using it.

**Special \$1.25**



**Ladies'  
Scarves**

**Silk Scarves**

In extra large size—2 1/2 yards long by 1/2 yard wide. Colours Prune, Olive, Green. Regular 60c.

SELLING

**35c.**

A

**Silk Wool Scarf**

Colours Prune, Pink, Brown, Sky, Navy, Grey, Saxe, Canary.

These are very fine and rich looking.

**70c.**

EACH.

**Heavy Scotch  
Wool Scarf**

In Greys, with coloured border and fringe, very comfortable for cold weather.

**\$1.80, \$2.00**

**White & Cream  
Muffler**

With fasteners to hold it close to neck—will wash and won't shrink.

Special

**19c.**

**Irish Linen  
Pieces Stamped,**

READY FOR WORKING

Designs in floral and block. Pieces include—Bureau Scarfs, Centre Pieces, Pillow Shams. SELLING OUT

**37c.**

**Tapestry  
Cushion Tops**

In designs that are full of scenery and flowers. Size 19 x 19 inches. Special.

**19c.**

**Pillow Cases**

Of fine Shirting, 20 x 33 inches.

**20c.**

Each.

**Drapery**

For Curtains and Couch coverings.

In light and dark grounds—and flowers of different kinds, including Roses, Forget-me-nots, etc.

27 inches wide.

**17c.**

YARD.

**NOTICE!**

We have just put on sale—to clear—OUR WHOLE STOCK OF

**WINGS**

For Ladies Hats—Regular Price up to 30c.

We are clearing them all out at

**5 cents each**

These can be taken in pieces and will make Hat Trimmings of any kind.

**America Must Have the  
Danish West Indies.**

If you take your magnifying glass and look on the atlas near Porto Rico you will discern what look like three little fly-specks, with the names St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John dangling to them. These are the Danish islands. Apparently we are about to buy them. Their combined area is 138 square miles (Porto Rico has 3,600) and we are going to pay \$25,000,000 for them. We paid \$7,200,000 for Alaska, \$15,000,000 for California and New Mexico, \$15,000,000 for the Louisiana Territory. Fifty years ago Secretary Seward agreed to pay \$7,500,000 for the three islands, but the Senate refused. Fourteen years ago Secretary Hay agreed to pay \$5,000,000, but the Danish parliament refused. Economically the islands seem to be worth no more now than then, if as much. But we are not buying them for their economic value. We are buying them for their strategic value. The area of Gibraltar is but two square miles and you might safely offer Great Britain several hundred millions for it. Senator Borah, who comes from the spacious west, figures out the price of the Danish islands per acre and is aghast to find that we are about to pay \$184 an acre, whereas we paid but \$36 an acre for the Canal Zone. He thinks the price is excessive. The American press in general has ejaculated over it. The N. Y. "Times" at first thought it so high that the Senate would never ratify the purchase. But it accepts the assurance of Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate's committee on foreign relations, that the islands can not be had for less and it is for having the transfer made without delay. In fact, hardly a paper of influence opposes the purchase, though the N. Y. "Evening Post" waxes sarcastic over it. Senator Lodge, ranking Repub-

German conspiracies, says that the Germans have found a better base than the Danish islands for a coaling station which is now being developed on the Dutch island of Curacao, off the coast of Venezuela, and may not care now to oppose the sale of the Danish islands. The conservative Springdale "Republican" thinks that the menace of foreign possession may have been exaggerated but that purchase will have the great advantage of putting an end to rumors of the sort and thus remove a source of possible irritation. The N. Y. "Tribune" (Rep.) thinks the purchase is in line with "sound American policy" and congratulates the administration. The Chicago "Herald" (Rep.) thinks that the purchase will erect a barrier against future trouble, and the San Francisco "Chronicle" (Rep.) thinks it is worth the price to make St. Thomas secure against conversion into a naval base by a strong foreign power. A Helgoland or Gibraltar in the Caribbean Sea. To pause and think of what Helgoland, once bartered by Great Britain as a "worthless" rock, means to Germany in the present war, is enough. The Buffalo "Times" thinks, to make us conclude the deal for the Danish West Indies if we can. Admiral Mahan is generally cited as the naval strategist who proved that possession of these islands would give us command of the Gibraltar of the Caribbean Sea. They lie about 40 miles beyond Porto Rico, on the east of the Virgin Passage trade route for European shipping. The two harbors of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, and Coral Bay, St. Croix, are what we are after. The former is the best harbor in the West Indies, large enough for any fleet we might want to send there; the latter is the more sheltered. Vice-Consul Zabriskie recently reported that the Danish West Indies Company has expended about \$1,500,000 in harbor improvements at Charlotte Amalie out of a projection \$7,000,000. Sugar, rum and bay rum are the chief products of the islands. The population,

mostly negroes, is about 27,000. The islands are roughly 1,600 miles from New York, 1,100 miles from Havana, 1,200 miles from Panama. The Pro-N. Y. "Evening Mail," of alleged pro-German sympathies, insists that the purchase is imperative in order to prevent some strong foreign power, like Germany, from establishing itself in our back yard; but it urges that the British possessions of Bermuda and Jamaica should also, "as a matter of simplest measure of precaution," be placed under the American flag by friendly purchase. Annexation would cure economic distress in all these Caribbean lands, so the "Evening Mail" is persuaded, and it advocates a fixed policy of gradually clearing away all opportunities for hostile naval stations on our road to South America. According to the Toledo "Blade" to trust to the Monroe Doctrine to obstruct the transfer of the Danish islands to a European power is putting too great a strain upon that instrument; we should possess the islands ourselves. Stretching the Elastic Monroe Doctrine to Fit. That the purchase will reaffirm the Monroe Doctrine and show that we are in earnest about it, many papers declare. For years the course of diplomacy has been working in the direction of the supremacy of the United States in the Caribbean Sea, observes the Cleveland "Plain-Dealer," and it goes on to particularize: "Our interposition in Cuba was a recognition on our part of an obligation which the world in general appreciated, even though Spain protested. Our interference in San Domingo and Haiti and Nicaragua was in pursuit of the same policy. Our attitude toward Mexico is fixed by the same point of view." The American destiny goes south, declares the Chicago "Tribune," and it is imperial; it cannot help being imperial. Force is the germ of national life—force now of money, now of arms, operating to put the United States in control of everything it needs for its own purposes. "Mexico is next. The humanitarian may like it or dislike it. Mr. Wilson

**'Vive La France'**

Hear them crying—"Vive La France" As the heroes now advance, France shall conquer or we die, Is the patriot's battle cry. "Je suis mort—mais Vive La France." What more noble, what more grand, Than to take the Frenchman's stand, Seeking but our country's weal, Till the hand of Death we feel, "Je suis mort—mais Vive La France." And the British catch the cry, With La France we live or die, Brothers true in honor's code, Bearing now a common load, "Je suis mort—mais Vive La France." French-Canadian—British-French, Fighting in the foremost trench, Show the world that spirit grand, Only heroes understand, "Je suis mort—mais Vive La France."

Only such as honor lack, Show the Kultured foe their back, With La Belle France, fearless, bold, Shed we blood that ne'er runs cold, "Je suis mort—mais Vive La France." —Justin Wilson, Nicola, B.C.

A quantity of copper was recently sold in New York for 32 1/2 cents a pound. This is an advance over the usual price asked but reports indicate that it will go even higher. may protest that we do not want another foot of territory. He may try to put rhetorical limits to the boundaries of the United States and pledge other generations to the maintenance of his policy. Mr. Wilson is as a weed in a storm, as a hand raised against a tempest. "The American nation is going in the direction its destiny forces it. It is going there by force, in some shape or other, in some fashion and at some time."

**WANTED!**

**Schooners  
to freight Brick  
from Trinity  
Bay**

Apply to  
**R. Templeton.**

**BIG PLAN TO  
KEEP DOWN PRICES**

New York, Nov. 20.—As head of Mayor Mitchell's food supply commission George W. Perkins today declared himself in favor of national, state and municipal boards for the supervision of the country's food supply. Perkins' plan would be to supply producers with bulletins similar to those issued by weather bureaus, informing them where they can best market their supplies. Perkins would have a state commission to investigate reasons for the present high price of food staples and to find the channels which control the supply of food to the cities. The city commission, according to the Perkins plan, would control cold storage houses, markets and, possibly, delivery systems that might affect the price of foods.

## An Appeal to the Workingmen of Newfoundland.

**The Present Deplorable Conditions Existing in Terra Nova Can be Speedily Remedied by United Action on the Part of all Workingmen—The Time Has Now Come For all to Join Together in the Common Cause of Good Clean Government—Petty Grievances Must be Cast Aside**

(To the Editor)

Sir—The year 1917 is fast approaching when the working man will be given another opportunity of expressing his opinion through the Ballot Box, and as a working man myself, I would like through your valuable paper to ask the workingmen of Newfoundland one or two questions regarding his social standing to-day.

First: Is he satisfied with the present Government? Has the present Government during the past four years improved the social conditions of the workingman in general? If not, why not? These are questions that should concern every workingman who has a vote.

To my mind the best way to answer this question is by starting right in the home, direct from the table, as it is here where the workingman feels the pinch. There is no denying the terrible high cost of living and the one and only reason for it is that you have put a set of men into power whose sole object has been to keep you down, and ignorant of the true facts, in order that they may satisfy their lust for wealth. There is no disputing the fact that where there is vast wealth accumulated by a few, there is great poverty and suffering by the many, and that falls on the working people.

It is remarkable to me that the workingman of to-day sits idly by, whilst this business goes on. Frankly speaking the time has arrived when he must be up and doing or he will find himself enduring the sufferings such as the people of the 16th and 17th century endured.

There is only one way that the

present state of affairs can be remedied, and that is through Parliament, and the workingmen of Newfoundland has that power if he will only use it in the right direction. Select men who will strive to put a limit on profits, of foodstuffs shall be within the reach of every human being. Select men from your own ranks who have experienced the pinch of poverty, and who best know your life needs. Do not stand for men who come to you like wolves in sheep's clothing, who tell you a lot of soft pleasing stories, who give you figures and statistics on matters that do not concern you at all, men who in the past have come in this manner and when elected have fleeced you of the last penny.

Workingmen, you have reached a stage in history when you will have to show what you are made of. Don't be put off any longer. Remember first, last, and always your home, and those children of yours whom you expect to grow up into healthy, useful citizens. Remember the wife who has to juggle and scheme with your present wages, and oftentimes fails to make ends meet. Men you can if you will change the conditions such as exist to-day. Don't stick to the old fogey idea, that because your father was a Liberal or a Tory that you must for ever be the same.

Remember, you are living in a different age, and under much different conditions, and these must be met by a different party other than Liberal or Tory. For generations you have rallied to first one and then the other of these parties and with what result? You are worse off to-day than ever you were. You have suffered and will continue to suffer, simply because these parties have for their object keeping you down and crushing you at every opportunity.

I ask you in conclusion to sink your petty grievances, with one another, and remember only the principle thing, that you are Bro-

## Weekly Meeting Civic Board

Mr. Gosling, the Mayor, presided at last night's meeting. The Imperial Oil Co. asked that they be allowed to warehouse their oil until the plant is finished.

Referred to Solicitor for report. S. J. Foote applied for a permit to build a garage in Victoria St.

The Engineer will report. Bowring Bros. wrote that an anti-freezing hydrant had been broken, which was installed near their South-side premises.

A new hydrant will be installed. W. Smith, an employee of the Council, who has been ill for some time, but now more than convalescent, will be reinstated to his former position.

The Sanitary employees made request for 15 per cent. increase of wages, which they said was general to workmen.

The fullest consideration will be given the application.

Councillor Mullaly suggested that the city parks be opened to the children for coasting during the winter. Failing this he suggested that certain streets be registered over which youngsters could slide with safety. He then made a formal motion to this effect and after the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

Others striving to get out of this life all the good that God intended you should. Keep well in mind the fact that no man can live unto himself without meeting with failure, and when you next cast your vote let it be for the party who I believe will put Newfoundland workingmen on the path to success. That party is headed by President Coaker who I feel sure if given an opportunity will put the industries of Newfoundland upon a basis that shall benefit the whole community.

—WELL WISHER.

63 Morris Street,  
New Rochelle, U.S.A.,  
November 20th 1916.

Two boys—one a resident of Circular Road, the other of Clifford Street—were sent to hospital yesterday ill of diphtheria.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## Installation at Masonic Temple

At the Masonic Temple last night the installation of the Right Worshipful Master Elect and the investiture of the other officers of Lodge St. Andrew, No. 1129, on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, took place. A large number of the "Brethren of the Mystic Tie" were present and the ceremony was performed by the R. W. District Grand Master, R. S. Worthingful Brother Chas. R. Duder. He was assisted by the District Grand Secretary, R. E. Worthingful Brother W. J. Edgar. The following are the officers for the year:

R.W.M., Bro. C. H. Emerson, K.C. I.P.M., Bro. J. J. McKay.  
D.M., Bro. W. J. James.  
S.M., Bro. H. E. Cowan.  
W.S.M., Bro. James McCoubrey.  
W.J.M., Bro. A. Montgomery.  
Sec'y., Bro. J. A. Winkler.  
Treas., Bro. R. Watson.  
S.D., Bro. H. C. Ayre.  
J.D., Bro. W. J. Milley.  
D. of C., Bro. C. C. Pratt.  
Organist, Bro. F. V. Chesman.  
Chaplain, Bro. Rev. Dr. Jones.  
I.G., Bro. D. McIntosh.  
Stewards, Bros. A. S. Brenner, F. R. Emerson and G. F. A. Grimes.  
Tyler, Bro. W. C. Major.

The usual congratulatory addresses were made following the installation, after which the retiring Master, Bro. J. J. McKay, was presented with a handsome Pastmaster's Jewel. A collection was taken up for the Tasker Education Fund and realized \$28. Lodge St. Andrew's third year promises to be a most successful one.

## Bazaar Was Big Success

The Bazaar and Sale of Work in aid of St. Joseph's new church, Holytown, came to a conclusion last night, when a very enjoyable concert was held. Excellent vocal selections were given by Misses Ida Howlett, L. Brown, M. Ryan, R. Brophy and Mr. J. Fox. The C.C.C. Band, under Capt. Arthur Bulley, gave some very fine selections during the evening, and Capt. Bulley gave a French horn solo with much acceptance. All yesterday afternoon and evening there was a large attendance at the sale, and the goods were pretty well all disposed of. The returns from the Bazaar were most satisfactory and the ladies, and others who conducted it, with such signal success, are to be congratulated.

## HAVALAFE COMPETITION AT BRITISH THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

The great big show at the Rossley British Theatre to-night will be lots of fun. Mr. Rossley has been asked to repeat his usual Friday night's competition. There are several names in and its safe to say the Theatre will be filled and to those who would enjoy a long night's entertainment should be on time. Besides the competition there will be a sketch, songs, dances, jokes and stories, also grand patriotic songs by St. John's little favorite who delighted thousands of people while on tour through the Maritime Provinces. There are several feature pictures, all first-class subjects. Doors will be open at 6.45 p.m. to avoid crowding. Don't miss the big show, conducted on first class lines. The Rossleys have catered to the theatre-going public of St. John's for over six years now, and the performance has always been clean and refined, free from the slightest tinge of vulgarity and something to please both the classes and the masses. Treat yourself to the Rossley show and Havalafé. Coming, the four British Belles, also Poluské Troup of Russian dancers.

## PROMOTIONS AT REIDS

Mr. Jno. C. Puddister, who goes as business manager of the "News," having resigned as assistant auditor with the Reid Nfld. Co. Mr. M. McLeod takes the vacated position with the Reid Co. and Mr. G. H. Press fills Mr. McLeod's post, while Mr. A. Cake takes that of Mr. Press.

## GOOD VALUE SMOKING TOBACCO

15c. per Cut  
M. A. DUFFY,  
Sole Agent.

## Last Night's Recruiter

Large numbers of people of both sexes attended the recruiting demonstration last night and the fine band of the Salvation Army discoursed excellent music. Mr. Mark Chaplin presided at the meeting in the British Hall and stirring speeches were given by Lieut. Stan. Lumsden and L. E. Emerson, B.L. Both reviewed the war situation, the bravery of our boys wherever and whenever called into action and asked eloquently and earnestly for men to fill up the depleted ranks of Ours. At the conclusion the Chairman proffered a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers, after which the National Anthem was sung.

The following enlisted:

For the army:—J. Herks and W. Boyles, of St. John's; H. Downey, of Greenspond. For the navy:—L. Caines and A. Barter, of St. John's.

## The Poultry Exhibition

The greatest poultry exhibition yet witnessed in St. John's opened at the Prince's Rink yesterday afternoon and since then has been largely attended by interested citizens, who were very pleased with what they saw in the matter of the propagating of high class stock. To the perfect organization of the Exhibition, due to the zeal and energy of the President, Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G., and those associated with him, is due the remarkable success it has already achieved. Yesterday and last night people in increasing numbers visited the Exhibition, many from the outports being there and taking a deep interest in the proceedings. All yesterday Professor Trehill, the expert, here for the purpose, made excellent progress in the matter of judging the stock. During the afternoon some of the children of the city orphanages visited the show and others will do so to-day. The Exhibition will be open this evening and night and there should be another big attendance.

## International Grenfell Assoc.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Grenfell Association was held at the Century Club, New York, on Saturday last. Delegates were present from New York, Chicago, Boston, Ottawa and Montreal. Mr. Watson, the local director, was unable to attend, but Newfoundland was represented by Mr. W. C. Job, who presided at the meeting. Many questions were discussed and routine matters dealt with, while changes in the Board, according to the constitution, were arranged for. Mr. Sheard, the present Secretary and Business Manager, retires on December 31st, and the Board placed on record their appreciation of his valuable services for the past four years and the deep interest he has always taken in the work of the Association. Mr. Sheard will be succeeded as Secretary by Dr. John Grieve, who has been for some time in charge of the hospital at Battle Harbor. Dr. Grieve, before entering the medical profession, had a business training in Scotland, and should be well equipped for the duties of his new post. Mr. Sheard returns to St. John's next week and will remain to complete the accounts and reports for the current year. Before coming here he was associated with Price, Waterhouse and Co., chartered accountants of London and New York, and it is understood he will re-enter their employ at New York.

The Annual Collection for the Christian Brothers will be taken up at all the Masses on next Sunday.—li

## AT THE CRESCENT

Wallace Beery—Sweetie—is presented at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day in a great Essanay comedy, "Love and Trouble." Mary Malatesta and Jack Drummer in a two-reel Biograph drama, "Count Twenty," the story of a woman with a temper. Helen Gibson in "A Test of Courage," an episode of the "Hazards of Helen," railroad series; and Isabel Rea and Wm. J. Butler in "The Changing Tide" a fine sea drama. Professor McCarthy playing the latest and best music. Send the children to the big Saturday matinee, extra pictures for their benefit.

## REPORTED A VESSEL

The schr. Wautagna arrived here from Cadiz this morning to A. S. Rendell and Co. with salt, corkwo and wine, after a stormy run of 28 days. She spoke the schr. Nordica yesterday, 3 days out from Grand Bank to Oporto, fish laden in N. lat. 45.32; W. long. 55.35, and she asked to be reported all well.

## Laborer's Look to Hon. M. P. Gibbs to Lead Them.

**He has Proved Himself the Laborers Friend and St. John's Workingmen Will Rally to His Banner if he Decides to Lead the Labor Forces—In the Troublesome Time Ahead the City Laborers and Mechanics Need a Genuine Friend on the Floors of Parliament**

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—Just a few words of comment on that question that is frequently asked—"What is Hon. M. P. Gibbs going to do?" How many times, Mr. Reader, have you heard this question? How many times have you heard it these past few months? Does it not signify something? Does it not mean something of extraordinary importance? Does it not mean that his popularity amongst the working classes is greater than ever it was, otherwise they would not continually ask the question. What is Mr. Gibbs going to do? They want to know what he is going to do. They want to give him the chance that they have awaited long years for. It looks as that this chance has come and they, the men of the labouring class, can see the golden opportunity has arrived, by which they can have the real genuine friend of the workingmen placed in a position where he can be of great benefit to all who labour. The workingmen are not unmindful of the deeds of their sturdy friend. They do not forget the time and talents gratuitously rendered to them in their fight for better pay and better conditions. They are not ungrateful when opportunity offers to repay for the kindest interests rendered them. Consequently they cannot help expressing frequently the thoughts that are paramount in the minds when they say to one another: "What is Mr. Gibbs going to do?"

They want to know what he is going to do so that they may give him all the support that is in their power, knowing by doing so that they would be placing a trust in a man whom they never found wanting in any way towards them. There have been several rumours as to what might likely take place. There may be something in some of them, but there is one thing we must bear in mind. We must not get away from it at any time, we must not discount it, we must not throw cold water on it, we must not try to hide it. Aye! We must recognize it and give it its place. That thing is, my dear reader, that a new era has set in at St. John's, whereby St. John's workingmen must have their say in all matters of a public nature. No mistake about this, it is becoming more evident day by day, and this era calls out to Hon. M. P. Gibbs to lead and take his place at head of a real workingman's party. Possibly in the near future we will know what Mr. Gibbs has in mind. The one thing we may feel assured of, is that no matter what course he may follow he will remain true to that great army of men of St. John's whom he has helped in bringing around better conditions. Yes, we know he will continue on the road that the workman has to walk, helping him in his journey, advising him in whatever way he can to bring about

an order of things that will be conducive for a better era for the working men of St. John's. It may come to pass that in the near future great trials may be in store for us, in which the assistance of men of back bone may be needed to deal with the existing conditions that may be of an extraordinary and troublesome nature. It would be then that the working men would feel secure in having in power a man whose whole life is filled with acts of kindness for the men who toil with their hands.

It looks as though the old maxim has some application when it says: "Opportunity comes to all at some time or other in life." Does it not occur to you, Mr. Reader, that opportunity is now knocking at the Hon. M. P. Gibbs' door. He can accept or reject it, but whether he hearkens to the call or no, it is admitted that he is the strongest factor on the public boards of St. John's to-day, because he has been all through the genuine workingman's friend. He has their good will and no man dare say otherwise. He has proved his worth to them by his long continuous performance of friendly and advising acts, therefore it is that at this particular moment he is the subject matter of decision. Men have to admit that his opportunity have come. The big and the little politicians know well that Gibbs has the stage. We want him to play his part by taking over the power of representing all labour on the floors of our Legislative Halls.

Thanking you in anticipation for the privilege of having these few remarks inserted in the columns of your valuable paper.

Yours truly,

TOILER.

St. John's, Nov. 30th.

## A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Last week a lad named Hill, son of Mr. M. G. Hill was fatally injured at Campbellton in a runaway accident, according to the "Twillingate Sun." The boy attempted to check a horse which ran away but got caught in the harness and sled chains and was dragged through the woods for nearly a mile, by the leg. He was terribly injured but remained conscious till he died, a few hours later. Rev. Mr. Stenlake, the well-known Chaplain of H. M. Forces, did all possible for the suffering lad and was with him till he died.

## INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

We are prepared to issue policies insuring property of almost every description, wherever situated in Newfoundland, against loss and damage by Fire. Our rates are the same as all other Companies doing business in Newfoundland. We aim to settle losses as promptly as possible. If you are not covered and want Insurance write to or see our Agent, MR. J. A. CLIFT, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's.  
Galedonian Insurance Co.  
(The Oldest Scottish Fire Office)  
nov8.eod,lm

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