

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Austria and the U. S. on Sinking Of "Ancona."

Washington Officials Take the View That Sufficient Time Was Not Allowed Passengers to Make Safe Escape as International Law Stipulates—Affidavit Made by Dr. Greil Has Reached State Department

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—While the United States will wait for the Austrian reply to Ambassador Penfield's inquiry concerning the circumstances under which the Italian liner was sunk, it was stated officially today that placing American citizens in small boats on the high sea was not regarded as according to them a place of safety within the meaning of the term as used in the international law.

In its correspondence with Germany over the Frye case, the American government expressed the view that open boats did not constitute a place of safety. This was broadened today by official interpretation to apply to American citizens, whether travelling on belligerent or neutral ships.

Officials qualified their assertion somewhat by stating that if the vessel was destroyed within a few miles of the shore, lifeboats would be regarded as safe, but weather conditions and opportunity given for passengers to be transferred, even then were pertinent circumstances. From those intimations it is generally believed tonight that the American government would develop the entire question of submarine warfare further by correspondence with Austria, even though as the Austrian Ad-

Serb Situation Growing Worse

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Telegraphing from Athens under date of November 17, a correspondent of the Havas News Agency says:—

"The situation for the Serbians is becoming worse. The fall of Philip is imminent and the Serbs have begun a retreat towards Ochrida. The danger of the Serbians defending the Babuna Pass, being enveloped by Bulgarians from the west has caused the abandonment of the Pass.

Desperate fighting is expected around Philip, and south of that city. The Bulgarians are advancing towards Krushovo with the object of cutting off the Serbian retreat towards Albania.

The Serbians are fighting with the utmost tenacity along the northern front, disputing the advance of the invaders foot by foot.

Officially declared, forty-five minutes were given to the passengers and crew of the Ancona to be transferred. This was not regarded as affording American citizens sufficient opportunity to be saved.

The first official report alleging that the submarine continued shelling the Ancona after she had halted, reached the State Department today in a consular despatch, outlining an affidavit made by Doctor Griel of New York, the only known native American survivor of the tragedy.

Monro Said to Favor Withdrawal Dardanelles

Kitchener Has Been Sent by Government to See Actual Conditions at Gallipoli—Lansdowne Says This is No Time to Talk Peace—The Struggle Must be Fought to a Successful Finish

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Baron Ribblesdale said in the Lords to-day, when addressing a question to Lord Lansdowne that he understood Lieutenant General Monro, Commander of the British Expedition to the Dardanelles had reported in favor of withdrawal of the British army at the Dardanelles.

Marquis Lansdowne announced that the Government had asked Earl Kitchener to visit the Eastern Mediterranean, because, in his opinion the report of Sir Charles Monro, the evidence accompanying it did not seem sufficient to enable the government to come to a conclusion upon the great questions of policy involved. Speaking of the visit of the British Cabinet Members to Paris Lord Lansdowne said that it was the most important step yet taken, in connection with the scheme of closer working contact between the Entente allies. There had been other comings and goings, but they were not to be compared in importance with the present visit.

Lord Lansdowne added that the independence of Serbia was one of the most essential objects the Allies had in view in the Near East, which already had become a very important theatre of the war. This was not the time to talk of peace. They had entered upon a great struggle, and intended to carry it to a successful issue.

GERMANS FACE A COPPER FAMINE

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Copenhagen despatch to Reuters Telegram Company says that the copper famine in Germany is so acute that requests, equivalent to demands, are now reaching the authorities of the churches to hand over all the copper in their possession, as a good example to others.

Huge copper roofs of the great Cathedral of Bremen are being dismantled, and everything made of copper belonging to the Cathedral has been placed at the disposal of the military.

British Army Gain in Gallipoli

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The British army in the Dardanelles has resumed the offensive and captured 280 yards of Turkish trenches.

It is officially announced that the 52nd Division successfully attacked the Turks at Krithia Nullah, near the tip of the Peninsula and captured 160 yards of trenches east of the defile, and 120 yards to the west.

30 PER CENT INSTALLMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Anglo-French Financial Commission, which negotiated the five hundred million credit with Banks, Trust Companies and Banking houses in this country, has made a call for a 30 per cent. installment, or \$150,000,000, which is to be deposited to the order of the Commission with the National City Bank on or before Nov. 23.

SAILINGS CANCELLED

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Representatives of Italian steamship lines here said today, that while they had received no advices that steamship service between Italy and the States had been entirely suspended, because of the submarine menace, at least five sailings from here during early December had been cancelled.

AIRCRAFT OVER VERONA

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A hostile aircraft flew over Verona, Italy, this morning several bombs being thrown from the machine. One child was slightly injured, but there were no other casualties, nor was there any material damage done, a Havas despatch from Rome states.

STILL ANOTHER

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Twenty members of the crew of the Ulriken have landed on the East Coast. They said their vessel was sunk in the North Sea and four of the crew were missing. The survivors assert that a Greek steamer also met with disaster.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

BRITISH
The Governor, Newfoundland:
LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Prime Minister, Grey, Balfour and Lloyd George are attending a War Council in Paris. The Officer Commanding in the Dardanelles reports a successful attack on Turkish trenches on the fifteenth. Nearly three hundred yards of trenches, near Krithia Nullah, have been captured, and the position consolidated. Our casualties are under fifty.

A "Sly" One And a Duke

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A case having to do with alleged illegal traffic in war material, involving the name of the Duke of Manchester, was heard at Bow Street Court today.

Victor Sly was the defendant in the case, charged with dealing in war materials without a license. The prosecutor said that Sly's office had been searched, and that a secret code with the Duke of Manchester, who is now in Paris, was found. The code covered various war materials. Many cablegrams had passed between Sly and persons in New York, whose names were given as Barnes and Barter, regarding contracts with Russia.

Sly had applied to the Government for a permit to deal with munitions, which the prosecutor said was promptly refused. Sly's application stated that he represented various States and Canadian concerns. It seems, said the prosecutor, that after Sly had been warned that he was rendering himself liable to prosecution, he and the Duke of Manchester put their heads together to hoodwink the authorities by communicating with each other in secret code. One of Sly's cablegrams, which was produced in court, was addressed to "Pretty Maid," which was declared to be the cable

MONASTIR IS DOOMED

Serbian Position Extremely Dangerous—Prompt Arrival of Reinforcements May Enable the French to Save the Situation

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A Reuter's despatch from Athens, filed Thursday evening says:

"According to newspaper advices, the situation for the Serbians continues extremely dangerous. It is feared that the defence of Monastir is doomed to failure in view of the Bulgarians' numerical superiority. The main Serbian forces are today in Old Serbia and principally at the Katschik Defil, where apart from a small Serbian retreat at the outset, a stubborn resistance has been offered and is still under way.

The situation of the French troops is reported favorable and it is hoped that the prompt arrival of reinforcements, which will make possible a general French attack, may save the situation and compel the Bulgarians to withdraw troops from other fronts."

NEXT WAR COUNCIL WILL BE HELD IN LONDON

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The next meeting of the Allied War Council will be held in London, and it is likely the Russian and Italian Governments will designate representatives to attend this Council.

At the session of the War Council in Paris this week an understanding has been arrived at in regard to the various subjects, and energetic action is expected to result.

The address of Barnes, Exchange Place, New York. It reads: "Send Petrograd by Saturday names factories with two million munitions."

Sly was remanded in custody, as he was unable to find bail which was fixed at \$10,000. His attorney said that Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district, regarded it as a minor offense, and wanted the case dealt with summarily.

Reported Unrest of Natives in India

Twenty-Four Hindus Have Been Executed and 27 Sentenced to Servitude for Life by Government Commission at Lahore—Plot Said to Have Originated on Pacific Coast of America

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Mail reaching Washington today from India told of the execution of twenty-four Hindus, and the sentence of 27 others to servitude for life by the governmental commission at Lahore. Activities against the British Government among certain elements of the Indian population were described as more extensive than had been officially admitted.

According to reports from Lahore the affair was only one of several others that have been recently brought to issue in India with similar results, all the prosecutions being based on charges of anarchy, mutiny and insubordination.

The native press, while speaking of the loyalty with which India responded to the call by the British Government upon the natives' military service, also referred in terms of condemnation to the activities of disaffected elements in the population, which in some quarters are ascribed to German machinations. The general tendency is to credit the mutinous agitation to the work of a band of conspirators, alleged to have been located on the Pacific slope of America for several years, and activity engaged in a secret propaganda. Those conspirators are declared to have despatched emissaries to India, who have been stirring up antagonism to British rule there.

The most disquieting feature of the situation, according to reports, is the uncertainty of the extent to which native troops have been tampered with. In Punjab and in Bengal, between the middle of June and the middle of September, 17 Indian cavalrymen have been sentenced to death for mutiny, making bombs and cutting telegraph wires. Seventy-one others were convicted of other offenses.

"IN AGAIN; OUT AGAIN"

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Greek steamer Athamas has been taken into Ozeadeep in the Thames estuary. The steamer Athamas, which left Galveston, Texas, on Oct. 15, and Norfolk on Oct. 24 for Rotterdam, is reported to have passed the Lizard on Nov. 14.

British Make Successful Attack on Turk Trenches

Carefully Laid Plans Were Well Carried Out and Resulted in Big Gains Being Made by British Whose Casualties Were Small

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The following bulletin from the British Expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, the text of which follows:

In the Dardanelles the 2nd Division carried out a very successful attack on the Turkish trenches on the 11th inst., for which careful preparations had been in progress for a considerable time. Three mines were exploded successfully under the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Krithia Nullah, the infantry pushing forward immediately afterwards, captured one hundred and sixty yards of trenches east of Nullah one hundred and twenty yards west.

The captured trenches were at once consolidated, bombing parties having pushed up the communication and trenches, and erected barricades. Simultaneously with the attack our artillery opened on the enemy's reserve support trenches, two fourteen-inch monitors and the H.M.S. Edgar, a cruiser, co-operating, and maintaining a fire until the position was reported consolidated. About 6 p.m. the enemy's batteries replied heavily, but very erratically, and did little damage. Turks in neighbouring trenches who fired heavily, were caught by

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT
NOVEMBER 18, 1915
1227—Private John Lawrence Murphy, 103 Signal Hill. Wounded, Oct. 16.
197—Private Charles Martin, 52 1/2 Barter's Hill. Wounded, Nov. 1.
373—Private Albert Ernest Slade, Loon Bay. Wounded, Nov. 1.
Additional Information, Nov. 18. Casualties Already Reported, Nov. 18.
68—Private William Wallace Kearney, 9 Livingstone St. Previously reported dangerously ill; now reported wounded, and in addition dangerously ill.
JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

German Subs. Will Get Hot Reception

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The hottest submarine campaign the war has yet seen is predicted by naval experts to-day, in the vicinity of Saloniki. As soon as the German U boat fleet, known to be on its way through the Mediterranean can reach Levantine waters. The under sea vessels' activities, just inside the Strait of Gibraltar, are taken to be merely incidents of the voyage and their attacks are expected confidentially to occur daily, farther to the East. The theory is that the fleet will not really get down to business until it is within striking distance of the transports, engaged in landing allied forces on the Greek, Bulgarian and Turkish Aegean Sea coasts.

It has not been allowed to leak out what preparation the French and British have made, for the visitors' reception, but the French public takes it for granted that the probable inauguration by the Kaiser of this sort of fighting has not been left out of consideration.

The best obtainable information is that the Germans have dispatched practically all of their new super-submarines to the Near East, retaining in Western waters only the older and smaller under sea craft, with a comparatively small radius of action.

A TROUBLESOME TIME

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The situation in Greece said Lord Lansdowne is extremely perplexing and he might add disquieting. This was a reply to a request for information as to progress of negotiations.

British Make Successful Attack on Turk Trenches

C. E. HUGHES REFUSES REPUBLICAN NOMINATION ON PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court today sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Republican State Convention, at Nebraska, declining nomination for the presidency, and asking that his name be taken from the ballot, where it had been placed by petition.

He said that he declined nomination as proposed by that and similar petitions, thereby indicating that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for nomination.

machine gun, rifle fire and bombs and suffered considerably, their fire becoming very wild.

"No attempt to counter attack was made until the night of Nov. 16 and 17, when it was easily repulsed.

French Defeat Bulgars Near Vardar River

War Council of British and French Ministers Have Come to Important Decisions—Greece Will Be Forced to say Where She Stands—Kitchener to Look Over Situation in Both Gallipoli and Balkans

SAID KITCHENER FAVOURS DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

German Armies With Bulgarians on Their Left Pushing South and are Driving Serbians Before Them—Monastir Seems to be Endangered as Serbians are said to be Falling Back Here—British Forces Make Further Gains Against Bulgars at Valandovo

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The attitude of the Entente Allies toward Greece, from which country they are endeavoring to get a definite guarantee for the safety of French, British and Serbian troops and the whole military policy, including the Dardanelles, which will, it is expected, be made clear before the end of the present week. The Council of Paris, in which British and French Cabinet Ministers took part, came to important decisions.

Earl Kitchener is looking over the ground both on Gallipoli and the Balkans to report on the best means of dealing with the situation arising out of the Austro-German and Bulgarian successes and Greece's leaning towards the Central Powers.

It transpired today, during the course of a debate in the Lords, that General Sir Charles Monro, the recently-appointed commander-in-chief in the Dardanelles, had already given his opinion as to what should be the future policy with regard to the Gallipoli campaign.

Lord Ribblesdale, who introduced the subject, said he understood the General favored a withdrawal.

Marquis Lansdowne replied that the report and the evidence accompanying it, was not considered sufficient to enable the Government to come to a conclusion. The statement had hardly been made when the War Office issued an account of a successful British attack on the Turkish trenches on either side of Krithia Nullah, which led to the belief that Lord Kitchener, who is on the Peninsula and who went out after General Monro's report had been received, had decided to persist in the operations.

Andrew Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, assured the House of Commons that the decision would be left to military experts, and the question of loss of prestige would have no weight.

With regard to Greece, reported despatches from Rome say, that immediate action will be taken and no delay will be tolerated. It is said that Italy will take an important part in the forthcoming developments. That action will naturally depend upon the attitude which King Constantine and his Ministry assume toward the Entente Powers.

Meanwhile, the situation in Serbia grows more serious. The Austro-German armies, with the Bulgarians on their left, are pushing southward and driving the inferior Serbian forces before them, while in the south the Bulgars have been reinforced by men and guns from Von Gallwitz's army and are pressing on towards Monastir, from which town they are said to be only a few hours' march. There is some uncertainty as to the Serbian line of retreat. Some despatches say they are falling back on Monastir, where there are British reinforcements, others that they are retreating on Ochrida, on the Southern Albanian frontier.

The French have inflicted a serious defeat on the Bulgarians on the Vardar River and it is unofficially reported that the British have had some successes on the Valandovo front.

The big guns continue their lively bombardment in the West, while in the East there has been no change.

Bonar Law Sounds Note of Warning

The Government are Dealing with the Situation in the Best Possible Manner for the Welfare of the Empire—The Financial Situation is Dangerous and Workmen and Commercial Men must Set Their Faces Against Any Increase in Payment for Anything Needed for Conduct of the War

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Two topics have been raised which are not pleasant to think or talk about, namely, the position of Serbia and the Dardanelles, said Andrew Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, speaking third reading Financial Bill in the Commons this afternoon. Bonar Law did not agree that the public should be taken into the government's confidence at the present time.

With respect to Serbia, whatever criticisms there might be, he would not say a word on subject which could not be judged unless all facts were known, and most certainly in his judgment it would not be wise to tell all facts, despite what was happening in the near East. He would say, however, that he was more hopeful than he had been for many months, and looking at the tendency of the whole war, things were not going so badly as they would seem to be.

With regard to the Dardanelles, there was not one felt more strongly than he did the serious position there, and the house might be assured that what the government was doing, or was intending to do, it would not be influenced by the idea, that having made a mistake, it was going to see it out. The government would be influenced solely by the best military opinion it could get, believed that that was the wisest course.

Bonar Law passing to the question of finances, said that the country had to risk bankruptcy to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Some

measures would have to be found whereby persons who wished to sell to the Government and trust it a credit, would be able to do so, and he was not afraid of exchange taken by itself. The real thing was the country's financial stability, as a whole, and he declared that the situation was extremely dangerous, for so long as money was borrowed freely for expenditure required, there was a fictitious prosperity, and instead of making sacrifices people were spending more than ever. The moment the time came when the country would not raise indefinite loans, and if the war lasts long enough it would come, the country would have to find other means for carrying on the war. He had been looking into the cost of munitions costing three or four times more than they would have cost under old conditions, that would not go on indefinitely. If financial position was to be kept right, workmen and commercial men must set their faces against any increase in payment for anything needed for the conduct of the war. The Financial Bill was passed.

BRITISH SQUADRON ACTIVE

LONDON, Nov. 19.—As a sequel to the report that a flotilla of German torpedo boats and a cruiser had passed Helsingborg, Sweden, proceeding in to Cattagat. A despatch from Copenhagen says that a British squadron of cruisers and destroyers has been seen entering Cattagat.

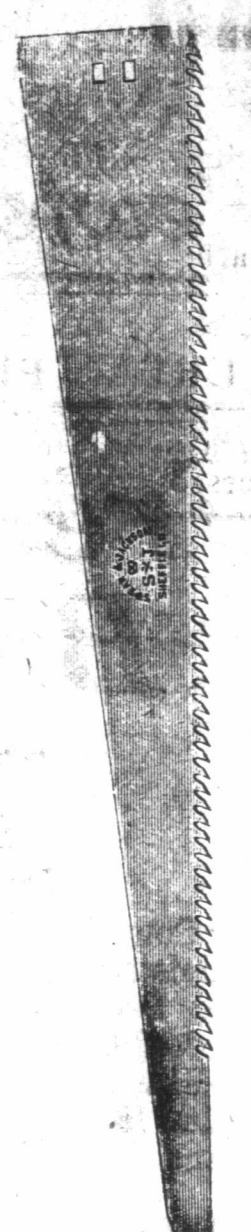
WILL EXTEND RECRUITING SCHEME TO DEC. 11

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Earl Derby has announced that his recruiting scheme will be extended to December 11th.

Other Messages On Page Three

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THE IMPRACTICABILITY OF SENDING A JAPANESE ARMY TO EUROPE

There is a Great Possibility, However, of Raising an Army of Volunteers in Japan of Men Who, Like Myself, Love and Admire England—as I Once Wrote, the "Builder of Truth upon the Peaks of Stars and Song, the Builder of Song Amid Liberty's Pines of Echoing Heart"; They Will, I am Sure, be Glad to Fight in Europe as People Belonging to Her Ally in the Far East and to Pay Their Duty Individually

BY YONE NOGUCHI WHEN we heard some time ago a French voice inviting the Japanese troops to take part in the present European war, we took it as a mere suggestion; but it is becoming, as it seems, to be an interesting, even a serious, question, to be opposed or endorsed frankly, now in Japan.

An article on the subject in The Fortnightly Review of some six or seven months ago had all the language of persuasion; when the writer said: "They (Japanese) are moved by sentiment of honor and chivalry, and not by calculations of greed. Their friend, their ally, their sworn brother, England, asks them to come, and they will come at once without counting the cost or waiting to reckon whether it will be loss or gain," he departed from the so-called English common-sense of his race.

If it were fifteen or twenty years ago, when what we wanted was universal recognition as a "first-class nation," and if there were no better way to accomplish our object than by taking a "glorious part in the tremendous European struggle," such language might have been greeted enthusiastically; but the writer in The Fortnightly Review does not grasp the real condition of present Japan or the Japanese mind sadly disillusioned from her cherished dream of being a "first-class nation." What blood we spilled and what a national debt we earned merely hunting after that spectre or ghost! We are in truth like a man who has shaken off the romanticism of youth, arriving at the age of reaction where our only wisdom is seen to lie in persistence in insularity.

It is now realized that for attaining our object we should rearrange the general condition of the country (the general conditions of Japanese life, too) with the strength of consciousness and above all, with a real economy of force. We have arrived now at this wisdom in which the seeming negativism, spiritual as well as physical, turns at once to truest positivism by the magic of its intensity or its own distillation of force.

Indeed, the question of "first-class nation" is not a matter of width of domain or size of population; we solve it according to a standard more sensible and real. To hold ourselves more compact, we should declare, is the very way to contribute to the world's civilization and humanity; if we ever attain to the rank of "first-class nation," it will not be by the mere capital-lettered Militarism. Here, right before our faces we have an exact example in Germany.

Suppose we accept the Western invitation and send a fully trained army of 250,000 men, as some English writer suggested, and drive away the enemy from the fields of Flanders and across the Rhine and even demolish Berlin. What shall we gain if in the near future we may happen to be looked upon as another Germany by the whole world?

Japan has an important problem in her relation with America; the latter's suspicion always fancies in us a military monster, like Jose Maria de Heredia's Daimio, dressed in lacquer, crepon, and brass, eyeing from bearded mask Nippon's dawn smile in the roseate sky upon the fair volcano's snow-crowned mass. And on the other hand we have many chauvinists or military dreamers still left in present Japan, who might become wild and reckless if we happened to be crowned in Europe as the greatest power of swords of the whole world and put Europe under our obligation.

The Japanese militarism is past history; we hope at least it is so, and if we are still a military power, it must be in the meaning of self-protection. When we fought with Russia in Manchuria ten years ago, we said it was not merely a war between Japan and Russia, but between civilization and barbarism; I wrote then: "Is it a

reason Russia's misdeeds should be overlooked, because she is a white nation? Is it a reason why our Japanese civilization cannot be acknowledged, because we are brown people? We have been suffering under many an injury arising from such a prejudice."

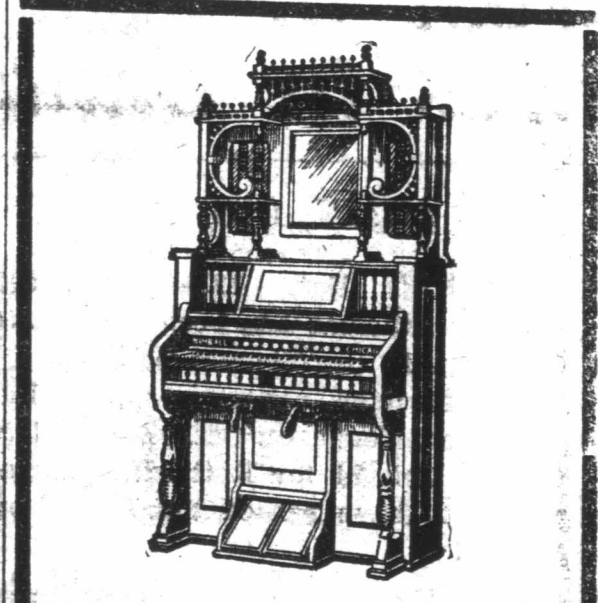
Did we ever expect then we should become a co-belligerent of Russia to-day, "barbarous Russia" of ten years ago, and that "Kimi-gayo," our national Japanese anthem, would be sung in her capital? The brightest mind might never find it difficult to answer a question what country we have to fight against next or with what nation we are to join our hands; the recent development of the world, we confess, has made us rather pessimistic.

I am not ready to proclaim Japan's honesty as a nation; but we beg to say that each country has her own right to think herself first in a sensible proportion from the point of view of her own existence. And at such a time as to-day, when we cannot help suspecting international friendship, my mind recalls an old Chinese poem saying:

There is a cloud when one turns his hand; At another turn, lo, it becomes rain. Oh, humanity is so thin, thin like paper.

There is no country that admires and respects England more than Japan, even making a student's obeisance to her; and there is no Japanese in Japan who loves England like myself, who saluted her in the following lines:

There is no other land likely thy home, Where, like mountains, leaves thy soul divine, Up to the Heavens of blue-deep rest; Like the river boundless and fresh, thy heart overflows In search of Truth toward the sea unfathomable, free. O England vast as are the suns vast, O England with the widest breath of widest love!



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Let the friendship between our countries (between myself and my English friends, too) stand on candid ground. I sang once: "Thou scornest luxury, thou scornest sham and cheat, thou art the true friend of humanity deathless and plain."

From my candid mind I should say that for Japan to send her army of considerable merit (perhaps 250,000) to Europe is impossible practically; a certain English writer dwelt on the matter, saying: "Japan by the Pacific-Canadian route is only a few days further away from the English Channel than India. Within a month of the Emperor of Japan issuing his orders, the Japanese army would be in Flanders or Normandy." But to carry some 250,000 men across the Pacific Ocean there should be some few hundred transports; from our experiences in the last two wars we learn that our power of transportation for one time is not adequate for more than forty or fifty thousand men.

For argument's sake, let us say that, since one soldier needs some six tons (the measure of capacity) for his transportation, you must have 1,200,000 tons for 200,000 men and 1,800,000 tons for 300,000 men. And the ships should be, each of them, of more than three of four thousand tonnage. Where shall we get such a number of available ships? Suppose we succeed in crossing the Pacific Ocean, and also Canada by train. You must consider first of all the matter of communication (etapes), depots, which, as I am assured by an army expert, is more important than a non-professional ever thinks of; and it will be seen that the completion of the journey would not be a matter of "only a few days farther away from the English Channel than India."

If we send the army to France by sea, we shall need some one year and a half before completing the transportation of two or three hundred thousand soldiers (supposing we send forty or fifty thousand at one time); and to make the army effective we must have these 200,000 or 300,000 men all at once.

Then there is a serious question of food; and we must be prepared to see many soldiers die from the difference of climate and water, or from their own pride of bravery as Japanese soldiers; my friend in the Japanese General Staff Office said that we should prepare another two or three thousand soldiers to put these 200,000 or 300,000 in perfect working order. After all, this sending of the Japanese army to Europe is a mere talk on the table or a dream.

There might be some one who suggests the Siberian route; but we are told that nearly all the locomotive engines of Russia are absorbed in the fields, and Siberia is suffering as a consequence. Even if we reached Moscow or its vicinity after several months, it is quite doubtful if we could get the communication railways in our hands to make the Japanese operation free and positive.

Although some writer wrote that the possibility of military action in Europe had been carefully studied by the Headquarters Staff at Tokio, and that doubtless all was ready for the execution of a clear and well-conceived plan, we Japanese people think about the matter otherwise. How many Japanese officers have ever travelled in the places where the present conflict is going on? And besides, we must take the question of language into account; only a few officers speak any foreign language.

And suppose some one wishes to discuss the question of "armies for hire"; I hate to think even a moment of bartering the living human blood for money or rewards in any shape. It should be understood that, by the decree of the Emperor, our Japanese soldiers are in military service for defending the country and her honor, but not as merchandise or fighters for sale.

There is a great possibility, however, of raising an army of volunteers in Japan of men who, like myself, love and admire England—as I once wrote, the "builder of Truth upon the peaks of stars and song, the builder of song amid liberty's pines of echoing heart"; they will, I am sure, be glad to fight in Europe as people belonging to her ally in the Far East and to pay their duty individually.

But when some English writer assures us of the German East Africa for our colonial vent as a scene of activity far removed from Australian and American susceptibilities, we have at present to thank him for his kind suggestion.—The Nation.

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It will cost you only a few cents to send us a letter. It may save you many dollars. It is to your advantage to find out about the splendid line of

POUND GOODS

that we carry. We have every thing you need in this line AND OUR PRICES ARE UNEQUALLED, but best of all the quality is such that you will have no remnants left over. All will sell at a good profit.

ROBERT TEMPLETON, 333 Water Street.

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

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THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day "EVERY DAY" BRAND EVAPORATED MILK

Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

THE SALVATION ARMY 50 YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY

Fifty years ago—on July 5, 1865—of God had found a dense population at an open air meeting in the notor-ious East End of London, William Booth, a minister of the Methodist Free Connection, and his wife led the first Salvation Army meeting.

The organization then started was not to be known by its present name until 1878. At first, when humbly housed in an old wool house in Bethnal Green, it was called the East London mission, and later the Christian mission.

Then came the founder's great idea of a religious organization based and run on military principles, and as commanding general of a movement which, by this time, had grown to be a considerable factor in the reclama-tion of what he later called "Darkest England," he instituted a new order of Christianity.

For, within the shadow of St. Paul's high cross, this militant man

criminals, fallen women and "all the other human derelicts washed on the reefs of poverty," as Miss Eva Booth, daughter of the old general and commander of the army in this country, said at the thirty-fifth con-gress of the Atlantic province of the organization, which came to a close last Sunday week with a notable meeting in the Forrest theatre.

It was not until 1880 that a "mis-sionary," George Scott Ralston, was sent out from England to start a branch in the United States. In the three and a half decades intervening, the Salvation Army in America has spread to every corner of this land.

In even the most out-of-the-way places—remote mining camps and lonely fishing ports—its workers are to be found, actively engaged with the scum of society, the part formerly untouched by religious in-fluences, and gladly waging war ag-ainst sin and wrongdoing under con-ditions which would appall the av-erage church member.

In the larger centres of population nearly a hundred working men's hotels and more than 125 industrial homes have been started, and, in ad-

The Week-End Programme at THE NICKEL Theatre.

A BROADWAY STAR FEATURE, ENTITLED— "PAWNS OF MARS."

A 3-part Vitagraph drama that speaks for peace—presenting Dorothy Kelley, James Morrison, Charles Kent, Rodger Lytton.

"THE PATHE NEWS"—Up to the minute news events.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S MUSICAL CAREER"—See Charlie as the piano-mover.

"HAZARDS OF HELEN"—See Helen in more thrilling feats.

"THE RIDDLE OF THE WOODEN LEG"—A powerful two-part detective story.

DON'T LET THE CHILDREN MISS THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

ANITA STEWART plays the Lead, EARLE WILLIAMS plays the Hero—
The resources of the entire Vitagraph organization are behind THE GODDESS.

NOTE—Expressly Manufactured for The Nickel Theatre—1ST NFLD REGIMENT—4,000 ft.

dition to these, there are many homes for children and a number of mater-nity homes. Last year more than 8,000,000 persons attended its in-door meetings and its total of con-verts reached the astonishing figure of 50,000.

Meantime, while working with the poor and fallen the dwellers in slums and that vast army of wander-ers who have no place to call home, it has specialized in work among prisoners, and in every prison in the land Commander Eva Booth is known as the "Little Mother." More than any other one woman she has worked to better penal conditions, first by bettering the men who make prisons necessary, and in this great problem she is making considerable headway.

This brief resume of the army's ac-tivities only touches the surface of its sum total of service and results. Long ago it overcame all prejudices prompted by its new and curious methods of procedure, and today it stands out as one of the most valu-able and useful of all helpful agen-cies.

To remove it from the great circle of religious organizations would be to create a gap by which hardly ever could be filled. As John Wanabaker said at the meeting above mentioned: "When General Booth died, he was not checked off and forgotten. The great army that encircles the globe is living testimony that he will never die."—Great Divide.

REPORTED UNREST IN INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 19.—In Northern India, where concerted attempts have been made by members of an anti-British association, having its head-quarters in the United States to dis-turb the peace of the country and to tamper with troops and upset the Government.

The active loyalty of the people of the province was shown by the re-sistance they voluntarily offered and by the aid they give the civil power was in part the answer of J. Austin Chamberlain, Secretary for India to a request made in the Commons to-day by Sir Edwin Cornwall for in-formation concerning the unfavor-able reports respecting India.

Asked whether these reports were of enemy origin as regards the gen-eral condition of India, Chamberlain added: "My information is that it is substantially satisfactory and if such difficulties have arisen, their original movements are outside India, or in the efforts of a small group of ex-tremists who do not reflect the senti-ments of the great mass of the peo-ple and of whom many are fugitives from justice. The Government of India has the situation well in hand.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES AGAIN BOMBARD VENICE

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—Venice has again been bombarded by Austrian aeroplanes. An official announce-ment from the navy headquarters says that on Nov. 18 one of our sea-plane squadrons successfully drop-ped bombs on the forts at San Niceta and at Borni, and on the Albernia and the arsenal, aviation station, gas works, railway station and several of the barracks at Venice, notwith-standing the fire of anti-aircraft guns and the attacks of three hostile aero-planes, our squadron returned with complete safety.

THE WAR COUNCIL AT PARIS

PARIS, Nov. 19.—According to the Journal des Debats, the question is being asked why neither Russia or Italy were represented at the confer-ence held here yesterday.

The French and British Ministers' answer, the paper says, is simple. The Franco-British operations are closely related, consequently must be combined with the greatest detail.

Russia and Italy, says the paper, will of course play a part in the de- liberation concerning the movements of the forces of the four Powers.

AT BRUSSELS.

Not under the light of the dawn was the deed of horror done,
Nor yet in the blaze of the noon,
Under the gaze of the sun,
But in the stealth of the night. Such is the way of the Hun!

What saith the Word? As ye sow, thus shall ye also reap!
Once, we read, there was one, a dastard who murdered sleep,
And summoned the furies of hell from the vasts of the outer deep.

Out of the nether gloom again shall the brood not come,
And gather about his bed, vengeful, demoniac, dumb,
Who wrought for a woman a crown, the crown of martyrdom?

Foul upon history's page there is written many a blot,
Fury and lust and rage, rapine and sack and plot,
Cruelty and crime, from the time of Iscariot!

But naught more wanton than this under the eyes of the Lord!
Naught to be more despised, naught to be more abhorred!
What shall the gerdon be? What be the just reward,
—Clinton Scollard, in the New York Sun.

The atmosphere is free from germs 2,000 feet above the surface of the earth.

They are going to change the name of Permyl park to Przemysl.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

CONTEST AND VAUDEVILLE 9.30 P.M.
DON'T MISS TO-NIGHT'S GREAT CONTEST.

A WONDERFUL SHOW TO-NIGHT. SEE IT.
Carroll and Ellor, in splendid act, "The Mistress and the Maid."

CARROLL—The Greatest Female Impersonator Ever Seen.
MISS ELLOR—In the Poison Scene from Romeo and Juliet.
The Contest and Vaudeville After the Store Close.
ROSSLEY'S Pictures are Splendid.

NOTE—The Pantomime, Beauty and the Beast, will be the best yet. No other show can equal it. Wait until you know who is coming to take part, then let them all come.

OURS—Rossley's West End Theatre.

5 COMPLETE NEW FILMS.

All New. Never seen anywhere.
The finest in town.

Miss Aneta, Latest New York Songs

2 Shows Nightly—7.30 and 9 p.m. prompt

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"The Strange Case of Princess Khan"
An Oriental Mystic Feature produced in 2 Reels by the Selig Co.

"THE BEAUTIFUL LADY"
A Biograph Drama; list includes Mary Malatesta & Isabel Rea.
"THE WESTERN WAY"
or Bronco Billy's Gratitude.
A strong Western Drama with G. M. Anderson.
"ROONEY THE BRIDE"
An uproarious Edison Comedy.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,
SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE.
EXTRA PICTURES.

To Fishermen and Builders

WE have 500,000 (Five Hundred Thousand) of LUMBER on hand which we are selling at a reduced price to clear off the old stock as one of the Shareholders, G. H. Burry, died last fall, and we want to clear off the old stock to fix up the Estate. Quality of stock being No. 1, II, III, Matched; Clapboard (dressed) and Rough Scantling, all sizes. Boat and Schooner Plank also. Mill running all the fall; anything sawn to order any time. Fishermen having any logs to saw can bring them along with them.

Baxter Burry,
Glovertown, B.B.

nov4,2wks

NEW THINGS TO WEAR

From a shipment lately arrived, Comparison will show that they are **RIGHT** in **QUALITY, STYLE** and **PRICE.**

| Pretty Ladies Collars | Ladies Aprons |
|---|---|
| Lace Collar, nice design (Sailor style) .12c. Embroidered Organdi Collar (very dainty) .23c. Paris Lace Collar .14c. Paris Lace Roll Collar .23c. Vestees (White) .23c. | White Lawn Apron, with shoulder strap .22c. White Lawn, Embroidered Front .32c. White Lawn, Embroidered Front and Tucked .40c. White Lawn, with Front and Shoulder Straps Embroidered .45c. White Lawn, Pretty Embr'd Front, 50c. |



Stanfield's WOOL Underwear
in Green, Red, Blue and Black Labels.
Lowest Bargain Prices.

Men's Overcoats
Made from Heavy Mottled Brown Mixture material with Semi-Storm Collar; Belt at Back, Strap on Sleeve. Special Price, **\$14.50.**

Men's Grey Knit Sweaters
75c each.
Extra Good Value.

Children's and Misses Wool Knit Caps
from **35c up.**

Children's Wool Hoods
Plain White, 22c. up.
Fancy Colored, 35c. up.
White Bear Bonnets, 65c. each.
White Chinchilla Bonnets, 65c. each.

For the Ladies
Best Shell Hair Pins, 4 on card; 7c. card.
Best Shell Side Combs, 9c. pair.
Best Shell Barett, 8c. each.
Best Shell Back Combs, 10c. each and up.

Boot Department
Little Gent's Box Calf Boots; sizes 7 to 10. \$1.40.
Misses' Velour Calf Blucher . . . \$1.50.
Children's Black Laced Leather Boots, 60c.
Women's All Leather Slippers . . . 70c.
Misses' Velour Calf Blucher . . . \$1.50.

JOB LINE Men's Long Rubbers
Reg. \$4.50 value
Sale Price **\$3.70**

BELTS
Black Sateen Belts, out sizes. 23c. each.
Black Silk Belts, 33c. each.
Leather Belts. . . 25c. each.
Tinsel Belts. . . 25c. each.

School Bags
Made from best jute with good shoulder straps, 20c. each.
Waterproof makes from 35c. up.

School Supplies
Rulers 1c.
Lead Pencil 1c.
Penholder 1c.
Eraser 1c.
Exercise Book, 12 pgs., 5c.

Ladies' Velvet Blouses
Very Latest Style, in Saxe, Navy and Black colors,

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

GENEVA, Nov. 19.—Italians are preparing for a formidable attack on Gorizia, according to a Milan correspondent of the Zurich Gazette, 500,000 men are to be employed.

ON THE SPOT.
One (1) Car of
Bright
Whole Corn
 —AT—
Good Prices.
J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

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("To Every Man His Own.")

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 Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 19, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Storm

THE GALE of Tuesday last has again demonstrated the need of telephone communication on the Northern coast of our Island. Year after year much uneasiness and financial loss is occasioned at this time of the year by the lack of proper communication on this important section of the country.

Too much protection cannot be given the men who reap from the bosom of the Atlantic the wealth that awaits them there.

During the months of October and November number of Northern craft are either coming or going from St. John's and it is an essential need that there should be every facility placed in their hands to guide them along the treacherous coast line between here and Green Bay. Say what you will there is no denying the fact that the fishermen is the best asset that this country possesses to-day and without him the country would become a thing of the past.

If the record, and such a record too, of the Morris Government can be a token of what the Toilers of Terra Nova can expect from a St. John's Government, then we say hasten the day when a Fishermen's Party controls the destinies of our Island Home. Morris has paid no heed to the crying needs of our Toilers and is not likely to, seeing that the country is as one in wishing him and his party to Hong Kong. No effort has been made by Morris during the six years he has been in power to improve or lighten in any way the burdens borne by the Fishermen.

All the benefits they have received have come from themselves and the F.P.U., and if later led by Coaker can accomplish all that has been accomplished in spite of the numerous obstacles placed in his path it is safe to say that with a Government made up of direct representatives of the Fishermen themselves the many desirable improvements necessary in the interests of the Fishermen of this Colony—North, South East and West—will be accomplished when the day of the Fishermen's Government comes, and come it must. The handwriting is already on the wall and the sign of the times is that Morris is finished.

Unhappily for the people Morris was not finished in 1913. To-day he leaves a record behind him; the blackest in the history of the Colony. A record that will almost stagger any future Government in their attempts to right the Ship of State in the true course of progress and prosperity.

It will indeed be the irony of fate that the fishermen of Newfoundland who have in the past given support to Governments made up of St. John's lawyers and other self-seeking patriots will in

The F.P.U. Convention

NEXT Tuesday afternoon meetings of the F.P.U. Convention will open at the C.C.C. Hall. All delegates connected with the railway system should arrive if possible midday Tuesday. One first-class fare will bring delegates to and from their homes.

Arrangements have been made with the Manager of the Grenfell Institute to provide accommodation for a large number of delegates.

The C.C.C. Hall was formerly the Mechanics' Hall, where the F.P.U. Convention met in 1913.

It is hoped the Convention will close on Friday, the 26th.

Matters of the highest national importance as well as other matters of importance to the fisheries will be considered, and every Council should be represented in order to keep members fully informed of the proceedings.

The Journal of Proceedings, which in the past were published soon after the session closed, will be published this year in the Xmas Number of The Mail and Advocate; even the President's opening speech will not be disclosed to the public until it appears in the Xmas Number of The Mail and Advocate.

Delegates arriving should go to the Institute and ask for Mr. Jones, who will do all in his power to care for delegates he will be able to accommodate.

Green Bay

ONCE more we appeal to the Government to get to work to relieve the huge congestion of freight at Lewisporte. It is said three loads of the Clyde now await shipment. In one month navigation is likely to be closed; last year navigation closed about Christmas.

Why can't the Newfoundland be chartered for a month, she would be able to call at the largest ports and would remove the congestion in two trips? We understand this steamer is open to charter and for the want of a better steamer would be acceptable. Anything rather than have necessary freight locked up at Lewisporte until next May.

There can be no reasonable excuse for the congestion at Lewisporte, for the S.S. Home should not have been taken off the route, and when she was the Company should have immediately arranged for a substitute.

Change Island Cable

FOR ten days the cable connecting Change Island and Fogo Island with the main land at Farewell has been out of order and communication cut off except by wireless with Fogo. The distance between Change Island and Farewell is about one mile and the cable would be overhauled at least in two days.

The Department is taking matters relating to the Northern Districts very easy, absolute indifference exist about Union Districts. We defy the Department to deny that any ordinary repairer could overhaul the cable in question in two days—yet ten days has lapsed without any serious attempt being made to make the necessary repairs.

Is it any wonder the House of Assembly last spring felt that a new alive man was required to operate the system and that the present manager had outlived his usefulness.

The Department has been under investigation since last July, yet not a single word of change as yet been heard of the outrageous condition known to exist in connection with the Telegraph Department.

Someone is asleep! Who will wake them up? Is it possible that Mr. Bennett is not sturdy enough to put life into that dead Department. Must this matter be again fought over in the Assembly. What is the use of public men endeavouring to do their duty to country and people and scrutinizing the conduct of Public Departments that cost nearly \$400,000 per year to operate, when the very man paid by the people to attend to such matters won't wake up and zealously permit outrages to exist from month to month with apparent indifference!

1917 place in power a Government of Unionists—men of their own ranks to fight the battles of the Toilers and secure for them a square deal.

The doom of a St. John's Government is sealed. The day of equal rights and justice for the Toilers is at hand. God hasten the day!

What Say You Men of the West?

THE Fishermen of Newfoundland are as a rule deep thinkers and we feel sure the great work accomplished by Coaker and the F.P.U. on behalf of the Northern Toilers must awaken in the minds of their brother Fishermen on the West and South West coasts the question: "Where do we come in?"

The growing Councils of this great organization in Conception, Burin, Fortune, and Burgeo Districts will be apparent to the most casual observer.

In the late election the Union was not an established factor in either of these districts. To-day the reverse is to be seen; and the number of Councils are slowly but surely spreading. The birth of these Councils have been occasioned by no other means than that the Fishermen themselves seeing the benefits the Northern men have derived from the Union, are getting into line and will at the next election join hands with the Northern Toiler in placing in power a true Government "of the People, for the People, by the People."

The day of representative Government made up of lawyers and Government heeled is about done. Newer ideas and conditions are now the order of the day, and the Fishermen, Farmer and Mechanic are seeing things politically in a new light, and are beginning to truly see just where and how they stand.

The war is going to make many changes, and as far as Terra Nova is concerned the first change in the old order of things will be the awakening of the people from the old rut of political jobbery and corruption to a higher order of representative administration.

There is a great future ahead of Newfoundland, provided the general management of our country and the spending of our finances are done in such a manner as will ensure the greatest good to the greatest number. If our Toilers look over the record of the F.P.U. for the past five years they will not require spectacles to see on whose shoulders must fall the burden of the necessary reform.

SIR JOHN FRENCH

IT may not be altogether an accident that it should be the Liberal Daily News and Chronicle that speak of the reorganization of the war staff and a possible union of leadership with the French. Such an arrangement might be taken as a reflection upon the British commander-in-chief, Sir John French, but not upon Kitchener.

It is pretty well understood that Kitchener has concerned himself less with strategy than with home organization—enlistment, training, supply. Northcliffe's famous campaign against was conducted on the issue of munitions. Sir John French could not win battles because Kitchener had failed as an organizer.

Now comes something of a counter-offensive by the Liberal newspapers to The Daily Mail's drive against Kitchener. The deficiency in munitions has been rectified, and it is for Sir John French as actual leader in the field to show cause why his operations should not be put under the supreme direction of the more highly trained staffs and leaders of the French army.—The Nation.

Our brand of Kerosene is "Bri-testlite." Ask your dealer for it. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Temporizing in Greece

KING CONSTANTINE has succeeded in getting one of his adherents to form a new Cabinet, this Cabinet being simply the old one. Whether it will last many days will depend altogether on the will of M. Venizelos. With his majority in the Chamber of Deputies, he can upset it at any time while that body is in session. There are reasons why he may tolerate it, as the least of several evils.

In about ten days the Chamber must be prorogued, the Skouloudis Ministry must continue in power unless there is a dissolution, and to a dissolution there are two grave objections, one being that the army must be demobilized, and the other that in view of the pro-German propaganda which all the while is being insidiously continued, and there is no certainty that a new election would result in favor of the Venizelos policy. Venizelos himself is statesman enough to see all this, and patriot enough to keep himself in the background if that is in the real interest of the country.

So for the present the King is triumphant. But the situation is not as bad as it might be. What the allies want from Greece, short of actual intervention, they are getting and are likely to get. First, they want absolute security that the Greek army will not turn against them, and try to entrap the Anglo-French forces now going into Serbia and Bulgaria. This is about as certain as anything can be. In view of the maritime supremacy of the western allies and the peculiar position of Greece, with its great seafront in relation to its area, no Greek, whether King or statesman, would dream of incurring their hostility.

Whether Constantine is sincere or not in his attitude of benevolent neutrality, he is not in a position to depart from it. And secondly, they want the amplest use of Salonica and Kavala for the landing and forwarding of troops into enemy territory. They could take this without asking for permission if they wished; but they have been gracious enough to ask for permission, which has been promptly conceded. Additional docks, tracks, warehouses, etc., are to be built, so that the number of troops it is possible to handle from day to day may be greatly augmented.

In a word, Greece is British territory for the time being. The national army will not be kept idle, as there is much police duty for them, especially on the Bulgarian frontier. But in all that pertains to the work of a large invading army, the allies will simply help themselves.—Hamilton Spectator.

Serbia and Bulgaria

CZAR FERDINAND is boasting like Nebuchadnezzar of what he has done in the capture of Nish. It has always been his ambition to dominate the Balkans as Prussia dominates the German Empire. Now he sees before him a greater Bulgaria, reaching through Serbia and Albania to the Adriatic Sea, thus giving him a front on three seas—the Black Sea, the Aegean and the Adriatic. Counting chickens before they are hatched!

It is true that Bulgaria has accomplished more than the Teuton empires in the invasion of Serbia. The Bulgars alone pressed the Serbs back and took Nish. The Germans have made comparatively little headway in their invasion from Belgrade southward. They have indeed secured control of the Danube at the western border of Roumania, and are beginning to make use of it; but that use must be very limited, hence the anxiety to occupy Nish and get the use of the Oriental railway.

The question naturally arises, how could the Bulgars attain such success when the Serbs were more than a match for them in the second Balkan war? The answer is that this time the Serbs had the German invasion from the north to deal with, as well as the Bulgarian incursion from the east. Had the Allies reached them in time, they could have held out against all comers; but for the present they have been obliged to retreat. Just now the northern Serbian armies are retreating in a south-west direction from Krusevac, west of Nish, and toward Mitrovic. Here they will come in contact with the allied forces moving northward by way of Uskub. When the junction is affected, there will be a very different story to tell.

Meanwhile the Germans are trying to make the most of their temporary possession of a clear course along the Oriental railway from Belgrade to Constantinople. Well may they do so, for it will not be long in their hands. By way of Salonica the allies can reach the Oriental railway at Sofia, and by way of Kavala at Philippopolis, with, of course, endless opportunities between and around these cities. In a very little while, say two or three weeks, Bulgaria will be pressed hard on all sides, and then what will Alexander's boast amount to? The Germans cannot help him more than they are doing, for they have not the men. General Mackensen's cry for reinforcements being unheeded. Indeed, they are inclined to speak of their work in that quarter as finished, and as if Bulgaria most now bear the bulk of the burden.

How can Bulgaria stand against British and French in the south and Russians in the north, besides the reinvigorated Serbs in the west?—Hamilton Spectator.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of NOVEMBER next. All Councils, District and Local are expected to send Delegates. By order of the President,

W. W. HALFYARD,
 Secretary F.P.U.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH Annual Meeting of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on THURSDAY, the 25th of NOVEMBER next at 7.30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that at the said meeting Resolutions will be submitted to increase the authorized capital of the said Company from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD,
 Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE First Annual Meeting of the Union Export Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the afternoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
 Acting Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S in the forenoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
 Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

FOGO DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. W. HALFYARD,
 Chairman.

NOTICE.

BONAVISTA DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

R. G. WINSOR,
 Chairman.

NOTICE.

TWILLINGATE District Council of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. B. JENNINGS,
 Chairman.

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.

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 Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

We will pay good prices for all kinds of raw furs. Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.

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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.

DENTIST



ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.

tel4.m.w.f.eod

Sir Sam Will Stay at His Post

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—I did not say say I planned to lead the Canadian troops on the final victorious march to Berlin. I merely expressed a natural desire, which any Canadian would have, to personally participate in the fighting at the front and be in at the finish.

Major General Sir Sam Hughes thus referred to the press reports of his Toronto speech last week, which made him appear to be planning to leave his post here and take personal command of the Canadians at the front. As has been well known here General Sir Sam would personally prefer to be right in the thick of the fighting rather than remain at Ottawa, but he recognizes the responsibilities of his duties as Minister of Militia, and for the present, at least, he has no other plans other than sticking to his post here until the job of organizing the Canadian forces for overseas service is finished.

He will visit the front again next year and, if the work at home is then well in hand, Sir Sam may then gratify his personal wish to see a little more of the fighting at closer range and put into practice his own theories as to how the German should be crushed.

Lunenburg Bank Fishery For the Past Ten Years

| Year | Vessel | Quintals | Aver. per Ves. |
|------|--------|----------|----------------|
| 1906 | 134 | 120,970 | 902 |
| 1907 | 109 | 123,625 | 1134 |
| 1908 | 110 | 138,190 | 1256 |
| 1909 | 93 | 173,582 | 1866 |
| 1910 | 302 | 216,400 | 2051 |
| 1911 | 122 | 216,450 | 1774 |
| 1912 | 136 | 211,080 | 1552 |
| 1913 | 121 | 211,405 | 1747 |
| 1914 | 118 | 154,065 | 1305 |
| 1915 | 118 | 227,245 | 1827 |

The following is a statement of the catch of the Lunenburg Fleet for 1915.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Quintals. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| James Burden Cook | Cook | 4000 |
| Ada M. Westhaver | Westhaver | 250 |
| Allison H. Maxner | Maxner | 1700 |
| Elsie B. Corkum | Corkum | 2550 |
| Earl Grey | Shupe | 1700 |
| Lloyd George | Himmelman | 1450 |
| Arcana | Hebb | 1800 |
| Harry W. Adams | Zink | 3000 |
| Muriel E. Winters | Winters | 2900 |
| Francis E. Smith | Mossman | 2600 |
| Marian Mosher | Mosher | 2650 |
| Muriel B. Walters | Walters | 1400 |
| James Douglas | Romket | 3100 |
| Lillian B. Corkum | Corkum | 3000 |
| Donald B. Creaser | Creaser | 3150 |
| Marjory E. Backman | Backman | 2450 |
| Russell H. Pentz | Pentz | 2150 |
| Cecil L. Beck | Beck | 1950 |
| Clintonia | Mack | 2600 |
| Eva June | Schnare | 1850 |
| Elsie M. Hart | Corkum | 2900 |
| Frank H. Adams | Creaser | 2150 |
| H. M. Gardener | Bachman | 2350 |
| W. C. Smith | Selig | 2700 |
| Henry M. Montague | Knickle | 1900 |
| Hawanee | Cook | 2250 |
| W. T. White | Knock | 2800 |
| Delwana | Cook | 2900 |
| J. D. Hazen | Himmelman | 3120 |
| Revenue | Mossman | 2400 |
| Assurance | Zinck | 1750 |
| Carrie E. Hirtle | Hirtle | 2500 |
| W. H. Smith | Nass | 1950 |
| Revenue | Lohnes | 1700 |
| Araminta | Corkum | 2700 |
| Benevolence | Walter | 1450 |
| Artisan | Corkum | 2750 |
| F. M. Tore | Creaser | 1310 |
| W. C. McKay | Deal | 2100 |
| Uda A. Saunders | Spindler | 2000 |
| Laurette Francis | Spindler | 2600 |
| Wataoga | Bachman | 2050 |
| Marian Adams | Knickle | 2700 |
| Arcola | Knickle | 2300 |
| Warren Winters | Silver | 2675 |
| Marian Silver | Silver | 1850 |
| R. L. Borden | Himmelman | 2950 |
| Lottie Silver | Silver | 1075 |
| Donald L. Silver | Silver | 1875 |
| Hazel L. Ritcey | Ritcey | 2000 |
| Matapedia | Bachman | 1050 |
| Associate | Bachman | 3000 |
| Jennie E. Duff | Himmelman | 250 |
| Lowell Parks | Parks | 1950 |
| Vera J. Himmelman | Conard | 2500 |
| Gladys B. Smith | Oickle | 2100 |
| Mantanzas | Wentzell | 1350 |
| Annie L. Spindler | Spindler | 1850 |
| Itaska | Ritcey | 2350 |
| Passedinia | Wentzell | 1900 |
| A. G. Eisenhauer | Sarty | 1450 |
| Viola May | Wentzell | 2000 |
| Phyllis Westhaver | Westhaver | 2900 |
| Evylin Miller | Miller | 1700 |
| Original | Conard | 1850 |
| Elsie M. Porter | Eisenhauer | 2000 |
| Frank H. Brinton | Gilfoy | 1900 |
| Doris V. Myra | Myra | 2400 |
| H. H. MacIntosh | Wenacht | 2350 |
| Douglas Adams | Decourcy | 1400 |
| Jennie E. Ritcey | Ritcey | 2925 |
| Elsie Birdett | Wentzell | 1650 |
| Gigantic | Parks | 1800 |
| Marjory E. McGlashen | Wambach | 2400 |
| Alfaretta | Wenacht | 1100 |
| Helen M. Coolen | Zink | 1500 |
| Norma E. Coolen | Coolen | 2250 |
| Tipperary | Coolen | 2150 |
| Pearl Beatrice | Walter | 750 |
| Amy B. Silver | Hubley | 490 |
| Carranza | Silver | 1700 |
| Wanren C. Colp | Conard | 1600 |
| Granite | Colp | 2000 |
| Golden West | Richards | 2200 |
| Dorothy L. Sarty | Getson | 1600 |
| Minnie Mosher | Sarty | 1450 |
| Monarchy | Bowers | 1200 |
| Clark S. Corkum | Lohnes | 1400 |
| Douglas L. Conard | Corkum | 1450 |
| Ella May | Conrad | 1750 |
| Nobility | Hubley | 750 |
| Carl S. | Croft | 700 |
| E. B. Walters | Schmeisser | 1100 |
| Cento | Walters | 2000 |
| Falcon | Fralie | 1450 |
| J. B. Young | Walters | 1100 |
| Yayola | Himmelman | 1800 |
| J. H. Margeson | Fralie | 1350 |
| Ella Mason | Conard | 1700 |
| W. G. Robertson | Publicover | 875 |
| Guide | Publicover | 1100 |
| Marina | Getson | 1000 |
| Abacenia | Greek | 110 |
| Mankata | Romkey | 1200 |
| Emily M. Selig | Walters | 1000 |
| Falka | Selig | 1150 |
| Mattawa | Conard | 1550 |
| Mattawa | Conard | 1000 |
| Otokio | Zink | 1750 |
| Mary & Mildred | Ernst | 1200 |
| Dorothy A. Adams | Conrad | 1800 |
| Lucille B. Creaser | Tanner | 2475 |
| Marian Helena | Creaser | 1200 |
| Louis H. Smith | Burgoyne | 1800 |
| Leta J. Schwartz | Westhaver | 1200 |
| Edytha Marguerite | Schwartz | 1100 |
| John Parker | Ritcey | 1400 |
| Aranoka | Haughn | 1800 |
| | Sarty | 1500 |
| | | 227,245 |

188 vessels

Superb Fur-Like Seal Sets.

THESE splendid sets of Fur-Like, Black, Coney Seal, are made of a fabric that perfectly resembles the famous South Sea Seal—the fur of which throws off beautiful radiating, soft, deep, lustrous, velvety, black and maroon tones, that compel us to centre our attention, and at once crave to possess a garment made of such a rich fur.



Look at the illustration and notice the excellent contour of this fashionable and Comfortable Muff and Throwover—apart from the style and comfort the smart dressy appearance it gives to the wearer will be a source of pleasure as long as the set lasts.

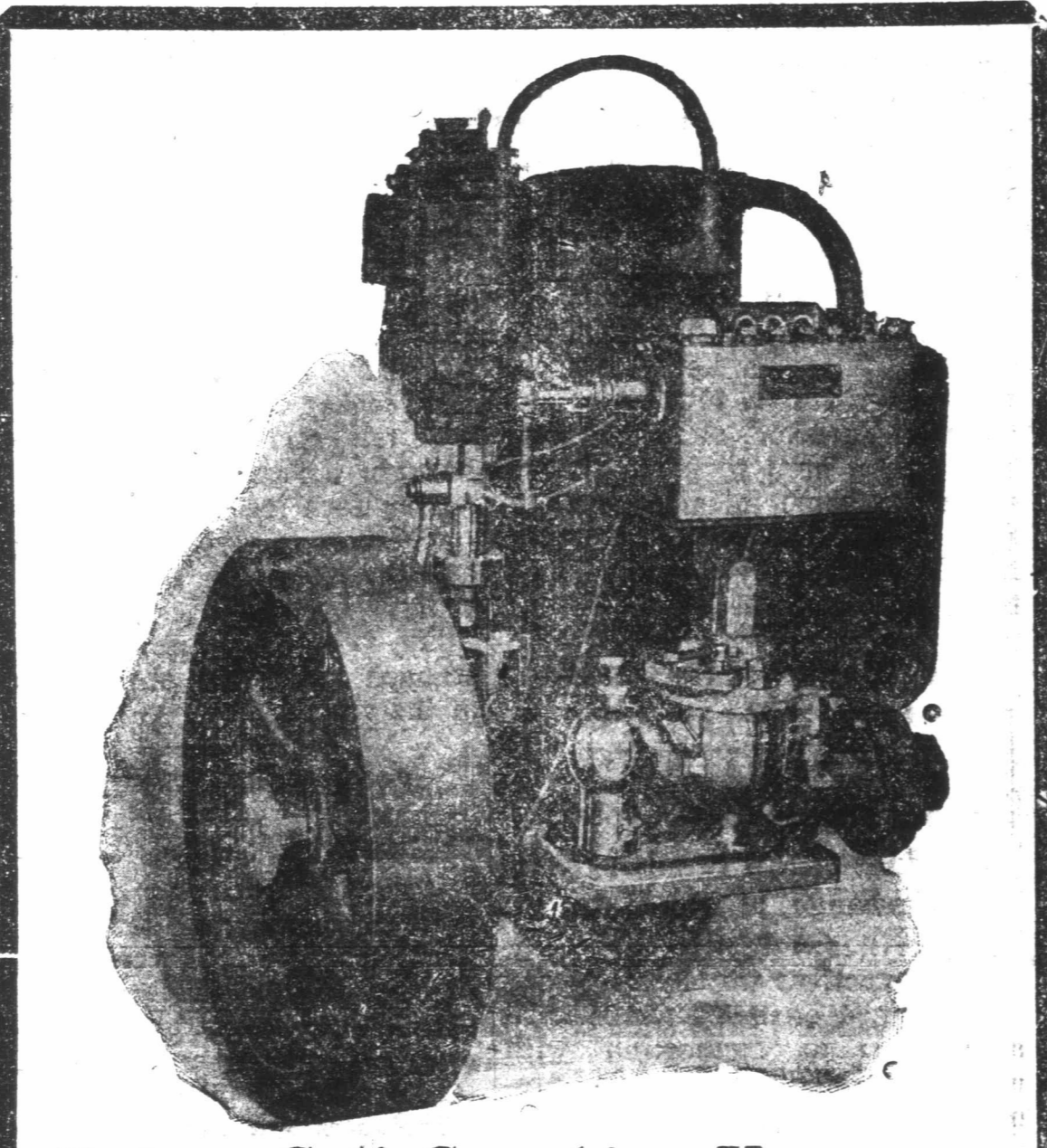
These sets are well made, and richly lined with Black Silk, and styles exactly as illustrated are finished with silk medallions, and long fine, silk-thread tassels, truly marvellous value. These are copies of real, South Sea Seal, one-hundred-dollar sets. Price for this Muff and Throwover exactly as illustrated. A Set—\$7.00.

Price of Similar Coney Seal Sets in black, finished with wide, knotted, fine, silk-Thread fringe. A Set—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Price of Black Coney Seal Sets finished without frings—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Remember these are often copied, but never equalled. You buy right, when you buy here. See them to-day, or mail your order to-day—mail now, we have many to choose from.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's, N.F.



Fulton Self-Sparking Kerosene Engines,
New "Gray" Engines,
Ferro Kerosene Engines, and
Britannia 4 Cycle Engines.

The largest stock of
K. W. Coils, Spark Plugs, Wire, Tools,
Lubricating Oil, Etc.

Call and see us. Open every night.

A.H. Murray
BOWRING'S COVE.

WINTER COATS

Ladies Heavy Tweed & Black Winter Coats,

Prices from **\$5.00 to \$16.00**

These Coats were bought at Sample Prices, and we want to give our Customers the privilege of getting a Good Coat, CHEAP.

JERSEYS & SWEATERS

We have a large Sample lot of Men's, Women's and Childrens. Wool Jerseys and Sweaters. Selling Cheap to clear.

LOCAL YARN
90c. per pound (16 oz.)

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.

315 -- WATER STREET -- 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

THE THREE MILE LIMIT

(Editor Mail and Advocate).
Dear Sir,—Kindly grant me space to protest against the cutting of green timber on the three mile limit reserved for the fishermen of this country.

Now I admit, that I may not know all about this pit-prop business, but this I do know, and feel certain about it, and that is that there is going to be trouble if the land grabbers can get rich at the expense of the fishermen toilers of this country. This kind of thing has been let run too long unchecked, and we demand that the Government exercise their right and stop the cutting of timber on the three-mile limit.

The fishermen of this country have very little left for themselves now-a-days, and if Morris allows the cutting of green timber on this three-mile limit he is a bigger bluffer than we thought he was, and that's saying something.

Some years ago a fire swept this section and left only patches here and there of green timber. It is in those patches that a fisherman must look

for timber suitable for building purposes. What will he do if this is taken away from him and given to a crowd of greedy land sharks, whose only desire in cutting pit-props is to get rich at the expense of the toiler.

If the fishermen cannot get the necessary timber for fishery purposes what are they to do. Import it from elsewhere? My idea is that those who are engaged in this pit-prop business have done so without serious thought to the future of the country and that in a few short years they will regret their action in this respect.

However, I strongly protest against the cutting of pit-props within the three-mile limit, and trust the Government will not allow this injustice to be done the fishermen of this country.

ARTHUR LANGDON,
New Bay, N.D. Bay, Nov. 10, 1915.

loss of their old friend. The deceased was in his 65th year and leaves a wife, 2 sons and seven daughters to mourn their sad loss.

All his children are married except one son, Josiah, who lived with his parents. The funeral took place on Nov. 5th and was largely attended. The L. O. A. attended in full numbers. Mr. Butt being a prominent and energetic member of that body.

We extend our sincere sympathy to the widow and children as well as all his many relatives.

J. D.
Spaniard's Bay,
Nov. 6th., 1915.

Obituary

JOSIAH BUTT

There passed away at Spaniard's Bay on Wednesday, Nov. 3rd., an esteemed and highly respected citizen in the person of Josiah Butt. Mr. Butt was well known and had a large circle of friends who feel deeply the

HONOUR THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 14.—Cardinal messages of congratulation to Emperor or Yoshihito have been received from King George of Great Britain, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, president Poincare of France, president Yuan Shi Kai of China and others while the felicitations sent by the Japanese organizations would fill scores of trunks.

Gifts made to the Emperor are piled high in many buildings.

HERE YOU ARE GENTLEMEN!

Gents Heavy Weight Black HALF HOSE

Extra Good Value.

30 cts. pair

Don't be slow, men, embrace this opportunity to get good Socks for a small amount of money.

S. MILLEY

MAJOR FRANKLIN HEARD FROM

Says Everything is Going Well but Every Man is Needed as the End Will not be For a Long Time Yet

From the trenches "somewhere in France," Major W. Franklin, under date of October 25th writes an interesting letter to Mr. N. Snow of Bowring Bros dry goods store.

"The past two days (the Major observes) have been regular winter ones, with heavy rain and cold weather we have, at the moment, the best trenches I have seen, still even they are knee deep in mud and water.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers yesterday had Swedish drill and Section and Extended drills in the Armoury, and they go through skirmishing drill on the Parade ground to-day.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

Yesterday afternoon a rumor quickly circulated in the City that the S. S. Earl of Devon had been lost in White Bay.

LAST NIGHT'S LECTURE

A large and appreciative audience attended the B. I. S. rooms last night, when Mr. J. G. Higgins, B.A., repeated his lecture on "Daniel O'Connell as a Lawyer."

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.

The schr. "Mary Joseph," Aloisius Wyse, master, left Baine Johnston's with supplies for Placentia at daylight Tuesday.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A. S. WADDEN wishes to announce to his Patrons and the General Public, that his New Store 368 Water Street West (2 doors West of old stand) is now open with a full line of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

A. S. WADDEN 368 Water Street West

OUR THEATRES.

THE CRESCENT.

Mr. Dan Delmar sings a comic song, "Where can I meet you to-night," at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day, hear Mr. Delmar sing this song, its a catchy, lively number.

ROSSLEYS.

For those who want to have one of the best nights entertainments they have ever had, don't miss Rossley's to-night, for the contest will be great.

TOO "WET" TO SEE "DRY"

Yesterday afternoon a man who is the keeper of a lighthouse in a nearby bay and who was under the influence of drink, went into Steer Bros dry-goods store and while making purchase was seen by an attendant to take 12 handkerchiefs valued at 60 cents from the counter.

THEIR ANXIETY RELIEVED.

Mr. Eli Whiteway, of the Health Department, had a letter yesterday from his son, Pte. Alder Whiteway, from the trenches on Gallipoli.

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'SENLAG' WENT 'ANNIE'S' RESCUE

Stood by and Succeeded in Getting Hawser on Board—Tow Broke and Little Schooner Quickly Drifted Seawards—'Annie' Since Reported Safe

The S.S. Senlac, Capt. Kemp, arrived in port at 1.30 p.m. yesterday for a supply of coal, and in the afternoon a Mail and Advocate reporter received following particulars of the ship's experience in Tuesday's storm and her repeated efforts to tow the missing boat Annie to safety as told in yesterday's Mail and Advocate or to rescue the three men on the imperilled little vessel.

The Senlac left here at 10 o'clock Monday night for P. E. I. and Sydney, and met the storm Tuesday morning 17 miles off Cape Race.

In steaming along on the return from the Cape at 3 p.m. a small schooner was sighted about four miles off Ferryland Head and showing a signal of distress in the main rigging.

Seas ran constantly over the little vessel and it was seen she was in a bad condition.

WEDDING BELLS

On Thursday, Nov. 6th., at the Presbytery of St. Joseph's, Signal Hill Road, Rev. Dr. Kitchin united in Holy Matrimony Catherine Connors, daughter of Mr. Matthew Connors of Pouch Cove, to Mr. H. Burton Glasgow of the S.S. Adventure, and son of the late Frederick J. Glasgow of St. John, N.B.

BROOKS—SCOTT

A quiet wedding took place Friday Nov 6th. at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, Sackville, N.B., when their son, Mr. Fred Scott was united in marriage to Miss Leah Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Ivany of Port Rexton, Nfld.

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GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 19th.

The Shea family burnt in Tipperary, 1822. Wolfe Tone died, 1798. Michael J. O'Mara admitted to Bar, 1862.

Sir Ambrose Shea's first wife died, 1877. 'Morning Herald' registered, Pierce J. Brien, proprietor, 1879.

Capt Thomas Greene, Harbor Grace, married to Miss Drysdale, 1868. Brian Mitchell married Miss O'Grady, 1882.

The Christian Bros. Bazaar closed, 1881. Steamer Volunteer lost at Englee, 1891.

Sir James Winter resigned Judgeship, 1896. Valentine Merchant, sr., died, 1867. Sir Stewart Knill, Lord Mayor of London, died, 1898.

J. Salmon's house and barn at White Hills burnt, 1875. Virginia Cottage burnt down, 1887. Rev. Richard Howley presented with address, purse, watch and chain on his leaving Newfoundland, 1881.

William J. Martin, of Martin Bros., married, 1890. John W. Kellegrew, died, 1890.

NEWFOUNDLAND BOY KILLED IN ACTION

Mr. Patrick Mallard, of Quidi, received a telegram yesterday from the Adjutant General at Ottawa that his son James Patrick Mallard had been killed in action on November the 5th. He was a member of the Canadian Contingent, 2nd Battalion, and was in the firing line in France since Feb. 18th.

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ENQUIRIES FOR MISSING SCHR.

Many Vessels Overdue and Much Anxiety Felt for Their Safety—Shipping People Think They Have Harbour'd and Will Turn up O.K.

The Marine and Fisheries Department had the following message last evening from Mr. J. R. Goodison: "Great anxiety prevails here in regard to the following vessels which left Seldom Come By at 7 o'clock Monday evening: Silver Cloud, Ambrose Cole, master; Morella, Jno. Burke, master; and the L. and S., Rd. Taylor. Have you any tidings? All vessels had many passengers."

Of these the Silver Cloud is reported safe at Kippen's Cove. Enquiries were also made as to the Blanche, M. Rose, master, which left Catalina Monday evening. She has some passengers on board besides her crew.

A NARROW ESCAPE. If the schooner in which Skipper Clements and crew were coming from Graois Is. in, is lost, then Mr. John Breen of Stephen's Street had a narrow escape. He fished all summer on the Islands, but returned Monday in the S.S. Fogota.

We hear that in the schooner were a woman and two girls, besides some children and at least ten men. Mr. Breen had intended to come home in the schooner, but changed his mind to tender aid, and ranging alongside as near as the weather would admit of found that the storm-swept boat was the "Annie" of Red Island, P.B.; Skipper James McCarthy and with two others on board besides the skipper.

Seas ran constantly over the little vessel and it was seen she was in a bad condition. Practically all her canvas was torn to shreds, her 50-boom was gone, as well as the bow sprit, and it was feared she could not live unless heroic measures were taken with her.

Both the men of the ship and the boat hailed each other, but in the thunderous din of the elements it was impossible to hear what was said on either side.

The Senlac ran to windward of the vessel, and a small heaving line having been bent to a 3-inch cable, which in turn was attached to a 5-inch hawser, the line was thrown overboard and floated down on the schooner. The men board her, however, made no effort to get it on board, so that it was deemed they were too exhausted to do so and Capt. Kemp determined to lay alongside and do all possible to rescue the crew.

Again repeated attempts were made to get the 3-inch hawser aboard, and at last the worn-out men succeeded in getting it on board and making it fast to the foremast. Towing slowly in the teeth of wind and sea, the Senlac got the little vessel just inside of Ferryland Head just about dark, when the hawser parted and the "Annie" quickly drifted seaward and vanished in the gloom to be swallowed, it was feared, with the three men on board, by the angry waves which beset her.

It was extremely dangerous for the steamer to follow her owing to the condition of her funnel and also because of the fact that her bunkers were depleted of coal. When the line parted life-belts were thrown over and floated towards her made fast to the end of ropes, but the men were too disheartened to pick them up or possibly thought it impossible, even if they donned them and jumped into the sea, for the lines to hold till they would be drawn on board the steamer.

The Senlac's crew thought the Annie fought shortly after they lost sight of her. The Senlac then ran up to Aquaforte and left yesterday morning for here. She took 36 tons of coal from the Bellaveaux and resumed her voyage last night.

The Annie was a boat of about 30 tons and was owned by Capt. Pat Dunphy of Red Island. Skipper McCarthy was his step-son and a single man. Mr. W. Walsh, M.H.A., interviewed the Capt. of the Senlac yesterday evening, and he as well as Messrs. Morris and Devereaux telegraphed all along the Southern shore for news of the craft yesterday, but without avail.

THE "ANNIE" REPORTED SAFE.

Since writing the above we are glad to be able to say that the Annie has been reported safe. Mr. Costello, the light-keeper at Ferryland, saw her last evening 40 miles off that place and trying to make the land under small canvas. Up to 5 p.m. yesterday most people interested in the little craft had no hope of her, and all the crew of the Senlac felt certain that she could not have lived through the storm of Tuesday night.

THE PROSPERO LEFT WEST PORT AT 1.45 THIS A.M., GOING NORTH.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOX EXCHANGE AT 276 WATER STREET PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS.

THE GREATEST MIXTURE MADE

CAKE BOX MIXTURE SMOKING TOBACCO

can now be had at The Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

ENQUIRIES FOR MISSING SCHR.

Many Vessels Overdue and Much Anxiety Felt for Their Safety—Shipping People Think They Have Harbour'd and Will Turn up O.K.

SHIPPING

The Portia left Jersey Side Placentia at 4 a.m. to-day. The Lake Simcoe reached Penambuco and the Atilla on the same day, the 15th inst. Each made a good run.

SCHOONER GETS DRUBBING

Reached North Side Bonavista Bay—Could Not Make Port and Was Driven South—Brought up off Brigus South—Towed to Port by Tug

The little schr. W. H. Wentzell, of 33 tons, Aubrey Brown, master, was towed in here from Brigus South last evening by the tug Inghram. She left here for King's Cove Monday evening, laden with supplies and with a deck load of pork, &c.

They could have sheltered in Catalina but had not anticipated such a storm, thought they could reach home and continued on. Tuesday morning the wind veered off from the N.N.W. and she got across to the north side of Bonavista Bay, but it was too stormy to get into any port; but they proceeded and were twice within six miles of the home port but had to retreat and were driven out the Bay.

All Tuesday afternoon and evening the little vessel had a terrible time of it and reached along under close reefed sails. She was continually sea swept. Her job was torn into threads, the other sails were damaged and to make matters worse the rudder was carried away by a sea and for a while she became unmanageable.

The men then cut a score hole aft and with the aid of the canvas managed to steer her with oars. The rudder was lost on Tuesday night.

She was off this port yesterday and drove South to Brigus, which she reached last evening.

A telegram from Cape Broyle brought the tug to her aid. Her deck load was saved. There were seven men on board and the skipper's son, aged 12 years.

She is an old vessel but is of staunch build and proved herself in the storm.

FOOD PRICES IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 4.—The federal council has issued an order empowering the Imperial Chancellor to fix the maximum price of potatoes, fish and game. The Chancellor immediately set the retail price of potatoes at 435 pfennings (\$1.09) a metric hundredweight. Producers are permitted to demand a maximum of 395 pfennings.

HISTORY OF FORMER DAYS

Birth of President Garfield November 19th, 1831

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States of America, was born in Ohio, where he worked upon a farm until his fourteenth year.

Left fatherless when but a child, Garfield, from his earliest years had to work hard to help to support his family. By heavy work during the summer months, he obtained means to acquire some amount of learning during the winter.

On the outbreak of the Civil War he was given the command of the Ohio Volunteers. He was in command of a brigade in 1861, and was a Brigadier-General in 1862. This position he resigned in 1863 on his election to the Congress, of which House he was a member until 1880, when he entered the Senate and in the same year was elected President. In July 1881, he was shot at and wounded by a disappointed office-seeker named Guiteau, he lingered for eighty days, dying at Long Branch on September 19th, 1881.

Among the many famous men who have worked their way to the Post of President of the United States, James Abram Garfield holds very high rank.

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