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U. S. Senator Contends Britain is Interfering With Neutral Trade

Hope Smith (Dem.) Senator From Georgia Makes Vigorous Speech in Which he Charges Britain With Advancing her Own Trade Interests at the Expense of America and Other Neutral Nations—Senators Williams of Mississippi and Hitchcock of Nebraska Engage in a Parliamentary Skirmish—The Latter Contending That British Censors Were Giving Away American Trade Secrets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Great Britain's interference with neutral trade was the subject of a vigorous and exhaustive speech in the Senate today by Senator Hope Smith, (Dem.) of Georgia, who pleaded for action to prevent Great Britain from advancing her own trade at the expense of the United States, while attempting to destroy Germany commercially. He declared the right of citizens of the United States and other neutral nations were being recklessly disregarded and emphasized particularly what he denounced as Great Britain's lawless treatment of the Americans' cotton trade.

Discussing the action of the Allies in proclaiming cotton trade as contraband, Senator Smith asserted that cotton had not been used or was needed by Germany or her Allies in the manufacture of war munitions for more than eight months, as Germany had developed a process for using wood pulp as a cheaper and more effective substitute for cotton in the manufacture of explosives. "Shall we quietly continue to furnish Great Britain with what she is compelled to obtain from the United States while the commercial rights of the citizens of this country are trampled under foot?" asked the Senator. "The President can only write notes," said Senator Smith, "but Congress can do more. I do not mean to go to war. There may come a time when we shall have to fight, but I don't believe in involving the nation in war for a few dollars, all we have to do is to show that we have the nerve to insist on our rights. Great Britain understands that we are right and that she is wrong."

Senator Williams, (Dem.) of Mississippi, took issue with the designation of Great Britain's blockade as a paper one. "I don't want to see Dixie land put into the attitude as one caring just now as much about property as the lives of women and children sent to their graves in the ocean," he continued, "until the question as to the loss of women and children is settled. I do not intend to nag the President or his administration about our loss of property. My people are not ready to put cotton

and human life on the same basis, especially when they have sense enough to know that if shipment of cotton to Britain and her Allies were cut off cotton would be worth about four cents per lb now. I want to say," Senator Williams continued, "that if the Senator from Georgia could have his way and if Congress would pass, and the President sign the measures he advocated, it necessarily would result in non-intercourse with the Allies unless we were to stand still like a lot of whipped curs, while warring for life, liberty and independence will obey the United States Congress with 90,000 soldiers and the fourth navy in the world behind it. I fear they would not stand for bullying from a people who cannot bully."

Senator Hitchcock, (Dem.) Nebraska, asked Senator Williams what he would do to assure respect for the United States mails, declaring that Great Britain had seized 63 bags of first-class American mail matter bound direct to Rotterdam, and had not consented to render justice yet. "Suppose that the rights of the United States is not answered by Great Britain, what would you do?" demanded Senator Hitchcock.

"What the Senator wants me to say is that I would declare war against Great Britain and cause a lot of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Canadians and Americans to be killed, because my mail has been interfered with, but I shall not say it," said Senator Williams.

"Does the Senator know that all the trade secrets of the Americans are stolen so that Great Britain can take our trade away from us," persisted the Nebraskan. "Of course I resent every act of a belligerent that violates our rights," replied Senator Williams. "but I do not care enough about it to shed human blood over it. As to British censors handing over our trade letters to British business men, I have my doubts. It strikes me that Great Britain is a little too busy at war right now, defending her life to be engaged in catching on to our trade secrets. We have three thousand miles of an undefended Canadian border. I don't want my boys to go up there killing Canadian boys, or Canadian boys coming down here killing our boys just because somebody stopped somebody's mail on its way to Norway."

"Suppose these seizures went on indefinitely," persisted Hitchcock.

"Suppose the moon was made of green cheese," returned Senator Williams. "But they are being made indefinitely," persisted Hitchcock.

"They are not," replied Senator Williams. "The God's truth is—"

OFFICIAL BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Jan. 20.—A British submarine grounded on the Dutch coast. The crew were rescued by a British destroyer and a Dutch warship. No lives were lost.

Headquarters in France report sixteen aeroplanes attacked an enemy supply depot, north-east of Albert, causing considerable damage. In nineteen air encounters, five of the enemy machines were brought down. Two British machines were lost. Enemy trenches were raided north of the River Lys and several prisoners were captured. Two enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy. French aeroplanes retaliated on the railway stations at Metz and Arnaville.

German attempts to cross the Dvina have been repulsed. Two German attacks near Dvinsk were also repulsed. In the Caucasus considerable success has been obtained and the enemy dislodged on a sixty-six mile front. They withdrew in disorder towards Erzurum.

General Aymer continues to advance, and is now about six miles from Kut. BONAR LAW.

I will not say it. Even a truth about something known to me cannot be told by me in the Senate.

NO ENQUIRY TO BE MADE AT PRESENT

LONDON, Jan. 21.—There will be no inquiry at present into imputations placed upon British commanders at Gallipoli contained in General Ian Hamilton's despatch on the landing at Suvla Bay.

Replying in the Commons to John Redmond who urged an investigation, Premier Asquith said the Government had decided it to be impracticable under present conditions, as the constitution of such a tribunal and the assembling of witnesses would necessitate the withdrawal of too many officers required on the field, but everything was being done to assure an adequate inquiry in due course.

NO FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 20.—An official French statement received here today by wireless from Paris, says:—"The Montenegrin Army never capitulated, and, in fact, no formal negotiations for peace were entered upon. King Nicholas is said to be at Podgoritza with his troops. The Montenegrin Government has been installed at Scutari, in Albania."

Military Service Bill Passed Through Commons Amid Loud Cheering

Walter Hume Long in a Closing Speech Removed the Impression That the Government Was Creating a Great Monster in the Form of a Military Machine—Premier Warmly Complimented on Manner in Which the Measure Was Handled

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Military Service Bill was passed through the Committee of the House of Commons, at eleven o'clock to-night, amid loud cheering. Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, in a speech closing the discussion said, he desired to remove the impression that under this bill the Government was creating a great monster in the form of a military machine which would grab at any man coming within its scope. There was no intention that the War Office should act with undue severity, but on the contrary it is intended to maintain the present system, almost identical, but giving it a statutory position, it had hitherto not occupied.

Philip Snowden, the Socialist member for Blackburn, speaking as an opponent of the bill, paid a warm tribute to the generous way the House had been piloted through the House by Andrew Bonar Law and Mr. Long. Mr. Bonar Law, then expressed the grateful thanks of himself and Mr. Long to all sections for the restraint shown in Committee.

John Dillon, Nationalist, added, he had never seen a bill which might easily have led to a passionate and heated debate conducted through the House with greater skill, or in a more conciliatory manner. He thought that Premier Asquith had never shown greater skill than in leaving its conduct to Mr. Long and Bonar Law.

Have Rejected All Terms Offered By Austria

ROME, Jan. 20.—Fighting between Austria and Montenegro has been resumed. Montenegro notified Italy officially of this fact to-day. Montenegro's decision was communicated to the Italian Foreign Office from the Montenegrin Premier.

The Note is to the effect that King Nicholas and the Montenegrin Government have rejected all terms offered by Austria, and that fighting has already been resumed along the whole front.

King Nicholas remains with his army to organize the defences of the country.

No Settlement Yet Between Britain & Sweden Over Mail Matters

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The controversy over the detention of international mails is widening in scope without any sign of a settlement. The Anglo-Swedish phase of the controversy is attracting most attention, but other nations affected are watching developments closely. According to indications they are prepared to intervene with something more formal than inquiries which they have already displayed. The Foreign Office protests from Sweden of Great Britain and vice versa have crossed each other apparently, without bringing the two nations any nearer to an understanding than they were when the dispute began.

British traders doing business with Russia and Roumania are besieging the Foreign Office with petitions to the question settled.

Suggestion Made by Labor Member Gets Deaf Ear

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The suggestion made in the House of Commons this afternoon by William C. Anderson, Labor Member, that pending the Military Service Bill another Bill should be introduced for the conscription of all surplus wealth had a chilly reception.

Premier Asquith declined to give facilities for such measures. He reminded Anderson that steps in the direction indicated had already been taken by the income tax, by the super-tax, and by the excess profit tax. The Prime Minister added: "I need hardly say, it may be necessary to impose further burdens of this character, but meanwhile, I cannot anticipate measures which may be imposed by a future Finance Bill by giving the suggested facilities."

A FIGHT TO A FINISH

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Sir John Roper Parkinson, Consul General at London for Montenegro, to-day received official confirmation of the report that King Nicholas of Montenegro and his sons would remain at the head of their troops, determined to fight to the last.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

1066—Private George Simms, Pilley's Island. Killed in action, Dec. 30.
1141—Private Thomas Cook, Trinity East. Reported wounded.
967—Private Michael F. Lammon, Placentia, S. E. Reported wounded.
644—L. Corp. Lewis G. Bartlett, Brigus. Dangerously ill of anthrax; 17 General Hospital, Alexandria Jan. 19.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Germany Is Not Superior to Britain In Aerial Warfare

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The assertion made by a section of the British press that the German aerial service has recently been perfected to such a point as to surpass that of the British, is not endorsed by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, who was questioned on this subject this afternoon in the Commons. Tennant said that military authorities were satisfied that British airmen had given a good account of themselves in recent fighting. The German method of fighting in the air, Tennant continued, is of a defensive nature. The new Fokker monoplane, which have been described in the press as superior to those of the Allies, are well adapted for defensive work, but are incapable of making long flights. If the Germans adopted the offensive and went behind the British lines, he thought they would meet machines quite equal in efficiency and speed as the Fokker.

Nearly all flights in the air occur on the German side of the line, Tennant added, therefore, when there are casualties the Germans, while concealing their own casualties, can advertise ours.

BULGARIAN PORT IS AGAIN BOMBARDED

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Allied warships bombarded Dedeagatch on Tuesday, according to a Salonika despatch to Reuters. The bombardment caused considerable damage to a train and several storehouses were set afire.

SAYS THEY ARE BROKEN OFF

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Montenegrin Consul at Paris makes the official announcement that all negotiations between Montenegro and Austria have been broken off, and that Montenegro has decided to fight to the bitter end.

German Paper Talks Large

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—"An Empire that stretches from Arras to Bagdad cannot be starved, even if its enemies cut off all supplies from without," says the Cologne Gazette in an article on the prospective tightening of the blockade by the Allies. The newspaper expressed the opinion that such a measure would greatly increase Great Britain's difficulties with neutral nations, which it says would not allow Great Britain to continue to destroy their commerce. It adds that measure would never bring victory to the Entente Powers."

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 21.—A Cape Race wireless to-night from the steamer Simese Prince reports her standing by the Pollentia until daylight, when all the crew will abandon her. The vessels Guiseppe Verdi, and Westerdijk are also searching for the Pollentia.

Russians Launch Violent Attacks Against the Austro-Hungarians

Report That Negotiations Off Are Unfounded Says Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—It is announced here that the press reports that Montenegro has discontinued negotiations are unfounded. It is stated that as yet the laying down of arms, demanded by Austria, has not been completed by the Montenegrins and that until this is done by all Montenegrin troops, peace conditions will not be discussed. Conditions have not as yet been stated, as the Austro-German Peace Commissioner, Otto, formerly Austrian Minister at Cetinje, is still en route for that city and arrived at Serojevo to-day. It is added that several days will still be required before all the Montenegrin troops will come in from the hills and surrender. Only then are negotiations to be begun. What Austro-Hungarian terms will be, it is stated here, cannot be published yet, but they will include the retention of Mount Lovcen.

The Essential Thing Is to Hold Firm Says Gen. Joffre

PARIS, Jan. 21.—General Joffre says that the essential thing now is for civilians to do their part in holding firm. "It only civilians will hold firm, that is the essential thing," said the French Commander-in-Chief to a deputation from the National Railroads Mens' Union, formed to help the war suffers. If Frenchmen keep steady we shall have victory, not immediately, or even soon, but eventually."

Says Greeks Refuse Request Of Allies

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A cable to the New York Times from Berlin says: "Reports have reached Berlin that the demands made by the Allies in their ultimatum to the King of Greece that passports be handed to representatives of the Central Powers, have been refused. Further information is lacking. The last remaining bridges about Salonika have been destroyed."

NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The British official statement issued to-night says: "There were fights in the air yesterday, we drove two enemy machines down into the German lines during the day. We lost one aeroplane. To-day we exploded a mine near Fricourt. An enemy aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of an unimportant village behind our lines."

Generally, on the front, the day passed quietly. There was less artillery fighting than usual, and there is nothing of importance to report."

IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, told Secretary of State Lansing to-day that the withdrawal of British subjects from danger points in Mexico, is not to be taken as an indication that Britain has altered its policy of leaving the Mexican situation in the hands of the United States.

COL. HOUSE OFF FOR PARIS

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Col. House, representative of President Wilson, departed to-day for Paris, having concluded a series of conferences here with prominent British officials. Premier Briand and other representatives of the French Government, who attended the Franco-British war conference, also left for Paris.

Renewal of Russian Offensive Along Bessarabian Frontier Are of a Sanguine Character—Russian Torpedo Boats Raid Black Sea Destroying 163 Vessels—Big Battle Expected Between Turks and British Forces Around Kut-el-Amara—No Details Yet Known of the New Operations Between the Montenegrins and Austrians—United States Senator Would Place Embargo on Food Stuffs and War Munitions to Britain

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Violently attacks by the Russians with strongly reinforced armies are being launched against the Austro-Hungarians, along the Bessarabian frontier. That the renewal of the offensive here is of a sanguine character is indicated by the Austrian official reports which says: "Between Toporutz and Boyantz the Russians at several places succeeded in entering the trenches of the Teutons, and engaged the defenders in hand to hand encounters." To the north-east of Czernowitz, the Russians claim to have captured an Austrian sector, and to have repulsed five desperate counter-attacks.

The Russian official communication tells of a raid on the Black Sea, by the Russian torpedo boats, 163 vessels being destroyed along the Anatolian coast. In the Caucasus, the Turks, according to Petrograd, were thrown from their positions in the centre of the long front, suffering heavy defeat. In addition to the usual artillery and mining operations on the Western line in France, the British have essayed an infantry attack against the Germans to the north of Frelinghien. Berlin reports that the attack was put down.

An announcement is made in the British Commons that the British column coming up the Tigris Valley to the relief of Kut-el-Amara are in close touch with the Turks at Essin, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara. This region, doubtless, soon will be the scene of a big battle between the relief column and the British hemmed in at Kut, and the Ottoman forces.

Although it has been officially announced that fighting has been resumed between the Austrians and Montenegrins, no news concerning the details of the new operations have come through. King Nicholas is declared to be at Podgoritza with his troops.

The Military Service Bill has passed through the Committee stage in the House of Commons.

Emperor William has returned to Germany, after a visit to the Balkans.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in the United States Senate, has denounced Great Britain holding up neutral commerce, especially cotton, to Germany, and has proposed an embargo on munitions and foodstuffs to Great Britain. Senator John Sharpe Williams, in reply, said that until the issue of murdered American women and children on the high seas were settled, he would not nag the President, or attempt to force the settlement for monetary losses, until after the war.

HOW VIENNA SEES IT

LONDON, Jan. 21.—An Amsterdam despatch says that the total booty of the Teutonic Allies during 17 months of war is summed up in Vienna as follows:— Nearly 3,000,000 prisoners; 10,000 guns; 40,000 machine, while 470,000 square kilometres of enemy territory has been occupied.


BOTH SPOKE AT BANQUET

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A despatch from Amsterdam says that at a banquet given in Nish on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the presence there of Emperor Wilhelm and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, both monarchs delivered addresses.

KAISER MEETS FERDINAND

SOFIA, Jan. 20.—Emperor William, who to-day was at Nish, where he met King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has returned to Germany.

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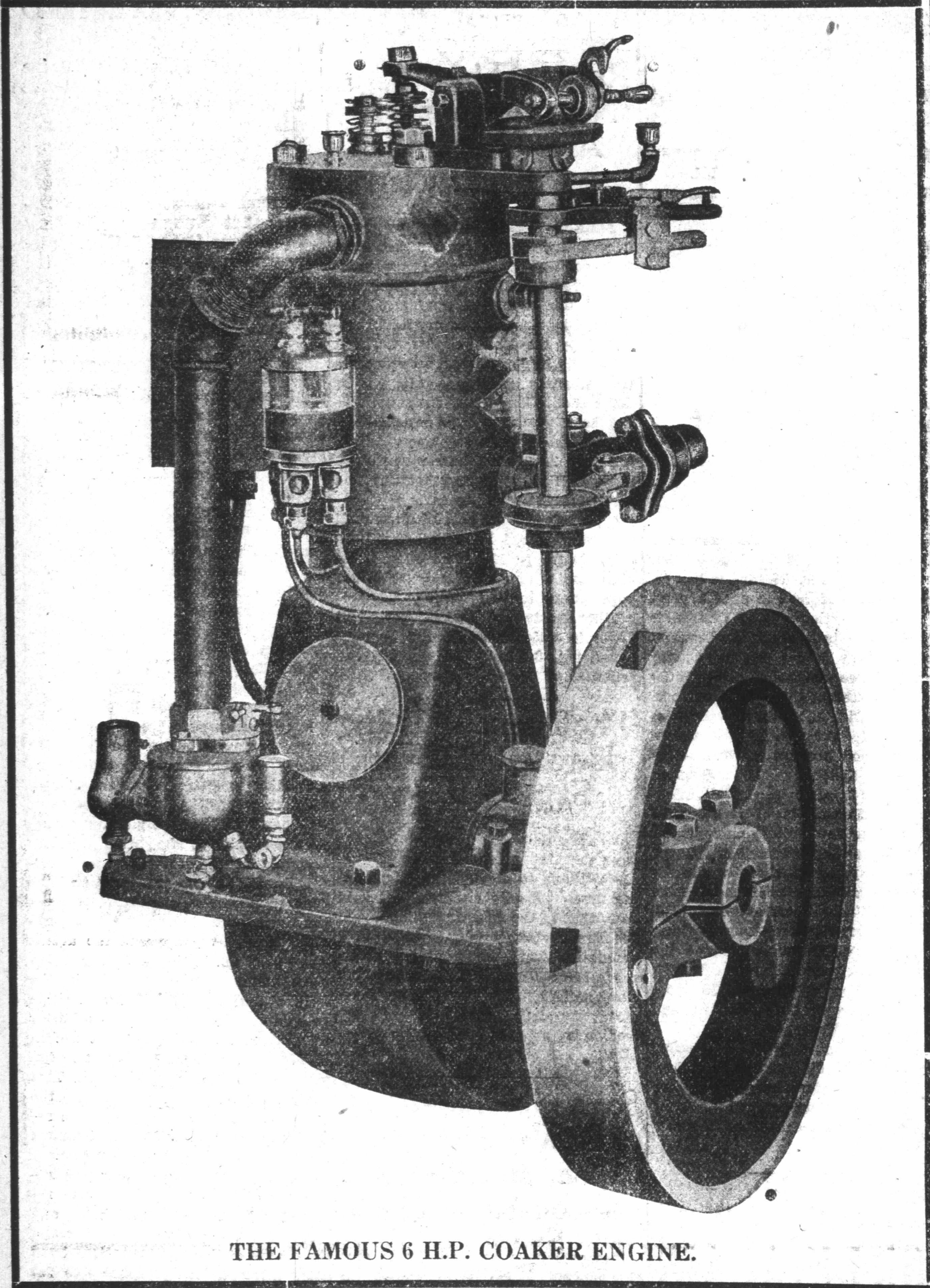
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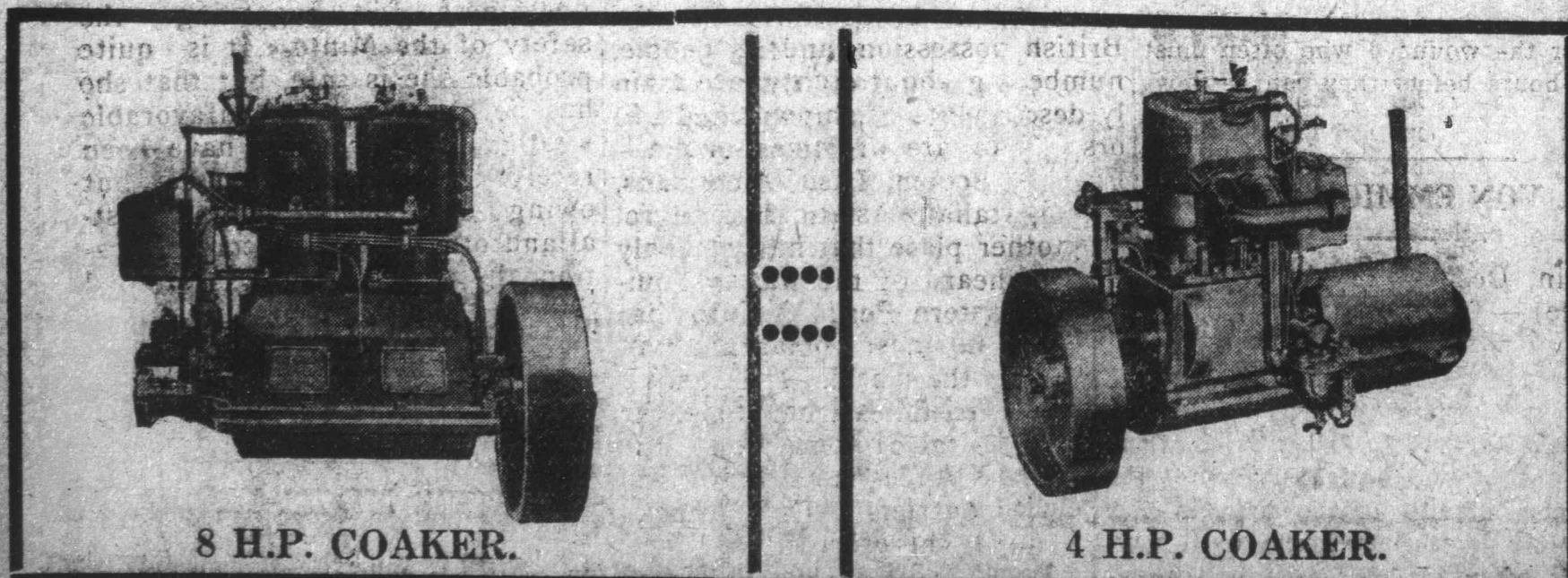
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HISTORY OF CALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN, WHAT SUCCESS WOULD HAVE MEANT, AND CAUSE OF FAILURE

THE first announcement of a partial evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula by 100,000 troops was made by the War Office in London on Dec. 20 in a brief statement which read: "All the troops at Suvla and Anzac, together with their guns and stores, have been successfully transferred with insignificant casualties to another sphere of operations."

A later bulletin the same day announced that the Seddul Bahr positions would be held. This read: "Further details of the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvla zones have been received. Without the Turks being aware of the movement, a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli Peninsula, although in the closest of contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out."

The evacuation was carried out under the direction of General Sir Charles Munro, the Commander in Chief of the forces in the Dardanelles.

On Dec. 24 Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the total losses at the Dardanelles up to Dec. 11 were 114,555 of all ranks. This included 1,667 officers and 10,548 men killed, 3,028 officers and 72,781 men wounded, and 359 officers and 2,518 men missing. The greatest loss in one day was 12,000 officers and men in the attack of Chunuk Bair. Men stricken with sickness probably brought the total of losses up to 200,000.

Campaign Began 11 Months Ago.

The final announcement of the withdrawal of the British and French forces ends the enterprise that was commenced in February, 1915, by the bombardment of the Turkish forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles with the hope that it would lead to the capture of Constantinople and turn the tide of the war. In addition to the loss of life afloat and ashore during the campaign in the Levant, the British lost five battleships and the French lost one.

The opening of the Bosphorus, which connects the Mediterranean with the Black Sea, would have made an easy avenue for the shipment of arms and ammunition to Russia, and also for the exportation of Russian grain to Great Britain. The War Office considered that the success of the operation meant the prevention of another Turkish invasion of Egypt and the permanent safety of the Suez Canal and Great Britain's communication with India.

Politically also a victory was expected to have a powerful effect upon the then three still neutral Balkan States, Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania, whose political status had for generations balanced with that of Turkey in the ever-changing scale of Balkan politics. There was cited the possibility now realized by Bulgaria's entrance into the war, of preventing the establishment of a Balkan link between the Central Powers and Turkey, and also of the possible opening of a land route to India, an ambition with which the British have long credited Germany.

In October, after the successful invasion of Serbia by the Teutons and the Bulgars, and the reports that German ammunition was on its way to Turkey, a storm of bitter criticism of the Government's Dardanelles campaign broke loose in Great Britain. Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General, resigned from the Cabinet, because of a disagreement with his colleagues over the campaign. It was said, and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the principal target of attack, also resigned. Churchill placed some of the blame on the shoulders of Admiral Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord. There was also a complete reorganization of the French Cabinet, which was generally attributed to the Balkan-Dardanelles situation.

The sending of the fleet to force the Dardanelles without the co-operation of land forces was generally conceded to have been the big initial blunder of the campaign. The inadequacy of the land forces when they were sent was criticised as another. The Government's assailants said the campaign should have been delayed until better preparations could be made. Some thought the result would have been different had the attack been launched immediately upon the declaration of war with Turkey.

Apologists for the Government pointed to the fact that at least a large Turkish army had been prevented from operating elsewhere, particularly in Egypt and the Caucasus. They argued also that the Balkan situation might have developed much sooner had the effort not been made when it was.

Big Operations in Campaign.

The campaign was marked by three major operations—one by the fleet alone and two by the land forces assisted by the fleet. The net result was the conquest of the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula for a distance of three miles and a narrow segment of its middle western coast, about twelve miles in length and hardly a mile deep.

The first disaster came March 19, when mines blew up the British battleships Irresistible and Ocean while they were attempting a dash for the Narrows, the fortifications of which they had been bombarding for several weeks. Several other vessels were damaged at the same time, and the fleet withdrew to the Aegean Sea. On the same day it was announced that Admiral Carden, the British Commander, had been replaced by Admiral De Robeck.

A correspondent of the Associated Press who at the time was with the forces defending the Turkish positions said that had the fleet returned to the attack the following day, as the Turks fully expected it would do nothing could have prevented it from accomplishing its object of forcing its way through the Narrows, as the ammunition for the great guns of the forts had been reduced to seventeen shells.

After several days' delay, however, which enabled the Turks to repair damages and replenish their ammunition, De Robeck continued the bombardment, with an occasional dash into the straits by the ships until April, but it was not productive of any great results, according to account from the Turkish side. The Turks, however, reported that their mobile batteries of heavy cannon were able to damage many more allied vessels.

Naval forces were landed March 24 at Seddul Bahr, the tip of the peninsula, but they were not strong enough to hold their positions, though they destroyed the fortifications. Allied troops for a landing came April 26, but meantime the British battleship Triumph had been sunk and the submarine E-15 went aground and fell a victim to Turkish fire. The French submarine Turquoise also met with disaster and was captured.

The first contingent of British troops under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, relatively small in numbers, landed at Seddul-Bahr April 25, but not without heavy losses. French troops landed on the Asiatic side, but they stayed there only three days. The French subsequently formed the left wing of the British on Seddul-Bahr. Meanwhile the general bombardment of Turkish positions by the battleships was resumed.

The Naming of Anzac Cove.

Early in May other British troops landed on the north side of the peninsula, near Avl Burnu, which afterwards came to be known as Anzac Cove. The name was taken from the initials of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, which comprised the landing forces. Their objective was to cross the peninsula, and cut the communication of the Turkish divisions at Seddul-Bahr and storm the Turkish forts on the Gallipoli side of the Narrows, thus opening the way for the safe entrance of the British fleet. They suffered terrible losses during the landing, and the troops found themselves in a sort of bowl whose rocky brim bristled with machine guns. It was a case of entrenchment immediately, and almost from that moment the fighting settled down into trench warfare, which was maintained until Aug. 6, when reinforcements landed, again with great casualties, in the famous Anzac and Suvla Bay positions.

The veteran Anzac troops won a victory, capturing the Turkish positions before them, but the failure of one of the divisions of the Suvla Bay expedition to accomplish the task assigned to it prevented them from driving it home. General Hamilton in a recent report, said this operation failed partly through the use of untried troops under General's inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly through the failure of the water supply.

The British succeeded in effecting a junction of their forces, but gained no great military advantage. The fighting here has been described as the most awful of the war, but sides suffering tremendous losses.

On Nov. 2 Premier Asquith told Parliament that the Dardanelles campaign had been a failure.

If Mr. "Pearce" carries out his threat to double the achievement of the late Professor Holt, he'll jump in thru two jail doors.

Russia Could Raise Fifteen Million Men

If Russia Could Handle This Immense Numbers of Fighting Men, She Could Easily Raise Such an Army.

According to Mr. Julius West, in "Soldiers of the Tsar," Russia, if hard pressed, could raise an army of no less than 15,000,000 men, although she finds that a quarter of these is all she can handle at once, "but it is certainly the best quarter."

Among other interesting Russian facts given by Mr. West, a British journalist, who obviously knows Russia very well, is that there are no less than 400,000 Jews serving at present with the Russian forces. No Jew, however, may become an officer, strictly speaking, although a few of them have received sub-lieutenancies.

As a fighting man, the Russian soldier does not take readily to artillery, the only sort of combat he understands is the hand-to-hand variety. So the authorities supply him with a long four-edged bayonet which when mounted gives him a weapon measuring 5 ft. 6 in. long. Against this the German infantryman has only a short blade of the paperknife shape, and is therefore fairly ineffective. Moreover, the Russian soldiers' thrust includes a slight twist, which leaves a wound hard to heal. This will explain why the German offensive has almost always relied on artillery far more than anything else.

Mr. West mentions that in the Russian army officers and men towards one another with a kindly affection which is not typical of other European armies. "In addressing his orderly, a Russian officer will almost invariably call him golubshik, which means 'little pigeon.' Could a British colonel, one wonders, possibly call a man 'duckie darling,' without fearing to undermine all discipline?"

ENGLISH ROYAL NAMES

The use of surnames was introduced into England by the Normans and for a long time were used only by the nobility. The earlier kings, therefore, had no name of any sort to a family name, but are often designated by some quality, as Alfred the Great, Edward the Peaceable, Edward the Martyr, etc.

Kings do not have family names which exactly agree with those of common people, their titles or states more often giving them that corresponds to a surname. The kings from William the Conqueror to Stephen (1066-1154) were of the Norman line. The Plantagenets received their name from the adoption by Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, of the broom (plante le genet) as an insignia. His name was borne by the kings from Henry II. to Richard II. (1154-1485).

The Tudor line, which includes the rulers from Henry VII. to Elizabeth (1485-1603), received their name from Owen Tudor, a Welshman, who married the widow queen of Henry V. and whose grandson was Henry VII. The Stuart line includes the rulers from James I. to Anne (1603-1702). The name is derived from the important office of steward to the royal household of Scotland.

The house of Hanover, whose family name is often given as "Jueph," started with George I., of whom George V. is a direct descendant.

VISCOUNT FRENCH

Sir John French is, above all, a great fighting general, and yet it has been his task to carry on a deliberate form of trench warfare, which no doubt has been more than a little distasteful to his military tastes and instincts. Nevertheless, in all the major operations we can detect his influence and authoritative skill in combating novel difficulties with the resolution beyond praise. During the earlier weeks of the war, more than a twelvemonth ago, he faced tremendous problems in the retreat from Mons. It is not too much to say that he absolutely saved a situation which at one time looked desperate and as he was in close touch with the fighting line we may be sure that his personal presence was a source of inspiration and strength to all those officers and privates, under his command. If the British showed their national hardihood and endurance in a manner which recalled the army's proudest traditions, the full credit must be given to their commander, who knew how to utilize his resources and avail himself of the unwearingly pluck and resolution of one of the best-equipped armies which ever faced an enemy in the field.—Daily Telegraph.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East.
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Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
James Whelan—Colonial Street.
F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street, (top of Nunery Hill).
Mrs. O'Connell—Military Road.
Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
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M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
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Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
A. McCoubrey—(Insmith) New Gower Street.
Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.
Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
Axford's—South Side.
Chas. Truscett—New Gower Street.
Miss Murphy—Water St. West.
Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.

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"BRITISH
EMPIRE"**

36 tons, 12 years old; well found in running Tackling and ground Tackling, with or without Banking Gear.

Apply to
C.K. Kennedy, Holyrood
or
R. Templeton, St. John's.

Waterproof



A TASTE

of our Meat will convince you of its delicious flavor and splendid quality. We offer you only choice cuts of

THE BEST MEATS.

Why not try ordering whatever you need for breakfast and dinner here to-morrow?

We feel sure that we can satisfy you both as to quality, fair weight and reasonable prices.

M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene

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Motor Oil**

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

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



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

THE BRITISH NAVY

London Daily Express.—The duty of the Government is to conserve our own financial resources, and to use the power it happily possesses to weaken the financial resources of the enemy. The British Navy is gradually but surely draining Germany's life-blood. She may obstinately hold on in the west. Owing to our initial errors in diplomacy she may win battles in the Balkans, and may fight her way to Constantinople. All this can profit her little while the seas are barred to her traffic and her merchant fleet is idling in harbor. It is preposterous that the splendid effectiveness of the work of the Navy should be balked by the interference of doctrinaire politicians. Until Germany is conquered there can be no peace and no security in Europe. The Navy is encompassing her downfall. What madness it is to weaken the wall of the seas in order to please Denmark or America or any other neutral Power! It is wholly against the British tradition.

Domestic Politics in Britain. Westminster Gazette.—But it is not desirable that even in the period of the war we should get into the habit of thinking of domestic politics as unimportant or suppose that they will be abolished at the end of the war by the mere process of wiping them off on the contrary, to devote all our spare thoughts to some of the subjects that divided us before the war, so that, if possible, when the war is over, we may avoid the deep and dangerous schisms that threatened us in the last days of peace. We should like to think that, before the next General Election comes, we shall have settled the question of the franchise by consent between parties. When millions of working-people have shown that they are willing to sacrifice their lives for the country, no one can seriously wish to perpetuate an ancient anomaly which prevents them from having an equal voice in its affairs. When the women of the country have shown the zeal and ability to which every camp and hospital bears witness, it cannot be tolerable that we should return to the old struggle about admitting them to the franchise.

BRITISH LINER ARLANZA SUNK OFF ARCHANGEL

The big British liner Arlanza was sunk off the Russian port of Archangel, probably by a floating mine, on December 10, according to authoritative information reaching shipping circles here today. The news is said to have been suppressed by the British censor for fear that neutral shipowners might become alarmed at the possible dangers in Russian waters. Excepting the Lusitania and the Arabic, the Arlanza is the largest steamer sunk by mines or submarines since the beginning of the war. She was owned by the Royal Mail Packet Company and was registered at Belfast.—New York, Jan. 12, '16.

Raid German Lines

This organization played an important part in the Japanese war where, by their impetuous attacks they saved the Russian troops in many instances from heavy losses. After the Japanese war they were disbanded, but with the outbreak of the present conflict, were re-organized by Captain Benjamin Jessotsky, who became their commander. During the recent months while the Russians and Germans have been facing each other in the trenches these scouts frequently have raided the German lines and during the last week in November on the Eastern front, they bagged a German staff, consisting of two generals, a doctor and six non-commissioned officers. A colonel and many soldiers were killed in the action. The following incidents concerning the scouts activities earlier in the war were given by an officer at the front who participated in events related.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of September 29th the last companies of the first division left their positions before Warsaw to take up others behind the defenses of the city. The entire defence of the city was left to the Siberian scouts. Commander Pessotsky, who had remained with the scouts, took upon himself to order his men to spread out and occupy the left wing of the positions between Yulanova and Novo Ivitchni, in front of a woods.

Held The Line
The Germans began to advance on Novo Ivitchni, sending a flying column in front. Pessotsky ordered his men to open fire. The German column to their surprise began to fall back. Pessotsky got on top of a small house and through his glasses observed the enemy, ordering changes in position to give the impression that the trenches were fully manned. The Germans began shelling the village and the house where he was. In face of this he sent an officer to the rear, saying that he was holding the position and asking that reinforcements be sent. The enemy began pressing forward in force, but Pessotsky's heroic action had given time for the whole Russian column to move forward again and by a flank movement to drive back the Germans. This was the beginning of the

German retreat that ended at their frontier.

The Red Cross.
It may also be said that during the war the Russian Red Cross has done more than ever could be expected of it. The doctors, surgeons and sisters on the one hand and the volunteer organizations on the other have worked with marvellous efficiency.

Flying Columns.
One of the most interesting phases of the work is the operation of the flying columns, which move along with the army and work while engagements are in progress. In each flying column there is an officer in charge with all the rights of a military commander of a separate military unit, although he may come from civil life. Besides him there are two or three aides. The medical side of the organization is represented by three surgeons, eight students and two sisters. One hundred and eighty men of each column are assigned and trained to the work required of them from the ranks of enlisted men. The column has also a large number of sanitary carriages, several field kitchens, field operating rooms and in case of necessity tents to live in.

How They Work.
During battle the column is divided into three sections. The commander either mounted or afoot, moves forward with the sanitars, as near as possible to the trenches. Sometimes they locate in the trenches themselves. Very often when trenches or positions change hands the flying column has to stay on until the last to take away the wounded in spite of the danger of falling into the enemy's hands. Two columns have been entirely destroyed by the fire of the enemy, and several have been captured to say nothing of individual losses among other columns. Not only have they to bring first aid to the trenches, but frequently they must transport the wounded in their sanitary carriages through the zone of artillery fire.

During battle the columns also organize field feeding points and bring not only to the trenches first aid, but food for the wounded who often must lie for hours before they can be moved.

GEN. VON EMMICH BURIED
Berlin, Dec. 27 (by wireless to Sayville).—The funeral of Gen. Von Emmich, who died recently at Hanover, was held at the town hall. All the church bells of the city were rung as the body was taken to the cemetery. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg and the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick attended the service.

CASINO THEATRE.

Limited Engagement.

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TO-NIGHT,

"The Little Lost Sister."

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.30.

The Great Laughing Play.

"STOP THIEF."

Prices—Evening, 20, 30 and 50 cents; Matinee: Children 10 cents, Adults 20 cents; Reserved Seats, 30 cents. Seats on sale at Atlantic Bookstore.

Great Big Programme for the Week-End at THE NICKEL.

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Afilm adaptation by Gilson Willets of the world-famous novel of the same name, an absorbing story of the underworld and of how a victim of circumstantial evidence is finally exonerated.

"WHEN THE FATES SPIN."—Bryant Washburn in an Essaney drama. "WHOSE HUSBAND?"—A Vitagraph comedy.

"HIS MOTHER'S PORTRAIT."—A beautiful two-part social drama.

A GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

Grand Holiday Programme Monday—"The Goddess"—"Who Pays."

SHOWING THE ABSOLUTE BEST PICTURES THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

MOUNTED SCOUTS OF SIBERIAN FORCES' HARDY, DARING TROOPS

Held Back the Germans on One of Their Drives on Warsaw and Turned the Tide of Battle—Russian Red Cross Very Efficient—Flying Columns Which Aid the Wounded.

Headquarters of the Russian Army of the Center, Dec. 30.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—One of the most perilous branches of army service in Russia is that of mounted scouts, an organization peculiar to the Siberian corps. There are one hundred of these scouts to each regiment, and a harder, more daring lot of rough riders would be hard to find. They are for the most part plainmen, whose life has been spent in the open and on horseback.

This organization played an important part in the Japanese war where, by their impetuous attacks they saved the Russian troops in many instances from heavy losses. After the Japanese war they were disbanded, but with the outbreak of the present conflict, were re-organized by Captain Benjamin Jessotsky, who became their commander. During the recent months while the Russians and Germans have been facing each other in the trenches these scouts frequently have raided the German lines and during the last week in November on the Eastern front, they bagged a German staff, consisting of two generals, a doctor and six non-commissioned officers. A colonel and many soldiers were killed in the action. The following incidents concerning the scouts activities earlier in the war were given by an officer at the front who participated in events related.

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THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"BLACK SHEEP"

A strong Society Drama produced in 2 Reels by the Vitagraph Company, featuring Edward Cecil and Hector V. Sarno.

"A SAD DOG'S STORY"

An Edison feature, a dog's devotion saves life and honour.

"WHEN THE RANGE CALLED"

A Lubin Western Drama with Velma Whitten.

"HOW SLIPPERY SLIM SAW THE SHOW"

A Comedy by the Essaney Company.

BARITONE DAVE PARKS Singing Classy Ballads SOLOIST and Popular Songs.

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

FISH For Sale!

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,
Provision Department.

SOME PLACES THAT HAVE NOT YET HEARD THAT WAR IS RAGING

Incredible though it may sound, there are a number of places on this earth where civilized men live, but are probably still in ignorance that one of the greatest wars in the world's history is raging.

Tristian da Cunha, the lonely South Atlantic island, has not received a mail since the outbreak of war. Tristian da Cunha is entirely dependent on chance communication from the Cape, 1,500 miles away. Sometimes it is a year or more without its people hearing from the outside world. It is a British possession, and its people, numbering about eighty, are mainly descendants of shipwrecked sailors. They are of mixed origin—English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, Dutch, Italian, Asiatic and negro.

Another place that has probably not yet heard of the war is Yquitos, in Eastern Peru. Yquitos has perhaps the most romantic mail service in the world. It is only a few hundred miles from Lima, the Pacific capital of Peru, but the wall of the Andes is an almost impassable barrier. The "quick" mail route, therefore, from Yquitos to Lima is all the thousands of

UNEASINESS OVER STEAMER MINTO

Summerside, Jan. 10.—There is some uneasiness in shipping circles regarding the steamer Minto, recently sold to the Russian government. The steamer is about five weeks out, and overdue. It is thought that there were a number of Canadians on board when she departed for Archangel, Russia. Reports in a United States paper that Germany intended to see to it that Russia should not have the use of good vessels to help her keep the port at Archangel open this winter has added to the uneasiness felt regarding the safety of the Minto. It is quite probable she is safe, but that she has been delayed by unfavorable weather, or word may have been received regarding the vessel, but owing to the general delay of postal and other forms of communication, the news has not yet reached Summerside.

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miles down the Amazon and across the Atlantic, and then "via Liverpool."

100 GOOD LOGGERS

Are still required by

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For the Logging Camps at

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Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO

End of Chop

Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

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beg to announce that the Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal, have established a branch in St. John's, and are prepared to fill orders promptly for all lines of Colonial and Cherrystone enamelware at lowest factory prices. Send for our Price List.

The Direct Agencies, Limited.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

J.J. St. John

FLOUR, PORK, BEEF & OIL, Likely to go high.

We can save you

—To arrive—

FIVE ROSES QUAKER VERBENA ROBIN HOOD

Very Choice Ribbed PORK. Small HOCKS. Choicest SPARE RIBS.

Best PLATE and N. Y. BEEF.

Everybody is talking of our **ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb as good as most 60c.**

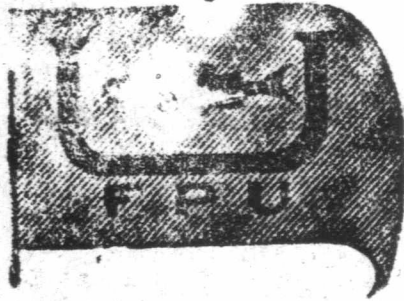
Silver-Ware ready to be delivered, so bring along your **Coupons from Monday, 27th inst.**

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

I Want to Purchase a Dwelling House about \$1000 to \$1200 apply to
J. J. ROSSITER
 Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JAN. 21st., 1916

THE PRICE OF FLOUR

P. T. asserts that Coaker charged \$2 as profit on flour a year ago. We denied the statement of Mosdell's made at the time and proved Mosdell's statement incorrect by publishing a sale note of flour purchased in January, 1915, for which we paid \$8 and other charges.

We unhesitatingly deny The Herald's statement that the U.T.C. sold all flour on hand prior to the advance at the old price and did not advance prices until the high priced flour was sold. No one but a fanatic would believe The Star's statement made last spring. Of course P.T. would publish anything, for did he not write pages of abuses in 1913 proclaiming Coaker intended if returned to power to close Convents and Catholic Schools and establish Godless Schools. We proved months ago that Mosdell's statement was a lie and we have no hesitation in proclaiming P.T. as stating another lie.

The Trading Co. however did sell 1000 barrels of flour the past year on which it lost \$1.50 per barrel. Those firms which robbed the people of \$2.50 per barrel on flour, also lost on some flour the past year, but they had their big grab to fall back on.

Will P.T. or Mosdell state how many barrels of flour Steer's, Bowring's, Harvey's and Ayre's bought at \$4.85 and \$5 in July, 1914 that they sold at \$7, and how many barrels they bought at \$6 that was sold at \$8.75. The 2000 barrels purchased at \$8 from Steer Bros. was flour imported at about \$5.50 the previous fall and held over until sold by the Bank of Montreal.

The U.T. Co. did not sell a barrel of flour in 1914 or 1915 that gave thirty cents profits.

P.T. finds himself despondent and rejected and is furious to see Coaker has become the popular hero of the people and he is ready to turn even Catholic against Protestant or start another Godless School agitation in an attempt to injure the F.P.U. or Coaker.

Springfield Republican—The Germans fear above all things the cool, dogged British perseverance, according to a Scandinavian man of letters, who has just been visiting Germany. Few people outside of Germany probably have doubted that just this perseverance is one of the chief assets of the allies.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Presented Mr. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., President F.P.U., on Occasion of His Recent Visit to Bay Roberts.

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A., President of the Fishermen's Protective Union and Delegates of the Various Districts of Conception Bay.

Dear Mr. Coaker:—

The Local Council of the F.P.U. of Bay Roberts take this opportunity on the occasion of your second visit here, to extend you a hearty welcome and an expression of our loyalty to yourself and the Union and our appreciation of the laudable work you have performed and are still performing in the interest of ourselves and the fishermen of the whole Island both within and without our ranks.

We congratulate you on the unparalleled success that has attended your most praiseworthy efforts, and upon the growing apprecia-

tion thereof, as attested by the ever increasing addition to our Council, and, we confidently bespeak for the Union and its President greater support in the future, when those who lacking the opportunity, or, who restrained by prejudice, have not joined, will have embraced the full advantages which our organization affords.

Again extending you our heartfelt good wishes for the future.

We remain on behalf of the members of the Bay Roberts Local Council.

Respectfully submitted,
 S. E. MERCER,
 S. R. DAWE,
 JOHN SNOW,
 LOT SNOW,
 THOMAS WILCOX.
 Bay Roberts,
 Jan. 18, 1916.

President Coaker At Clarke's Beach

(Special to Mail and Advocate) Clarke's Beach, Jan. 20.—Mr. Coaker arrived here yesterday afternoon from Port-de-Grave and addressed a public meeting in the evening at the F.P.U. Hall. In spite of the stormy weather the meeting was well attended, amongst the audience being Rev. Mr. Severyn. The address occupied two hours and will long be remembered by all present. It had a tremendous effect upon the audience and greatly inspired the members and non-members. After the pub-

lic address a Union meeting was held which closed just about midnight. Arrangements were made to complete the splendid Union Hall at once and other business finalized. It is the first visit we have had from the President since 1913 and the members were all proud to hear Mr. Coaker once more. The President left for St. John's by this morning's train.

ARCHIBALD SNOW,
 THOMAS BOONE,
 R. BOONE,
 ARCHIBALD BOONE.

Cripples and Coffins Everywhere in France, Declares Wellesley Man

"Two long processions were there, one of coffins and the other of maimed men. On one side were the women lamenting over their dead; on the other rejoicing in tears."

Such was the welcome to France given Dr. Loyal Lincoln Wirt of Wellesley Hills, when his train pulled down from the Mt. Cenlis tunnel into Aix-les-Bains. From France he has recently returned to go on a lecture tour at the invitation of Andrew Carnegie.

"Every other man is a soldier, every other soldier a cripple and every other woman is in black."

It was of Paris, which he reached shortly afterward, that Dr. Wirt was now speaking. And from the French capital he went right out to the front to see the causes.

Dr. Wirt saw the causes in scenes such as few non-combatants have been permitted to witness. He saw the glory of the splendid spectacle of artillery and infantry charge and their ghastly aftermath in hospital horrors and men gone mad.

"For 28 hours I watched the never-ending parade of the wounded which began at the battle-front and ended at the American hospital at Solsons," he told the Sunday Post reporter.

"Hades must be a heaven in comparison. The things brought in by the ambulance were seemingly not men, until their bloody, filthy clothing had been stripped off and their blackened and vermin-infested bodies had been bathed. Then you recognized a human being, riddled with shrapnel, with arms or legs blown off, bloated with poison gas, or tainted by a score of the fashionable methods of present day warfare."

"And as I watched for 28 hours I heard only a single groan. The nerve, the fortitude, the toicism these men exhibited was superhuman."

"As the six American doctors held consultation over each succeeding victim the rumble of an artillery due three miles away served to remind that their work was never done."

To the American hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine, just outside Paris, went Dr. Wirt. There he met A. Andrew Platt, the East Gloucester man, who is inspector general of the American ambulance corps of the district.

"It was Paris completely transformed that I found," continued Dr. Wirt, "in startling contrast to London, which I visited next, a city that was conspicuous by its complete absence. It was a city of mourning, a city that stemmed its tears with one hand and prepared for revenge with the other."

"Everything that tends to pleasure is subordinated; business, the business of reprisal on the hated 'boches' is uppermost. It's simply wonderful how the Frenchman has changed from the gay and volatile creature I knew several years ago to the serious man of resolute action of to-day."

Women's Devotion Sublime.
 "And the women. What examples of the sublimest devotion toward their men. To every wounded soldier you see a woman tenderly guiding his foot-steps, ministering to his wants and solitously relieving the monotony of pain by her self-sacrifice."

"London was awake, was her danger when I reached there, but despite this she had remained gay and without the seriousness that should characterize a nation in her situation."

"The Zappellins have terrified the city, to be sure, but I do not believe it is a policy of frightfulness that is responsible for their persistent attacks on London."

"It's the ydritte they're after," a prominent Britisher told me. "We have it stored here in vast quantities and they know it. If they ever reach it they'll blow up a quarter of London."

Recrossing the Channel Dr. Wirt went direct to Dunkirk and thence he obtained the unusual permission visiting the trenches from Arras across a corner of Belgium to the sea.

"Then I began to realize the full significance of war," said he. "In that little strip of Belgium there's a city that shall be nameless. Before

the war it contained 50,000 happy and prosperous people.

"When I swept through it in an auto there was not a single sign of life to be seen. Neither man nor beast lived there. There wasn't a whole house standing in the city. Everything was demolished."

"A quarter of a mile away were the German trenches and as I looked they were being raked with artillery fire. Suddenly it ceased and there was a terrific explosion and from the French trenches sprang a whole regiment of infantry. Madly they dashed across the 500 yards of open plain."

"An air mine had exploded in the German trenches. The vast hole made by the explosion was the goal of the Frenchmen. They reached it. Springing down into it they threw hand grenades at the Germans alongside, and driving them out, took possession. And that's the way they have been fighting and will fight until they go into winter quarters."

"Turning to go back I saw a pitiful sight. Forty French soldiers were shambling up the road to Dunkirk. They were all that were left of a full regiment. Approaching them was the relief from Dunkirk, fresh in mind and body, spick and span in their new uniforms."

"Their cheer at the sight of the 40 dwindled down into a groan when they beheld their condition. And no wonder. The survivors looked like dirty beasts. No animation was in their bodies. They crawled rather than walked. There was no order in their ranks, and rifles were trailing in the dust. They lifted their heads indifferently to acknowledge the greeting."

Men Go Insane in Trenches.
 "We stopped to let auto ambulances pass us. In the rear was a car barred outside and padded within."

"What's the reason?" I asked.

"They go crazy out there," he said pointing to the trenches. "Five per cent. of our casualties are the insane." "When we reached the safety zone on our way back to Dunkirk—I should say comparatively safety for Dunkirk can still be shelled by the Germans—I seemed to awake from a dream. My hands had been clutching at the sides of the auto and I found that my fingers had been contracted to almost rigidity such had been the strain."

Some wonderful pictures were made by Dr. Wirt with his camera but an over-zealous official at Dunkirk seized both camera and films and Dr. Wirt was fortunate in returning with the few he has to show.

It is on this sort of a background plus innumerable more experiences that Dr. Wirt bases his plea for a United States of the world with a federated government, executives, legislative and judicial powers, international police and international policy—a combination that would make universal peace possible and prevent any reversion to warfare.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JANUARY 21
 FIRST Masonic ball in Newfoundland, held in old factory, 1852.
 Barque Rothsay launched at Hr. Grace, built by Michael Kearney for Punton & Munn, 1852.
 J. S. Clift died, 1860.
 Avalon skating rink first opened by Governor Hill, 1870.
 John R. McCowan appointed Governor of Penitentiary, 1879.
 Bartholemew Brewin, Hoylestown, died, 1891.
 Charles Gamburg, Sr., married Miss Quill, 1892.
 H. A. Bowring arrived first time 1892.

INTERESTING ITEMS

A whale shark which was caught off the coast of Florida last year is said to be the largest fish ever caught. The monster weighed over 30,000 pounds, was 45 feet long and its mouth was over three feet wide, 45 inches deep and contained several thousand teeth. A full-grown man could stand upright in its stomach. The skin was three inches thick and was without scales. It was exhibited at the San Francisco exposition.

John D. Rockefeller's general educational board has recently donated sums amounting to \$357,000 in all to four colleges. The lucky schools are: Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., and Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich. The board also provided for sending men to study the educational systems in

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!
FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

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

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

use at Gary, Ind., and at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., the latter being a school for Indians and negroes.

Watchmen at the state, war and navy buildings in Washington have been armed of late and an unusually vigilant watch is being maintained on all visitors. Every person seen entering with a bundle is halted and required to furnish a satisfactory account of himself and his purposes. Special attention has lately been given to the protection of railway bridges and tunnels about the city. Putting these facts together, it is believed that government officials have learned of plans or threats to destroy government property, although they have disclosed nothing concerning any such threatened activities.

The annual report of the director of the U.S. mint service shows that an unprecedented stream of gold has been pouring into this country from Europe in the past few months. As a result of the war, the work of striking coinage for South and Central American states, previously done in Europe, has been turned over to the U.S. mints and they are unusually busy.

The coinage for the year was upwards of \$46,086,000, \$40,533,000 of which was gold. The French government is desirous of having the United States government manufacture for it each week about 2,000,000 nickel disks, about the size of a five cent piece, supposedly for use as money. There is considerable doubt about accepting such an order as it involves a question of neutrality, since there is a possibility of the metal being used in making munitions of war.

Statistics of the U.S. bureau of navigation show that there are now more than 5,000 radio stations in this country. In 1914 the number of government and commercial stations was 189; now there are 224. The number of government and commercial ship stations is the same now as a year ago, namely, 895. There are now 118 special land stations, an increase of 64 since 1914. The number of restricted amateur stations is now 3,800, an increase of over 1,000 since last year.

Scientists at the Paris medical college have found by a series of experiments that, as physiologists have long claimed, tobacco smoke

has an injurious effect on the heart but that this effect is not dependent on the amount of nicotine contained in the tobacco; in fact, smoke from the combustion of materials other than tobacco appeared to be about as harmful. The deleterious effects are attributed to the multiple products of combustion in the smoke.

Brig. Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, in his recent annual report calls attention to the fact that the United States is dependent on the Chilean nitrate fields for nitrates to be used in the manufacture of explosives and suggests that if necessary to insure independence, the government should develop electric processes for extracting nitrogen from the air. He also urges that contracts with private plants be more liberally handled in order to insure an adequate source of supplies in case of war.

Dallas News—The London opinion appears to be that Germany wants peace, but is afraid to ask for it. On the other hand, Berlin thinks the allies want peace, but are ashamed to acknowledge it.

One of the maddest men we ever saw was a chap who yelled for a square deal—and got it.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
Columbia Ignitor Cells.
 We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No. 6 DRY CELLS.
Water Street Stores Dept.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END
Order a Case To-day.

"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED MILK



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

Correspondence Received By the Governor, Relative to the Sick and Wounded of the Nfld. Regiment.

(Copy telegram.) The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Newfoundland.

(Sent 5.45 p.m. 21st Dec., 1915.) My telegram of 10th December following from Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Begins: In reply to enquiry sent at my request following telegram has been received from General Headquarters Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. Newfoundland troops have received the same warm clothing at the same time as the other troops in the Corps.

BONAR LAW.

Copy of Telegram from the Secretary War Office, London, to General Headquarters, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, 14th December, 1915:—

"27.203. Complaints received from Governor of Newfoundland that Newfoundland troops are not supplied with warm clothing, and are not treated in this respect as other battalions are. Please report by cable addressed G. H. Q. Mediterranean Communications."

Copy of Telegram from General Headquarters, Mudros, to the Secretary War Office, London, December 17, 1915:—

"C.M.Q.T. 124. The Newfoundland troops have received the same warm clothing at the same time as the other troops in the Corps."

The Hon. Sec., Newfoundland War Contingent Association.

Dear Sir,—

On behalf of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, now serving in the Gallipoli Peninsula allow me to offer to you and to your kind friends and associates the most sincere thanks for the 999 parcels of comforts and tobacco, matches and chocolate, which have been forwarded from you by G. A. F. F. May I say that the selection of articles sent was a very happy one. Nearly every man was in immediate need of a shirt and socks; most wanted a pipe and tobacco, nearly all had run out of writing paper; towel and soap were an urgent necessity, and chocolate is always welcome. Will you be so good as to convey the thanks of one and all to the kind people who have thus so materially contributed to the health, comfort and amusement of these fine men of Newfoundland.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) T. M. DREW, Major.

Commanding Newfoundland Regt. 24th Nov., 1915.

St. Antonio Palace, Malta, Oct. 19, 1915.

Dear Sir,—I found in St. Elmo Hospital, Michael Walsh, Pope St., St. John's, wounded in right leg on Sept. at "the Beach landing." Doing very well—is very happy.

Also in Valetta Hospital, V. W. Miles Coy. Quart. Sergt. General debility—has been in this hospital a fortnight. Comes from St. John's, Newfoundland. He can get about—seemed cheerful and very anxious to hear about the rest of the men in the Regiment.

He comes from the Dardanelles where he broke down.

Valetta Hospital, Private Albert Mercer, No. 264, A Coy. Home address—Bell Island, Dominion No. 2, Conception Bay, Nfld. Very run down—but quite happy and doing well.

I hope to see the other men very soon. I am,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) E. METHUEN.

(COPY.)

St. Antonio Palace, Malta, Oct. 20, 1915.

At Tigné Hospital, I saw yesterday, 19th Oct., Corporal Alfred Marrs, B Coy., No. 105. Home address is Hal-leath's Lodge, Loch Mehan, N.B. Father's name—Henry Marrs.

Wounded on 8th Oct. Arrived in Malta 14th Oct. Very bright and happy and doing well. I had not time to have a long talk with him, but enough to see that he is very well and getting on.

I saw also Private W. A. Bastow, No. 676, C Coy. Wounded—gun shot wound in thigh and chest. Doing well and very happy. Is out of danger now. I imagine he has been very ill, but there is really no cause now for anxiety.

Wounded at Kangaroo Beach on 20th Sept. Arrived in Malta on 26th Sept. Home address in Pennywell Rd., St. John's. Father's name is F. O. Bastow.

(COPY.)

At Malta, Floriana Hospital—Lady Methuen has seen these two men on Oct. 13th—beds side by side—very happy and comfortable.—Corp. F. M.

Sellers, No. 814, 1st Newfoundland C Co.; Pte. F. S. Butler, No. 796, 1st Newfoundland C Co. both hit by shrapnel in one arm—doing well.

(COPY.)

St. Antonio Palace, Malta, Oct. 14, 1915.

Dear Sir—Through hearing from Lady Hely Hutchinson, I have seen these two men at the request of His Excellency Lord Methuen and have written particulars on the note. They seemed so pleased I will endeavour to find any others and will report to you.

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St. Antonio Palace, Malta, Oct. 14, 1915.

My dear Lady Hely Hutchinson—Lord Methuen has passed me on your letter and that of the Supt. Nfld. War Contingent. I have communicated with Embarkation Officer and no doubt will get the list in a few days, but in the meantime I want to say that I have found two men—who I saw yesterday—such fine fellows and doing well in a lovely hospital—"Floriana," and shall see them again later.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sgd.) E. METHUEN.

(COPY.)

The Palace, Malta, Nov. 19, 1915.

Dear Mr. Matland,—Regarding your letter of 2nd November, I had £10 sent me for the sick or wounded Newfoundlanders and I pointed out our position. All gifts and money are pooled; a system which has worked without a hitch. The N. Zealand authorities and, I think, the Australian wanted to have separate funds of their own, but they at once saw the impossibility of such a system. We have British, Colonial, all mixed up in our hospitals; the surgical cases in some hospitals, and the enteric and dysentery cases in others—all share and share alike. Our hospitals are the mass of things sent daily from the Red Cross Stores to the different hospitals, you could not realize the great work it is. I, therefore, did not cash the £10 but wrote as I am writing to you now, and a cable came to ask me to act as I propose, i.e. pool the £10. The simplest plan is for anyone to send to Mrs. Greenwood any small gifts they like, that of course I need know nothing about but they really get all they require I should soon receive anonymous letters or see letters in the papers if the men were not happy. I got one letter from the W. O. enclosing a letter from an indignant father. The son, a patient, reduced his father to pulp, he having deserted his mother!

"The Newfoundlanders are a class by themselves; as an American said to me—"They fight like hell and have an air of refinement and gentleness."

I shall be seeing Mrs. Greenwood in a day or two and will show her your letter and tell her the purport of my answer.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) METHUEN.

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THE WORLD'S PRESS

Toronto Globe—The splendid patriotism of Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, and the other Unionist statesmen who have upheld Mr. Asquith's hands in this supreme crisis of the Empire will not soon be forgotten.

Gloucester Times—If conscription did not wreck the liberties of the United States during the Civil War it is not likely to ruin all British institutions now, especially in the form in which it is to be adopted. Such a device is absolutely necessary to equalize the burdens of a great war.

Hamilton Herald—Of course the loss of the battleship Edward VII. is to be regretted, but the regret is obscured by the glad news that all of the great ship's crew were got off safely before she went down. The loss of several hundred gallant seamen would have been far more to be deplored than the loss of the ship.

Toronto Telegram—Briton have reason to be dissatisfied with the results of alleged incompetence in the leadership of British armies and to deplore the efforts of Britain's lack of preparation for war. Germans have still more reason to be dissatisfied with the results of alleged incompetence in the leadership of the Teutonic armies and to deplore a colossal failure to achieve the results expected from Germany's abundance of preparation for war.

Montreal Herald—Dr. Dernburg in an address before a Berlin woman's club, explained that the feeling against Germans displayed in the United States was owing to the reason "Americans still regard themselves as a colony of England, temporarily fallen away." Also that "the prepossession against Germany has been promoted by the Puritan strain, a sensational attitude." Apparently it never occurred to him to mention the German bomb outrages, the German forging of United States passports, the German murder of United States travellers, and a few little things like that.

Montreal Gazette—A British Columbia court has found that directors of a local coal company made a present of \$105,000 of stock to Dr. Young, who at the time was provincial secretary in the government of the province. The money, it seems, must be restored to the company. It will be the duty of the people of the province to see that their representative who figured in the case shall not again get a chance to figure in such business. British Columbia finance of the mad order, as exposed during the past few months, has hurt the sound business and good repute of the province.

The state department is taking very precaution to prevent the misuse of American passports. Government officials are now carefully checking up and watching the passports of all Americans sailing from New York for Europe. Rigid regulations are being enforced in the issuing of these papers, applicants being required to file applications five days before sailing, to give full particulars concerning their proposed journey and to furnish three copies of their own photographs. Dr. F. A. Cook, of north pole fame, was denied a passport into Germany a few days ago because the American minister at Copenhagen to whom he applied found that he had no "urgent business" in that country. Germany is tightening restrictions on Americans and other neutrals within her borders. Before passports will be issued by German authorities the holder is required to furnish two photographs of himself and to show a birth or naturalization certificate. He must also explain fully the nature of his business and the purpose of his proposed journey in German territory.

Spats! Spats!!
Greatly Reduced.

Childs' Spats, size 6 to 10... 43c.
Misses' Spats, size 11 to 2... 48c.
Ladies' Spats, size 3 to 7... 48c.

GAITERS
Ladies' Buttoned W. & P. Gaiters... \$1.94

RUBBERS
Ladies' Long Rubbers... \$2.85

—Also—
Childs', Misses', Boys', Youths', Men's and Women's
BEAR BRAND RUBBERS
Lowest Possible Prices.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.
315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

Splendid Pure-White Lawns and Muslins
By the Pound.

COME in and examine the excellent qualities of these fabrics—here you can get that extra-fine, washable, sheer White Lawn, that looks so much like the high-class, high-priced Organdie.

It will agreeably surprise you, when you see the large number of yards that goes to the pound—it is the ideal fabric for making Children's Party and Summer Dresses, Women's Blouses, Tea-Aprons and many other articles of wearing apparel.

Then we have that mercerized pure-white Check Muslin, from the almost invisible—check to the quarter-inch check, that is admirably adapted for Women's and Children's wear.

Prices are low for the qualities. Come in today and see how much you'll get for twenty-five or thirty cents.

We also have a pure white fine scrim by the pound, especially suitable for sash-curtains. Come early and get your share of these good values.

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

"DO IT NOW"

INSURE WITH
Nova Scotia Fire Underwriters Agency

STRONG LIBERAL PROMPT

All Policies Guaranteed by
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK.

STEER BROS.,
Agents for Nfld.

Advertise in the Mail and Advocate.

BRITISH
THE POWER OF PROTECTION
Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices
BRITISH

PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs
PROTECTION
Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.'
ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the new BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.
Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter
Squires & Winter,
Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.
New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

PORK, BEEF & RIBS.
ON THE SPOT:
100 Tierces FANCY SPARE RIBS,
100 Brs LIBBY'S SPECIAL PLATE BEEF,
100 " LIGHT H. B. PORK,
15 " SMALL JOWLS.
George Neal
PHONE 264.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Publicans Are Granted Recount

The Supreme Court Upholds Decision of Mr. Justice Johnson That a Recount of the Whole Vote in Recent Plebiscite Must be Taken

In the Supreme Court of Newfoundland...

In the Matter of the Election Act, 1913, and in the Matter of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act, 1915.

This is an application to reverse the order of Mr. Justice Johnson appointing a time to proceed with the recount of votes taken at the election under the Prohibition Plebiscite Act.

The order was obtained upon an affidavit of Nicholas Vintcombe wherein it is alleged that this witness, who attended the Count in St. John's, believes that the Returning Officer improperly counted and summed up the votes.

The statutory provision regulating the procedure to be followed with respect to recounts is to be found in the Election Act, 1913...

The week-end performance at the Nickel Theatre is one of the finest since the New Year opened...

When the Fates Spin is an Essany drama with Bryant Washburn in the leading role.

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The preliminary in connection with the Roberts' barratory case were concluded yesterday...

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OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S. The contest at Rossley's to-night will be a dandy, by the number of names sent in.

The reproduction of the comedy "Stop Thief," by the Klark Urban Co. drew another crowded house at the Casino Theatre last night.

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M.C.L.I. Debate Interesting Topic

Affirmative Side Wins Out by a Small Majority—Messrs. F. G. Bradley and J. C. Currie Were Leaders

There was a large attendance of members at the M.C.L.I. last evening. The Chairman, Mr. Geo. Grimes presided and the subject for debate was: "Is it advisable that the principle of the Initiative and Referendum be adopted locally in relation to legislation on all great questions of Public Importance for which the Government has no mandate from the people?"

Mr. F. G. Bradley led for the Affirmative and Mr. J. C. Currie for the Negative, both in a masterful manner advancing ingenious and logical reasons for the contentions which they eloquently advanced.

Mr. Bradley was ably seconded in his contentions by Messrs W. H. Jones and W. Joyce and Mr. Currie by Messrs. Header and Bradley. Messrs. Peters, White and others participated ably in the debate and the affirmative side won out by a small majority.

HONOLULU UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

Honolulu, Jan. 14.—Honolulu's tenderloin district is under military control to-day, as a result of a systematic raid late last night, which was participated in by approximately 500 United States troops of the ninth cavalry (colored).

During the demonstrations all the establishments conducted by white persons were wrecked.

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SHIPPING

The S.S. Tabasco which left Liverpool Thursday week should arrive here in a day or so.

The Portia left Jersey Side, Plantation, at 4 this a.m. and is due here to-morrow morning.

The S.S. Stephanos is expected to leave New York to-morrow at noon and should arrive here Thursday next.

The schr. "Archie Crowell" arrived here yesterday afternoon from Halifax after a run of five days with a cargo of oil for the Imperial Oil Co.

The S.S. Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques at 3.30 p.m. yesterday with a full freight and 83 bags mail better and local express with the mail is due here tomorrow afternoon.

The schooners Alexander and Minnie J. Smith, which left Seldom Sunday night last and was out in the storm of Monday and Tuesday port, arrived in port yesterday O.K.

POLICE TELL STRANGE STORY

We learn that officers Dempsey and Woodford tell a strange story in connection with the fire at Thompson's grocery on Duckworth Street a couple of mornings ago.

About 1.30 a.m. of a little later they were doing their beat on Duckworth Street when they saw an outport horse and slide drive up the street, an unusual occurrence at such an hour.

Shortly afterwards they saw the team standing at the foot of Holloway Street and going to it found a man, whom they took to be a Torbay man seated on the slide.

Interrogated by the officers the man said he was waiting for a Mr. Thorne who had gone just above, and soon afterwards they saw a man either come down out of Kichik Place or out of Thompson's shop.

Who he was they do not know, nor would they be sure as to the identity of the man if they spoke to. About 20 minutes afterwards when they were near the Eastern Station the alarm of fire was given.

SACRISTON CLATENNEY RETIRED

Mr. David Clatenney, the well known Sacriston of the Cathedral, has been retired from his position which he vacated yesterday.

Mr. Clatenney occupied the position of sacriston for the past 23 years, was a faithful worker and courteous and obliging to both priests and people.

As far as one can learn his successor has not yet been named.

DUNURE DAMAGED IN STORM

Messrs. A. S. Rendell & Coy. had a message to-day saying that the barqtn. Dunure, which was on her way from Pernambuco to this port, had arrived at Barbados with most of her canvas carried away and other damages to the ship which will necessitate repairs there likely.

The vessel was over 60 days out and was likely well up towards this coast when caught in recent storms and was bound south. Captain and crew are well.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

CHILDREN PLACED.—Thomas Warren, of Woods Island, Bay of Islands, wish to place two motherless children aged nine and five years.

Any person willing to take such children as their own, should communicate with the above.—Jan 4, 16, daily

FOR SALE.—Schr. "Daisy Bell," 41 tons; Sails and Gear almost new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to CHAS. J. MURSELL, Herring Neck.—Jan 18, 3i

Last Night's Fire at Ayre's Bakery

Damage Done Was Not Serious—Work Will be Resumed in a Few Days—Fireman do Quick Work

At 7.57 last evening an alarm of fire was turned in from box 32 for a fire at Ayre's Bakery, at the corner of Cuddihy and New Gower Streets.

With their usual promptness, the Western and Central firemen with their apparatus, were quickly on the scene and soon had streams of water from the plugs at Holdworth and New Gower Streets on the seat of the blaze, which was in the western section of the bakery in the basement.

Shortly before the alarm was given, Mr. Young, the foreman, after setting a batch of bread in the bakery, left the place and went to the confectionary store on the corner.

When he left everything was O.K., but he thinks that the gas engine became overheated and set fire to the wood-work.

The firemen worked well under Supt. Dunn and Chiefs Keon and Winsor, and in less than 15 minutes had the blaze quenched.

The fire ate up through the floor of the next flat and damaged a roller and some other machinery. The firemen chopped away a section of the flooring to get at the seat of the fire.

The damage to the building or machinery is not extensive and work will be continued to-day as usual.

Some of the flour and other stock was damaged by smoke and water. Some insurance is held by the building and stock. Supt. Grimes with a force of police, was present.

The "all out" signal came in at 8.23.

POLICE COURT NEWS

F. J. Morris, K.C., presided to-day. A drunk who appeared about 17 times last year was before the Bar to-day for the first time in 1916.

A man summoned his son for using threatening language towards him, but as neither turned up in Court the case was dismissed.

A woman summoned her husband for assault on the 15th inst. It was shown in evidence that the man ill-treated his better half, throttling and beating her.

He had to sign bonds to separate from her and to give her \$4.00 per week for her maintenance.

WHEAT SHIP DAMAGED IN THE STORM

The S.S. Frankier is now at the Furness-Withy piers in Halifax with her decks buckled up and other extensive damage done the hull as a result of the recent storms which prevailed on the North Atlantic.

She had a cargo of wheat for England and a considerable portion of it became wet as the result of seas boarding the ship. The damaged wheat is being sent by train to Montreal to be dried.

Rev. Dr. Jones On Divorce

St. Thomas's Men's Bible Class Hear Eloquent Discourse on This Great Social Question—Large Attendance Present

St. Thomas's Men's Bible Class last night was remarkable for the large attendance, as well as for a beautiful address given by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, on the subject of "Divorce. Referring to the Passages in the New Testament" bearing upon the subject the Rev. Doctor gave a very eloquent dissertation on this most interesting and vital subject.

Dealing with the teaching of Jesus as regards his indissolubility and sapientia on which religious, social and political life depends. The address was indeed a treat to the large audience present and was profitable and instructive.

Mr. R. Dowden spoke briefly after the Rector had finished, on matters affecting the Class and welcomed several gentlemen from outports and others to the Class. "The Child" will be the subject for next Thursday's address.

MUD IN BELGIUM IS EVERYWHERE

How the Plucky Soldiers of King Albert Struggled With this Foe as Against the Germans.

With the Belgian Army in Flanders, Jan. 12.—As soon as one leaves Nieupoort town, as distinguished from Nieupoort beach which is held by the French, and travels to the southeast along what was once the Nieupoort-Dixmude railroad, one meets the little Belgian army, as stubborn at their work of protecting their last strip of country as in the epic days of August, 1914.

All numbers are naturally secret, but I can say that every Belgian from sixteen years of age upwards has voluntarily responded to King Albert's call, and now the unit is a wonderfully equipped well set up and compact little army of tremendous value to the allies in the great struggle against the invader.

An Uneasing Struggle. Here we enter a region of mud and water—black mud, grey mud, mud that clings and clogs as you advance—mud everywhere. The mud is here as much of the enemy as the Teutons.

It is a struggle that never ceases. Contrary to the French system of trench building in a rip-saw design, the Belgians have been forced by their arch enemy, the mud, to take advantage of the old railroad for trenches, which, therefore, present the aspect of an unending perfectly straight line to the southeast as far as Dixmude, where it obliques to the southwest along the Yser Canal, which it follows as far south as Ypres.

During the past few months great draining operations have been carried out. It is indeed remarkable how all the troops have adapted themselves to a troglodyte life. They seem entirely indifferent as to what happens outside their own shelter.

Their business is fighting and they take no chances. As soon as they are free from duty they crawl into their dug-outs, remaining there till they again go into the trenches.

As I stood in the trenches I was able to survey a seemingly unbounded expanse of flooded country. Where once fruitful fields contributed largely to Belgium's agricultural wealth, murky lagoons have submerged everything as far as the eye could see. Here and there ruins of farm houses and leafless trees emerged, intensifying the picture of desolation.

"I was in those trees," the commanding officer remarked to me, "that a few Germans took refuge when caught by the floods. We watched them for five days clinging desperately to the branches in the vain hope of being rescued. On the sixth day we saw them dropping into the water one by one exhausted from fatigue and hunger. Such is war."

Emerging from the trenches at half mile intervals are miniature jetties three feet wide built of piles which the Belgians have thrown across the flooded land for communication with the "listening posts," which are established wherever sufficient advanced cover is afforded by ruins.

When first built these jetties were subjected to a continual German fire, but whenever they were destroyed the Belgians stubbornly rebuilt them in the dead of night time. The Teutons, realizing the futility and waste of ammunition, gave up the game.

In a triangle where the locks which control the flooding are situated the Germans can regulate the height of the water from Ostend. Flooding is a ticklish and sometimes an amusing business. When the Belgians see the waters reaching a height which imperils their own entrenchments they close the lock gates, whereupon the Germans open their and vice versa.

This necessitates continuous watching, for the flooding does not bring the waters rushing onto the plains, but causes creeping inundations that are barely perceptible.

An Unpardonable Front. With the combination of floods blockhouse lines and the indomitable spirit of the Belgians, I have not the faintest doubt that this section of the front from Nieupoort to Oostkerke is absolutely unpiercable. Dixmude now in German hands, is disconcerting.

Small Towns Shelled. The small towns behind the lines are subjected daily to bombardment. Ampernisse, Loo Alveringhem, Hoogstaede, etc., are continually drenched with missiles.

Loo, one of the most ancient of Flemish towns, whereof the Count Baldwin marched out with his Crusaders, has suffered immensely. Its magnificent twelfth century cathedral is now nothing but a heap of ruins, blown to smithereens by German half-ton high-explosive shells.

Its superb belfry was a target for German gunners throughout December. Finally only a long, gaunt fragment remained, but the Germans obstinately continued to aim at it till the Belgians were forced to destroy it themselves in order to protect the civilian population still living in the cellars from the ceaseless rain of shells.

All round the church shells have quarried the roads and graveyards, scattering century-old bones among the wreckage.

Beakest Spot In West. Without question Flanders is the weakest spot on the whole western battle front. During winter it rains six days out of seven, and on the seventh a drenching sea mist is sure to obscure the landscape.

The only artistic compensation for these conditions are the sunsets, for which Flanders is renowned. On the brink of the horizon, across a slate colored pall, the sun sinks in a riot of flame-colored red, giving the impression of some great holocaust in a distant city.

It is a perpetual reminder of the burning of Louvain and at every sunset the little Belgian army silently renews its vow to avenge its wrongs.

The lot of these faithful sons of Belgium is especially hard, not because of bodily discomfort, for they are all well cared for and warmly clad, but because most of them have not had a word of the fate of their kith and kin since August, 1914.

Frightful Suffering. The staff officer who was my guide had a seventeen-year-old son killed in the first German onslaught, and six months later his wife and sixteen-year-old daughter escaped into Holland, assisted by smugglers, just before the Germans electrified all the frontier. They endured frightful suffering crossing the German lines standing for hours at a time neck deep in the icy waters of the Antwerp floods. This experience must not be regarded as exceptional. It is just typical of the hardships braved by thousands of civilians who cannot tolerate the oppressive methods of the army of occupation.

Incidentally the Germans are beginning to close their eyes to the civilians' attempts to escape from Belgium and the occupied French districts. The reason given by the fugitives is that the Teutons welcome any slight relief from the pressing food problem.

The man who returned the silver name plate from Washington's pew was probably conscience-stricken because he didn't take the pew.

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