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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## New Cabinet Will Likely Contain Twelve Members

Will be Made up of 5 Unionists, 5 Liberals and 2 Laborites—From This Number a Smaller War Council is to be Appointed—Labor Party Will Support New Ministry?

### NORTHCLIFFE NOT ANXIOUS TO JOIN NEW CABINET

The Evening News, Lloyd George's organ, says that no names of the new Cabinet will likely include several business men of tried ability, irrespective of party values or ties—New Cabinet Will be Purely National Administration Looking to the Needs of the War Alone

LONDON, Dec. 7.—That David Lloyd George has virtually succeeded in forming a cabinet is indicated by the following announcement in the Court Calendar to-night:—Right Hon. David Lloyd George had an audience with the King this evening, and accepted His Majesty's offer of the post of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, and kissed his hands upon his appointment.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is regarded this afternoon as virtually certain that Lloyd George will succeed in organizing a Ministry, which will have the support of a majority in the Commons, the Labor party having decided to participate in making up the new Cabinet. It is said that George Nicoll Barnes, Labor member of Parliament and Privy Councillor, and Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education in the Coalition Ministry, would be members of the Cabinet, and that one of them will sit on the War Council. In addition it is also said three under-secretaries will be allotted to the Labor party.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Evening News, Lloyd George's organ, says that no names of the new Cabinet ministers will likely be published until to-morrow, but that sufficient offices of a powerful Government will include several business men of tried ability, irrespective of party values or ties. Lloyd George's efforts, it is added, is being facilitated by the refusal of help from many former colleagues because it was thus needless to consider their claims. The Evening Standard says it understands A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, will join the new ministry, probably as Colonial Secretary. There is a strong probability that Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade will be a member of the ministry, while Andrew Bonar Law will probably be made First Lord of the Admiralty.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Chronicle says that David Lloyd George is believed to favor a strong Labor policy, including State control of all coal fields, and other large developments in the direction of collective ownership. It is asserted unanimously in the press that if Lloyd George succeeds, his cabinet will be a National administration pure and simple, looking to the needs of the war alone, which the papers say is the prime necessity of the moment.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is understood Lloyd George is aiming at a Cabinet of twelve members, five of them Unionists, five Liberals, and two Labor representatives. From this number a small War Council is to be appointed.

Lloyd George's difficulty at present is to obtain adequate Liberal representation, inasmuch as nearly all the Liberals in Asquith's Cabinet decline to serve under him. It was decided at a meeting of the Liberal Committee held under the chairmanship of Sir Fred. Capley, and attended by thirty members, to support the new Premier actively.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—I have no intention of joining the new Cabinet, prefer to sit in Printing House Square or Carmelite House. Lord Northcliffe thus remarked to a Central News interviewer to-day.

### Blockade of Greek Ports

PARIS, Dec. 8.—An official Journal will publish tomorrow decree proclaiming blockade of Greek ports.

### Will Enforce Blockade

Allies Protest Against Ill-Treatment of Venizelists—Are Optimistic Government Officials—Allies Hold Up Greek Shipping

LONDON, Dec. 6.—In response to an enquiry at the Foreign Office to-day concerning the situation in Greece, the Associated Press was informed that a despatch had been received from the British Legation at Athens, stating that the American, Dutch and Spanish Ministers there were going to call upon the Greek Foreign Minister and enter a strong protest against the ill-treatment of the adherents of Venizelos in Athens. Notwithstanding, it is generally believed that the Entente blockade will go into effect immediately without notice. Government officials are optimistic after a conference between King Constantine and the Italian Minister this afternoon. It is asserted in Government circles that Greece can withstand a siege of 20 days, although districts that can be reached only by water will suffer more. In consequence of the recent clash of the Entente forces with the Greeks in Athens, the British and French Government have prohibited the sailing of Greek ships from their ports to those of Greece.

### French Official

PARIS, Dec. 6.—A communication issued by the War Office to-night reads: "There is nothing to report except spirited artillery action on the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Hill 304. The Army of the East, Dec. 6.—The enemy bombarded our position on the slopes north of Sokol, which resulted only in the capture of a part of a height recently conquered. South of Seres a Turkish trench was cleared by British troops, who brought back prisoners. The Belgian communication has nothing to report."

### Sir Max Aitken

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Apropos of Government reconstruction, friends of Sir Max Aitken are mentioning his name in connection with important appointment. Sir Max, frequently seen with Bonar Law, recently has been spending a large part of his time at the War Office, where he occupies himself with war film work.

## THE F.P.U. CONVENTION CLOSURES TO-DAY.

Greater Enthusiasm Than Ever—180 Delegates Are Now Assembled at Catalina—Big Demonstration Was Held Last Night, 500 Voters Take Part—Sitting Members Again Selected for Twillingate, Trinity, Fogo and Bonavista Districts.

(Special to The Mail and Advocate)

CATALINA, December 7.—The Convention yesterday formulated the platform for the coming elections. Messrs. Winsor and Abbott were again selected by Bonavista District Council as candidates; the selection of the third man was left in the hands of the President.

Dr. Lloyd delivered a very able address, covering an hour, at last night's session. It was the ablest ever delivered before a Convention and created great enthusiasm. The Convention rising at the close and cheering repeatedly.

President Coaker delivered an hour's speech, dealing with the platform before the Convention voted.

The Convention adjourned at 11.30. Twelve delegates arrived yesterday. The total attending is about 170.

A grand demonstration in honour of the Convention, attended by the L.O.A. Band, takes place to-night.

Twillingate and Fogo District Councils were in session during the forenoon. The other delegates visited the construction work. The Convention which resumes sitting at 2.30 will close to-morrow. The President and company are returning to town on Saturday. The Reid Nfld. Co. are sending the "Dundee" on Friday to take the Bonavista Bay delegates to their homes.

Greatest enthusiasm prevails at this Convention. Business and interest far surpasses all former gatherings of the Supreme Council.

(Special to The Mail and Advocate)

CATALINA, December 8.—Yesterday Twillingate and Fogo District Councils finished their business and selected Messrs. Clift and Jennings for Twillingate and Halfyard for Fogo; the third man for Twillingate will be selected by President Coaker, and must be a local man. The following candidates have been selected:—Messrs. Lloyd, Stone, Targett, Winsor, Abbott, Halfyard, Clift and Jennings. The political platform to be known as the Catalina Platform has been formulated and adopted.

Last night a grand torchlight demonstration consisting of 500 voters was held. The night was an ideal one for such a purpose. The Orange Band was in attendance. The demonstration paraded four miles from the Orange Hall to the great Union Premises and return. It was the greatest of all demonstrations ever held here.

At ten the delegates returned to the Hall and hundreds of members were unable to secure entrance. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Lloyd, Messrs. Halfyard, Jennings and the President.

This Convention is the greatest in every way of all Conventions and the delegates in attendance now total 180. The utmost harmony prevails and greater confidence than ever exists in the President and also his work. Enthusiasm is intense. Speeches are superior than heard at any former Convention.

Dr. Lloyd has become very popular and the Union is universally acclaimed and trusted. Not one discordant note has been heard for the four days these representatives of the people have been considering numerous matters of public importance.

The Convention will close at noon to-day. Lieut. Hicks will address a recruiting meeting this afternoon. The Publishing Company's shareholders will hold their Annual Meeting to-day, and caucus meeting of the M.H.A.'s will be held to-night.

## The New Cabinet Will Contain Eminent Business Men Says Daily Mail

Bonar Law to be Chancellor of the Exchequer and Earl Derby as War Minister—Ministry of Labor Will be Established—Arthur Henderson, Rt. Hon. Geo. Nicholl-Barnes or John Hodge is Expected to be Among the Labor Members of the Government—Col. Winston Churchill Will Not be Included in New Government Says The Daily Mail

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Daily Mail, which for various reasons may be supposed to have inside information, says Lloyd-George has nearly completed his Government, which will contain some eminent business men, who are not politicians, notably Sir Albert Henry Stanley, managing director of metropolitan district, Central London, and other street railways, who, Daily Mail asserts, will almost certainly be made President of the Board of Trade. Andrew Bonar Law, according to Daily Mail, is expected to be made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Earl Derby War Minister. It adds that Ministry of Labor is to be established, and that Mr. Labor Minister will be Minister of Labor. Arthur Henderson, Right Hon. George Nicholl-Barnes or John Hodge is expected to be among the Labor members of the Government. Dr. Christopher Addison, Under Secretary Munitions, and S. R. Lever, an accountant who reduced price shells, will have post ministry. The Daily Mail denies that Lord Robert Cecil and Austen Chamberlain are antagonistic to Lloyd-George, and the newspaper says both of them visited Lloyd-George Thursday, as also did Lord Curzon of Kedleston. It has nothing to say regarding the portfolio of Foreign Minister, and fears are expressed that Col. Winston Spencer Churchill will be a member of the new Administration are unfounded is noteworthy statement of the Daily Mail. He will not be included in it, the paper adds.

### Crew Saved; One Sailor Dies From Wounds

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The crew of the Italian steamer Palermo, which was torpedoed and sunk off the Spanish coast on Thursday, were saved, according to a cable received from their home office by Sartifield Solari & Co., local agents of the ship. The cable despatches from Madrid which reported the sinking said that one sailor, said to be an American, died in hospital from wounds, and three others were seriously wounded. The message made no mention of the loss of life.

### Roumanians Save Their Bucharest Army

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A news agency despatch from Paris says:—The Roumanians evacuated Bucharest in good order, saving their army, it was authoritatively stated here to-day. The Roumanian rearguard was forced to fight strenuously to cover the retreat.

### Not Satisfied With Germany's Note

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It may be said that the United States does not regard the circumstances which the German note recites as showing justification for the sinking of the Arabia without warning, or as relieving the Commander from establishing the status of the liner.

### His Portion

Bacon they say in some countries they eat giraffes. Egbert—Great guns! Think of getting the neck!

### How the German Press Takes Asquith Resignation

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—The resignation of Premier Asquith clears the situation according to the Koelnische Zeitung, commenting on the English political crisis. The paper says the enemy last forces will now be brought into the field and when they, like the others, have hurled themselves vainly against the strength of Germany we shall find England ready for honest peace.

The Cologne Volkzeitung says that the Germans can view the political events in England with complete composure, the leading man, it says, in the most powerful of the enemy countries confirms it by his resignation.

### The Mystery of The Bremen

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—From a statement made by Alfred Lohmann, President of the Board of Directors of the German Ocean Navigation Co., in which he declined to say anything about the German submarine Bremen, except that the vessel was neither torpedoed nor captured, the Cologne Gazette infers that she was lost during a storm in the Atlantic.

### Germans Seize Dutch Fish

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says a number of Dutch trawlers were towed into Cuxhaven and the German authorities took twenty-five per cent. of their fish on the ground that it was contraband, as that portion of the total Dutch catch has been assigned to England.

### Will be Released For Military Service

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The release for military service of all possible semi-skilled and skilled men who are now engaged in the manufacture of munitions, has been agreed upon by the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions and the Army Council.

## Lloyd George Succeeds In Forming New Cabinet

New Premier in Accepting the Office of Prime Minister Was Partly Able to Submit to the King a Parliamentary Draft of a List of the Principal Proposed Ministers

### NEW PREMIER WILL HAVE A WORKING MAJORITY

Political Situation is Now Regarded With Greater Hopefulness and it is Thought the Crisis Will be Surmounted Without the Fear or Need of a General Election Which the Country Would Regard as a Great Disaster in the Midst of the War and so Many Voters in the Field

LONDON, Dec. 8.—David Lloyd George, at Buckingham Palace, last night formally kissed the King's hands on his acceptance of the offices of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. In the formation of his administration he was partly able to submit to the King a Parliamentary draft of a list of the principal proposed Ministers. Doubtless much remains to be done in the way of allocation of new posts, and so far as the public are concerned the personnel of the ministry is a matter of pure speculation, but the Premier has still plenty of time before he has to meet Parliament on Tuesday and complete details. He will doubtless be in a position to present to the Commons a new National Ministry, representing all parties with the possible exception of the Nationalists, and if common report is to be trusted, comprising a strong business element.

Little reliance can be placed upon the numerous names canvassed during the day, but it seems certain his field of choice is much wider than was hastily assumed last night when the admittedly difficult task confronting him was uppermost in the public mind provoked misgivings regarding chance of securing any continued support in Parliament. These misgivings to large extent have disappeared mainly owing to the fact that he has been able to gain the support of the Labor Party by an offer of two ministerial posts and three Under-Secretaryships. With the vote of the Laborites, together with the bulk of the Unionists and a large section of the Liberals, demanding a more energetic prosecution of the war, Lloyd George will probably command a working majority in the Commons, while a further asset will be the "benevolent neutral-

ity," even of the supporters of the late Cabinet in national interests.

How Lloyd George proposes to get over the difficulties of his own making, when he declared the Premier too occupied to be able to preside over the War Council, is still one of the problems. Speaking generally, the situation is regarded with greater hopefulness and it is believed the crisis will be surmounted without the need or fear of a general election, which the country would regard as a great disaster in the midst of the war, when so many electors are serving in the field.

As to the effect of the crisis on the war, it is pointed out that Germany suffered a much worse crisis with the disappearance of Admiral von Tirpitz and General von Falkenhayn from their respective posts without any adverse influence on Germany's military operations. Altogether there is a disposition to give the new Administration a fair chance.

## Allies Demand Explanation

Entente Ministers at Athens Demand an Explanation of the Greek Military Activity—Allies to Make Further Demands.

ATHENS, Dec. 8.—Russian, Italian, French and British Ministers called to-day at the Foreign Office at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon with the demand for an explanation of the Greek military activity.

The French Commander, General Sarrail, is quoted as saying he prefers to have Greece openly hostile to the unsettled situation.

Members of the Russian Colony leave here to-morrow. Only the Italian Colony of the Entente remains at Athens.

Allied diplomats although they have received no instructions as yet, see no prospect of arrangement by the Greek Government. It is believed they will demand at least the re-establishment of the Allied control of police posts, telegraph, railways, ports, customs and passports.

### "Ana" Sunk

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Lloyds announce the sinking of the Russian sailing vessel Ana.

## The Roumanian Army Is Still Falling Back All Along the Line

Just Where it Will Stop and Face About With its Russian Allies Make a Stand Against the Teutonic Forces Has Not Become Apparent—Berlin Says the Teutons Were Enthusiastically Welcomed into Bucharest by the Populace and Decorated With Flowers—British and Serbs Meet Reverses at the Hands of Bulgars and Germans

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Roumanian army at last reports was still falling back all along the line east of Bucharest from the Transylvanian Alps to the Danube. Just where it will stop, face about, and with its Russian Allies make a stand against the Teutonic forces has not yet become apparent. On Moldavian west frontier, further north along Bukovina border, the Russian attacks against the Austro-German forces have failed to make any impression.

An official communication from Berlin says Bucharest was captured without any fighting except by Roumanian infantry northwest of the capital. This resistance was quickly overcome, and stated invaders entered the town from all sides, being received enthusiastically by the populace, and decorated with flowers. On none of the fronts is a sanguinary battle in progress, for most part artillery wings of belligerents are doing greater portion of fighting. Berlin reports Bulgarians forced back the British to Struma River. The Reid Nfld. Co. will effect repairs.

lowlands near Seres Macedonia, that Bulgarians and Germans have compelled the evacuation by Serbs of positions they had previously captured near Orsovo on Cerna River sector west of Lutsk. In Volhynia Teutonic Allies captured Russian positions, and successfully withstood counter-attacks.

Vienna reports Italians launched two attacks on Carso front, but that both of them were repulsed. Artillery duels, and exploits by raiding parties continue in fronts of Belgium and France. Germans and French engaged in a spirited artillery battle in region of Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, where Germans on Wednesday gained some ground. An explanation of military activity, by Greeks has been demanded by British, French, Russian and Italian Ministers at Athens, according to unofficial despatch.

### HER MACHINERY DAMAGED

The Belgian oil tank steamer "Emmanuel Nobel" in water ballast from Rouen, France, to Newport News, Va., arrived here this morning with her machinery damaged to get repairs. She left Rouen on the 17th. November and had it pretty stormy for a time on the run across, her machinery getting out of order in the North Atlantic. She is a fine ship of 4,600 tons gross and is being looked after by Bowring Bros. back the British to Struma River. The Reid Nfld. Co. will effect repairs.

## NOTICE!

The Annual Meeting of the Bay Roberts Local Council will be held in the F.P.U. Hall, Bay Roberts, on MONDAY night, December 11th. All members are respectfully requested to attend.

By order,

S. E. MERCER,  
Chairman.

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**The Crushing of Roumania**

**Campaign of German Invaders Divided Into Three Phases, the Last of Which Is Now In Process of Development.**

The most interesting operations of the war for many months have been those for the conquering of Roumania. This is so largely because the Rumanian front is the only mobile front in any theatre and because it is the only point in the circle at which Germany is on the offensive. On all other fronts trench warfare is the rule. It is, apart from our sympathies and viewed only as a military problem, more or less uninteresting because nothing ever happens. Gains are made here and there, but they are small and do not seem to lead anywhere. Great losses may be sustained through the defense of these positions and the effort to take them.

To sit down and watch attrition, watch one side being slowly worn down through the constant, unremitting hammering of the other contains not a ray of interest to the onlooker. It is not war as war has been conceived and studied. It contains but few of the elements of military science.

It is a development, rather, of natural resources, of factories, of the machine shop and the lathe, but it bears no resemblance to the science of warfare as this science has been developed through the centuries. Strategy (and war without strategy is a stupid study exists where we find mobility, not where we are confronted with stagnation. And nowhere else on any front is there mobility other than on the Rumanian frontier.

It is the only point on the battle circle where we see the Germanic allies on the offensive. In the west they limit their efforts to resisting the attacks of the Anglo-French armies, and in making such counter attacks as necessity may dictate. But there is no offensive and probably never will be again. Germany gave up all offensive in the west when von Falkenhayn was removed and Field Marshal von Hindenburg made Chief of Staff.

Von Falkenhayn is a westerner, and all westerners belong to the school of the Crown Prince, who, contrary to his father, has held that the west is properly Germany's field, holding as it does Germany's natural enemy, France, and her implacable, unrelenting rival, England.

When the battle of Verdun terminated in such a total failure, and von Hindenburg was made Chief of Staff, the west lost its grip on affairs, and an easterner, a man brought up and bred among the Mazurian Lakes, was in the saddle. Immediately the policy changed. Von Hindenburg looks to the east to bring a solution of the war. He knows that he will always be compelled to keep the greater part of his army on the western front to hold back the highly organized armies of France and Great Britain.

But, with the remains of it, he hopes to crush his enemies in the east, and then, by turning on the west, either win victory or bring about a stalemate. The probabilities are that all hope of victory has gone. But he still hopes for a draw.

In any event, it is extremely probable that we have seen the last German effort on the Franco-Belgian line. Russia is still the great unknown. Russia has never yet reached her maximum. There are still heights toward which she aspires, heights in numbers of men and ammunition. She has shown what may be expected and it is something which Germany when she is well supplied with both, may well guard against and fear.

It is not probable, either, that we shall see Germany attempt an offensive here for some time. Rather, in anticipation of the Spring effort of the Russians, the Germans are probably intrenching as they have already intrenched on the western front. At present they have no men for this section of the eastern front. Their first thought is the destruction of Roumania.

A similar situation, so far as the Germans are concerned, is reproduced on the Saloniki front. The defense of this front has been entrusted for the most part to Bulgaria. The Germans assume the position, apparently, that as they have given Bulgaria what they agreed—all of Macedonia, including the capital—Bulgaria must hold it. Germany has nothing to fear by the loss of Monastir or, for that matter, of all of Macedonia. It is a Bulgarian question. If Bulgaria does not hold it, Bulgaria must lose it. And that is all there is to it.

The situation down to Roumania, and we see the Germans making a tremendous effort to eliminate that country before the Saloniki movement becomes dangerous.

The campaign against Roumania may be divided into three phases. The first was Mackensen's operation in Dobruja, by which the gateway to Bulgaria, was closed and Roumania almost entirely neutralized by the loss of Constantza and Cernavoda and the destruction of the bridge at the latter place.

It was not to be expected that the Germans would stop here. The mere fact that Mackensen, the greatest driving force in the German Army had been placed in command of the Dobruja forces was sufficient to indicate that something more important was afoot. After the Cernavoda bridge fell Mackensen was neutralized in not a ray of interest to the onlooker. Danube and the Black Sea with a large force, while Germany was in great need of men.

It was only logical, therefore, to look for a move that would make use of his position. And yet, with this fact before them, the Rumanians wasted precious material and men in attempting to drive him back. There was nothing to be gained. He was out of the picture and a menace to nobody.

It was Roumania's second and most disastrous mistake. Military critics foresaw an attempt to force a crossing of the lower Danube, an invasion of Bessarabia, and a possible drive at Odessa. This was impossible and should have been so recognized from the outset. The difficulties in the way were insurmountable. Instead of wasting time in fighting Mackensen the Rumanians should have turned all their resources against the Germans from the west in an attempt to throw them back into Hungary.

Mackensen's first step, then, may be regarded as the first phase of the German offensive against Roumania which resulted in the neutralization of Roumania to the extent of closing the gateway by which alone an invasion of Bulgaria was possible. The second phase of these operations was the breaking down of the resistance at the passes and the taking of sufficient time to enable von Falkenhayn to come across the mountains, debouch from the passes, and spread out in the plains to the south.

This part of the operation has also been successfully accomplished. During the last week the Germans have concluded another of their spectacular drives, going as rapidly as if unopposed into the very heart of Roumania, almost completely cutting off the western portion of Little Wallachia.

What happened seems to be that after a great battle, which developed south of Vulcan Pass, the Rumanian line was broken and the Germans flanked the Rumanians defending the passes to the east and forced them to fall back. Thus, several of the northern passes were available to the Germans, so that their lines of communication were not in danger.

The situation east of Vulcan Pass is not clear. To what extent the mountain barrier is in German control is not known. It is impossible, however, for a commander to accomplish anything by forcing his way through one pass among several in the vicinity crossing the same crests. To do so would expose his line of communications to vital thrusts from several directions, and a success in any of them would be ruinous.

To achieve his purpose it is necessary that several of the passes be taken. Therefore, in the absence of contrary reports, I have assumed the Germans have accomplished what was necessary in order that they should achieve the present result.

The great advantage of cutting an opponent in two is that he can be defeated in detail. If the point of the break is somewhere near the centre, so that the two separated wings are fairly evenly divided, the blow is apt to be the deathblow. This does not seem to be the case here. The left wing which the Germans have cut off is only a comparatively small fraction of the Rumanian Army, what fraction we do not know because we do not know how the Rumanian forces were distributed.

We do know that the bulk of the Rumanian Army is safe, fighting to prevent an advance further eastward of the Germans who are in possession of the Jiu Valley. The situation in that part of Roumania east of the Jiu Valley is not essentially different. The proposition with which the Germans are faced is one of fighting their way forward against the major portion of the Rumanian Army with the object of defeating it and destroying its fighting efficiency.

Imagine a three-quarter circle, with Germans on the outer circumference and Rumanians on the interior. The advantage of interior lines, with greater ability to reinforce any given point, is, of course, with the Rumanians. The prestige of victory which the Germans have obtained, and the high morale which goes with it, together with the more material advantage of heavy artillery, and plenty of it, is all with the invaders.

As the Germans advance the circles becomes smaller. Mackensen is endeavoring to cross the Danube so that one horn of the arc may be drawn towards the other. The strategic effect of such battle line is also with the Germans. A break on one wing will necessarily affect the entire line. The one hope of the Rumanians seems to be in the assistance which Russia can render and which she is rendering as quickly as the railroad facilities at her command can rush her troops forward.

There is no indication that the German invasion can be halted and thrown back. The corpse of another of the Entente's high hopes is about to be placed in the crypt.

It is time, therefore, to consider briefly what the situation is, with Roumania no longer a factor. It has been proved in the last nine months that Germany acting offensively against any of the larger nations, whether France, England, or Russia, is powerless. She has made no such effort as Verdun in other fields, not even against Roumania, for it has not been necessary.

We have seen what has happened. And yet, at the time of this effort, Roumania was not a factor. The Allies, indeed, will be no weaker from a military standpoint that before Roumania entered the war. Roumania's entrance was intended as a fatal thrust at Germany. It would have been fatal if it had gone home.

This thrust the Germans have turned aside most brilliantly and effectively. The situation has not been changed to Germany's advantage other than in this way. The wheat supply that Germany will acquire through the victory will do much to relieve the situation at home and offset the effect of the British blockade.

At the same time, Roumania will always be a threat. The Rumanian Army will, as fast as we can now judge, always have a good line of retreat open—the gateway to Bessarabia. In numbers the Germans will not be as well off as before Roumania entered the war, because she has undoubtedly suffered heavy losses in her offensive. The political effect will be but little, largely because there is no one left to be affected by political considerations. It is therefore a negative victory that Germany has won, viewing the whole thing from the standpoint of the war at large.

From the standpoint of the Allies it has been another stupid and terrible blunder. It was an act of absolute folly that permitted Roumania to begin her operations by invading Transylvania. Her enemy was Bulgaria; it was only through Bulgaria that the vital point of the German lines could be reached. A stroke in this direction would have had the result of cutting Germany off from her Oriental allies, of cutting the Oriental railroad and interposing a barrier between Germany and Turkey that would have permitted Turkey to have been defeated and possibly forced into a separate peace. The same thing is also true of Bulgaria, except that there is practically no doubt that if Germany could have been cut off from Bulgaria, peace, as far as it relates to Bulgaria, would have followed with almost absolute certainty.

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**CONDITIONS IN MEXICO ARE RAPIDLY IMPROVING**

Senor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Republic of Mexico to the United States, recently returned to Washington from a brief visit to the Mexican Capital. It was the first time in more than two years that Senor Arredondo had made any extensive tour in Mexico. To him it was a journey of investigation besides its purely governmental occasion, an opportunity to register first hand impressions of the true conditions existing within his homeland.

The diplomat's investigations were unrestricted. He studied Mexico as would any newcomer and he saw much. By reason of the very recent exploitation by certain elements of the American daily and periodical press with regard to food, health and other conditions which were described in sensational and erroneous fashion as alarming, Senor Arredondo admits that unavoidably he had imbibed the idea that some of these descriptions might possess elements of truth, and for this reason also he gave especial attention to just these conditions. It is gratifying to report that none of the tales of the sensation-mongers were found to be based upon fact.

The truth is, Senor Arredondo assures The Mexican Review, that normal conditions practically prevail in northern and central regions, in the States visited by him, and that all over the Republic the autumnal harvests have been better and larger than in any previous season for two decades. Besides, in all the States, the Government has not only allowed the poor people to cultivate untilled lands without cost for their use, but has advanced the necessary seeds, implements and money for the production of a crop. As a result, the areas under cultivation have been vastly increased. To-day, the supply of corn, beans, wheat and other grain is so much larger than heretofore that there are no apprehensions of food shortage. There is practically no suffering from hunger.

The State of Tamaulipas, ranking eight in area but only twenty-first in population, owing to the arid character of much of its surface, alone this year produced over 1,650,000 bushels of corn, besides large quantities of other grains, while similarly encouraging reports come from other agricultural sections. Much new territory has been put under cultivation in all portions of Mexico, under the plan noted, and the entire arable belt extending from the American boundary to Mexico City is a scene of activity.

Many of Mexico's largest mining camps are being opened. Many really never suspended at all. Notable among the latter are the rich and extensive mines at Pachuca, the capital

of the State of Hidalgo, the largest bullion producing camp in the Republic, and whose principal mines have not been closed down at any time since the revolution began in 1910, with the possible exception of a period of less than a week, to be exact, because of delays in receiving chemical supplies necessary for the treatment of the ores. In San Luis Potosi, in Guanajuato, and at Villaldama, Matehuala, Concepcion and other important camps, the mines are in operation and are giving employment to full complements of laborers, while many of the Coahuila coal mines are also in active production.

At Monterrey, one of the largest industrial centers in Northern Mexico, there is great activity. The steel works, smelter, brewery (the largest in the Republic), railroad shops and other industries, employing thousands of hands, are in operation, while many minor industries are being restored and many new ones established. The extensive cotton factories in Mexico City, and in the States of Queretaro, Puebla, Vera Cruz, etc., are in full operation, as they have been almost continuously. The great tobacco, shoe clothing and other manufacturing establishments in the Capital are also in full operation. In fact, normal conditions as regards industrial enterprises are being rapidly restored throughout the Republic.

Regarding the elections that have recently been held and others that are to come, Senor Arredondo gave the following explanation: The municipalities elected civil officers on September 15th., and these are now in office, supplanting the military authority. On October 22nd. delegates to the Constituent Congress were selected in all States, there having been several parties to the field and a heavy vote having been polled, the Indians taking part in large numbers for the first time. This Congress will meet at Queretaro on November 20th., and will be charged with the sole duty of revising the Constitution and of adopting, amending or rejecting any of the decrees of the First Chief that have been issued during the revolution. After the adoption of the revised Constitution, the municipalities will elect State Governors, and these officials will in turn call for an election of Congressmen from each State. This Congress will call a Presidential election under the provisions of the new Constitution. If the First Chief's recent decree abolishing the position of Vice-President and reducing the Presidential term to four years, shall have been sanctioned by the Constitutional provision of a six-year term, with a Vice-President. Under either, the President can not be chosen for a second consecutive term. The Presidential election will probably take



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place in the latter part of January or the early portion of February, and the successful candidate will be installed in office with as little delay as possible after Congress shall have announced the result.

The Presidential campaign, it is expected, will be conducted upon lines somewhat similar to the quadrennial American ballot-battle. There may be two or more political parties in the field. On October 30th, the candidacy of Mr. Carranza for the highest office in the gift of the Mexican people was announced by his supporters, General Alvaro Obregon, Pablo Gonzales, Benjamin Hill and Eduardo Hay. The field, however, is open to all aspirants, and the election will be free and untrammelled—the true expression of the wishes of the whole people of Mexico. Every Mexican citizen of legal age will be invited and permitted to express his choice.

Naturally, it is hardly to be expected that any pronounced opposition to the elevation of the First Chief to the Presidency will arise. The selection of Mr. Carranza is likely to be unanimous. It is well right here and now to admit this likelihood, and, in passing, it may also be brought to the attention of the potential critics of all matters Carranzista, that the election in the United States of America in 1788, and consummated by the electors in 1789, had a similar unanimity of choice.

The many published reports regarding efforts alleged to have been made by the Constitutionalist Government to secure a foreign loan were declared by Senor Arredondo to be entirely without foundation. No such attempt has been made, nor will it be made until the proper time shall have arrived. Nevertheless, the Government has every reason to believe that whenever the opportune moment comes, a loan sufficient for all requirements will be negotiated upon distinctly favorable terms for the nation.

Senor Arredondo declares that the Constitutionalist Government is pursuing its course steadily, is carrying out the purposes of the revolution, and each day sees it more firmly entrenched in power and in receipt of the hearty support of the people, who recognize the difficulties that the Chief and his associates have had to contend with, not only at home, but abroad, and are disposed to acquiesce in all the steps that have been taken for the redemption of the pledges of the revolution. They are convinced of the sincerity and patriotism of those who are in control, and are willingly bearing those hardships which are unavoidably incident to a reconstructive period, especially where such radical changes in long existing conditions are involved. They realize that the land question is not one to be satisfactorily settled in a day, nor can many of the other reforms be put into effect except after careful study and planning; but what has already been done has convinced the people of the intention of the authorities to bring about the promised changes as rapidly as possible, and there is no ap-

**Supreme Court**

The trial of James Bellman for rape to which we alluded recently is occupying the attention of the Supreme Court to-day. His Lordship the Chief Justice presides and the following jury were sworn to try the case:— Frank Connors, Jno. Savage, Geo. Cook, Arthur Wood, Saml. Fever, Wm. Jackman, Raymond Cramm, Ml. Wadden, Jno. Lawlor, James Barter, Fredk. Chafe and Ambrose Shaw.

The prisoners is a resident of Grand Bank and to-day Mr. Gibbs, K.C. for the Crown stated the case and called Mrs. Catherine Ryan (against whom the outrage was committed) of Port Saunders, who was examined and cross examined by Mr. L. Emerson, B.L. for the defence.

After this an adjournment was taken till 2.30 p.m.

**FOGOTA FOR LABRADOR.**

The S.S. Fogota, which only a few days ago arrived from Makovik, Labrador, will go again to that far northern country to-morrow. She will go down as far as Rigolette with freight, and we hear, will bring up some people—Americans—who are down there. It is not often that a ship undertakes such a voyage at this season of the year, but the Fogota is a "dandy" little ship, and will no doubt get there without trouble.

**IS STILL MISSING.**

As far as we can learn there is still no sign of the missing schooner "Ford River," nor has any word been received from her. She was a large Canadian vessel, and left here some three weeks or more ago, with freight for Campbellton. There are now grave fears that the vessel has come to grief and that her crew have perished.

**HERRING VERY PLENTIFUL**

At Salmonier, St. Mary's, River Head and Mall Bay the past week herring have been very plentiful and good hauls have been made. Boats get three and four barrels daily and good prices are offered for the herring, which are of excellent quality.

To-day lines of cars and trucks, all laden with freight for the Prospero, extend from Ayre & Sons' building on either side of Water Street to Bowring's Cove. The cove itself is also filled with teams laden with freight and enough is offering to fill the ship twice over.

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Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 8th., 1916.

Where Was Edward?

THE recent inquiries for fish products have had an effect in this Country, but an effect which is not entirely economic. On the contrary, they have opened the eyes of our fishermen to the stupidity or callousness of Premier Morris.

The Mail and Advocate hit the right nail on the head some time ago whilst discussing the Italian advertisement. We again ask, Why did not Morris interest himself in this matter whilst he was touring the Continent and airing his views about matters of which he does not know the A.B.C.?

No, no, Edward! You have long since been weighed in the balance, and you have been found wanting. You have neglected the greatest industry in this Country; and when you awoke from the long sleep of indifference, the best thing you have been able to do is to play second fiddle to Canada.

The following bit of "news" may interest our fishermen. It is an item from a Canadian paper just to hand:

A remarkable development in the fishing industry in Canada is predicted by Major Hugh Green, director of fish supplies for the Canadian army, who has arrived in Ottawa from London. It was Major Green who introduced the Canadian Government to send fish to the fighters. Now the example has been emulated by the British authorities.

Yet our "Man of the Hour" was junketing for some six months in London and elsewhere without discovering that the British Army needed fish supplies. Surely, he must have had some contact with the Commissariat Department of the British Army! He seems to have met everybody else and dined and dined and orated all over the country from Land's End to John O' Groats, yet he never heard it mentioned.

Then, we have been sending Majors across the Herring Pond at various intervals for the past two years; no, they never heard of the fact that the British Army needed supplies of fish. Our highest authorities here are in daily communication with London and we have not had any inkling

of the requirements of the British Army in the fish line.

"It is only a matter of producing the fish, and getting it over," says Major Green; "once this is done, the market is good for a million dollars a week!" Ye gods, and little fishes! Think of it! There is market in Great Britain for nearly five times as much as we produce, yet nobody here has heard of it officially.

Mr. Coaker was abused in every known mood and tense when he held up the Labrador scouers and raised the price on the coast. He was denounced as a "revolutionary" by the Street some weeks ago. The "fussy man" of the Morris Government used language concerning the great leader of the toiler-forces which we dare not print for a certain office had assured him that Coaker was driving this Country to perdition on account of his utterances in The Mail and Advocate regarding the price of fish. Presumably the fussy man ("orator" he is termed by the party) was the means of bringing fish conditions to the knowledge of some of the European buyers who recently visited us! This, by the way, was a sore business for some of the big wigs on the Street. Commissions are not so much in evidence these days.

To return to Major Green's interesting interview: "Since the supply of fish to the Canadian soldiers in England was inaugurated, two and a half million pounds have been sent over. The cost laid down in London averages between 8 and 10 cents per pound. . . . The prevailing price in London is Fifty Six Cents per pound!!"

"The Canadian fish business has become so popular that the demand for frozen fish is bound to keep up permanently after the war is concluded."

Mr. Coaker has figured out this as part of his big Catalina project. But the wisecracks shake their heads. "It can't be done," say the interests. Not by such a modus operandi as has characterized the interests from time immemorial, we grant. But W. F. Coaker is very much alive to business; and he is making ready "to deliver the goods" at the earliest possible date.

"We are now," continues Major Green, "figuring on supplying the Australian and New Zealand forces in England to the extent of EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS a week." Though Major Green does not make the statement; but we should not be surprised to learn that he is making arrangements to supply the Newfoundland Land Regiment with fish rations, also. WE are not doing it, so why should we be surprised to find that this is part of his programme?

Major Green, so the exchange informs us, is a young Scotchman who, previous to going overseas, was in the fish business at Saskatoon. He is in Canada representing the British Board of Trade to negotiate with the Fisheries Department and to organize for a business which he considers illimitable.

However on earth did this job or something similar escape the attention or the clutches of that eminent fish authority (fishy we should write) who edits the Premier Government organ (no joke intended).

ANNUAL MEETING LEEMING L.O.L.

Last night at Victoria Hall the annual meeting of Leeming Lodge took place, and was largely attended. The reports submitted were of a most satisfactory order, showing great progress in all branches of Lodge work. Past Grand Master Hatchings conducted the election of officers with the following result:—

W. M. H. V. Hutchings, D. M., J. S. Currie; Chaplain, Rev. H. Royle; Rec. Sec., J. T. Cummins; Fin. Sec., W. K. Mercer; Treasurer, J. C. Puddister; 1st Lecturer, Samuel Taylor; 2nd Lecturer, Cecil Puddister; Director of Ceremonies, Wilson Stacey; Committee: H. Fry, A. Stone, S. Piercey, A. Z. Piercey, F. Noseworthy; Trustee, G. W. Rabbits. The installation will take place the last Thursday in December.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING

Another meeting of the Citizens Committee was held last night, at which Mr. W. O'D. Kelly presided. A schedule presented by one of the members providing a sliding scale of taxation was debated at length. According to the proposition the rate will increase with every \$50 of rental. Finally the matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Barter, Lindsay and Joyce, with the executive, Messrs. Soper, Kelly, Smith and Devine.

The Urgent Necessity of a People's Government

WE have been drawing attention to the fact that so far the Government have given no indication that the affairs of the Colony are troubling them one jot. The submarine menace that may become a reality and spell very serious consequences for us, has not moved them to provide any safeguards that will ensure us immunity from a shortage of food supplies. No effort is being made to take stock of our food resources, so that we may rest assured that a sudden stoppage will not find us needy.

The idea that Governments exist to protect, help and guard the people against its enemies, whether commercial enemies or enemies of war, seems to be foreign to the present Government of the Colony. Their inaction shows plainer than anything else, that the name they assumed of "The People's Party" was intended only as a blind. They show absolutely no conception of what a People's Party should be. Their inaction brands them as being a Tory Party altogether. There was a surplus last June, but everyone must recognize that it was altogether due to the excessive high prices, and a slump in these, which must come, sooner or later, will bring down the Revenue with a run. Are we providing for that day? Are we husbanding our resources?

It is true now as it has been true of the past seven years, that we are not. Economy is a meaningless word to our present Government. Witness for instance, the spectacle of five men doing the Custom's work on the Labrador this summer, where one man did the work before. Witness the expense of thousands of dollars in sending provisions down north instead of insisting that the Reid Nfld. Co. should carry them as they had agreed, though they carried them within seventy miles of their destination.

The Government must assume responsibility for the conduct of the people. There is a duty to see that no injustice is meted out by one man to another. In the Defence of the Realm Act these powers are enlarged, and what in ordinary times would be called interference with private rights has now become a natural outcome of the patriotic sense of the nation. The Government have not used the powers. Excessive prices, high freights have been borne by the people and the Government have not moved one step to lift the burden.

The Colony has never been in such need of a Democratic and Liberal Government, which will realize to the full the meaning and the duty of a "Government of the People, by the People and for the People."

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 8

Feast of Immaculate Conception.

Polls officially closed this day in first general election in Newfoundland, after 74 days from nomination. The reason for the delay was because there was only one returning-officer in each district, and he had to visit and record the votes in each booth. The following men were returned in the first Parliament: St. John's, John Kent, William Thomas, Patrick Keough; Conception Bay, Robert Pack, Peter Brown, James Power, Charles Cousins; Fogo, Thomas Bennett; Trinity Bay, John Bingley Garland; Ferryland, Robert Carter; Placentia and St. Mary's, R. F. Sweetman, John Willis Martin; Burin, William Hooper; Fortune Bay, N. W. Hoyles; Bonavista, Wm. Brown, 1852.

Sons of Temperance first organized here, 1850.

Governor Bannerman left Newfoundland, 1863.

Burning of a Cathedral and two thousand people at Santiago, Chili, 1863.

Catholic Cathedral, Hr. Grace, dedicated, 1868.

Rev. John E. Kinsella ordained, 1866.

Ecumenical Council opened at Rome, 1869.

Melendez, the Malay cook, who killed a British sailor in the harbor, received first lashes in Penitentiary, 1876.

Governor Maxse died, 1883.

New Catholic Cathedral, Hr. Grace, dedicated, 1899.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

WEDNESDAY forenoon witnessed a spectacle in this community make the angels weep, when business men of the Country assembled in the Board of Trade Rooms to hear a Major Green talk on the fish trade.

That group of men must have felt before the proceeding had gone very far that they had been inveigled away from their pursuits to attend one of Sir Edward Morris' games of political flim-flam. But did they feel thus, that is the question. Some of them did we know, but on the other hand some of them fell for the plant. It was really pathetic to see erstwhile intelligent men gathered there to discuss with a youth the problems of the fish trade.

We have not a word to say against Major Green. In truth we were rather agreeably impressed with his manner and his address both of which bespoke the gentleman. He has been taken in a bit in this little game which the wily Edward is trying to stage just now. We believe that Major Green in spite of the dignity of his bearing and the calmness with which he faced his inquisitors must have felt as one surprised.

It is quite plain he did not expect to meet a class of men so well informed on fishery matters as he met there in the Board of Trade Rooms, Wednesday forenoon. We draw this conclusion from the fact that he had nothing new whatever in the line of argument or information respecting fishery matters. All that he had to say we are already acquainted with. In fact so stale is the matter offered that a last year's catch of fish is fresh beside it.

Everyone knows unless he be a simpleton entirely of cold storage and every man who has had anything whatever to do with fish as an article of commerce knows how cold storage fish is handled. We have a most voluminous literature on this and kindred subjects. As for the hermetically sealed process of putting up fish we are as familiar as can be with it.

Major Green is not as well informed on fishery matters, especially as relates to this Country as he might be. We say this with no disparagement of the gentleman who is evidently the victim of a designing political trickster, and he will go away from this Country with a better opinion of Newfoundland, but a very poor opinion of her statesmen (?).

This bringing of Major Green here is a "cod" of Mackinsonian proportions. This is a metaphor that Major Green might do well to get the genesis of, any of his friends can give him the history of it, but we would caution him against asking Sir Edward Morris about it. Any attempt at acquiring information from that source might result in complications involving us in a suit for inciting to riot.

For our sake then and for his own Major Green would do well not to mention Mackinson Cod in Sir Edward's presence.

The men who attended that meeting on Wednesday must have felt that they had been "codded" although they sat the matter out, made their little speeches and hid their chagrin under a cloak of make believe. It was really pathetic if they were in earnest or profoundly amusing if they felt that they were engaged in a farce of Sir Edward's production. So solemn did they sit, may be each pretending to each that the proceeding was an all important one to the Country.

How important may be gathered from the reports in the different dailies and the remarks of the editors, who tried their best to make something out of nothing. The sum total of Wednesday's meeting must be to make those assembled realize that they had wasted a valuable morning.

The Daily News solemnly tells us that the fishery is "the basis of our commercial fabric," and that "every effort should be made to encourage intensive fishery" just as we have made intensive farming our land policy. What this intensive fishing means we must leave to the erudite editor of The News to expound if he will. If it is anything like his intensive farming, as applied by the Government he forms part of, then an explanation would be intensely interesting.

VARIA BY GALE

THE earliest record we possess of transactions in metals is found in Genesis, xxiii, 16, when Abraham paid to the children of Heth 400 shekels of silver—"current money with the merchant." The shekels mentioned in the Bible were, however, weights of silver not "money" in the modern sense. Each shekel weighed approximately 10 oz. (Troy weight).

The invention of coining, i.e., the practice of stamping pieces of gold and silver for purposes of currency, dates from about 700 B.C. This innovation which to a great extent superseded the balance (weighing) originated in Lydia, Asia Minor. Thence it passed into Greece and subsequently to the far-spreading colonies of the Roman Empire. The earliest coins were the Adarkon and Darkemon ("dramas") which are doubtless the Persian gold darics first issued in the reign of Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 521-485. These were the standard gold currency down to the time of Alexander the Great, and they circulated throughout the East. The obverse of the coin bears an impression of the Persian monarch kneeling, holding a bow in the left hand and a spear in the right. The daric was about the value of \$5. After the conquest of Palestine by the victorious arms of the Roman Emperors, we find coins in circulation generally, all of which bore the impress of the Roman Emperor. The coins were chiefly silver and bronze.

The following are the names and approximate values of the coins current in Palestine in New Testament times, and readers of the Bible should be interested in their names and values.

SILVER:

Stater mentioned in Matt., xvii, 27, equal to about 51 cents.

Argurion mentioned in Matt., xxvi, 15, of the same value.

Didrachmon ("tribute money") mentioned likewise in Matt., xvii, 24, had a value of approximately 32 cents.

Drachma ("piece of silver") mentioned in Luke xv, 8, equalled about 17 cents.

Denarius ("penny") an Imperial Roman coin, was valued at the usual daily wages of a field laborer—about 17 cents. This is mentioned in Matt., xviii.

BRONZE:

Assarion ("farthing") equalled about halfpenny, or one cent, mentioned in Matt., x, 29.

Kodrantēs ("half-farthing"), Matt., v, 26.

Lepton ("mite") equalled one-eighth cent.

The values given above are not determinate; but they throw a light on many important Biblical passages.

The coinage with which we are familiar, that of gold and silver, is derived from that of the Romans, and came to us by way of France (where Charlemagne had perfected the system), through the Norman Kings. The measure of value throughout Western Europe was the Roman pound weight of silver bullion (which comes from the Latin bullare, to stamp). This is known in England as the Troy pound or 12 oz. It was originally divided into 240 coins called Pence (denarii) 12 of which were called a shilling (solidus). The solidi, or 20 shillings, therefore actually weighed a pound of silver bullion.

Down to the time of George IV. numerous alterations of the coinage took place in England; so that a pound of silver in coin came, to be much less than a pound of metal in bullion, until in the time of Elizabeth the pound weight was coined into 744 pence, or 62 shillings, representing the nominal value of three pounds two shillings. In Scotland the depreciation of the coinage went to much greater lengths, and still further in France and Italy. The French livre (pound) has dwindled to a franc, the basis of the modern metrical system of the coinage, and the original solidus to a sou (a penny). The pound Scot is now but the value of a shilling.

Gold coinage was first successfully introduced into England by Edward III., but it was not till the reign of Charles II. that the quantity of gold coin was sufficient to prevent its disappearance from circulation. Then gold from the Guinea Coast of Africa was coined into pounds sterling, or Quineas, intended to be the value of 20 shillings in silver. It was not till 1717 that the value of the Guinea was settled at 21 shillings. Gold became the recognized measure of value in England and declared to be a legal-tender to an unlimited amount in the great Coinage Act of 1816, and the Sovereign (one pound) was struck to represent the value at that time of 20 shillings in silver. Sixty-six shillings, 22 carats or 11/12 fine are coined to a pound weight (Troy), 66 pence to an ounce, giving a value ratio between gold and silver of 1:14 1/4 (14.28).

Currency must be distinguished from money, for it may be carried on by means other than by actual money transactions. Yet, we find the terms used practically as synonyms these days. Currency consists of four parts in most states and nations:

(1) Metallic money which has full legal tender; (2) Metallic money which has a circulating value which is not equal to its bullion value; (3) Paper money of various kinds, such as Bank or Treasury notes; (4) Promissory notes, or Bills of Exchange.

Gold is the recognized legal tender; and it is in most instances the most desired form of wealth. It is possible, however, to have a surfeit of gold in a commercial sense. This is what is now happening in the United States. Uncle Sam, according to the last official fiscal report, has gold holdings to the value of \$1,808,493,932, and is accordingly, so states the Treasurer of the nation, Mr. John Burke, "the strongest of all the nations in the world." Silver is regarded as a legal tender to the value of ten dollars, usually.

FROM MR. RIOUX.

Letters were received by last English mail from Mr. Ferdinand Rioux, formerly of the Reid Nfld. Co., who is now "somewhere in France" with the Royal Engineers and who has been on active service for sometime past. Mr. Rioux has hosts of warm friends in the city and country, who will be glad to hear that he is enjoying excellent health.

PORTIA GOES WEST.

The S.S. Portia sailed West last night, taking the biggest freight yet handled by the ship and these passengers:—Capt. Foote, William Collins, H. Dibbin, H. Haskell, Const. Russell, E. Loughlin, J. Rose, P. Keating, P. Elford, G. Rose, S. Spencer, A. Grant, W. Webb, B. Lynch; Mesdames Foote Collins, Nolan; Misses Hartigan, Sterling, Flood and 32 in steerage.

The schr. Clintonia left Bonne Bay yesterday for Gloucester with 1,448 lbs. herring for Gorton Pew Co.

200 Pairs SKIN BOOTS

We have secured 200 pairs of selected SKIN BOOTS all sewn with sinew, and therefore much superior to many, that are offered for sale.

Price \$3.50 pair Good large sizes.

R. Templeton. 333 Water Street.



YOU WON'T BE ANNOYED by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in

Globe-Wernicke Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.

YOU'LL SOON WANT A DRINK! READ THIS!

PROHIBITION will soon be upon us, so it behoves all those who are now accustomed to partake of the sparkling goblet to try to discover a substitute. To those who are looking for something "soft," in the shape of a drink, we recommend the reading of the following:

Cocoa is acknowledged by all authorities to be the most wholesome beverage. In the extraction of Cocoa from the Cocoa Bean, however, harmful ingredients are sometimes used, detracting from the health-giving effects which should follow the use of cocoa. The user of CLEVELAND'S HEALTH COCOA can rest assured that nothing harmful is used in its manufacture. This Cocoa is made by a process used years ago with great success by the old Dutch settlers in America. Through this process all the nourishing properties of Cocoa are retained to the fullest, without the admixture of any proportion of alkali. The result is a delicious, nourishing and invigorating beverage, which you will want to partake of often.

Wholesale by John B. Orr Co., Ltd. New Martin Bldg., St. John's.

"So the lawyers got all of the estate. Did Edith get anything?" "Oh, yes. She got one of the lawyers."

Reid-Newfoundland Co. SOUTH COAST SERVICE. S. S. "GLENCOE" will sail from Placentia on Monday, Dec. 11th, and will call at the usual ports of call between Placentia and Port-aux-Basques. Reid-Newfoundland Co.

**THE STORE  
OF  
STYLE**

# ANDERSON'S

**THE HOUSE  
OF  
QUALITY**

## A PAIR OF RUBBERS

Is an essential part of everybody's winter equipment. You need them now! Boots that will keep out rain, won't keep out snow-water. It's

**RUBBER Footwear** that you want.

We have some with the ever wearing roll sole and heel—some with double tongue—the glove rubber—that fits like a glove.

All prices from  
**50c. to 60c. for Childs**  
**60c. to 75c. " Misses**  
**60c. to 1.00 " Ladies**  
**1.00 to 1.60 " Mens**

## Tapestry Cushion Tops

Why not add a charm to every room in the home?—You can get a Tapestry Cushion Top in beautiful scenery and floral designs. Size 19 x 19 inches.

**for 19c.**

## HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' size—hemmed and with no dressing.

**3c. each**  
**30c. dozen**

## Linen Pieces Stamped Ready for Working

In Pillow Shams, Bureau Scarfs, Centre Pieces, etc.

**37c.**

These are serviceable linens that will beautify the home, and give delightful work these long evenings.

## It's Stanfield's Underwear!



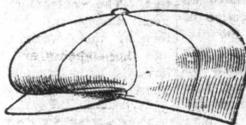
It's **Unshrinkable**

STANFIELD'S is the Underwear that's really unshrinkable—wears well and washes well.

It does not become clammy with perspiration—but really gives off the moisture it absorbs.

Every Garment is perfect in finish and make. Shirts have a double breast to protect the chest.

## A Seasonable CAP



**EASTERN 'A'**

With the invisible ear band that's wadded, padded, and tipped with wool.

Heavy lining in Cap.

Colours—Grey, Brown, Green, Navy and Mixtures.

**Prices 80c. to \$2.00**

## Winter-Wearing Hose

The coming of Winter means the wearing of Wool.

## Wool Hose for Warm Feet

Hose in Mixtures and Greys, Browns, Heather, Green, Navy, and Black.

**Prices from 25c. up**

SEND HERE FOR YOUR HOSE.

## WINGS!

for **LADIES' HATS**

We are clearing out our whole stock of these—some in prices up to 30c.

—all going out for

**5c. each**

These can be taken in pieces and will make Hat trimmings of many kinds.

The colours of Wings are Green, Brown, Cerise, Navy, Wine, Fawn, Grey, Light Blue, Black and Shaded.

You'll also find some pretty Birds for trimming—among them.

Does your Hat need retrimming?

## Ladies!

Protect your Chest

WEAR ONE OF OUR

## Special Mufflers

They are made of a Cream Silk Wool—and with two pearl head dome fasteners to fit it close to neck.

After fastening it comes down in front like a Jabot with edge slightly notched, and end finished off with a neat Silk Fringe.

A 70c. CHEST PROTECTOR.

**for 50 cents**

## Childs' White Bear Sets

The name "Bear" in any kind of Child's wear always meant articles of Quality, Comfort and Wear.

So our **NEW Sets**

have Quality, Comfort and Style in overflowing measure.

They are lined with fine Sateen—some with Satin. With Cord and Muff to go around neck—and Silk Strings on Collar.

**Prices 85c. to \$2.30**

## Childs' BONNETS!

Bonnets that will catch the youngster's eye. A dainty dressed youngster is much to be admired; and the one thing that can add a charm to any Child will be an

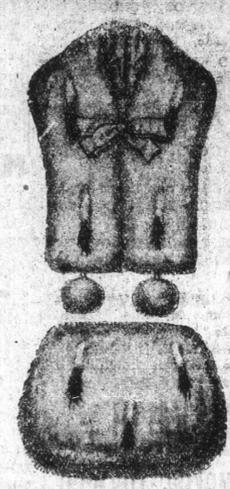
**IMITATION ERMINE**

—OR

**BEAR SKIN BONNET**

On these you'll find Silk Ribbon daintily arranged—and sheered around edge—some touched up with a little Pink and Blue.

**Special \$1.20**



## Shipwrecks and Loss of Life on the Coast of Newfoundland.

(BY JAMES MURPHY)

In Thursday's account of shipwrecks and loss of life, there was a typographical error or two. It was the "Royalist" which ran down the "Kate" of Branch in 1865. The Petty Harbor Bait Skiff was lost in 1862; out of her crew of six men only one was saved. John Grace, a sailor man of the Riverhead of St. John's composed a song on the "Petty Harbor Bait Skiff," one verse was as follows:

"We bid adieu unto our friends,  
And those we held most dear,  
Being bound for Petty Harbor,  
In the spring time of the year.  
The little birds as we sailed on,  
Sung o'er the hills and dales,  
Whilst Flora from her sporting  
groves,  
Sent forth her pleasant gales."

This was a very sad event, as usual one of the Chate's from Petty Harbor came to the rescue and managed with his men to save the life of the only survivor, a youth named Menchington. The song speaks of Menchington as follows:  
"Six brave youths to tell the truth,  
Were buried in the sea,  
But the Lord preserved Young Menchington  
To live another day."

It is said that the hospitable conduct of the people of Petty Harbor, on the distressing occasion relating to the loss of the "Barbara," as to the survivors, was beyond praise, death in the act of advancing by the arrival of the shipwrecked crew at St. John's they were pro-

vided with clothes and food by the government. The following letter will be read with interest; it was written by the Rev. Mr. Jones, who accompanied Bishop Field to Petty Harbor to see to the funeral of a young man who had perished after he had reached the shore, from hunger he became delirious. It is a very pathetic letter:

St. John's,  
March 14th, 1848.

Sir,—Judging that your readers in St. John's, whose sympathies have been so painfully awakened by the recent calamitous wreck of the "Barbara," may feel interested in any details connected with that disaster, I offer for your use a few particulars of a visit made on Monday, the 13th inst. to the scene of the wreck. The visit was undertaken chiefly of finding and burying the body of one poor man who was known to have perished under peculiarly distressing circumstances on shore. The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland being informed of the intention of some of the inhabitants of Petty Harbor to undertake this charitable work, kindly consented to accompany the party. After a walk of about two hours over the hills south of Petty Harbor, another party taking the route by the shore, we came at once upon the melancholy object of our search. The body was found on the distressing occasion relating to the loss of the "Barbara," as to the survivors, was beyond praise, death in the act of advancing by the arrival of the shipwrecked crew at St. John's they were pro-

with the chin resting on a ledge of earth. The body which appeared to be that of a young man of about twenty, was destitute of clothing, except a linen shirt, with fragments of a woollen one above it, a blue check neck cloth, worsted socks and one boot. His head was covered with a profusion of brown hair, and the deceased did not appear to have been accustomed to coarse labor. There was no wound observable on the body, nor was there any indication whatever of the commencement of decomposition. The body had probably been more or less covered with snow during a considerable part of the nine days that it had remained at the spot. Recent traces of foxes were observed not far off, but no animal had touched the body, for which its life-like posture may account. It is known that this poor creature, after effecting his escape from the "Barbara" was incapable of proceeding with his companions, being in a state of delirium that he took off his clothes, and could not by any efforts of the rest be brought forward with them. A grave was dug with more success than might have been anticipated in such a soil, while some of the party collected large stones, branches of spruce and moss. With the two latter the grave (of decent depth) was lined, the corpse was laid beside it and covered with boughs, and with the poor remains found with it. The party numbering twelve, who having been occupied more than one hour in these simple preparations, stood around the grave, and while a suitable portion of the Church Burial Service was read, the remains were laid in their humble resting place, and the earth thrown on them by friendly hands. The grave was filled in with moss and soil, two or three short sticks were placed over this lengthways to keep off the pressure of the stones, and an oblong cairn of large and small stones constructed on either edge and above.

steep precipitous descent to the very place where the vessel had struck, not a vestige of the wreck of any description was to be seen. Viewed from below the vast pile of cliffs upon which presented a scene of terrible grandeur. It was evident that the ascent must have been to the shipwrecked people, when the rocks were covered with ice and snow, most fearful and arduous. It may not be out of place here to mention that some of the inhabitants of Petty Harbor, who rendered most valuable aid to the shipwrecked sufferers, refused to send in any claim for compensation for their charitable services, and that there is reason to believe that some who at the instance of others have received such compensation, are ashamed and sorry that they have done so. I may be allowed also to take this opportunity of assuring you, Sir, that after careful enquiry made on the spot of those best informed, I cannot find the smallest foundation for a report which reached us, that some of the shipwrecked people were guilty of depredation in the houses into which they were so hospitably received at Petty Harbor.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
TODD T. JONES.

The ship "Charles Clark" was lost in 1863. Her commander was William Todd. She was bound from Hamburg, in Germany, to Quebec, and had on board one hundred and nineteen passengers. After being at sea for fifty-six days she came to grief at Freshwater Point, Trepassey Bay. This catastrophe took place in September. The one hundred and thirteen passengers and the crew came to St. John's in the "Jasper." Captain Hally. Five of the passengers succumbed to the hardships and perished on the ship.

(To be Continued.)

ADVERTISE IN  
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## St. John Ambulance Association

Amount already acknowledged for Cots in England	\$42,321.86
Avondale (additional)	50.00
Flower's Cove (additional)	65.00
South Side, 4 amounts	60.00
Job Bros. & Co. Ltd. employees, 4 amounts	60.00
Change Islands (additional)	3.00
Port Blandford (additional)	22.00
Grand Bank (additional)	260.00
Women's Patriotic Association, Bay Roberts	10.00
Max Baird, account upkeep Dorothy Baird, account upkeep	65.00
Jess Baird, account upkeep David Baird, Jr. account upkeep	65.00
Port Rexton, L.O.L.	36.00
Placentia, Southside and Jersey Side (additional)	20.00
Point Verde (additional)	5.00
Mrs. Meade, Lear's Cove	5.00
Dr. N.S. Fraser (additional)	40.00
Harry P. Carter, account upkeep	130.00
Ladies F. I. Guild, Fortune Hr. (additional)	30.00
Harry's Hr., L.O.L.	15.00
Red Bay, L.O.L.	14.00
Duggan's Cove, L.O.L.	10.00
Belleoram, L.O.L.	10.00
Salt Pond, L.O.L.	10.00
Deer Harbor, L.O.L.	5.00
Port Rexton R.S. Chapter	5.00
Bale Verte (additional)	25.75
Clareville W.P.A. (additional)	3.65
Brigue (additional)	27.60
Burlin, L.O.L.	160.00
Employees Ayre & Sons, Ltd. (9th instalment)	54.17
Botwood and vicinity (additional)	180.00
Employees Royal Stores, Ltd. (additional)	200.00
Perry's Cove R.B. Preceptory	5.00
Mrs. Percie Johnson (additional)	20.00

Carbonear (3 amounts)	754.77
Pouch Cove R.S. Chapter	10.00
Kelgrews R.B. Preceptory	5.00
Tilt Cove Mining Co. and Workmen (additional)	53.20
Ladies' Aid, Cutwell Arm.	40.00
Ward's Harbor	100.00
Lush's Bight	20.00
Employee Standard Mfg. Co. Ltd. (additional)	300.00
Bell Island (additional)	44.00
Millertown (additional)	22.42
Gaultois (additional)	65.00
Employees W. U. Cable Co.	100.00
Ray Roberts (additional)	10.00
Bay Roberts R.B. Preceptory	10.00
Cupids L.O.L.	1.00
Cupids R.S. Chapter	1.00
C.J.L.	1.00
Mrs. Jos. Diamond	50.00
Knights of Columbus (additional)	123.55
Hant's Hr. (additional)	2.70
Sunday School at Garia	1.00
Sale of Lumber	20.00
Placentia, per Mrs. A. J. Ryan (additional)	30.00
Interest to November 30th	30.00
Amount acknowledged for Cots in France	24,951.39
Grand Falls Ladies (additional)	50.00
Jackson's Cove, per Le-Newhook	20.00
Interest to November 30th	56.08
Received at Daily News Office:	
Collected on S.S. "Sagona," per Mrs. O'Neil	87.35
Concert at Epworth, per Methodist Teachers	28.00
W.M.S., George's Brook	10.73
Collection per Rev. C. Jeffrey, Pouch Cove	4.40
Collected per R. Sparrow, Ship Harbor	12.25
Mrs. Richard Woods	2.00
	\$71,117.56

## Off to Attend Convention

Mr. T. T. Cartwright's representative of E. W. Gillett & Co., Toronto, left by Thursday's express for his home in Springfield, Mass. After spending a few days at home he will proceed to Toronto to attend the Annual Convention of the Salesmen of this well-known Co., the forty-five travelling salesmen will be the guests of the Company from Dec. 18th to the 23rd. Mr. Cartwright, who has charge of the salesmen in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland reports the demand for Royal Yeast, Gillett's Lye and "Magic" Baking Powder as greatly increased over any previous year since he has been coming down to Terra Nova. He says his sales are very satisfactory indeed. Mr. Cartwright will be accompanied by Mr. D. J. Curtin, Gillett's representative in Cape Breton and the West Coast of Newfoundland, and Mr. Austin Maddock, who represents the Gillett Co. from St. John's to the North.

Asked when he would likely return his reply was that the business in Newfoundland has grown to such proportions that it needs some one here most of time, so one of us will return immediately after the New Year. It is twenty years since Mr. Cartwright first came to Newfoundland, and very few men bear their age as the genial T. T. does. His friends throughout the Island are legion. His many friends will, we are sure, wish him a pleasant time while away and trust to see his smiling face early in 1917.

## Might as Well

Uncle Tobey was a hospitable soul. He wanted no guest in his house to be stinted. "Have some, have some," he invited cordially at the supper table, sending around the platter for the third time; "we're going to give it to the pigs anyway."

D. M. BAIRD,  
Hon. Treasurer.

"Funny place to carry your watch in your hip pocket."  
"Well I always like to be ahead of time."

### Returned Soldiers Exhibition of Banquetted

At Wabana Hotel, Bell Island, recently two returned soldiers, Pte. A. P. Grieve of "Oura" and Pte. D. Dobbin, of the Second Canadian Expeditionary Force (Toronto Battalion) both veterans of France and Gallipoli, who had been severely wounded, were given a good time by the N.C.O.'s and men of C Coy., C.C.C., of which 32 members are on active service. Mr. J. M. Greene occupied the chair, a splendid dinner was served and the following programme was gone through and was heartily enjoyed by all present:—

**THE KING**—Prop. The Chairman.  
"C" CO., C.C.C.—Prop. Private A. P. Greene (1st Nfd. Regiment).  
Resp. Lieut. Greene (C.C.C.)

**OUR GUESTS OF HONOUR**—Prop. R. R. Costigan; Resp. Private A. P. Greene, (1st Nfd.)

**THE LAND WE LIVE IN**—Prop. Pte. D. Dobbin, (C.E.F.) "The Flag of Newfoundland."

**"C" CO. NON-COMS.**—Prop. R. R. Costigan; Resp. Corporal P. Styles, (C.C.C.). No. 9 Platoon, No. 10 Platoon.

**THE LADIES**—Prop. Lance Copl. S. Cole, (C.C.C.) Resp. Lance Copl. J. Stove, (C.C.C.)

**OUR ABSENT FRIENDS—OUR SOLDIER CADETS**—Prop. The Chairman.

"Where are the Boys of the Old Brigade," "Some day they'll wander back again."

GOD SAVE THE KING.

### War Relics

The dry goods store window of James Baird Ltd on Water Street afforded attraction to passing citizens, hundreds of whom viewed an interesting collection of war relics displayed there. These consisted of portions of the equipments used by British, French, German and Austrian soldiers and consisted of shells (already exploded of course) the German Tommy's service cap, British steel helmet, Soldier's fur tunic, gas masks, goggles to protect the eyes from gas and other most interesting relics. One of them is in the shape of the case of an 18-inch shell used by the Tommies as a dinner gong in the trenches. These were brought here from the front by Dr. W. H. Parsons, winner of the Military Cross, and kindly loaned to the store by his brother-in-law, Mr. W. Barker, manager of the F. B. Wood Co., for exhibition. The collection is well worth seeing and bring before the beholder in a slight way the grim realities of this terrible war.

### Miss May Furlong

Than Miss Furlong, there is nobody who has the interest of the Newfoundlanders more at heart. When in London she ferrets out in the most marvellous manner party upon party of our soldiers and entertains them in a regal style at one of the best London hotels. She visits the wounded and does what she can (which is generally a lot) to help them. She distributes her bounty with a generous hand; and not only this, but her cheerful presence leaves everybody who comes in contact with her as cheerful as herself. She is the spirit of goodwill, and what is perhaps most remarkable about her is that she gets as much enjoyment out of those she entertains as do the guests out of her. Miss Furlong has the art of making people happy down to a fine point—and especially soldiers. The only time when people try to thank her for her kindness, it is then she gets indignant, so it is wiser to say nothing. There is no lady in St. John's with a heavier heart than Miss Furlong, who deeply mourns the loss of so many brave young fellows that she loves to honor when she visited London—some of

### OBITUARY

PTE. JAS. J. WHEELER.

Died of wounds "Somewhere in France." James J. Wheeler, son of John and Agnes Wheeler, Torbay Rd., aged 24 years. At the bright young age of 15 he first left Newfoundland to seek employment elsewhere, and spent two and one half years in the U.S.A., one and a half out West, and two and a half in Cape Breton mines. Though young as he was, he never forgot his dear mother or loved ones left behind. He returned to his home Aug. 14th, 1914, and remained eight months, when he left to fight for right and justice. He joined the Regiment, April 16th, 1915, and left with F. Co., June 20th on the Calgarian and was at Avr, Scotland, 7 months. From there he went to France with B Co. and was in the 1st of July drive and came through without a scratch, but in the 12th of Oct. drive met with a slight wound, but still remained on duty. Nov. 21st he met his fatal wounds in the chest, right arm and right leg, and died of wounds at the 34th Clearing Station, Nov. 21st, 1916. His death is a heavy and sad blow to his relatives and friends, for he was happy and cheerful in all his undertakings. He leaves a father, mother three sisters, two brothers, one serving in the navy, to mourn the sad loss of a kind son and loving brother.—R.I.P.

### HAD TO GIVE BONDS.

At 12.30 p.m. yesterday a labourer of Prospect Street was ordered by Consts. O'Flaherty and Sporns for being drunk and disorderly in the house of a woman of the place. He used pretty vile language towards the woman, who appeared in Court against him to-day and was compelled to sign bonds to keep the peace in future.

these she shall see no more.

So, Lord we thank Thee for Thy Grace, And pray Thee fill their vacant place. J. A.

The funeral of the late John Hearn, which took place yesterday afternoon was attended by a large number of citizens. At the Cathedral the Final Absolution was imparted by Rev. Fr. Conway, and interment was at Belvidere Cemetery.

### The Killing of Our Caribou

Mr. Mark Gibbons, the well-known lumberman and fur-trader, who has travelled practically all over the country and who arrived here a few days ago is very pessimistic over the future of our caribou. In a conversation which our representative had with him last evening he assures us that unless drastic measures are taken immediately for the conservation of this splendid game they will become extinct before the people of the country can be aware of the fact. Under present conditions the caribou are being rapidly exterminated. In one section embracing the territory from Millertown Junction to Kitty's Brook, where heretofore multitudes of deer could be met, a few years ago only few are now to be seen, and Mr. Gibbons says that the reason for this depletion is that almost all the breeding animals have been killed. The same applies to other sections over which Mr. Gibbons has travelled. Where formerly these animals could be met in large numbers and these conditions prevail all over the country in which to-day, Mr. Gibbons estimates, there are not more than 5,000 caribou. In a great measure this unfortunate condition of affairs has been caused by indiscriminate slaughter of the animals by large numbers of foreign and local hunters.

Mr. Gibbons says that a couple of years ago he was in the country near Red Indian Lake, and was appalled to see the hides and skeletons of hundreds of deer strewn the ground. They had evidently been rounded up by hunters and shot irrespective of age and sex and most of the carcasses left to rot on the ground. He gives another instance, in which in the same place he found many carcasses buried in a pit in the ground and also quotes the case of a man who had shot 60 deer to pick out the best for food and who still continued to kill them without fear of the law or any other principle involved.

He cites the case of the country about Gambo. Six years ago, Mr. Gibbons observes, there were many deer to be had in this section and to-day hardly a head can be had there. All the good heads have been killed, mostly by alien sports and it is imperative that the killing of the animals be stopped at once if they are to be saved to the country. Mr. Gibbons says that the wardens, whether designedly or by mistake, give reports as to the numbers of deer seen by them, which are absolutely incorrect, and our informant gives interesting particulars in this regard. He observes that the conditions applying to our caribou are analogous at present to those which prevailed in the "Western States" when the great herds of buffalo, which roamed the plains, were wiped out before the extermination process could be checked. The Government and people were assured that hundreds of thousands of these animals were in existence, when suddenly it was found that they had been decimated to such an extent that few animals were left, and to-day a remnant is kept and exhibited in the national parks and zoos as curiosities. Mr. Gibbons was then in the States and sees the resemblance between those conditions and these confronting us to-day in the matter of our noble caribou. What Mr. Gibbons says is the great requirement now for the increase of our deer herd is a close season of at least three or four years.

We think this is a matter which should receive the prompt and serious consideration of the Government and we further opine that the Game Board should take evidence from men like Mr. Gibbons and not place altogether implicit reliance on the reports of interested people, who, for purposes of their own, over estimate the number of deer now in the country. If the experience of the buffalo in the United States is not to be duplicated with the caribou in Newfoundland the sooner action is taken the better.

### HE SOLD BOOZE.

To-day in the Magistrate's Court, Sgt. Byrne had one, Patk. Gardiner, before Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C. for a breach of the License Act at Graois Islands during the summer. Witnesses called testified that the man, who fished down there, sold liquor and received cash for it. It was proven also that this was his third offence and he was fined \$150 or 3 months. He was not represented by counsel. Supt. Grimes prosecuted.

### AN INDECENT ASSAULT.

At 6.30 p.m. yesterday Const. Tobin arrested a man named James Mason, of the West End on the complaint of a married woman whose house he entered and on whom he attempted indecent assault. He had no defence to enter to-day that would satisfy the Court, the evidence of the woman fully establishing his guilt, and Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., who presided, fined him \$10 or 30 days.

### LOCAL ITEMS

We thank the Riverside Woolen Mills Ltd. and Messrs. Harvey and Co. for 1917 calendars left at our office.

Yesterday evening two drunks pumelled each other pretty severely on Water Street West. Both rolled in the mud and were pretty severely cut about the face, when men passing parted them.

Picked up on Water Street, opposite Rodgers Dry Goods Store, a PURSE, containing a street car ticket, a key and a small sum of money. The same can be had by applying to Mr. W. J. Long at this office.

A number of the miners of Bell Island came to the City yesterday and left by the train last evening for their homes in Conception Bay, where they will spend the Christmas. Soon all the miners will be leaving the island to spend the holidays with their families.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Thos. Smyth, cooper, of Gower Street, father of Mr. T. Smyth, commission merchant, and of Mr. Geo. Smyth, cooper. Mr. Smyth, who carries on a large cooperage business, is one of the best known and most respected residents of the East End.

The work on the new church of St. Joseph's, at Holytown, is progressing rapidly under the skillful supervision of Mr. Jonas C. Barter, architect. The contractors, Messrs. Pidgeon, Coady and Murphy are performing their work with expedition and thoroughness and it is hoped to have the edifice roofed in by the New Year.

### OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received 11 a.m. December 8th.

2089 Private Sylvester Simmt, 27 Mullock Street, admitted Wandsworth, gunshot wound neck.

2619 Private Michael Leary, 10 Sebastian Street, seriously ill Avr. pneumonia.

1493 Private Ernest Brown, Tack's Beach, P.B., seriously ill Avr. empyema operation.

2589 Private Ignatius Penton, Joe Batt's Arm, wounded, November 19th.

Previously Reported.  
573 Sergt. Josiah R. Goodyear, Grand Falls, gunshot wound right lower extremities, slight. Rouen, Nov. 25; now reported admitted Wandsworth, gunshot wound, left thigh.

2628 Private Richard J. Anderson, British Harbor, T.B., gunshot wound left thigh, Rouen, Nov. 30th, now reported admitted Wandsworth, gunshot wound left thigh.

JOHN R. BENNETT,  
JOHN R. BENNETT,  
Colonial Secretary.

### OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT.  
The Crescent management have arranged a splendid show for their numerous patrons this week-end. "Houses of Mystery" is a Knickerbocker star feature in three reels. "The Irish Rebel" is a Kaleid production, pictured from an old Irish story, with all the scenes photographed in Ireland. "The Lucky Tumble" is a fine Vitagraph comedy and a topical "scenes in Ireland." Professor McCarthy plays a programme of appropriate music for this big show. The usual big matinee for Saturday. Send the children to the popular Crescent, they are sure to enjoy themselves.

### HAD TO PAY UP.

Today the domestic Beatrice House who was arrested yesterday with obtaining goods from Ayre & Sons to the value of \$33.75 under false pretences, was in court before Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C. She pleaded guilty and was ordered to make good the amount to Ayre & Sons or go to the penitentiary for three months. Her father, who was in court, paid the amount.

### WAS GIVEN SHELTER.

At 9 o'clock last night a Swedish sailor named Petersen walked into the lockup and asked for shelter. The man was soaking wet from the rain-storm and was pretty hungry also. He had been ashore he said and the vessel on which he was a sailor had left port without him. He was looked after by the guard and was let go to-day.

### Weekly Meeting Civic Board

Mayor Gosling presided and all the members of the Board were present at last night's meeting of the Municipal Council.

Mayor Gosling, in dealing with the expenditure of monies for repairs or improvements in the city streets, held that the work should be given to residents of the city who are the taxpayers and that this should apply particularly in winter time. He informed the meeting that he had been made aware that men outside the city limits were being employed to the prejudice of the city taxpayer. He asked consideration on the part of the Board of this important matter and it will be taken up at a special meeting.

He also referred to the tarvia pavement on Duckworth, the condition of which is unsatisfactory and ordered that assistant Engineer Ryan make a full and complete report on it to be forwarded to the company who contracted for the work.

The Solicitor reported on the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the matter of Parsons vs. the Council, in which the latter refused to grant permission to build, and the Court granted a mandamus. The Solicitor in his report said if the action of the Court was enforced the only course left for the Council was to reconsider its decision, or appeal to the Privy Council. The matter will be considered at a special meeting, Monday night, when the Solicitor will be asked to be present.

The Solicitor reported that the Council could attach all monies due McKinnon and Holmes, to the amount of \$500, the tax on contractors, who are not residents of the city. The parties referred to contracted to build the Standard Oil Company's Works on the South Side of the harbour, and in a letter to the Secretary referred the matter of the tax to the Oil Co.

Immediate action will be taken. Monroe & Co. complained they were not getting a satisfactory water supply to their ships, and asked that a hydrant be placed on their premises. The Engineer will report.

John Callahan asked for an increase of wages for the Sanitary employees. The Secretary will write Mr. Callahan. The Royal Colonial Institute wrote for a Newfoundland Directory. It will be supplied.

A. J. Forsey called attention to a cave-in in the side walk near his residence, 161 LeMarchant Road, which caused the water to flow into his cellar. The Engineer will make enquiries. In reply to the Council J. H. Kavanaugh said he would connect houses 11 and 13 York street using the same water and sewerage system for both. Referred to Plumbing Inspector for report.

As water from the Smallwood building is wearing away the surface of McMurdo's Lane and the owner has been notified the matter is now in the hands of the Solicitor. The Engineer was instructed to see to the gullies about the city and to have the sand and silt cleaned up. The Reid Nfd. Co. must send plans of proposed coal shed before permit to build is given.

They Should Worry.

Wife—The papers say that nitrates are higher.  
Hub—What do we care? We never telegraph anyway.

### 10 More From Petty Harbor

A very spirited recruiting meeting was held in the new hall at Petty Harbor last night and the building held a capacity audience. Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., presided and on the platform were Revs. Hewitt and Tierney, both of whom delivered eloquent addresses, calling upon the eligible young men of that section to enlist. The other speakers were Mr. W. R. Howley, K.C., Lieut. H. Ross, Sgt. J. Robinson and Mr. W. J. Morris, all of whom made earnest appeals for recruits, showing that men to fill up the gaps in the ranks were now imperatively needed. Those who responded to the call were—Samuel Chafe, Samuel Baird, Peter Chafe, Fred Chafe, Wm. Thos. Whitten, Rd. Westcott, Hy. G. Chafe, F. Walsh, Arthur Angel and R. L. Rendell.

Another meeting will be held in the Goulds to-night, when Lieut. Ross and Sgt. Robinson will speak.

### HE WAS ARRESTED.

Yesterday a man named McGrath, who was summoned for refusing to support his wife, did not appear in Court, and was arrested under warrant. He proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was in the country when the summons was sent him and escaped paying the penalty for contempt of Court.

On the original charge of non-support he was asked to give bonds in \$100 to keep his better half, or go down as a guest of Mr. Parsons for 30 days.

### ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

At 10 o'clock last night Const. Tobin arrested a boy named Hubert Kearns, who stole a flash light out of the cabin of a schooner, the property of Leander March, valued at \$5. The lad pleaded guilty and was fined by Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., \$10 or 3 days imprisonment.

### INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

We are prepared to issue policies insuring property of almost every description, wherever situated in Newfoundland, against loss and damage by fire. Our rates are the same as all other Companies doing business in Newfoundland. We aim to settle losses as promptly as possible. If you are not covered and want insurance write to or see our Agent, MR. J. A. CLIFT, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's. Caledonian Insurance Co. (The Oldest Scottish Fire Office) nov8,eod,1m

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