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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Austrian Conquest of Montenegro May Affect the Allies at Saloniki

Entente Press Anxious to Know Why Italian Assistance Was Not Sent to Lovcen—Subduing of Montenegro Will Enable Austrians to Command Adriatic and Threaten Flank of Any Advance From Saloniki—Great Spirit of Optimism Prevails in Allied Circles on Western Front—Every Indication That Enemy is Weakening and is Preparing for a Beating

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, now seems likely to suffer the fate of Belgrade and British observers are already asking anxiously what menace the Austrian conquest of Montenegro is likely to hold over the Allies at Salonika. Fighting is going on all round Cettinje, the small town which nearly a year ago ceased to be the seat of the Montenegrin Government. Never before in the long history of the little Montenegrin kingdom has it been compelled to bow to a foreign conqueror. As in Serbia's case, the Entente Press find it inexplicable why Italian assistance was not sent long ago to Lovcen, which it is said could have been rendered impregnable with a comparatively small number of men and a few heavy guns. The reduction of Montenegro, the Press points out, will enable Austria not only to command the Adriatic, but also to threaten the flank of any advance from Salonika and prevent any effective movement by the Entente forces through Albania for Italy.

The new Austrian success has a most serious aspect, for the long, narrow Italian peninsula is peculiarly vulnerable to an attack from the sea, and any really great Austrian naval base in the magnificent harbor of Cattaro would have been impossible without Lovcen. Under these circumstances, the Austrian possession of Cattaro is almost as great a menace to Italy as a German conquest of Calais would have been to Great Britain. While attention is centred on the developments on the Adriatic coast it is announced from Rome that two Italian transports, the Berinidi and Citta di Palermo, last week struck mines and sank.

Dillon Says Ireland Will Have No Cause to Feel Ashamed of Her Part

Asquith Gives Labor Members Assurance That Government Have No Utter Motives Beside the Bill—John Dillon Accepts Redmond's Decision Against Further Opposition of Bill, and Added That Conscription Has Laid Like a Wet Blanket Over Recruiting in Ireland

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Whether the second reading of the Military Service Bill will be carried by general assent, or a handful of members, still standing by the anti-compulsion cause, insist upon forcing a division, was the only point left unsettled when the House of Commons assembled this afternoon to conclude the debate on the measure.

until they are well on the road to completion. There have been no important developments on the Western front. The blowing up of a large German munitions depot near Lille is admitted in the German communication. According to one account this was due to a British air craft raid. The British press believes that the cautious wording of the German communication conceals the extent of the disaster. There is a great spirit of optimism in both the British and French despatches from the Western front. Correspondents are expressing the firm conviction of the Allied Generals that there is no possibility of any successful German offensive anywhere on the Western lines.

A correspondent to Reuters sends from the British headquarters an interview with an unnamed prominent staff officer who was quoted as saying: "We now have full information about the German forces facing us. We know their exact disposition and strength. We everywhere outnumber them in both field and heavy artillery, and our weapons are better than theirs. We can fire five shells to their one without depleting our munitions. We can take their first line trenches whenever we wish to. To say that we have got them beaten is dangerous rubbish, but the truth is that we have got them ready for a beating."

Von Buelow Rushes To Berlin

PARIS, Jan. 12.—A Rome despatch to the Journal says it has been learned from the Duke of Adriana, brother of the wife of Prince Von Buelow, the German Chancellor, that on account of Emperor William's illness the Prince has been summoned suddenly to Berlin from Switzerland where he has been staying for several months.

Well Known Editor Dies of Heart Disease

New York, Jan. 13.—M. Stuart, Editor of the "Scottish-American," a paper widely known among Scotchmen throughout the United States and Canada, died suddenly to-day of heart disease.

wastage at the front show that the life of a battalion out there is only seven months, that men are being wounded, sent home and are sent back again to the front repeatedly, instead of everyone being sent once, before others are sent twice?" Mr. Griffith spoke of Irish boycotts and Trade Union strikes to compel men to join their organizations, as forms of compulsion.

Believes Pen Mightier Than the Sword

Washington, Jan. 13.—There was no indication to-night that the United States would take any further action in case of Americans slain by Villa's bandits in Mexico beyond its demand for apprehension and punishment of outlaws or at most to hold General Curranza responsible for murders if it is shown his officials were negligent.

Successful Raid Against Enemy Trenches

London, Jan. 13.—A British official last night said: In a raid carried out by our troops on hostile trenches, east of Armentieres, about 20 of the enemy were disposed of and machine guns emplacement in their lines was blown up. Our party then returned to our trenches, bringing back two prisoners. Artillery on both sides were active to-day about Vervelles, Wicltle and Pilkelm.

Military Service Bill Gets Its Second Reading Amid Scenes of Great Enthusiasm

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Amid scenes of uproar and enthusiasm, the House of Commons at 11 o'clock last night defeated a motion to defeat the Military Service Bill by a vote of 431 to 39. Immediately afterwards the House accepted the Premier's request by passing the second reading of the Bill without a division. The vote was chiefly interesting because of the changed attitude of many of the 105 members who opposed it on the first reading.

The debate was closed by Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education in a much applauded speech in which he said it was a great satisfaction to him because of the definite assurances given his friends and himself by the Premier, in the name of the whole Cabinet, he was able to remain, for the present, in the Coalition Ministry. This fact would be regarded at home and abroad as a symbol of the nation's unity. He concluded with the statement: "I have the authority of Earl Kitchener and the General Staff that we require at once

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS WORSTED

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Twelve attempted raids on London by Zeppelins during December were repulsed by the British, chiefly through large fleets of aeroplanes, and three of the German aircraft were destroyed or captured, according to Dr. W. H. Vincent of the Colonial Medical Corps, who arrived to-day on the American liner Philadelphia.

"The real reason why Zeppelins have not been able to bombard London or its suburbs since Oct. 14th last," said Dr. Vincent, "is because the British have established an elaborate and efficient defence against the German raiders. "During the month of December there were 12 Zeppelin attempts to reach London. From two to four Zeppelins participated in each attempt, but in no case were these German dirigibles able to reach even the

Crown Prince Also Summoned To Berlin

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A cable from a Rome news despatch here to-day, says that advices from Swiss sources to-day reported that the German Crown Prince has been recalled to Berlin, probably to assume the regency on account of the Kaiser's illness. It is stated that these reports have reached Switzerland directly from Berlin.

outsider of London. Three Zeppelins to my knowledge were destroyed by the British defence. One of the big dirigibles was brought down by shots from a warship anchored in a British harbour, the other two were destroyed by a British aeroplane.

"The general opinion among military men in Great Britain is that London is now virtually safe from further Zeppelin raids."

Simon Still Hopes There is Time to Avoid Conscription

Urges the Government to go Over Results of Derby's Canvass and Make Another Appeal to Slackers—Asquith Replies, "No, Sir John and Assures the House the Government Will Safeguard the Interests of Labor—Will Introduce Amendment to Prevent Employers From Dealing Unjustly With Employees—Premier Holds Conference With Labor Leaders—Situation Seems Calmer

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sir John Simon, who recently resigned from the Cabinet on the Compulsion issue, summed up the arguments for the Bill's opponents at the second reading of the bill yesterday. He declared that in enacting this measure the House would throw away one of the great national possessions the country had entered the war to defend. The supreme consideration ought to be national unity, he said, and in view of the attitude of Labor it is an highest degree unfortunate that this Bill is introduced. "I hope it is not too late to take the practical step to avoid compulsion," said Sir John. "I urge the Government to go over the results of Earl Derby's canvass and make another appeal to the men who did not come forward. As to the Labor attitude, it is evident that as long as you can take an unwilling individual and put him in the army, there will be the greatest difficulty in maintaining industrial freedom, in which, I am sure, every Commoner desires to leave untouched."

Premier Asquith himself rose for a final plea in favor of the Bill, after Sir John Simon had concluded. The Premier referred at once to the fears of the Labor Party that the Bill would lead to industrial compulsion, and that employers would be able to dismiss all obnoxious employees and compel them to become soldiers. He explained that the Government would introduce an amendment which would safeguard this point. "I believe," he added, "when the provisions of the Bill are fully realized, people would understand every suggestion and every complaint will be carefully listened to. We shall then have something like a general assent, I hope, to the Bill and that it will pass without dissent. Certainly no more effective blow could be struck for the success of our arms."

The announcement that the Government are prepared to meet the Labor objections with an amendment preventing employers from dealing unjustly with employees was greeted with cheers, and was regarded as especially significant, inasmuch as the Premier had just come from a Conference with the Labor leaders. There had been an immense amount of misconception and misunderstanding about some sections. The classes have been regarding it as a step toward universal conscription, or as a form of instrument for industrial compulsion. "I assure you there is nothing further from the intention of the framers of the Bill than that it be used for any such purposes. The Government certainly has no intention of furnishing, even indirectly, either employers or employees with new ammunition to be expected, not in the defence of their country, but in pursuit of an interecne industrial struggle. The Government is now engaged in devising the means whereby any such thing will be rendered impossible."

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Jan. 12.—Austrians report the capture of Mount Lovchen, Montenegris report that the struggle continues with extreme fierceness, and also that on the northern and eastern fronts the Montenegris have driven back the Austrians near Berane.

General Aylmer reports the Turks beaten at a position six miles east of Kut-el-Amara, whither they fled precipitately from the Sheikh Saad battlefield.

British headquarters in France report considerable artillery activity on both sides about Hulluch and Ypres. Yesterday, our fire was particularly effective near Armentieres and St. Eloi.

The Russians report no change. BONAR LAW.

LATEST MESSAGES ON PAGE SIX

Public Notice.

SALE OF COAL.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Coal Merchants of the City, Notice is hereby given that all persons from this date requiring Coal for domestic or other purposes will require to make application to the undersigned Committee, personally or by order, giving their names, addresses, and the quantity of Coal required, and the purpose for which it is to be used.

For the present, no more than one-half ton of Coal will be delivered to any one person for domestic purposes.

Persons residing west of Beck's Cove will send their applications addressed to the Committee at their office in the building known as the Whitten Hotel, corner of Water and Springdale Streets, and persons residing East-of-Beck's Cove, to the Committee at their office in the Mechanics' Hall.

After the first delivery of Coal by the Committee, at least one week's notice must be given for any further delivery.

Before the Coal is delivered to the applicant by the Coal Merchants, the price of the same must be paid.

- M. J. KENNEDY
- JESSE WHITEWAY
- ALEX. MEWS
- GEORGE DAVEY
- JAMES J. McGRATH
- WILLIAM GÖDDEN

St. John's, January 11, 1916. jan11,6i

South Wales Miners Protests---May Adopt Down Tools Policy

London, Jan. 13.—South Wales Miners' Conference at Cardiff to-day decided by a vote of 211 to 35 to protest against the Compulsory Bill and further to ask the national executive to poll a general ballot on "down with tools policy" unless the Bill is withdrawn.

The chief ground for labor objection has been that conscription might lead to such labor compulsion as the French Government enforced when it mobilized striking railway workers as soldiers and compelled them to operate railroads.

Another cause of hostility was the assertion by the Labor papers that with conscription in force employers of starved industries might force workmen who are objectionable to them into the army by discharging them from their employment.

Concerning Mails

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the Postmaster-General states that mails brought by Canadian packets are, whenever possible, landed at the first port of call.

In a few instances it has been necessary, owing to Admiralty requirements, to carry them on to the port of destination.

WANTS ONLY ONE BILLION DOLLARS

Portland, Maine, Jan. 13.—A suit for one billion dollars against the British Ambassador to United States and others for damages, said to have been caused by an alleged conspiracy, was filed in the Federal Court to-day by Lewis J. Marshall of Lisbon Falls, who recently was convicted of using the mails to defraud women who made silk ties on commission. Beside Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador, Lord Bryce, his predecessor, John Keating, British Consul here, are named in the suit.

Marshall explained that his action is due to the alleged failure of British officials to protect him as a subject of Britain against seizure of his mail since 1899 when he began a mail order business. He came to Maine 35 years ago from Annapolis and in recent trial he acted as his own counsel.

His sentence was deferred pending an appeal.

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AS A New Year Special we are offering our many friends and customers in the outports a large stock of Household Furniture, built on fine solid lines, and guaranteed to withstand hard wear and good service.

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FROM ST. JOHN'S: Stephano, January 29th.

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Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers:

	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00	\$15.00
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00

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LABRADOR

(Written Specially for the Canadian Fisherman by P. W. BROWNE.)

SOME years, so the author of "Vikings of the North" tells us, during the progress of an insurance case in the British Admiralty Court, which arose out of the stranding of a fish-carrier at Tub Harbor, on the coast of Labrador, the presiding judge asked the learned counsel: "Where is Tub Harbor?" Counsel replied: "In Labrador, your Lordship." "And," continued the judge, "where is Labrador?" The learned counsel replied: "In Tub Harbor." Whether the learned judge felt wiser after this dialogue history saith not.

This incident is recorded to illustrate a fact, viz., that Labrador is a veritable terra incognita even to learned judges. Were we to ask an attendant at some of our advanced schools a similar question to that made by the Admiralty judge, we should doubtless find that pupils in schools outside of Newfoundland know just as little—less, perhaps—of Labrador than they do of Caliphate of Bagdad.

This is not to be wondered at as school geographies treat the great peninsula with scant courtesy; and it is generally assumed both by teachers and others that Labrador is somewhere near the north pole; was discovered by Dr. Grenfell; and its special characteristics are icebergs and grieving winds.

Labrador is that immense peninsula lying to the east of the Dominion of Canada, extending from the forty-ninth to the sixty-third parallel (N. lat.), and it lies between the fifty-fifth and the seventy-fifth meridian. It has a coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and territorially, it is equal to the combined areas of the British Isles, France and Austria.

Historically, Labrador is one of the most interesting sections of the American continent, as it was the first land in the western hemisphere seen by Columbus. He had set his eyes toward the land of the setting sun, the Norsemen had coasted the shores of Labrador (named by them Helluland, or Slabland), and here, probably, was born Snorri, the first child of European parents to see the light on American soil.

The modern discoverer of Labrador was Gaspar Corteal, to whose first voyage Labrador is said to owe its name. Following in Corteal's wake the Portuguese, during the sixteenth century, prosecuted the fisheries along the coast and banks of Labrador and Newfoundland. In a map painted by Veronense on the walls of the Loggia of Raphael in the Vatican Palace, Rome (1556) the southern part of Labrador is set down as Terra di Corte Reale and the neighbouring island of Newfoundland is called Terra di Baccaaloo, baccaaloo being the Portuguese word for codfish. The word baccaaloo itself comes from the Latin baccaulus meaning a stick; and the product derived its name from the manner in which it was dried. The fish were split and hung up on a stick to dry. We have a similar illustration in the Norwegian "stockfish". There were no dakes in the olden days; so the only method of drying a fish was to hang it in the sun.

Basques and Bretons were evidently the first fishermen who established posts along the southern section of Labrador—the section now known as the Straits of Belle Isle; and they even made voyages into "La Grande Baie"—now known as the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Jacques Cartier made a landfall at Chateau in the eastern part of the Straits; in 1534; and we still have the names given by Cartier to sections of the coast, e.g., Blanc Sablon, Bras d'Or, Isle Verte, and Forteau. Cartier was not very favorably impressed with his new discoveries, and he is said to have declared "This must be the country which God gave to Cain!"

Cartier came in touch with the Naskopit or possibly the Montagnais Indians, whom he describes as "men of immense size, wearing their hair coiled on the top of the head like a bundle of straw, on top of which was a bunch of feathers."

When the fleur de lis waved over New France, the French carried on extensive fisheries in the Straits of Belle Isle, which were of considerable importance. There was a settlement at Brest which seems to have occupied in those days a place similar to that which St. Pierre and Miquelon occupy at the present day. Brest was a large trade centre, and remained in the occupancy of the de Courtemanche family for several generations, later coming into the possession of M. de Brouages, one of "The Council of Seven," of Quebec, who held it until the Treaty of Paris, 1763, when Canada became a British possession. Then "The Labrador Company" obtained a monopoly of the fisheries of the coast, and Labrador was annexed to New-

foundland (in 1783). But owing to difficulty arising out of the vested rights of this company, it was restored to the jurisdiction of Canada. In 1809 Labrador was again transferred to the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, under which it has since remained.

The Atlantic coast of Labrador is exceedingly irregular, being deeply indented by many long narrow fiords, so that the coast line exceeds many times the actual distance from Belle Isle to Cape Chidley.

These narrow fiords, more numerous and more picturesque than the fiords of Norway, are surrounded by rocky hills that rise abruptly from the water to heights ranging from 1,000 to 4,000. The water of the inlets is deep, and varies from ten to one hundred fathoms. A fringe of small, rocky islets extends almost continuously along the coast, with a breadth of from five to twenty-five miles. Outside these islets, banks extend seawards for an average distance of fifteen miles. The interior is undulating, and is traversed by ridges of low, rounded hills that seldom rise more than 500 feet above the surrounding level. It is covered with numerous lakes that occupy at least one-fourth of the total area. In size, they vary from small tarns to lakes with surfaces hundreds of square miles in extent.

The interior has never been explored; and it has been visited by few. The table land is sterile, and vegetation is found only in the hollows and the deep ravines. The entire surface is covered with boulders, sometimes three and four feet deep, varying in size from one to twenty feet in diameter.

The climate of Labrador ranges from cold temperate, on the southern coasts, to Arctic, in the far north. The highlands of the interior have only two seasons, summer and winter, and the transition from winter occurs, as a rule, during the first two weeks of June. Summer is of three months' duration: from early in October snow remains permanently, and all the small lakes are frozen over solidly. The coldest months are December, January and February. On the Atlantic coast the season is somewhat longer, but even here, it is only possible to raise the hardier vegetables.

When European first came to Labrador it was inhabited by a fierce, belligerent people whom they called Skraelings. They are now known as Esquimaux. The name Esquimaux is derived from the Abenaki term "eskimatsik"—to eat raw flesh. In the Greek dialect the word is "ashkimal," with a similar meaning. Esquimaux is the French equivalent. The Esquimaux in early days overran the whole peninsula as far south as Mingan; but they were gradually pushed back by the Naskopis and the Montagnais, and no Esquimaux are found at the present day south of Maccovick. At the present day they are found grouped around the Moravian Missions, and number about 1,200. They are still in the primitive stage, and get a living by sealing and fishing. Their catch is handled by the Moravian missionaries—an ecclesiastical commercial organization whose

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trade receipts average about \$40,000 yearly.

Besides the Esquimaux there are two other tribes on the coast, the Montagnais and the Naskopis, who are nomadic in habits, and have no permanent abode. They do but little fishing, and depend upon hunting for a livelihood—a rather precarious mode of existence—and they frequently face to face with starvation. During a recent visit to the coast the writer learned that several had died of starvation during the winter of 1914.

The greatest asset of Labrador is its seemingly inexhaustible cod fishery. Yet one rarely hears the word codfish in Newfoundland or on the coast of Labrador; fish invariably means codfish, and every other member of the finny tribe is called by its distinctive name. The fishery has been prosecuted regularly along the coast since the early days of the 18th century. Prior to this date no regular fishery was carried on by Britisheers, though the Basques and the Bretons had fishing establishments in the Straits of Belle Isle, as we have seen, long before the British visited Labrador. Under the regime of Governor Palliser (Governor of Newfoundland from 1764 to 1768) regulations were drawn up whereby the Labrador fishery should be conducted as a "ship fishery"; and in order to protect the vessels engaged in it, he established Port Pitt, in Cateau Bay, placing it under the command of Lieutenant Adams, who held the position of civil and military officer. A great impetus was thus given to the fishery, and several "rooms" were established in the Straits of Belle Isle and on the upper part of the coast.

Several Jersey firms were established in the Straits shortly afterwards. DeQuetteville had two establishments, one at Blanc Sablon, and another at Forteau, in 1779. Fall & Co. had a room at Admiral's Point in 1795. About the same time Boutillier Brothers carried on a large fishery at Isle aux Bois; and some time later Robin began operations at Long Point. These fishing establishments were practically settlements, and a fishing hamlet arose wherever a "concern" was located. They had a long list of clerks and helpers who were paid exceedingly small wages. West-of-England Adventurers, Americans and Newfoundlanders followed immediately on the trail of the Channel Islanders; and we find the firms of Darby, Cartwright and Lucas at Cape Charles in 1768, and Noble and Pinson in Temple Bay. Permanent stations to the northward began about 1782. Cartwright established the settlement which bears his name in Sandwich Bay, in 1788; and after a short while sold out to the Hudson Bay Company, which is still operating there.

Hun and Henly located at Long Island in 1800. Warren began operations at Indian Tickle in 1830; and a few Newfoundland planters were at Domino about the same year. Newfoundland fishermen went down to Fosse Water Bay (Hamilton Inlet) in 1832; and these venturesome toilers have been pushing their way north ever since. They now go down to Cape Chidley, even venturing into Ungava Bay. The northern section of the coast affords the most promising fishing grounds, as it is fringed with a vast multitude of islands forming an almost continuous archipelago from Alik to Cape Mugford, and extends seawards nearly thirty miles. Outside this archipelago and about fifteen miles seaward are numerous banks and shoals which form the summer feeding grounds of the large cod; and a second range of banks, outside the shoals, which are probably their winter feeding places.

This island-studded area is immense; and it is estimated at 7,000 square miles. The Arctic current which leaves these shores exerts a most beneficial influence on the fish life of these regions. The icy current flowing from the Arctic seas is in many places a living mass, a vast ocean of infusoria which accompany the icebergs and flocs, accumulate on the banks of northern Labrador, and render possible the existence of all these forms of marine life—from the crustacean to the diatom; together with the molluscous animals and starfish, which contribute to the sustenance of the great schools of cod which find their homes there.

The Labrador fishery, in former times—in the 70's of the last century—employed about 25,000 people. Today it employs hardly half that number. There were then fully 1,500 vessels, brigs, topsail-schooners, "beaver hats" and fore-and-afters engaged in the fishery, which was much more productive, as regards the catch, than it is today. The fishery has declined rapidly; but the price has increased. The writer remembers the time when Labrador fish sold at \$1.60 a quintal. During the season just ended Labrador fish touched the highest price in the history of the fishing industry—\$6.40. The shortage of the catch and abnormal conditions due to the war forced up the price.

(Continued on page 5)

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

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the new BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

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YESTERDAY'S Late Messages

Austro-German Losses Said To Be Enormous

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—From a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph according to a private message from Kiev, the number of prisoners taken by the Russians in the last weeks' fighting, is much greater than was supposed from the official report. It is said there are ten thousand more in the rear of the fighting line, this number is exclusive of the wounded, whom the enemy are abandoning wholesale. Prisoners declare that the Austro-Germans have lost one hundred thousand wounded.

Everything O.K. Says Bulgar Minister

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Despatches from Sofia, says the Overseas News Agency report that the Greek Government has asked the Entente Powers to withdraw restrictions upon trade with Greek ports.

M. Toncheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, states that the relations between Greece and Bulgaria are excellent, and that relations with Roumania likewise are good.

British Steamer Eluded Submarine

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A news agency despatch from Barcelona today, says that the British steamer Tafna eluded a German submarine that pursued her several miles in the Mediterranean, and arrived here today.

The Tafna is the largest of fifteen ships owned by the English and American Shipping Co. of London. She displaces 4,393.

Huerta Gets Into Hot Water

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 12.—Genl. Victoriano Huerta, former purchasing agent, Jose B. Rattner, and ten others were indicted here late today by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to violate neutrality laws.

Easy Money

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Jesse Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and Frank Moran, have been matched here on March 3rd for a purse of \$45,000.

Artillery Duel Near The Greek Border

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Heavy cannonading was heard during the day from the direction of Doiran across the northern Greek border, says a Havas despatch from Athens, under Tuesday's date.

Apparently an artillery duel was in progress, says the correspondent, but no official communication that this was the case was received.

Awarded Distinguished Service Order

LONDON, Jan. 12 (Toronto Globe). The Official Gazette states that Lieut. Col. Kenneth Duff Dunbar has been awarded the distinguished Service Order for the torpedoing of a German auxiliary vessel protected by a screen of small craft on Dec. 22nd.

This is the first news of the exploit that has reached the public.

Safeguarding The Employees

LONDON, Jan. 12.—As a concession to the Labor opposition to compulsion, Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today the Government will introduce an amendment preventing employers from using the measure as a weapon against employees.

Sunk By Submarine

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A news agency despatch from Leith, Scotland, today says the steamer Yaquir has been sunk by a submarine.

The crew was saved.

Motion Reject Bill Badly Defeated

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The House of Commons defeated William C. Anderson's motion to reject the Military Service Bill, by a vote of 431 to 39.

The second reading was agreed to without division.

BIG ROBBERY AT ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 7.—Approximately a million dollars worth of negotiable internal revenue stamps and several thousand dollars in cash, were stolen last night by robbers, who skillfully blew open a vault in the old Federal building at Fifth and Wabash streets, gathered up the loot and escaped without arousing an alarm.

The robbers rejected a large quantity of stamps that were unnegotiable. The robbery was not discovered until the building was opened for business today.

From Our Naval Lads

Letter from R. N. R. John Burrage, son of William and Emily Burrage, New Perlican.

Alexandria
Nov. 20th, 1915.

Dear Mother—It is with pleasure I pen to you the following lines. It seems to me that the few moments I spend writing you a line are the most enjoyable moments I have.

I don't mean to say that I am unhappy but they seem to bring me in touch and make me feel that I am in communion with the dear folks at home.

Well mother, dear, since writing you the last line from Liverpool we have had a round about trip. We left there with over two thousand soldiers on board, called at Gibraltar, proceeded to Malta where we stayed one day. When we entered Malta Harbor part of the French fleet were lying at anchor and as we passed up between the lines of battleships they all began to play their bands. With the noise of music and cheers of the three troop ships you can easily imagine how lively it was. Malta is a lovely place. I think it is the most fortified place next to Gibraltar ever I saw.

We left there on Monday and arrived here on Thursday. Some of our troops disembarked yesterday and a lot went this morning and we have only a few on board now. We hear that we are going to take a lot across to Salonika. If we do we shall have a snug pay day when we leave the ship.

The soldiers we had on board were a jolly lot and we had lots of noise coming along. I am writing this on my birthday. I wonder if I will spend the next one away from home.

Say me to dear father. Hope you are all well. Remember me to Joseph, Peter, Lucy and Jimmie. I expect it will be Christmas before you get this. I don't expect I shall spend a very happy one this year. Let us pray God that it may be the last year of this great war.

This is a wonderful hot place, we have to wear all whites. We are not allowed to wear uniforms on the ships, so they took away our serge suits. The company gave me two suits of overalls, a pair of rubber boots (which I haven't had on), a new oil coat (a dandy). Sou. Westor, and a cap, so that with my other kit makes a full load. I can only hope you are all well, as I don't get any letters from home. Tell Peter to say me to the girl (don't know who she is though.) Say me to Mr. Godfrey, tell him I will write him soon.

Tell father not to work too hard and may Providence spare you all.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AT THE NICKEL.

"THE DEATH RAY,"
Ninth Episode of "THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE,"
in which the indomitable CRAIG KENNEDY still battles with defeat and is again the victor.

"HIS SUPERFICIAL WIFE."—A powerful two-part social drama.
"DROPPINGTON'S DEVILISH DEED."—Chester Conklin in a Keystone.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-PART ESSANEY PRODUCTION.
"THE AWAKENING HOUR."
A girl with the world at her feet awakens to the love of her childhood sweetheart. Neil Craig and Joseph Totten are featured.

YOU ARE ALWAYS SURE OF A GOOD SHOW AT THE NICKEL.

and may this Christmas and New Year be the most enjoyable and blessed time ever you spent. Write to the Eagle as usual. I will get some letters when I get back again. We are as comfortable as usual. I can tell you I am little fat. Hope we shall soon have the luck to sink a submarine. I suppose you don't get any gulls this year. Miss me eh!

I would like to be near to be able to give you a Christmas Xmas, but take this one instead.

Your loving and obedient son,
JOHN BURRAGE.

Hare Bay Council Ready for 1916

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—We are glad to report that the Hare Bay Council is now in good standing, in fact the best since our Council was opened. We have 50 now on the roll and feel sure of having 30 more by the end of 1916.

Recently we held our annual meeting and elected the following officers for 1916:

- Theop. Wells, Chairman.
- Arthur Saunders, Dep. Chairman.
- Samuel Ford, Secretary.
- Martin Ford, Treasurer.
- Joseph Wells, Door Guard.
- Wishing Pres. Coaker, the F.P.U. and The Mail and Advocate every success in their great work.

WEDDING BELLS

WHELLOR-SMITH
At Friday's Bay on New Year's Day a very pretty wedding was solemnized in the Methodist Church by the Rev. H. A. Skillingham, when Mr. Titus Whellor and Miss Mary Eliza Smith, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride looked charming, attired in a dress of white silk and hat to match. She was given away by Mr. Geo. Ings, a friend of the groom.

After the ceremony the bridal party retired to the home of the groom, where a sumptuous feast awaited them after which an enjoyable evening was spent. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents. We wish the newly wedded couple much joy and happiness through their wedded life.

Yesterday for the third time a cargo of salt bulk codfish was shipped to Cork, Ireland, from Bonne Bay, and may see in this great possibilities for increased business with the Old Land.

LOCAL ITEMS

The promoters of the Soldiers' and Sailors' dinner wish to thank all those who so kindly contributed to make the dinner a success.

St. Thomas's Men's Bible Class will be addressed this evening by Rev. H. Uphill, Rector of St. Mary's. The class meets at eight o'clock and all are cordially invited.

The Boot and Shoe Factory closed down Monday so that attention can be given the boilers and machinery. This is the annual overhaul but as the place is busy all will resume work next week.

Only two men, mailman Roy Hussey and another, got in to the City today from Portugal Cove. They were hours getting their horses through the drifts, which fill the road, and say the storm of last night was very severe in that section. A terrible sea ran in Conception Bay and the steamer did not get over from Bell Island until 12.30 p.m. today.

The topic at the M.C.L.I. tonight will be—"Is a co-operative business more adapted to promote the welfare of mankind than a competitive business." Leaders will be Messrs. G. Grimes and H. E. Cowan.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, receipt of cheque for \$20.00 from William J. Ellis, Esq., being first instalment of a donation of \$100.00 which he has kindly promised for the Permanent Marine Disasters Fund.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Const. Crocker arrived here by last night's train from Bay de Verde with an unfortunate woman named Sutton, for the Lunatic Asylum. She has been demented for some time and tried to suicide twice, once by attempting to throw herself over a cliff and later by hanging.

ROSSLEY'S.

There will be a matinee at Rossley's to-day. Jack and Jill will be presented and it is declared by all who have seen it to be the best yet. There are numerous of dances, lots of songs and plenty of fun for all. Miss Madge Locke in her songs and dances is much admired. Mr. Ballard Brown as the giant is seen at his best. The girls and children all go through their various parts splendidly. Bonnie Rossley in her songs and dances is very dainty and sweet. Jack and Marie Rossley, old favorites, have the crowd in roars all the time. A clean clever show. Don't miss seeing the pantomime, Jack and Jill.

NOTICE

THE First Annual Convention of the Conception Bay District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at BAY ROBERTS on MONDAY, the 18th instant. The Convention will open at 4 p.m. at the F.P.U. Hall. All Officers of District Councils and Local Councils of the F.P.U. in the Districts of Harbor Main, Port-de-Grave, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Bay-de-Verde are members of the Conception Bay District Council and should be present at the Convention. Any such Council through its Delegates, may by resolution bring any matter before the Convention. A Permanent Official, to attend to Union matters in Conception Bay will be selected.

W. F. COAKER,
Chairman C.B.D.C.

St. John's, January 3rd, 1916.

Notice!

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of Bay-de-Verde District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at LOWER ISLAND COVE on the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., after the arrival of the train from Carbonear. All Councils will please send Delegates and prepare any resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

A. G. HUDSON,
Chairman.

ROSSLEY'S THEATRE!
St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

GRAND NEW PANTOMIME,
"JACK AND JILL,"
Matinee To-day—Children 5 Cents.

BRIGHT! SPARKLING! AND PRETTY!
MR. BALLARD BROWN THE TERRA NOVA GIRLS
MISS MADGE LOCKE THE SUNSHINE GIRLS
BONNIE ROSSLEY THE BABY GIRLS
JACK AND MARIE AND LITTLE DOT, THE INFANT WONDER
ROSSLEY

The Biggest Show Ever Seen at the Price.
NEW PANTOMIME MONDAY—
"THE ENCHANTED PRINCESS."

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

PRESENTS FRANK McGLYNN IN
"THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN"
A great historical feature produced in 2 Reels by the Edison Co.
"THE MASTER OF THE SWORD"
A Biograph Drama.
"A NIGHT IN KENTUCKY"
A Southern Drama by the Edison Company, featuring Ruth Stonehouse.
"THE VANISHING VAULT"
A Vitagraph Comedy with Billy Quirk and Constance Talmadge.

BARITONE SOLOIST DAVE PARKS Singing Classy Ballads and Popular Songs.

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

WHEN WILL PEACE BE DECLARED?

VICTORY denotes success with a termination of something successfully finished.

The correct answer or nearest to correct as to the date peace is declared and VICTORY for the Allies given, will receive at our office from FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD.,

1st Prize \$100.00 in Gold
2nd Prize 40.00
3rd Prize 20.00
4th Prize 10.00

provided the answer is accompanied by a bill from your dealer for a barrel or more of VICTORY flour.

Send your answer in quickly, the first correct answer gets the first prize.

Our decision will be final.

Guess when the war will end, it costs you nothing, as you will likely be buying a high grade flour, anyway.

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LIMITED.

FISH For Sale!

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,
Provision Department.

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

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



("To Every Man His Own.")

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. JAN. 13th. 1916.

THE COAL SITUATION

YESTERDAY hundreds applied to the Committee for coal orders and many who wanted coal badly were unable to secure it owing to the rush. To-day it is hoped that most of the urgent cases will be accommodated. The Committee of Citizens are general favorites with the public and every confidence is placed in their efforts to do all in their power to get the City over the outrageous condition so inhumanly inflicted upon the poor.

The present situation should not have arisen; a little concentration and foresight and the adaptability of ordinary business maxims would have been successful in arranging for the shortage, but somehow everything was permitted to drift for the want of proper initiative and the result is what have been witnessed since the New Year came in.

We trust citizens will endeavor to co-operate with the Committee and aid them in making the supply last until the "Alconada" arrives. When the "Alconada" arrives any shortage will disappear and every reasonable demand for coal will be met.

The public rejoice over the manner in which the crisis was handled and the prompt action taken, after the City had exerted itself to show its anxiety and contempt.

The offer of the Opposition to co-operate with the Government in this instance, made the matter easy of adjustment; and the Premier no doubt feels contented over the outcome of a crisis that would have caused him many hours of worry had the offer of the Opposition not been accepted, for the populace was ready for action on the 4th; and had a Mass Meeting been convened it would probably have been the greatest of its sort ever witnessed here, and there would have been no way out for the Premier but immediate compliance with the meeting's wishes or the resignation of the Government.

What a pity the Premier did not listen to Mr. Coaker's appeals in reference to a coal shortage three months ago. Ain't it funny that Mr. Coaker is always right regarding those warnings of coming troubles.

It is pleasing to find his fears of a shortage in tonnage for export demands and a salt supply the coming spring has received immediate attention and everything possible will be done weeks in advance to meet the emergency.

The poor of the City are saving \$2.50 on a ton of coal, and they appreciate it, for a saving of \$1.40 on a half ton of coal is quite a consideration to a poor man or woman at this season of the year. Nothing but good can come out of an action such as protecting the poor against the arbitrary action of the Coal Barons.

A CORRECTION

The Bay-de-Verde District meeting of the F.P.U. will be held at Lower Island Cove on the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., and not on the 18th at Job's Cove as announced.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AMONG the other things that Sir Tax Morris promised to undertake, if his Party was returned to power in 1913, was to immediately institute measures to provide for the health of our people.

This has of course, as all the other good things this wizzard was going to perform, amounted to nothing. No one single effort has been made by the Government to do something that would be of any material benefit to the Country in general.

We were told with a great flourish of trumpets by the Government organs that the Messrs. Reid Brothers had donated \$100,000.00 for Consumptive Hospitals. These like the Premier's bluff promises have not as yet materialized. We wonder what became of the money if it was given by the donors?

"One thousand persons amongst us die every year of Consumption, and at least as many of infantile diseases and maladies easily prevented by medical science" says Sir Tax Morris in his 1913 Manifesto.

The question now arises: what have the Government done to cope with the situation?

They have done absolutely nothing and unless steps are immediately made to cope with the "slight" outbreaks of diphtheria now so prevalent in the Outports we may wake up next March and find that we will have trust on us another plague such as the small pox outbreak on the sealing steamers a few short years which resulted in such good picking for Government contractors and plumbers and other heelers.

There are places to-day in the near by Outports that are not altogether free from infectious diseases and it is time the Government wake up to the dangers of the situation.

As regards the City we read every other day of more cases of diphtheria breaking out in different sections of the City. These cases are now growing more frequent and certainly something should be done by the authorities to check its progress.

St. John's has sad memories of the last big outbreak of diphtheria which visited us in 1889 and we don't want a repetition of it now. We have troubles and worry enough without having this added to them. The Government seem to be dead to the needs of the day and only move when united action—as in the coal crisis—forces them to do so.

To our mind what is needed most is an up-to-date Public Health Office. The head of such a department would be directly responsible for the conduct of his office and would have full control of all matters appertaining to the Public Health of the Colony.

A thorough equipped Health Office with a live energetic head would save this Colony thousands of dollars and well pay for itself in a few years.

The present Health Officer may be doing his best to meet the needs of the day but he is greatly hampered by red tape and official interference in his duties. Where even the present Health Department is organized and the medico in charge given full control of all matters relative to Public Health matters both in St. John's and the Outports we feel sure things would be much better carried out than they are at present.

It would be interesting to know just what line of action the present board is taking to deal with the increasing outbreak of diphtheria in this City. Those outbreaks as we stated above seem to be on the increase. Surely some effort should be made to cope with it in the general interests of the City.

Come, Sir Edward, get a hustle on and, although late in the day as it is, do something to deal with this matter of Public Health which you SOLEMNLY promised you were going to do if you and your party were returned to power in 1913.

NOTICE

ALL Trinity District Assessments for the District Council should be sent to the Treasurer, MR. GEORGE FOWLOW, of Phillip, Trinity East.

J. G. STONE, D.C.
dec24,2m,d&w

PETITION.

In accordance with the decision of the F.P.U. Convention respecting several matters of vital public interest, the subjoined Petition is being signed all over the Colony. Those Petitions will be presented to the House of Assembly at the coming session of the Legislature. In the meantime the Government may see its way to take some action to meet the prayers of the petitioners, as each matter is worthy of the serious and immediate consideration of the Government.

The Petition read thus:—
TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND:

The prayer of the undersigned Officers and Members of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland and others humbly sheweth:

That we beg most respectfully to approach your Honourable House for the purpose of Petitioning that the following requests be granted:

1. That the use of large steamers exceeding five hundred (500) tons net for the prosecution of the Seal Fishery be prohibited.
 2. That auxiliary motor vessels over twenty-five (25) tons be prohibited from prosecuting the Labrador Cod Fishery.
 3. That the Government Bonus for the encouragement of ship-building in Newfoundland be increased fifty per cent for a ten year period.
 4. That a guaranteed dividend of ten per cent. be granted by the Government to all Companies or individuals who engage in the establishment of ship-building yards in Newfoundland subject to conditions by the Government; and for a period of ten years.
 5. That a sum of money be placed in this year's estimates to cover the cost of a tug to be stationed at the port of St. John's capable of rescuing life and property endangered through gales.
 6. That all motor engines for schooners and fishing boats be admitted free of duty.
- And as in duty bound your Petitioners will every pray.

ECONOMY

"ECONOMY is a crime" so sayeth E. P. Morris, Premier of this Colony: "Wilful waste makes woeful want," says the proverb. We think it is hardly necessary to see wherein lies the truth. We can readily pardon the effusion of E.P.: it is merely a palliation of serious financial recklessness, and a plea of justification for wanton waste of public funds during an administration which will go down in history. P. T. McGrath's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, as the most disastrous period in our annals; for never before has such a carnival of political corruption been witnessed in this distressful country.

Thoughtful men, both at home and abroad, advise the people to practise economy; and this would be an excellent New Year's resolution for many in our midst, for we doubt if any people in the world spend so large a portion of their earnings (and the earnings of others as well) as the people of the city of St. John's.

We do not for a moment suggest that the people should become miserly; but we believe that the average man (or woman) should not spend so freely that a few weeks' idleness may cause him or her to suffer the pinch of want.

The rule in this country seems to be, spend, spend, spend; and this some can not do on their legitimate incomes. Some of them entertain very lavishly, too often at the expense of the butcher, the baker, or the grocer. We even know some fashionable people who contribute large sums to various funds (for the sake of the publicity afforded) who are in debt to the tailor and the milliner for the last sartorial exhibition.

But it is not to this pachydermatous class that we address ourselves, but to the wage-earners who seem to have false impressions regarding the spending of money. Some apparently think that if everybody spends all that he earns, there must be a general circulation of money. This is a fallacy; for the circulation of money does not mean that the toiler who cheerfully spends all his wages, when he need only spend a part, does not necessarily share in the benefit of circulation.

Do the toilers ever ask themselves: how does the money spent come back? Where does the money go? Some rapacious merchant, will likely get possession of much of it; and such people rarely invest in any productive industry in this country. They usually "take a shry" at some foreign stock, or perhaps invest in a Cuban Railway, or a South American coffee plantation, or likely, as has been done quite recently by some such gentry, in Bethlehem Steel.

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

BRITISH
THE POWER OF PROTECTION
Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means **PROTECTION** from High Prices
BRITISH
PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.
Every Man and Boy Needs
PROTECTION
Have It!
The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Rubber Footwear.
The Serviceable Makes.
THE next pair of Shoe Rubbers that you require—try the brands that we stock.
Here you'll find the good wearing qualities, high and low heel, Storm and Plain Rubbers in the best makes of Canadian and American manufacture, that it is possible to get on the market to-day.
We stock them to fit Men, Women, Children and Infants and price them reasonably. Before you buy your next stock get our prices, wholesale and retail.
ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

Ash Dory Oars
WRITE US FOR PRICES
On 9ft.
ASH DORY OARS.
Immediate and Future Delivery.
Job's Stores, Ltd.

Schooners for Sale.
'D.M. HILTON' = = 67 tons
'MAUD' = = 60 tons
'NEW CENTURY' = 25 tons
and some Smaller Vessels, and Cod Traps. Also the well known Fishing Premises at Griffan's Harbor, including Cod Traps and Schr. "ANTI CONFEDERATE." Apply to
Alan Goodridge & Sons, Limited.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

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

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

At Lowest Prices
Gasolene
"Veedal"
Motor Oil
In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.
SMITH CO. Ltd.

of barrels found their way to the fertilizer heap. The packages were defective, and they arrived in poor condition—"rusty as an anchor" in many cases. The pack was not what it should have been, owing to careless handling and dishonesty on the part of small packers. There was no regular inspection, and the result was that even reliable packers could not dispose of their catch.

The salmon fishery of Labrador was in former times an important asset, and was vigorously prosecuted along the coast, from Bonne Esprance to Hamilton Inlet. It was carried on at the mouths of the larger rivers, and in the inlets; but, within recent years, the salmon fishery has been a negligible quantity. The fishery is now practically confined to the Hudson Bay posts at Cartwright and Rigolette, though small quantities of the "Royal fish" are taken by up-the-shore fishermen. Two species of salmon are found on the coast—the Salmo salar (Linn) which is the "true salmon," and the Salmo immaculatus (Storer) which is known as "salmon trout."

Trout fishing is an important item in the operations of the Moravian Missions, and at the Hudson Bay post in Davis Inlet. Newfoundland fishermen rarely prosecute this fishery, and in our fishery returns it is unimportant.

The shore seal fishery is also declining. In former times "hauls" of six or seven hundred were not unusual; but now the average catch rarely exceeds one-fifth of that number. This fishery is carried on (with nets) from May to June 10 (spring run), and from November to about the middle of December (fall run). It was formerly the largest item in the settlers' fishery, and we find evidence of its importance of the coast; there are numerous "Seal Bights," "Seal Coves," and "Seal Rocks."

The whale fishery has been from earliest times an important industry on the Labrador coast; and the quest of the "monarch of the sea" was seemingly the lure which first attracted European adventurers to the coast. Ericson and Basques carried on this fishery before Britain had formerly taken possession of Newfoundland; and from 1545 to 1700 operated in La Grande Baie (the lower Gulf), and possibly in the Straits of Belle Isle. We have no records of whaling by British or American fishermen previous to 1764. From this date to the early days of the last century whalers from Newburyport and New Bedford, in Massachusetts might be seen annually on the coast. Newfoundlanders did not enter the field till 1900, and the venture proved disastrous for some investors. Only one whaling plant is in operation on the coast at present writing—the plant at Hawke's Harbor, which has just closed the most successful season in its history, the Cachalot having secured 71 fish.

The decline of the Labrador fisheries has brought about many changes on the coast, notably a decrease in the population of settlers who are known to Newfoundland fishermen as "Ivoryers" (doubtless a corruption of "Ivory bears") as the natives usually drop their like their "Devonian" forebears. According to the census of 1891, the population, exclusive of Esquimaux, was 2,708. At present writing it is less than 2,300. There has been a notable exodus from the upper and the Strait Settlements. Many families migrated to Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands when the herring fishery began to assume importance in these sections, whilst others returned to the homes of their fathers in Conception Bay. The most thickly populated centres on the coast are in the neighborhood of the Hudson Bay Posts, at Cartwright and Rigolette. Now that these ports are curtailing supplies, it is quite possible that the migrations from the coast will continue. The lot of the "Ivoryers" is by no means enviable. They, for the most part, live "from hand to mouth," and, with few exceptions, are a rather shiftless class. Of course there are exceptions to this; but the number of

Labradorians who have risen beyond the condition of perpetual indebtedness is small. This may be accounted for by the system of business characteristic of the "Great Company." The hardships of the settler are great and their resources slim.

Acotus slumbers high to the rocky fastnesses of the coast of Labrador; and when awakened proclaims: his might by wreaking awful destruction within his realms. The death-roll of the Labrador fishermen is a lengthy one. The nomenclature of many of its capes, islands, and harbors, is unmistakable evidence that even the ancient mariners dreaded its rugged shores. Belle Isle was known of old as "Isola di Demoni," (the Isle of Demons). In the near vicinity we find "Cap Maudit" and "Isle Sacree" (suggestive of "cuss words"); and "L'Anse au Diable" (Devil's creek, but called by Newfoundland fishermen "Nancy Jawble").

The coast is visited periodically by terrific gales; and nearly every harbor along its lengthy coastline has paid its toll to the death-dealing fury of the storm ushered in generally by a terrific north-easter. The "ground-swell" of the coast is a phenomenon rarely witnessed elsewhere, and Admiral Bayfield, who surveyed a large part of the coast says: "I have never seen heavier sea than that which rolls in from the eastward, in Lewis Sound, near the entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle; I never saw anything more wildly grand and beautiful than the tremendous swell which rolls in from the sea, often without wind, rolling slowly, but irresistibly, as if moved by some unseen power, rearing itself up like a wall of water, as it approaches the craggy sides of the islands, moving faster and faster as it nears the shore, until at last it bursts with fury over the islets thirty feet high, or sends up sheets of foam and spray, sparkling in sunbeams, fifty feet up the sides of the precipice. It can compare the roar of the surf in a calm night to nothing less than the Falls of Niagara."

In the "gale of '67," one hundred lives were lost between Cape Harris and Domino; and some years ago the remains of a schooner were driven from her moorings in a north-east gale and 29 lives were lost. At Grady in the near vicinity, in the same stormy fearful havor was wrought, and thirty persons were drowned at Black Island. At White Bear Islands, during this gale, there were distressful scenes, 23 fishermen were drowned, one whole family being wiped out of existence. In 1898 forty schooners were lost at King's Bay, there was happily no loss of life. During the season just closed there were several losses.

Labrador within recent years has been extensively (and somewhat unfavorably) advertised by Dr. Grenfell; and there are many people abroad who know the coast only through the Doctor's writings. He has been connected with the coast for

J.J. St. John

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

We can save you
—To arrive—
FIVE ROSES QUAKER VERBENA ROBIN HOOD

Very Choice Ribbed **PORK.**
Small HOCKS.
Choicest **SPARE RIBS.**
Best **PLATE** and **N. Y. BEEF.**

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

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

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

nearly a quarter of a century. At its inception, his work was medical, but he has ventured into other fields which have not, it seems, yielded abundant harvests. Through his efforts two hospitals have been established on the coast, one at Battle Harbor, the other at Indian Harbor. The medical end of the work is very satisfactory, and affords fishermen relief from many ills; but the other activities are not so acceptable to the fishermen. The Doctor in the exuberance of his zeal has come into conflict with some of the religious bodies, whose missionaries have been doing heroic work on the coast for more than a century. His business ventures have caused him not a little difficulty, and from certain indications, have not been successful. The fact is that fishermen who frequent the coast are not particularly enthusiastic about these activities. All are agreed as to the value of the medical side; but they regard the religious and commercial phases of the work as being outside its legitimate sphere.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

LIVING COST SOARING

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Dec. 30.—The Vossische Zeitung in an article commenting on the food prices in Berlin, shows that there has been a great increase in the cost of living in the German capital. The article says that the price of bacon has increased ninety-five per cent., while that of pigs has increased eighty per cent., and that of mutton seventy per cent., and veal sixty-five per cent.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS

THE BEAR BRAND Rubber Agency, heretofore conducted by the Cleveland Trading Co., will in future be carried on by the CLEVELAND RUBBER COMPANY. This Company will handle Rubbers exclusively, and will specialize in the BEAR BRAND, which are becoming more widely known and more greatly appreciated as time passes. They will also deal in WHITE and RED Rubber Boots, which were so successfully introduced during the past summer. A complete stock of rubber boots and shoes will at all times be carried in St. John's, to meet orders which are to be filled promptly, while customers will be assured of receiving in ample time goods for which they place orders for future shipment direct from the factory. Mr. John B. Orr's careful personal attention will be given as usual to all the requirements of his customers.

CLEVELAND RUBBER COMPANY,
New Martin Building, St. John's.
Jan 12, 1916.

FOR SALE!

SCHOONER "BRITISH EMPIRE"

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

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

—LABRADOR—

Written specially for "The Canadian Fisherman" by
P.W. Browne

(Continued from page 2)

From an old memorandum I find that in 1905 the total catch was 730,000 quintals, with a value of \$2,500,000. This season's catch is considerably under 300,000 quintals—a great falling off. Some 950 vessels and large boats were engaged in the fishery, and many of them returned with very small catches. Labrador now presents a serious economic problem, and what the solution is going to be is difficult to foreshadow.

The fishery is prosecuted chiefly by men from the northern and eastern bays of Newfoundland; the southerners are almost a negligible quantity. They are divided into two classes—"Floaters" (or Green Fish catchers) and "Stationers" (sometimes called "Squatters" or "Roomers"). The former fish wherever the cod is to be found; the latter locate in some harbor, creek, or bight, where they own a "room."

This may consist of a substantial dwelling-house, commodious stores, substantial wharves & landings—such as one sees at Battle Har.; or as is the case in the further north harbors, it may consist of an 8 x 10 bunk house, a living shanty, and a stage, oftentimes roofless and a stage-head built of loggers, which must be rebuilt every season.

The Stationers are not usually the owners of schooners. They are "freighted" down to the coast in schooners belonging to the firm with which they deal. "Freighted down" seems a very peculiar term to apply to humans; but when one sees the conditions under which the human cargoes are sometimes carried to the coast, the word is perfectly apropos. Happily this method is rapidly disappearing. The women folk now get down to the coast in the Reid steamer, which makes trips fortnightly; and the more independent planters are now abandoning the old system.

The Stationers leave the home port about the first week of June, if conditions are favourable. Of late, the presence of ice on the northern part of the Newfoundland coast has delayed them till later. They return about the 15th of October (formerly they rarely returned before the end of the month). In those days, in addition to the codfishery, there was a large herring fishery on the coast. Herring disappeared from Labrador about 25

years ago. There are signs that they are returning again. The Floaters get away earlier, and most of them go to the Straits of Bell Isle, and as far west as the Meccatina Islands. If they are successful they return and land their trips, and then get way "down to Chidley." Few Floaters "make" their fish on the coast; they take it to the home port and dry it as "Labrador shore." The Stationers make theirs, or rather they dry it for a couple of days, and the product is known as "soft Labrador." This, strange to say, is the quality of fish which has been in greatest demand during the present season. Even the Banking fleet shipped their last trips as "soft cure," and from one of the skippers I learned that this meant practically \$9.00 for hard dried fish.

Formerly the outfit for the Labrador fishery consisted of "hook and line" and jiggers; but in more recent years cod seines and traps have supplanted those primitive appliances. There are still some "hook and line" men; but these are usually punt fishermen who have not the means to buy "twine." Some of the latter class now use bultows, but on certain sections of the coast the use of bultows is prohibited. Some time ago an old fisherman remarked to me: "There's no fishermen goin' these times; them traps is a lazy way for gettin' fish; and you ken hardly find a man goin' to the fishery now that knows how to gence a hook."

I wonder what this old man would say were he to visit Labrador these days and see the flotilla of motor boats along the coast! American fishermen introduced seines on the coast; and it is said that Captain Norman, of Brigus, introduced the cod trap. Since the advent of the motor boat, fewer men are needed to handle traps, and a fisherman informed me during a recent visit to the coast that a motor boat was the best investment he had ever made. "I had paid for itself three times over during the season."

With many fishermen, the fishing season ends when the trapping is over, whilst others continue with hook and line or the jigger. The great handicap after the trapping season is over is lack of bait. In certain sections there is a plentiful supply of "tance"—a shad-shaped fish about six inches long, and not much larger than a stout lead pencil. This is found at all points on the middle and

south coast of Labrador, though never at any time abundantly. Herring are also used for bait wherever procurable. Within recent years herring have been scarce, and many fishermen abandon the voyage as soon as the trapping ends. This presumably accounts for the shortage in the catch of fish in recent days, as there is abundance of fish on the offer grounds which fishermen of to-day do not frequent.

The herring fishery of Labrador in the early half of the last century—when as late as 1885, was considered "the cream of the voyage; but alas! there is no longer any cream. The disappearance of herring from the coast is one of the many peculiar fisheries in connection with the Atlantic fisheries which should be investigated. Were the cause discovered, some means might be evolved to prevent a recurrence of this, should the herring return which, from recent indications, seems likely. During my recent visit to the coast I saw some splendid specimens of the old time variety at various points, and fishermen assured me that there was every prospect that the fishery would revive.

Notwithstanding the fact that Labrador herring were regarded as the plumpest and best in the world, they had acquired a rather unsavory reputation in Canadian markets, and sold in 1885 for less than one dollar a barrel in Montreal. On one occasion, if memory serves me right, thousands



A TASTE

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

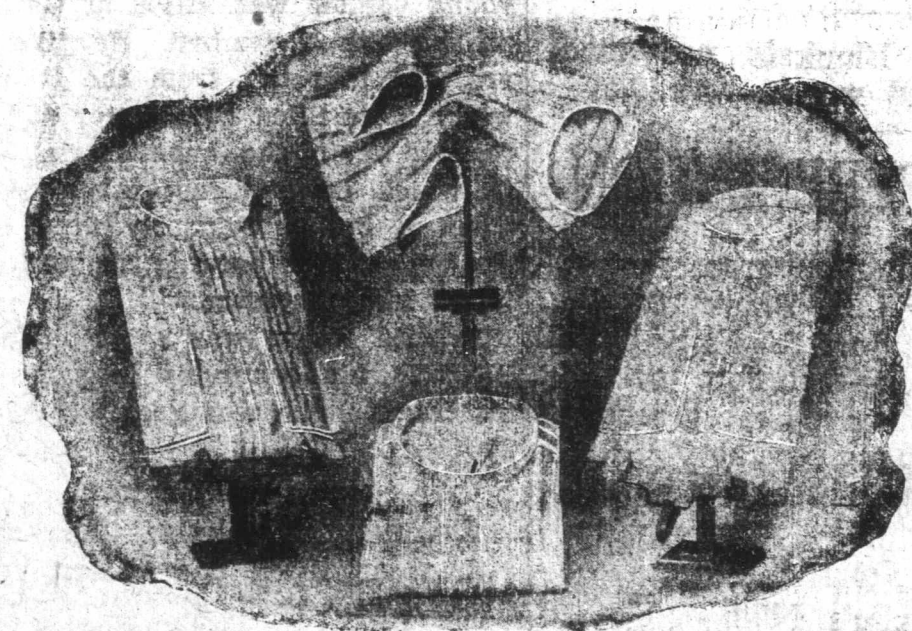
THE BEST MEATS.

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

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

M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.

—SHIRTS—



WE have a good selection on hand at present, several lines having just arrived.

Men's Fancy, Soft Front Tunic Shirts, stiff, and soft reversible Cuffs.

60c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.30 and \$1.40.

FANCY STRIPED UNION and FLANNEL SHIRTS,

with and without Collars,

\$1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 1.60, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10

PLAIN GREY

UNION and FLANNEL SHIRTS,

60c., 90c., \$1.10, \$1.30, \$1.50 and \$2.00.



Steer Bros

MEN'S PYJAMA SUITS \$2.00

The Divorce Law Well Received

Crowded House Greeted Klark-Ferren Co. in Casino Last Evening—A Splendid Profrat of the Great Social Bill of the Day.

Right here in Newfoundland many of us have read about the divorce bill in the United States and the attitude of the uncompromising opposition to it taken by the Catholic Church is particularly among the Christian denominations. Much has been said in its favour and plausible arguments for its perpetuation as an American institution are deduced, while on the contrary its opponents see in its increase dire evils for the State, contending that the home is the nursery of the nation and that its destruction must be caused by general and lax divorce laws in future (if they already have not) become the source of grave national peril.

To read of such matters some times impresses the mind to a forcible degree, but to witness a theatrical portrayal of the subject matter, as it applies to living people, gives one a more vivid realization of its effects. The Klark Urban Co. in its presentation of the "Divorce Question" at the Casino last night gave a most graphic and impressive picture of the effects of divorce. We have not at our disposal space sufficient to give the story in detail, suffice it to say that two divorcees were represented; their neglected and long lost children confront them in a tragic manner, one dying suddenly of shock, the other one a son, presented as an infelicitous dope fiend and murderer, and the influence of a faithful priest invoked to succour and save.

Hardly ever have we seen a drama that appeals more strongly to the emotions or which required and was given, that artistic realization imparted to it by the clever members of the Company. Not often have we seen or heard such clever work as that which was done by Messrs. Klark and C. E. Mills in their argumentative dialogue on divorce immediately after the curtain rises. Mr. Klark makes a perfect "Soggarth Aroon," a typical kindly Irish cleric. Mr. Mills is a representative fair-minded American and Frank Urban, an ideal clerical servant.

"Albert Patterson always assumes a role which he does credit to and his work in the character of "Dopie Doe" last night was simply magnificent. He is certainly one of the strongest men of the combine. Lillian Dean as "Mrs. Roger Manners," a divorced lady, and "Herbert Lockwood" her divorced husband, taken by Mr. Thomas Brower, were characters well sustained and faithfully portrayed.

Billie Webb was to the fore in a popular comic role, as well as Miss Aurilla Clarke, and created merriment all through. The other ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves excellently, and the whole show deserved the appreciation it received. The scenic effects were appropriate and excellently managed.

Before the play there was a most entertaining speciality programme consisting of musical selections by H. Klark and F. Urban on the cornet, saxophone, merimbophone, shakophone and cow-bells, and disk juggling &c. by Tenny and Allan, and clever songs and dances by Billy Webb and Miss Clarke and Miss Allen.

It was a good show and none should miss to-night's repetition.

Snow Storm Last Night

Last night shortly after 8 o'clock a big snow storm broke over the city and by midnight the wind which blew from the N.E. had attained hurricane force. On the higher levels it was particularly severe and in some parts of our city the electric wires were put out of commission, the train cars stopped early, the tracks being covered with snow and the telephone and telegraph services were also early impaired, the lines being down in all directions.

Sleet prevailed this morning and the streets and buildings were covered with it. It was also very severe across country and cuts along the railway filled with drifts so that all trains had to use more engines. The local train was late in getting in here last night and the storm was by far the most intense experienced here this winter.

The schr. "Saturn" cleared yesterday from Bonne Bay, for York, Ireland, with 2600 qts. salt bulk codfish from Buckworth & Co.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The men had drill in the armoury yesterday forenoon and in the afternoon had a route march, doing nearly 10 miles in good time despite the heavy condition of the roads. There are now 2735 names on the records. They enlisted yesterday Wm. Murphy, Kilbride Road, and Herbert Webber, Hr. Grace.

St. Andrew's Society Annual

Last night the annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society was held in their Club Rooms, the attendance being large. The yearly reports presented were of a very gratifying nature and the following officers were elected for 1916.

- President—John Browning, re-elected. 1st. Vice-President—T. M. McNeill, re-elected. 2nd Vice-President—A. Macpherson, re-elected. Secretary-Treasurer—Malcolm Parsons, re-elected. Asst. Secy.-Treasurer—C. F. J. Brown, elected. Librarian—W. R. Neily, re-elected. Executive Committee—Colin Campbell, D. McFarlane, J. B. Mitchell, W. A. Munn, Thos. Curran, S. Kennedy, A. K. Lumsden, H. Crawford, J. C. Heppburn and A. G. Gibb.

EVIDENCES OF JUVENILE DEPRAVITY

Yesterday afternoon six boys, evidently of the neglected class, who attend no school and who are under no restraint, passed up Barter's Hill singing. Four of them, at least, were noticeably under the influence of drink and the oldest of them was not more than 16 years. It is hard to discover where boys of such tender years manage to secure the booze but it must be obtained for them by adults, who if discovered, should be treated to the most extreme penalty allowed by law for such cases.

Another Tarvia Expert Around

We hear that another "Tarvia" expert recently came to town and that a few days ago he inspected the section of Duckworth Street made after formula of the new process. We hear also that the defects in the street were quite apparent to him and that later, after the winter is over, they will become peacefully apparent. This small section of street devoted to experimental road making cost the taxpayers about \$5,000, which we have no hesitation in saying, money literally thrown away, and the taxpayer must pay up and look pleasant. Many are asking if it would not have been better to devote this \$5,000 to securing coal for poor widows and orphans. But such objects of charity hardly appeal in their misery to those giving to the gratification of a penchant for fads and fancies.

Riverside Blankets are made from selected woods.—dec29,61

AN APPRECIATION

THE following telegram just received by L.M. Trask & Co., Nfld., Distributors for FERRO Nid., is in appreciation of the large volume of business secured by this Company for the FERRO Factory. The message is as follows:—

"To L. M. Trask & Co., 'St. John's, Nfld.

"To avoid outside parties purchasing in Montreal, are giving you exclusive agency in Province of Quebec. Mail complete order for repair parts for spring to be shipped with car.

"(Sgd.) "FERRO MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY, "Cleveland, Ohio."

Messrs. Trask & Co. have been Factory Distributors for the Ferro in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland since 1907, and the extension of the territory given them by the FERRO Factory is proof that they can get the business.

The FERRO organization has over 1500 agents throughout the World, and the executive has stated to Mr. Trask on several occasions, that he has sold more engines for them than any other three agents put together.

In fact, they have already disposed of over three carloads (about 180 engines) since last September, in Newfoundland alone, a record unequalled for this time of year by any other concern.—jan13,16

Why Conscription Was Adopted

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A news agency cable from London says:—"Infantry losses on all fronts now average 15 per cent. monthly. Under Secretary for War Tennant informed the House of Commons this afternoon, in explaining why the Government found it necessary to adopt Conscription. These figures take into account the soldiers relieved from duty because of wounds, but who afterwards recover and return to the front."

U. S. Governor Allowed to Proceed

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Express says to-day that Andrew J. Betha, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, and a companion from the Ford Peace Party, who have been detained at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, having satisfied the British authorities that they have no intention to prosecute a peace campaign in England, have been given permission to proceed to America, and will take the first boat available.

HARD TIME TOWING VESSEL

The S.S. Cabot arrived here Tuesday past from Twillingate with the herring laden schooner Hazel Ritchy in tow. She is a vessel of over 100 tons and proved to be a difficult tow for the little steamer especially as bad weather was met. The hawser attached to the vessel parted in the high sea running 5 miles South of the Cabot Islands and it was impossible to get another hawser to her so that the Cabot had to run to Greenspond without the schooner and both captains as a result had an anxious time of it. Next morning the Cabot picked up the vessel off Bacallieu again, took her in tow and got her to port. The "Ritchy" struck in Stag Hr. Run and was pretty badly damaged and is leaking 150 strokes an hour. It was this which caused the captain of the Cabot trouble on losing her as he feared the vessel would be foundered.

CAPTAIN SMITH DINED.

Last night Capt. Smith of the S.S. Stephano was entertained at dinner at the McGarry Cafe, Water Street, by a number of commercial travellers. A very pleasant time was spent, complimentary references were made in eloquent and witty speeches to the Captain and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The men and service were excellent and the diners congratulated Mr. McGarry and Manager Rose.

Tragic Death of Private Roper

Letters which recently came to hand give some facts of the death of Private Fred Roper, son of Mr. Jno. Roper of Bonavista and nephew of Mr. Joseph Roper, Water Street. The young soldier was killed at Gallipoli on the 27th November. He, like others, had to retire from the trenches which were filled with water and had reached one of the Commissariat tents, in which he had just taken a seat when a bullet, evidently fired by a Turkish sniper, entered his neck and killed him instantly.

Private Roper was a great favorite with his comrades in arms and his tragic death was greatly deplored by them.

Riverside Blankets. The more you wear them the better you'll like them.—dec29,61

Stephano Sails

Owing to the big snow storm of last night the Stephano did not get away until this morning. She took a large freight of codfish &c. and her passengers were:

- For New York—J. H. Taylor, Miss Tuck, Miss Bessie Christian, Miss E. Ayre, Miss V. Macpherson, Master C. Macpherson, H. A. Bishop, Miss Bowden, Miss A. Frew, F. Noseworthy, Mrs. T. Winter, Miss F. Winter, P. H. Hudson, L. C. Mews, A. McDougall, Miss K. Kenny, Miss E. J. Kenny, Miss Goobie, W. Smallwood, T. Godden.

For Halifax—Mrs. P. Bryden, Mrs. R. M. Warsher, W. H. Parsons, Miss Windler, Mrs. C. Carter, Miss Mollie Carter, Mrs. B. H. Parsons, J. V. O'Dea, Jao. Weir, H. L. James, T. Dwyer, M. Bethel, Miss Donovan, S. B. Kesner and twenty in steerage.

From Tuesday last up to 12 noon to-day the Coal Committee at the Whitten Hotel had received orders from 450 householders for quarters and half tons of coal. The staff there are kept pretty busy furnishing orders.

SHIPPING

The S.S. Portia arrived at Sydney last night for bunker coal.

The Neille Louise, Capt. Burke, finished loading yesterday at Geo. M. Barr's for Penzance and sails the first opportunity, taking 4,000 qts fish in drums.

The S.S. Eagle left Sydney this morning with a full load of coal for this port. The storm also extended to Cape Breton and up around the Nova Scotia coast.

The schr. "Jean" passed Cape Race Tuesday on her way to this port from Brazil. If out in last night's storm she must have had a hard time of it, but more than likely she harbored some where yesterday on the Southern Shore.

It is thought the S.S. Home is securing a full freight of herring at Bay of Islands, in which work she is being impeded by stormy weather. She should arrive here in a few days' time.

Police Court News

To-day Mr. Hutchings, K.C. presided.

A resident of Caplin Bay was up, charged with stealing a rain coat and gloves valued at \$12, the property of Mr. H. Spurrel, mail officer of the "Dundee." The latter, who had received back his property, did not wish to press the case, and as the prisoner who was drunk did not clearly remember what had occurred, he was released under suspended sentence.

Head-Constable Dawe, summoned a West End grocer for employing a boy under age to drive his express, which had collided with and injured two ladies. Supt. Grimes having asked the defendant during the progress of the hearing if he did not know there was a law on the Statute Book relative to the matter, he replied that he knew it was there, but few conformed to it, or words to that effect. His Honour evidently took these remarks into consideration and imposed the full penalty of \$10. The boy was fined in a similar sum and also \$2 for improper driving.

Riverside Blankets and Yarns made up to a Standard, not down to a price.—dec29,61

HOCKEY NOTES.

The Hockey season shortly be in full swing and the various teams are hard at practice. All will be presenting as strong teams as in former years. Higgins will act as rover for St. Bon's and Pearce for the Feildians. The line up has not yet been arranged yet. It is not improbable that a team will come from Grand Falls before the end of the season to play our boys.

Riverside Blankets. Insist on getting them.—dec29,61

A LIVE WIRE

One of the electric wires on Water Street, opposite the Court House, snapped yesterday at 5.30 p.m. and the "live" end of it rested on that thoroughfare. The police were promptly on the job to protect pedestrians from shock and the electricians soon had the matter rectified.

A NEW DEPARTURE

To-day the Postal Telegraphs employed one of their clerks, James Whalen, to act as special courier between the head office and the newspaper offices carrying the war messages, and no better appointment could be made. The lad is certainly on to his job and is some runner. Why if he keeps up his record of this, his first day on the road, Tom Longboat and others must look to their laurels.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING COAT AND GLOVES.

Last evening the police arrested a man on a charge of stealing a rain coat and gloves, the property of Mr. H. Spurrel. They were valued at \$10.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

JANUARY 12th, 1916.

1079 Private William F. Dalton, 63 Hayward Avenue. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; frost bite.

1113 Private Stephen James, Bishop's Falls. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; frost bite.

84 Private Joseph Milley, St. John's. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; frost bite.

1212 Private Joseph Abbott, Battery Road. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; frost bite.

388 Private George W. Rees, 22 Mullock Street. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; frost bite.

700 Private Ernest L. Chase, 140 Casey Street. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; frost bite.

209 Private James P. Conners, Mundy Pond Road. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; frost bite.

672 Private Wilfred M. Windsor, Aquaforte. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; jaundice.

949 Private Walter A. Dean, Freshwater, B. D. V. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; jaundice.

193 Private Llewellyn J. Carter, Channell. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, January 9; jaundice.

557 Private John J. Brown, Bannerman Street. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; enteric.

169 L.-Corp. John J. Whelan, Jersey Side, Placentia. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; dysentery.

831 Serjt. Reginald A. Edwards, 98 Circular Road. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; dysentery.

862 Private Michael Downey, 31 James Street. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; dysentery.

4 Serjt. William Maxwell Churchill, Forest Road. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; dysentery.

392 Corp. John J. Oakley, King's Road. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; debility.

1260 Private Donald Filiari, 5 Barron Street. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; debility.

75 Private W. Ronald Martin, 159 Gower Street. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; appendicitis.

890 Private John Ploughman, Port Rexton, T.B. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; lumbago.

1300 Private William B. Crossman, 8 Prescott Street. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 10; enteric.

984 Private Cecil Green, Trinity. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 10; dysentery.

Previously Reported.

816 Private John B. Young, Forest Road. Rheumatism, serious; Suva, Nov. 26th; admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 10; debility.

622 Private Andrew M. Clouston, Patrick Street, frost bite, serious; Suva, Dec 7; admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; frost bite.

406 C.Y.M.S. Robert Kershaw, Lancashire Folds, Middleston, Eng. Alexandria, Oct. 26th; (not yet diagnosed). Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; enteric.

827 Private Aubrey W. Loveys, 44 Gilbert Street; enteric, severe; Alexandria, Oct. 22. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; enteric.

War Messages.

Labour Members Retain Their Seats

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The resignations from the Ministry of Labour members, Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, Wm. Bruce and Geo. H. Roberts, respectively Parliamentary Under Secretary for Home Affairs, and Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, have been withdrawn.

The Labour members had a long conference with Premier Asquith at his invitation, when he gave them assurances that the Government was hiding no ulterior motives behind the Military Service Bill.

It was later officially announced that in view of this fact, the whole matter will be considered at the Party's annual conference at Bristol, at the end of January, and it had been decided to withhold the resignations of Messrs. Henderson, Bruce and Roberts for the time being.

French Troops Occupy Greek Isld

Rome, Jan. 13.—A despatch to Stefani Bureau says Corfu advises report that French warships landed a detachment of troops Tuesday evening and have orders to prepare for the arrival of Serbian troops.

London, Jan. 13.—A French detachment has been landed at the Greek Island of Corfu for provisional occupation, according to an Athens despatch to Reuters Telegraph Company. The despatch adds that fourteen ships of an unknown nationality are cruising around Corfu.

260 Private Geo. S. Garland, Lower Island Cove, wounded. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; enteric.

720 Private Wm. George, Bell Island, diarrhoea, serious, Suva, Nov. 26. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; dysentery.

412 Private Kenneth Morris, Lower Island Cove; jaundice, serious, Nov. 26. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; jaundice.

728 Private Nicholas P. Hunt, 88 Barmes Road; 1, seriously ill, debility, Mudros, Nov. 26; 2, no longer serious. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 9; debility.

788 Private Patrick J. Murray, 40 Barter's Hill; Abassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; (not yet diagnosed). Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 10; enteric.

377 Private Edwin Cornick, Power Street; 1, dangerously ill, dysentery, Alexandria, Oct. 25; 2, out of danger. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 10; enteric.

1156 Private William E. Penney, English Harbor; 1, dangerously ill, enteric, Cairo; 2, out of danger. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 10; enteric.

1316 Private Archibald Pearce, Clarendville; dysentery, Oct. 21, Cairo. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 10; enteric.

JANUARY 13th, 1916.

358 Private Harold W. Matthews, 33 Parade Street. Arrived at Netley Hospital, Jan. 9; sick.

1016 Private Henry B. Bastow, 9 Cook's Street. Arrived at Lord Hospital, Warrington, Jan. 10; sick.

Previously Reported.

207 Private Jas. A. Bendell, Goulds, Bay Bulls Road; 1, dangerously ill, fever, Alexandria, Nov. 6th; 2, out of danger, Nov. 22nd. Now admitted to Southern General Hospital, Portsmouth, Jan. 11th; enteric.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

SOCIALISTS HOT ON TRAIL CENSORSHIP

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The debate on censorship is being continued with unabated vigor in Budget Committee of Reichstag. The present system of controlling home press news service to foreign countries is being energetically attacked by representatives of all parties who are virtually unanimous in demanding liberty to discuss questions of international policy and who insist that the German people have shown themselves cool-headed, mature, and patriotic enough to be permitted to look at the situation in the face and form their own judgment of events—and of nation's problems.

A Socialist speaker expressed the belief the time will come when the discussion and aims could be permitted with advantage to both home and abroad. The censorship, said the Socialist speaker, acted one sidedly and passed attacks upon the executive committee of the Socialists, but suppressed the committee's rejoinders.

The speaker lamented that the press has been forbidden to mention the crowds gathered in front of the butter stores, and other developments on the food situation; this gave hostile press abroad an opportunity to circulate exaggerated accounts and encouraged people of hostile nations to continue the war.

The Socialists demanded that newspapers be suppressed only by consent of the Chancellor in each particular case.

Russia and Japan May Form Alliance

TOKIO, Jan. 12.—There is much interest here in the fortnight visit of the Russian Grand Duke Michael-ovitch, who has come to Tokio to convey the congratulations of Emperor Nicholas to Emperor Yoshito on the latter's coronation. The public regards the visit as the sealing of the friendship of Russia and Japan, based on mutual interests, and hopes are expressed in high quarters that the war alliance, now in operation, will merge into a formal alliance between the two countries.

Belgians Protest Against New Levy

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Havas correspondent of the Petit Journal telegraphs that the Belgian Government is about to lodge a protest with neutral Governments against the new German war levy of one hundred and forty million francs.

The Belgian protest, the correspondent says will point out that under the provisions of the Hague conference war taxes levied in occupied territory are limited to amount necessary to meet the needs of the army of occupation, or to pay for the administration of the territory in question.

Two Italian Transports Sunk With Loss of Life

Rome, Jan. 13.—Two Italian steamers, the Brindisi and the Citta Di Palermo, have been sunk by mines in the Adriatic. Half of the passengers on board the Brindisi were lost, but the crew were saved. Nearly all on board the Citta Di Palermo, which was an armed vessel, were saved. The Brindisi was sunk on January 6th and the Citta Di Palermo on January 8th. The Brindisi was a vessel of 863 tons and was owned at Bari. The Citta Di Palermo was built in 1910 and was 3415 tons.

Messages from the Northward today indicate that the snow storm experienced here and up west last night also prevailed here. A N.E. gale raged and there was a heavy fall of snow. The Prospero, now on her way to port, was compelled to lay up all night at Bay Verte.

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