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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Immodell

BELGIAN PRIMATE PRISONER IN HANDS OF THE GERMANS

Was Arrested Because He Told His People, in a Pastoral Letter, That They Owed No Obedience Whatsoever to the Invaders of Their Country

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—A despatch from Rosenthal says that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium and Archbishop of Malines, has been arrested by the German authorities and is held a prisoner in his own palace at Malines, under a military guard.

The Cardinal's arrest was the result of a pastoral letter issued by him and read in the churches throughout Belgium on Sunday. In his letter the Cardinal is said to have referred to the German occupation of Belgium as follows: "This power has no legal authority and consequently you owe it in your heart neither allegiance nor obedience. The only legal authority in Belgium is that pertaining to our King, his Government and the Representatives of the Nation."

British Shipping Lost During War Worth \$30,000,000

Number of Ships Fifty-Four With Total Value of \$12,000,000 With Cargoes Worth \$18,000,000

London, Jan. 3.—During the first four months of the war, fifty-four British foreign-going ships, valued at \$11,400,000, with a cargo worth \$18,000,000, were captured or destroyed by the enemy.

There are the official figures of the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association. According to these figures, the losses for four months were 1.23 per cent. of the total number of vessels, 1.49 per cent. of their total value, and 0.94 per cent. of the total value of cargoes carried.

This would indicate that vessels could have been insured at a rate of 0.37 per cent. monthly, and their cargoes at a rate of 0.94 per cent. The rates fixed by the Government at the beginning of the war were 0.72 for vessels, and 1.24 for cargoes. This shows a snug margin of profit for underwriters.

Allied Fleet Puts Austrian Warships Out of Commission

"Viribus Unitis" and "Radetzke" Were Torpedoed and Badly Damaged.

Geneva, Jan. 6.—Recent reports that the Austrian battleships Viribus Unitis and Radetzke had been damaged during an attack by the Anglo-French fleet on Pola, are confirmed from Trieste.

Both battleships were torpedoed and are now docked at Pola and will be useless for a long time.

The Allied Offensive In The West Makes Slow But Steady Progress Important French Gains in Alsace

Paris, Jan. 5. (Official).—In Belgium in spite of the bad state of the ground rendering operations difficult, we have progressed along the Dunes opposite Neuport.

In St. George's district our infantry gained two hundred to five hundred meters, capturing houses and trenches. At certain points the Belgian artillery silenced the German artillery. From the Lys to the Oise in Notre Dame de la Lette region, west of Lens, we have, thanks to our mortars and grenades, completely checked the enemy's sapping.

In the neighborhood of Lille road, the enemy blew up and occupied one of our trenches, but a counter-attack on our part resulted in its recapture.

German Youths Being Enrolled

Many Of The Latest Recruits Taken From Their Studies.

New York, Jan. 3.—A London Daily Express despatch dated "On the Belgian frontier," to the New York Herald, says:

"A large number of young recruits for Germany's new army, which is being organized for the spring campaign, are arriving at the various stations in eastern Belgium for training under elderly drill sergeants. Six thousand are at Beverlee, near Liege, and similar detachments are being prepared in other towns in order not to interfere with the billeting of the ordinary field troops passing through on service."

"Youths of eighteen to twenty, some of whom have not finished their school studies, seem to comprise the bulk of this army."

Russians Capture Turk Ex-Minister

Petrograd, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the Bourse Gazette from Tiflis says the Russians have taken Izzet Pasha, the former Turkish War Minister, a prisoner.

German Supply Ship Leaves Rio Janeiro And Brazil Is Mad

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 5.—The German steamer Holger left the harbor of Pernambuco with supplies for German warships, still at large in South American waters.

The Federal Government has removed from office the authorities who should have guarded against such a breach of neutrality.

The responsible officials have also been ordered before a Board of Inquiry.

HOUSE OF LORDS MEET TO-MORROW

London, Jan. 6.—The House of Lords will meet tomorrow.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, is expected to make a statement of progress of British preparations.

STILL GAINING GROUND IN WEST

Paris, Jan. 6.—Our troops took possession of the quarry situated at the crossing of the roads from Rouvrois to St. Mihiel, and from Malszy to St. Mihiel; also some neighboring trenches.

There are no other operations to report.

Weather conditions continue bad with incessant rains.

Portia arrived at North Sydney at 4 p.m. yesterday and left again at 10 this morning.

Turkey Gets A Taste of the Russian Axe Austrians Are Surprised and Defeated

Successful French Operations In Alsace

London, Jan. 6.—Two of the three Turkish columns which last week invaded the Russian Caucasus met with disaster, and those not killed captured are in disorderly retreat, pursued by the Russians.

The column which took Ardahan two days ago, has been driven out of that town, according to Petrograd official despatches and is almost surrounded by Russians who hold the main roads.

Another column, which crossed the frontier near Sari Kamysh, on the road to Kars, suffered even a worse defeat, one of the two army corps, which composed it being captured in its entirety.

The Russians also report another victory over the Austrians in Uzok Pass, in the Carpathians. Emperor Francis Joseph's army in this region is declared to be in full retreat in the mountain pass, which is deep snow, while a violent snow storm rages. The

Russian cavalry is attacking their flank and rear.

By forcing this pass the Russians gain control of some of the most valuable oil fields in the Austrian empire and will thus shut off another of the sources of fuel supplies of which the Austro-German armies are said to be so much in need.

While forcing back the Turks and Austrians the Russian troops are holding the line near Mazurian lakes. In East Prussia they are fighting strenuously to withstand the German offensive.

Advancing on Cracow.

In North Poland they are advancing towards Cracow and have crossed the Bukowina, which is now virtually in their possession.

Except at two extreme wings of the Belgian coast and in Upper Alsace, where we have gained some ground, fighting on the western front is being

done by sappers, miners and artillery.

From the coast to the Swiss border the troops have either been engaged in shelling opposite trenches or trying to sap and mine them. Only at isolated points have the infantry been given their opportunity.

Counted in Yards.

A few hundred yards have been gained by the Allies among the Dunes in Flanders, despite unfavorable weather.

Great interest attaches to the operations of the French in Upper Alsace. The capture of Steinbach was accomplished after some superhuman efforts, as the Germans had strongly entrenched themselves. A new French force is attempting to force its way through Carnay, the possession of which would open the door of Muelhausen, which the French occupied for a short time previous to the beginning of the war.

Latest Austrian Failure Has Queered All the German Plans in Central Poland

Grand Duke Nicholas Outwits Enemy

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is already hinted in the official announcement from Brelina and Vienna (and rather positively indicated by the Petrograd communiques) that the new Austrian debacle in Galicia has crippled the German offensive in Central Poland.

Powerless to batter his way across the Bzura and Rawka, even when the Russians were beset on the north by German reinforcements from East Prussia and on the south by a veritable avalanche from the Carpathians, von Hindenberg may soon have to turn and run for it.

Once more Austria has failed Germany sadly in an hour of need. The Austrian General Staff are forced again to make the humiliating admission that the Russians had driven Francis Joseph's troops to retreat in Galicia.

Berlin avoids any mention of Galicia situation, has no news to offer from East Prussia or the north bank of the Vistula, and adds merely that German attacks are developing, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

The facts of the situation as revealed in the latest news appear to stand out as follows:

Marshal von Hindenberg has been defeated in every attempt to drive the Russians from the east bank of the Bzura and the Rawka, and to gain a foot toward Warsaw in the last week.

Since the voluntary abandonment by the Russian army of Lodz, the consequent advance by the Germans to a battlefield east of Lodz, the Germans have made no progress whatever and have lost at least 20,000 in killed and wounded in frontal assaults.

These operations were pressed by Marshal von Hindenberg when he had every chance of success. He had vastly superior numbers, probably 600,000 men to 350,000 for the Russians on the front. He had gained the prestige that was due for avoiding a terrible disaster and turning apparent rout into a new offensive movement.

And, most important, he had the assistance of the German armies in East Prussia and northwest Poland, of the Austro-German forces in southwest Poland and in Galicia, all of which were advancing and throwing a tremendous weight against the long-drawn out Russian line.

Now the situation is again suddenly changed by the decisive Russian victories in Galicia. One week ago, the Russians were forced to abandon the investment of Cracow because of a very general movement by Gen. Boehm-Ermolli and heavy forces of the Austrians through the Carpathians, and the advance from the line of Czenstachowa-Cracow, of an Austro-German force under General Dankl.

The Russians were hard pressed and in real danger of envelopment.

But the Grand Duke Nicholas executed one of the strategic operations for which he has become famous. Having withdrawn from Cracow to Biala River, the Russians suddenly sent a heavy column rapidly marching southward, interposed themselves between the Austrians of the north and of the south, defeated von Boehm-Ermolli at Tuchow, fifteen miles south of Tarnow, on Christmas Day, and then, facing eastward, attacked the other bodies of Austrians and drove them in disorderly retreat toward the Carpathians.

All Methods Permissible Germans Say

Replying to Scathing Criticisms of Their Bombardment of Defenceless English Towns

New York, Jan. 3.—A cable to The Tribune from London says:

"The reply of the German press to the scathing comment of English newspapers on the recent raid on the Yorkshire coast reveals the state of mind at which the Germans have now arrived. The Koelnische Zeitung may be cited as a characteristic instance. This journal is one of the organs of the Foreign Office, but it is impossible to know whether the articles in question are inspired or not.

"Fortified" Places.

"The Koelnische Zeitung says that English newspapers lie, as usual, when they declare that Whitby and Hartlepool are not fortified places. The whole world knows, it states, that Whitby has a coast guard station. According to German belief, all coast guardsmen are liable to be called upon to serve in the navy, and the German journal adds that an enemy has consequently an indisputable right to bombard such military stations.

"That women and children should lose their lives in consequence of such

ITALIANS CLAMOUR FOR WAR

Death of a Garibaldi on Battlefield Inflames Desire of People to Fight Germany and Austria

Rome, Jan. 6.—The death on a French battlefield of Lieut. Bruno Garibaldi has caused a revival of public sentiment throughout Italy in favor of war, this feeling being augmented by the belief that the Italian military preparations have now been perfected.

About 1,000,000 men will be under arms within the present month and another million are being armed in reserve ready to be called out at a moment's notice.

Paris Jan. 6.—Another son of Genl. Ricciotti Garibaldi has been killed in action.

The French War Minister has sent his condolences to the family.

War Costs The U.S.A. Great Sum

American Republic Has Already Lost \$380,000,000 in Decreased Exports Owing to War

Washington, Jan. 2.—The war in Europe has cost the United States \$382,831,172 in decreased exports up to December 1, according to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce. Exports to all countries from one eleven month period ending with November, aggregated \$1,867,700,000.

(Continued on page 6)

BRITISH WON'T WAIVE RIGHT OF SEARCH AT SEA

A.M. Fox Damaged On Trip Across

Arrives at Plymouth After a Very Stormy Voyage.

The New York Herald published the following message from Plymouth, Dec. 15—

The schr. A. M. Fox, with cargo of dry fish, arrived today from Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, and reports having lost two boats, had tarpaulins stripped off hatches, bulwarks damaged and received other deck damages; it is thought that water got into the hold through hatches.

WILL EXCHANGE WOUNDED MEN

London, Jan. 6. (Official).—An agreement has been reached between England and Germany providing for the exchange of prisoners of war who are incapacitated for further service.

Anchor Line Steamer Perugia Short of Coal

The Ancone Line steamer Perugia, Capt. Mitchell, from Palermo, Sicily, for New York, arrived at noon to-day, short of coal.

She sent a wireless this morning to Bowring Bros. to have a supply ready for her and she berthed at A Harvey & Co.'s.

The Perugia is 4348 tons gross, 2565 net, 375 feet long, 47 wide, 27 deep. She left Palermo on Dec. 18th.

Making Long Passage

A despatch from Annapolis Royal, Dec. 31st says:

"The three-masted Boston schooner Bradford C. French is long overdue on a passage from St. John's, Nfld., to Bridgewater, N.S., and considerable anxiety is felt for her safety. The French left St. John's, Nov. 28, and has not been heard from since, although under ordinary circumstances she should have made the run in a fortnight at the most."

The vessel discharged at the Horwood Lumber Co's.

Colonel Hughes Injured By Shell On Firing Line

Son of the Canadian Minister of Militia Sustains Wound in The Head.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Word that Colonel Garnet Hughes, only son of the minister of militia has been wounded in the head by a shell while at the firing line in France, has been received by Col. Sam Hughes.

Col. Hughes accompanied by Col. Leckie both of Victoria, visited the front in order to acquaint themselves of conditions there, and while thus engaged Col. Hughes was injured by an exploding shell.

Regards American Plan of Certifying Cargoes as good Enough as Far as it Goes, But Says Smuggling of Contraband May Occur at Sea

London, Jan. 6.—Although the Foreign Office regards with high favor the American Government's plan of certifying cargoes loaded under the direction of officials of the U. S. Treasury Department and destined for European ports, it was said that Britain cannot accept such certification as an absolute guarantee of the nature of the cargo in case any cause for suspicion arises after the vessel leaves America.

In other words, the right to search cannot be waived because there is always the possibility of shifting cargoes at sea and it is an impossibility to have the Treasury Officer who issues the certificates to accompany the ship to her destination to guard against smugglers who may carry copper or other contraband on small ships to be transferred at sea.

43 German Spies Went Over With Canadian Troops

Enraged Canadians Killed One When He Was Detected—The Others Under Arrest

New York, Jan. 6.—Charles Walter, Attorney of Toronto, Ontario, announced to-day upon returning to New York from England aboard the steamship Minnehaha that forty-three German spies had been arrested among the Canadian contingent of troops which sailed to England last fall.

Mr. Walter said that he had been largely instrumental in identifying the prisoners and in causing their arrest. All the men, he said, had enlisted as Canadian troops.

One of forty-three, according to his announcement, was killed by members of Company in which he had enlisted when the charge was made that he was a German spy.

The troopers set upon this man and killed him, before the officers could prevent it, Mr. Walter asserted.

The other forty-two alleged spies, according to Mr. Walter, had been locked up and what was done with them after he said he did not know.

S.S. Carthaginian left at 11 a.m., taking the following passengers, Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Miller, W. S. Monroe and A. Rolfe.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh N. W. and west winds; fair. On Wednesday, S.W. winds and a little milder.

Germans Get Orders To Execute All Their Prisoners Of War Says French Commander-in-Chief

London, Jan. 3.—Charges that at least one brigade of the German army has been ordered to put all prisoners to death are made in the following general order issued by Genl. Joffre on Dec. 17th to the French armies in the field:

"The Commander-in-Chief of the armies brings to the notice of the troops the following fact:

"We have proof that the Lieutenant commanding the 7th company of the 112th Bavarian infantry regiment has communicated to his men the following order by the General commanding the 58th Brigade of the 4th Bavarian Corps:

"From today no more prisoners will be made. All prisoners will be

put to death. Prisoners, even if taken in large bodies, will be put to death. No living men must be left behind us."

"This order has been carried out. Interrogation of the German prisoners proves that numbers of French prisoners have been shot dead.

"At General Headquarters, Dec. 17, 1914. The General Commander-in-Chief."

(Signed) JOFFRE."

Herring Cargoes

Schr. Maxime Elliott with 850 bbls. herring and 3 casks cod oil, and Athlete with 950 bbls. herring and 15 bbls. caplin have left Woods Island for Gloucester.



**CASUALTIES of 1914**

**E**ARLY in January the second phenomenal storm of the season added largely to the destruction of property along the ocean front of New Jersey and Long Island. The oil carrier Oklahoma was broken in two off Cape May, N.J., and twenty-seven of the crew were drowned.

On January 11 a Japanese volcano on Sakura Island burst suddenly into activity and destroyed three towns and killed more than a thousand persons. This volcano had been inactive for more than a hundred years.

During the British manoeuvres off Plymouth, January 16, a submarine failed to come to the surface after diving and her crew perished.

During a performance at a moving picture theatre at Surabaya, Java, seventy-five women and children were burned to death.

The steamer Norfolk, from Norfolk to New York city, was rammed by the Nantucket during a night fog off Cape Charles, January 30, and forty-one lives were lost.

On March 14 more than one thousand persons lost their lives in a storm which flooded several towns in Southern Russia, and about the same time many persons were killed by an earthquake at Akita, Japan.

The main building of Wellesley College was destroyed by fire on March 27. On March 31 the sailing steamer Newfoundland jammed in an ice-floe in the Strait of Belle Isle and seventy-seven of her crew were frozen to death. The same day the steamer Southern Cross and her crew disappeared.

On April 28, an explosion in a mine shaft at Eccles, W. Va., caused the death of 180 miners.

Early in May, Sicily was visited by a series of shocks which did great damage along the eastern coast.

The steamship Empress of Ireland collided with the Norwegian collier Storstad in the St. Lawrence river, May 29, and sank almost immediately, more than a thousand passengers losing their lives. This was the most appalling marine disaster of the year, up to the break out of the war.

On May 30, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett of the Stefansson Arctic expedition, returned to St. Michael, Alaska, with the news that the Karluk sank, January 11, after having been crushed by the ice, and that her crew was marooned on Wrangell Island. On September 7, eight members of this crew were found by a rescuing party.

On June 19 more than two hundred miners were lost by an explosion in a coal mine near Alberta, Canada.

A fire at Salem, Mass., June 25, destroyed half of the city, including several thousand homes and many large industrial establishments.

In this month, also, American consultants in various Chinese cities reported that floods in Southern China had destroyed the crops and made 2,000,000 persons homeless.

On September 18 the Francis H. Leggett collided with an unknown vessel off the Oregon coast and seventy-two of her passengers and crew were lost.

In October an earthquake in Turkey destroyed more than 3,000 persons in a few minutes.

Edison's great electrical plant at West Orange, N. J., was destroyed by fire on December 9.

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**KILLED  
HELPLESS  
BRITISH**

**American Volunter On The  
Gneisenau Tells of Brutality  
of Germans in Battle off  
Chili**

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 3.—Ships of the German squadron that met the British off the Chilean coast not only left British sailors to drown but ploughed through the struggling mass of men in the water and shot at them in passing.

Intimation of this inhuman practice is given in a letter received by C. J. Vedder, of this city, from his son, Dick, who volunteered for service on the Gneisenau and is thought to have been lost when that vessel was sunk by the British off the Falkland Islands.

The letter, which was written just after the Chile battle, follows:

**Story of Battle.**

"S.M.S. GNEISENAU, Cruising in the Pacific Ocean.—Dear Father: I wrote to you some time ago when we had that fight with the Japs. I thought then that I had seen some navy fighting, but it was nothing to the one that we just had with the British.

"I do not know what the names of the British ships were, but there were four of them, and four of us. The sister ship to the one I am on is the flagship. Its name is Scharnhorst. Besides us two there were the Nürnberg and Leipzig. They are not as large as we are, but they are good fighters.

"We were cruising off the coast of Chile when we sighted the four British ships. You know you can see a ship a long time before it comes close enough to hit, so we had plenty of time to clear our ship for action. We have eight-inch guns, and that was larger than they had, so we shot two of them to pieces before they could get within range of our ships.

**Sunk 2; Chased 2.**

"After we had sunk two of them the other two started to run away. We ran after them and shot one more to pieces, but the other one was too fast for us, so it got away.

"When we charged the two ships we had to run right through the place where we had sunk the other two. There were many Britishers

swimming around and hanging on to anything they could. I know we ran over some of them and the rest were left to drown.

"You know I do not believe I will ever get used to seeing men get killed, or to be shot while they are down and out. While they fight I will fight as good as any of them, but when they are in the water I do not like to see them killed.

"I would like to see some United States papers, but that is impossible. The only news that we get is what the crews of the ships tell us when we take on stores. DICK."



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**BIG GUNS  
USED AT  
THE FRONT**

**Many Tales About German  
Artillery are Exaggerations  
—Powerful Guns of The  
British**

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused by the mammoth engines of destruction which are being employed by the German armies. Terrible tales have been told of the eleven- and seventeen-inch Krupp weapons; but it may be said, without depreciating the powers of the enemy, that these stories are considerably exaggerated. The existence of the weapons had been known to military experts since the day the first of them appeared on the testing-range of its creators.

**None of Them Used.**

A friend of the writers, who has been responsible for many important developments in artillery weapons, and who saw these guns under test upon the Krupp ranges, maintains that neither of these terrible howitzers has yet been used, but that the ten and a half centimetre-four and a quarter inch-howitzers, with which the German army is well equipped, have been mistaken for them. The former were employed against the Liege, Namur, and Antwerp fortifications with deadly effect. No occasion has yet arisen for the use of the larger weapons, although the eleven-inch gun was being dragged southward, and was to be used for the reduction of the fortifications of Paris. Fortunately, however, the transport proved too difficult, and the guns became stranded in the country along the River Aisne.

**Fell Back On Guns.**

When the Germans retreated they retired until they reached the lines where these guns had been stalled, and where they had been placed upon emplacements when it was recognized that a German retreat was inevitable. These are the "Jack Johnsons," as they are facetiously dubbed by the British soldiers. The heavy siege-gun of such a calibre is too expensive an equipment to be used except in extreme cases. The forty-two centimetre howitzer which the same informant also saw under trial at the testing-ranges, has a life of only about thirty rounds. The shell weighs

nearly a ton, while the firing of a round represents an expenditure of twelve hundred pounds. The weight of the weapon precludes its movement by ordinary systems of haulage, and it can be moved only over a railway.

**Has Range of 40 Miles.**

The shell, when fired at a vertical angle of sixty-five degrees, has a range of between eight and ten miles, attains an altitude of about three miles, and travels at a speed of one thousand feet per second upon leaving the muzzle. Its flight may be followed with ease even by the naked eye, while with glasses the action of turning turtle, which occurs when the missile has reached the highest point of its trajectory, is plainly visible. Expert artillerymen, who are fully cognizant of the Krupp trend in gun evolution, evince slight regard for this weapon, and emphatically state that "its bark is worse than its bite."

The forty-two centimetre weapon is claimed as the modern wonder of the artillery world; but as a matter of

tact the British force is just as powerfully equipped; and when the time arrives for bombarding the fortresses guarding the German frontier, it will be the Germans as well as other nations, who will be surprised in turn. The field artillery of the British army, taken on the whole, is the most powerful in the world, and it will be found that our store weapons will fully maintain our claim to pre-eminence in this particular field of human endeavor.

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The Bolinder will run at any load down to a speed which only enables the engine to just turn over, this manoeuvring is carried out by a special device which entirely does away with the necessity for the Blow-lamps.

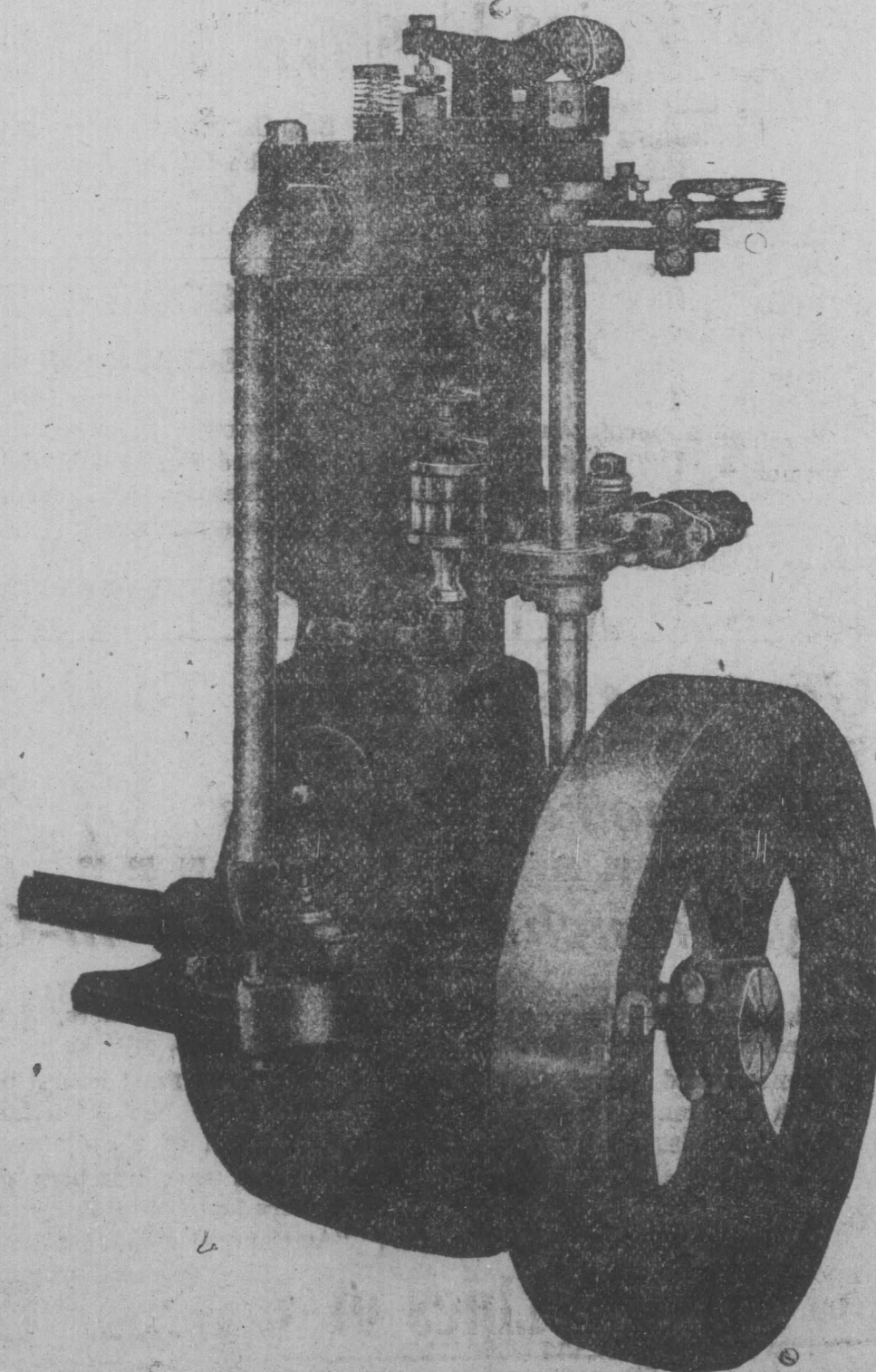
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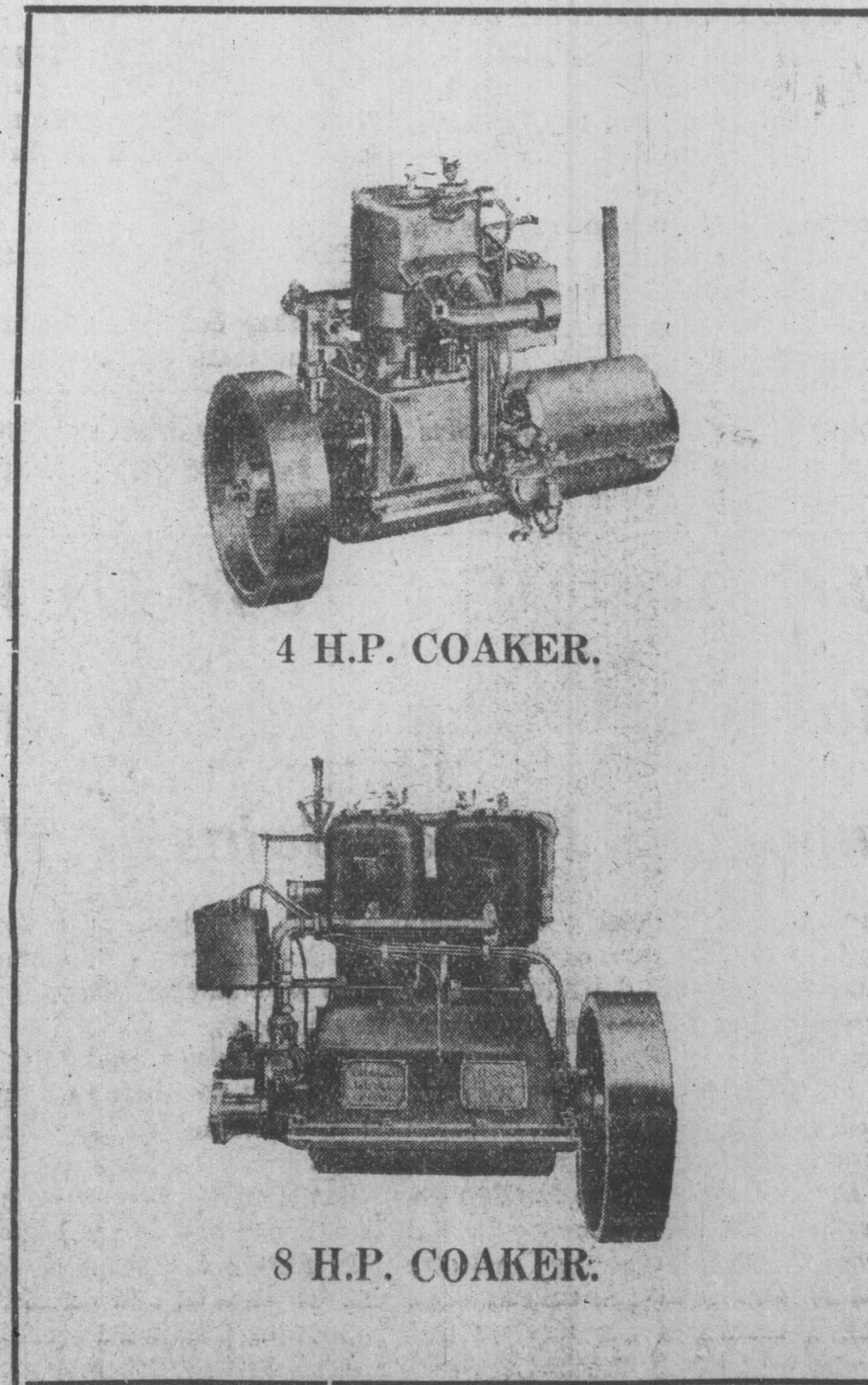
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**EX DURANGO AND STEPHANO.**

50 Tiers Sinclair's APPLES.  
200 Brls. No. 1 Wagner APPLES.  
50 Brls. American CABBAGE.  
75 Cases Val. ORANGES.  
50 Cases Small ONIONS.  
300 Bags Small BEANS.

**George Neal**

**KEROSENE ENGINES!**

We have made a sweeping reduction on prices of new

**FERRO KEROSENE ENGINES**

	Regular Price	Now Selling
11 H.P. Engine with Reverse	\$312.80	\$240.00
7½ H.P. Engine without Reverse	\$213.00	\$160.00

Reduction on all other sizes.

**EVINRUDE DETACHABLE DORY MOTORS**

Only \$55.00 complete.

Also all Motors and repair parts at reduced prices.

**A. H. MURRAY**

Bowring's Cove.

**Stoves! Stoves!**

Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of

**STOVES**

"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"  
"Improved Standard."

We also carry a large stock of

**Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures  
and Funnels.**

Local Councils and Union Stores requiring such goods  
should order at once.

**Fishermen's Union**

**Trading Co., Limited.**

**Heligoland in War Time**

THE following account of a visit to Heligoland has been communicated to "The London Times." Such a visit by a foreigner to this fortress during the war is an undoubted achievement. The island, from which the civil inhabitants have been removed, is in the hands of the German Navy. Work is proceeding on the fortifications, which are being strengthened, while gunners are engaged in testing and marching with new, big guns.

**Something New.**  
Kiel, Nov. 15.—"Very few people are allowed to go to Heligoland, and when I heard that no foreigner had gained admittance, to that holy of holies since the end of July, in order not to arouse suspicion I decided not to make a risky attempt of any kind. However, a better opportunity for going to Heligoland than I could have hoped for was awaiting me. For several reasons, which will be easy to understand, I shall not give the exact details of the means by which I succeeded in getting to the island. It is sufficient to say that I got there in a perfectly honest and fair way through a gentleman whom I entertained in a distant country two years ago and who knows the Bight of Heligoland and the island extremely well.

**Nervous Work.**  
When we left the little coast place in the Heligoland Bight in the afternoon it was already getting dark, and twenty minutes afterwards the very few miserable lights of the coast were no longer visible, and one could only see the lantern in front of our little steam launch. It was a pretty dangerous game to hurry along at full speed in these waters; it was so dark that we could hardly see a yard ahead. Suddenly we heard the noise of another boat so near us that I thought we were bound to crash into it the next instant, but just as suddenly it went past us. It was a torpedo-boat reconnoitring in the Bight.

My companion told me to look in a certain direction, and after two or three minutes a light appeared. Torpedo-boats were reconnoitring in the Bight and signalled to each other every few minutes.

**Warships Collided.**  
The necessity of such signals was demonstrated by an accident which occurred in the middle of October, when reconnoitring ships hurried along with all light out. Two of the fast-going German torpedo-boats collided in the light. Both were badly damaged, and one of them was in a sinking condition on reaching Wilhelmshaven. I had heard of this in Lubeck, but it was all very much brought home to me as we went on in the pitchy darkness of the Heligoland waters.

On arriving at Heligoland, I had no difficulties whatsoever, thanks to my companion. I could do nothing and see nothing of interest till the next day, as I had to stay indoors.

**Trials of Big Guns.**  
In the morning I heard a heavy cannonade. The gunners were practising and trying new big guns. I was not allowed to go anywhere near them.

The whole appearance of the island

has been entirely changed since the outbreak of war. Instead of the beautiful little bathing place of olden days one finds a huge fortress tremendously fortified.

Every inhabitant had to leave the island in order to lighten the work of the garrison. In the streets one sees nothing but sailors and naval officers. They are all busy from early morning till late at night improving the fortifications. A few skilled workmen and engineers are the only civilians to be seen, and they take a part in the defence works.

Five nurses are the only women on the island. The inhabitants, who are being housed and provided for in Altona, had to leave Heligoland at a moment's notice after the declaration of war.

The part of the island which is most altered is the Oberland. Many houses have been destroyed, many trees torn down to clear the way for guns, and there is everywhere an un-interrupted view of the sea.

Despite the change of scenery, the spirit of the garrison is good and bands are playing every afternoon.

I heard German sailors praise the humane behavior of the British blue-jackets, who without fear for their own lives, try in battle to save enemies as well as friends in distress.

Between 6 and 7 in the evening the hard and difficult night service commences—the careful watching of the sea. They watch and wait, night after night, hour after hour, in order not to be surprised by the powerful enemy.

**FRENCH FORCES  
MAKE HEADWAY  
TOWARD RHINE**

Have Been Very Successful  
in Their Invasion of Alsace  
and Lorraine—Captured  
Positions All Retained  
Preparing For Special Effort

Paris, Dec. 31.—The most intense interest is felt here over the development of the French invasion of Lorraine and Alsace. It is neither permissible nor ethical to reveal all that is known of the operations in the provinces so ardently desired by the people of France. All that can be said is that great events are imminent. Unwilling to publish a single phrase which might mislead or disappoint the people, the Government has taken an ultra-conservative view of the steady advance of the French troops toward the Rhine. There is no doubt, however, that great expectations are on the verge of being realized. Germany is menaced in a vital spot. Relaxation of activities in the west has resulted in great advantages to the advance in the east.

The German official reports contain a plain hint that the French are massing troops for a great effort in Upper Alsace. Apparently there is news of similar import in Paris but this cannot pass the censors. It seems probable that General Joffre has diverted large forces from Flanders and Northern France for the purpose of striking a hard blow in the east.

For several weeks the French columns have pushed forward from the bases at St. Die and Belfort, and have gained a firm foothold in Upper Alsace. The advance is broadly maintained and now controls the high roads leading to Colmar, to Meulhausen and to Altkirch. Aspath and Steinbach are either in French hands or invested, and Altkirch is virtually surrounded.

The French have repulsed every counter-attack and have pressed their invasion, thanks largely to a superiority of heavy artillery, the lack of which caused a precipitated withdrawal last August. The German artillery activity to the north, along the heights of the Meuse, has been due partially to an effort to force a withdrawal of the Alsace invaders by breaking the French strength near Metz and along the Lorraine border.

**STEBAURMAN'S  
OINTMENT**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Bell Island, Sept. 25, 1913.  
I was laid up 3 years with my arms and had two doctors attending me, and they couldn't do any good for me. At last, mother hearing of Mr. Stebaurman's Ointment, thought to try it. After using 18 boxes, pleased to say it made a perfect cure of me.

Yours truly,  
AMBROSE HICKEY.  
Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00—oct23,2w  
Cash Must be Sent With Order.  
P. O. Box 651, or 15 Brazil's Square.

**RAISED ARMY  
FOR TURKEY  
OVER-NIGHT**

Serve or Pay Up, Was the Order Issued and the Minister of War Soon Got the Men and Lots of Money as Well

Constantinople (via courier to Saloniki and mail to New York), Dec. 16.—Enver Pasha, Turkey's thirty-two-year-old self-styled "man of destiny," raised money almost overnight for the mobilisation of Turkey's soldiers. He did it by a wholesale threat of assassination of those who failed to find money.

How poor, nearly bankrupt, Turkey was able to maintain on a war footing, a respectable-sized army, has been one of the wonders of the war. The answer has been found in Enver Pasha. The War Minister alone saved the problem.

"We must have an army at once, to save our neutrality," he told his colleagues when the war broke out.

"It is impossible," was the unanimous cry of the other ministers. "We can't do it, Turkey hasn't enough money to properly equip one regiment, let alone an army. And we haven't enough men."

"Leave that to me," was Enver's answer. "I'll get the men and the money too. In the first place I'll threaten with death every man who doesn't answer the mobilisation orders. After I've had a dozen or so executed, and they find we mean business you'll see that we'll have all the men we want. Next, I'll announce that those wishing exemption can have it for £43 (\$190) and that will give us all the money we need."

**Scheme Works Well.**

The War Minister was a good prophet. His scheme was put into practice, and men and money both came rolling in. Employers found themselves facing the prospect of either giving up their employes or paying £43 each for their exemption.

As to give up their employes meant the ruination of their business, most of them paid the money demanded.

The ambassadors from all countries were hard hit. All employ many Turkish servants. United States Ambassador Morgenthau found himself about to be deprived of the services of ten men, whom he needed badly. He went at once to Enver Pasha.

"Surely, Your Excellency," he protested, "you don't mean to tell me that you are are going to deprive me of this help."

Enver looked him squarely in the eye and replied: "And, surely, Your Excellency, you don't mean to tell me that a great country like the United States is going to ask a poor struggling country like Turkey to give it £43. Why, only this morning my wife on her bended knees, begged me to exempt her favorite servant. I refused her saying that my country must either have the man or £43."

Ambassador Morgenthau made a profound bow. "I understood perfectly, Your Excellency," he said. "You need say no more."

**All Powers Assist.**

That afternoon Morgenthau sent his cheque to Enver for nearly \$2,000. What the American Ambassador did was also done by representatives of the other Powers. Britain, France, Russia, Belgium and Serbia, at the out set of the European war all helped to pay for Turkey's mobilisation. Likewise every rich Ottoman merchant who needed his servants contributed to the cause.

All Christians were kept out of the army, too, by the exemption rule. They would have hampered the Government in declaring a holy war. The Christians knew that they would be assigned to the very first ranks, so almost to a man they paid the exemption fee and escaped service.

Altogether, Enver not only succeeded in raising funds for the mobilisation, but he raised an army of 500,000 men, completely equipped on a war footing.

Anyone can repair a roof with Elastic Roofing Cement Paint. It is easy and ready to apply. No heating required. You can do the work yourself with an ordinary whitewash brush. P. H. COWAN, Agent.

**MEN WHO KNOW**

Prefer our service of Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing. Bear us in mind for a trial.

**C. M. HALL,**  
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.  
249 THEATRE HILL

**Are YOU Getting YOUR Share?**

of the Outport trade, or do you think you should have more?

No matter what your trade, you must attract the Outport buyer. Let us advise you as to the best means to that end.

You admit, you want the Outport trade, then you must advertise in a paper that is read by the people whose trade you want. That paper is **The Mail and Advocate Weekly Edition.**

The Mail and Advocate Weekly Edition is read by fifty thousand people. It has a circulation of six thousand, and next year will greatly exceed that number. Avail of this splendid medium and you will thank us for this advice.

The Mail and Advocate Weekly Edition, the best advertising medium in Newfoundland.

**THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END**

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



**Job's Stores Limited.**  
DISTRIBUTORS

**ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman  
ROBERT LEWIS General Manager.

**TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.**  
Fire Insurance of every description effected.

**LEONARD ASH, Carbonear,**  
Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.

**BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.**  
Agents for Newfoundland.

**Write For Our Low Prices**

—of—

**Ham Butt Pork  
Fat Back Pork  
Boneless Beef  
Special Family Beef  
Granulated Sugar  
Raisins & Currants**

—and—

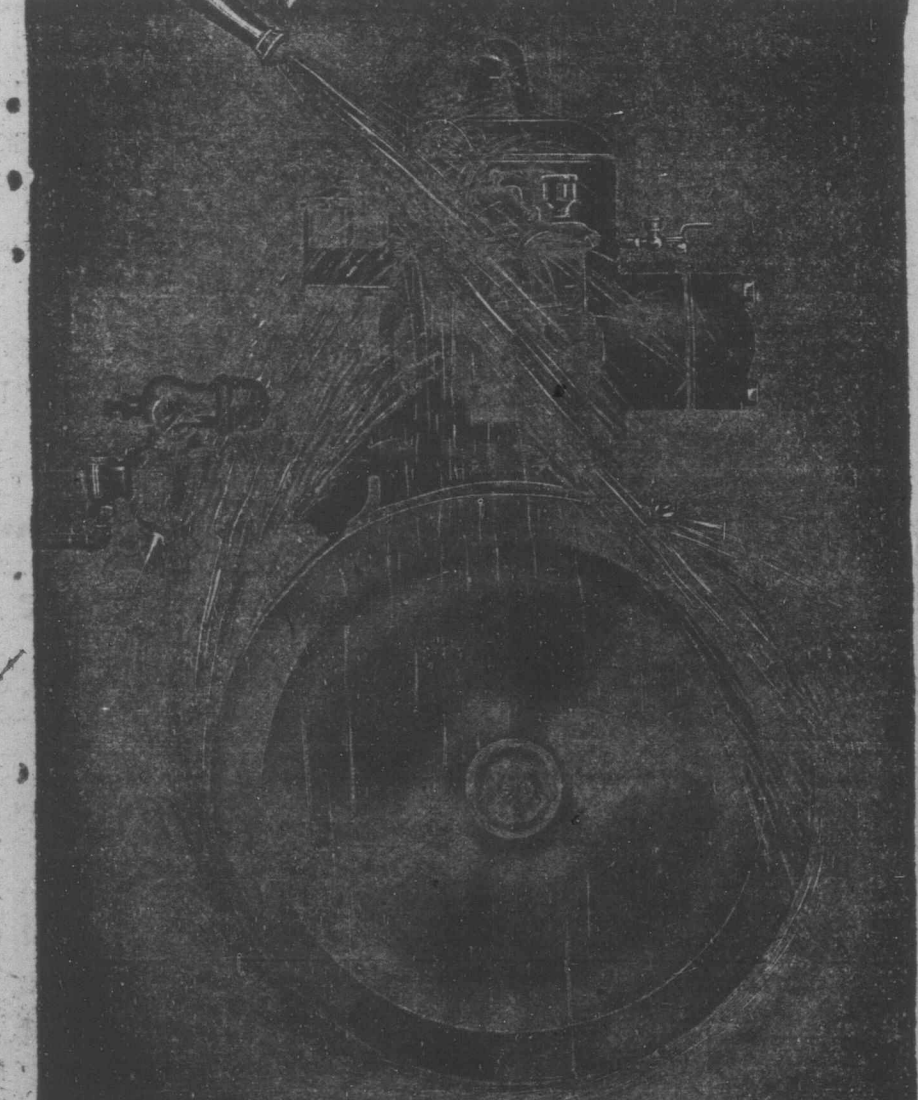
**All Lines of General Provisions.**

**HEARN & COMPANY**  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

**Advertise in The Mail and Advocate**

**SOME CHALLENGE!**

**TIME TRIED CAILLE PERFECTION STORM TESTED**



**The Trouble-Proof Engine.**  
**PERFECTION WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.**  
**No Coils—No Batteries—No Timer**  
Only One Wire on the Whole System.  
The only safe equipment for boats that must be used every day.  
No danger of your engine stopping if caught in a storm.

**Advantages of Perfection Igniter.**  
No batteries, no coil to need adjusting, no complicated wiring, no variation in current, no adjustment, not affected by water, makes an easy starting engine. Runs in either direction. Spark does not depend on speed of engine. Simple and durable.

Test shown in photograph was made to prove that "Perfection" Igniter is absolutely waterproof. We challenge any engine manufacturer in the world to produce an engine with an ignition system that will stand a similar test. Every part of the ignition system was submerged in water and engine continued to run, showed the same power and speed as when running perfectly dry, proving beyond any doubt our claim **AN ABSOLUTE WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.**

**Caille Perfection Motor Company**  
World's Largest Builders of 2 Cycle Engines

**F. G. HOUSE & CO., Columbus Building, St. John's.**  
Sole Agents and Distributors.



# The Mail and Advocate.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, JANUARY 6, 1915.

## A DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE F.P.U. FOR CONCEPTION BAY

ELSEWHERE will be found a notice signed by President Coaker convening a meeting of all Local Councils of the F.P.U. and District Councils contained in the Districts of Harbor Main, Port de Grave, Harbor Grace and Carbonear, which will take place on the 13th instant at Coley's Point.

All the Councils in Conception Bay, except those in Bay de Verde District, will therefore meet at Coley's Point and consider whether it is advisable to unite those District Councils into one, in order to be in a position to deal with the problems affecting the interests of the Conception Bay fishermen who engage in the Labrador shore fishery.

The interests of those districts are identical as pertaining to the Labrador fishery. It is also the intention of the F.P.U. to safeguard the interests of labor in the Bay and regulate as far as possible the grievances of those who work at the Bell Island mines.

President Coaker will preside at the meeting. Mr. Geo. Grimes, M.H.A., will also attend. On the following day—Thursday, the 14th instant,—Mr. Grimes and President Coaker will attend the Annual Parade of the Port de Grave Council. If possible President Coaker will visit Harbor Grace and attend the Annual Meeting of Bay de Verde District Council, before he returns to the city.

### Jackman The Tailor

At a meeting of the shareholders of Jackman The Tailor Ltd., held on Saturday last, it was decided to wind up the business as it had been proved that the Company by reason of its liabilities could not longer continue in business.

Nineteen hundred and fourteen has been a hard year for clothing concerns as the people have refrained from purchasing much in the clothing line. No doubt those conditions seriously affected the business of the Jackman Company which dealt exclusively in gents furnishings.

### Land Grabbing

SINCE the Legislature amended the Crown Lands Act permitting the export of pulp wood timber from the Labrador for one year the land grabbers have become busy and are reaching out after every acre of land available on the Labrador, in the hope that somehow the pulp wood concessions for one year will be permitted to continue. We therefore find several applying for timber grants on the Labrador.

W. H. Taylor wants 250 square miles at Sandwich Bay. E. J. Howard wants 1500 square miles at Hamilton Inlet. C. A. White wants the same area as W. H. Taylor, having applied for it three days after Taylor filed his application. George Jardine of Bay Roberts is after a small patch of only 1000 square miles at White Bear Bay, and as he is a big Tory supporter he will probably get what he is after—that will be his reward for faithful services at Bay Roberts.

The Graballs who fancy they will secure a continuation of the amendment to the Crown Lands Act permitting export of pulp for one year might just as well rest assured that such a continuation will not be forthcoming. The F.P.U. Party will oppose such a concession with all its powers.

Seven-eighths of the timber areas held by timber grabbers to-day are forfeitable under the laws, and no man or company will hold a single acre of timber land very long after the new government taken office unless they have lived up to the conditions of their grants.

They must live up to the conditions of their grants or forfeit them as by law provided, and if this law was enforced seven-eighths of the timber areas would at once revert to the Colony.

### Price of Flour

THE price flour has advanced seventy cents per barrel here during the last two weeks. It advanced considerably at the mills since the New Year came in. It is not likely to be less than \$8 per barrel in May and according to present indications the price will not be less than \$10 in September.

We continually warned the fishermen to buy large supplies of flour and other heavy articles of provisions the past fall and many of the planters have full supplies purchased for their requirements during the present year.

Many fishermen thought it impossible for prices to advance here, when the Trading Company's 15,000 barrels purchase of August was exhausted, but they find to-day that flour we sold at \$6.50 two weeks ago has now advanced to \$7.50 in this town.

The very poor will be the chief sufferers as they could not lay in a winter's supply and will have to find the extra advance at a time when labor is impossible to secure.

The Government have not yet taken any action to meet the serious situation which now confronts the whole Colony respecting the relief of the destitute. Fully one-third of the people will require help to live through the winter.

The clergymen should be authorized to form boards to relieve destitution during the coming winter and spring. Wherever possible work of some sort should be demanded for any aid given. Every day will find conditions worse.

We warned the Government as far back as August to make preparations, but to no avail. Now they will have to expend \$200,000 or more to aid the hungry poor and unfortunate for which they will receive very little return.

Had they voted a sum for this purpose when the Legislature sat in September, returns for every cent might have been secured. The pit prop business doesn't amount to very much, as the English Companies tried to get supplies at half their value, consequently no arrangements were made by them to purchase.

Those who are employing men to cut pit props are mostly doing so as a speculation in order to assist the people over the winter.

The pit prop business turned out to be a fake, when it might have been the means of aiding thousands over the winter.

The Pit Prop English Commission which came here and consulted the Government put a damper on the whole matter and since their visit, the Companies on the other side reduced their offers by \$3 per cord, which resulted in causing all concerned here to withdraw from the consideration of the matter.

It was another Morris bungle, for had the Government used its best endeavours with Companies across and gone into the matter in a Lloyd-Georgian manner 10,000 men might be cutting pit props this winter.

The Reid Nid. Co. also could have done much and employed a couple of thousand men to cut pit props, as they own large tracts of timber suitable for pit props and possessed the proper facilities for getting it to the waterfront and loading it on board steamers.

They did nothing and apparently don't intend to do anything for the people or country unless they see a sure gain and profit ahead. What they would do in the shape of using their wealth to aid poor people with labor to get through a hungry winter, all can fairly well estimate from their action on New Year's Eve in putting off so many of their regular employees.

The time for action cannot be much longer delayed unless Morris intends to compel the hungry to turn to looting in order to appease the pangs of hunger, in event of which he will expect the Volunteer and Naval Reserve forces to be called out to shoot down the starving people.

Now, gentlemen, get to work without delay and relieve the destitute which is your bounden duty, and in the meantime issue your proclamations convening the Legislature at least within three weeks.

### Read This, Fishermen

THE subpoenaed evidence of John J. Howlett, given before the Sealing Commission, is on a par with seven-eighths of the evidence given so far. Our readers can form their own opinion as to the purpose and usefulness of the proceedings from the perusal of Howlett's evidence.

# THE NICKEL Big Holiday Bill

A Gaumont 3 part Special.

## Who Killed George Lambert?

Thrilling! Sensational! Gripping!

A DECREE OF JUSTICE. Western melo-drama.

A BARN YARD FLIRTATION. A Keystone comedy riot.

MUTUAL WEEKLY. Interesting news items.

## Miss Margaret Ayer, Soprano Soloist.

Every Afternoon! Every Night!

What good can come out of such proceedings will not be hard to imagine. Who can discover what purpose the Commission has in hurrying to day to day the well earned tune of the song contained in Howlett's evidence?

Is it any wonder the people are convinced that the whole proceeding is but another coddling process manipulated by Morris to fool the people?

Who will wonder why the people call it Morris White-Washing Bucket. Now reader peruse this example of what the learned Judges of the Supreme Court have to listen to from day to day and ask yourself what purpose, but evil, can be served by such proceedings.

### Sealing Commission

Wednesday, Dec. 30th.  
John J. Howlett, sworn, to Minister of Justice—Was in the Newfoundland at the ice last spring, and remember March 31st. The crew left the ship about 7 a.m. to walk to the Stephano. The weather was mild and clear, there was no snow falling. On the way passed one of the Stephano's flags about two and a half miles from that ship. The Stephano was steaming slowly towards the crew when they boarded her. Had a mug up on board and left to kill seals, and witness understood the Stephano would pick the crew up later for the night. The men ravelled about twenty minutes from the Stephano until the seals were cached, did not know direction. Remained 15 or 20 minutes, and then left the Newfoundland. Struck the north they came out over in the morning and followed it until it became covered with snow, and a halt was made for the night. Witness heard a whistle, but others said they did not hear it. The snow was getting thicker all the time, with light wind, and mild temperature.

To Dr. Lloyd—Was with Dawson's watch on Tuesday night. There were about 50 men on the ship, the shelter was poor. When the wind changed at midnight it got very cold, some men died. During Wednesday afternoon he crowd separated, but witness with Dawson and another man remained together until Thursday morning when they were rescued by the Beaufort's crew. In the hospital he had seven toes amputated. Witness thought there had been bad management, and that arrangements should have been made for the Stephano to pick up the men for night, or they should have gone straight for the Newfoundland when they left the Stephano.

To Judge Johnson—Witness said many men were lightly clad owing to the mild weather.

To Judge Emerson—Witness understood upon leaving the Newfoundland at the morning that the crew was to lay on the Stephano that night.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

USE FORBIDDEN.

The use of shells emitting poisonous gases is, however, forbidden by the terms of the Hague Convention, although the German army is ignoring the agreement, since a London illustrated daily paper, at the start of the war, published a picture of the "poison bomb" used by the Germans.

Terrible, however, as the effects of turpentine are, they are eclipsed by the action of the new "annihilite" shells, which have been, as the Paris paper Le Figaro is aware, placed at the disposal of the French Government by a distinguished English chemist, whose name we are not at liberty to mention at present, and which will be in due course adopted by the British War Office. This new explosive well deserves its name "annihilite," as the effects produced by the bursting of those shells are rightly described as annihilating.

Devastating Effects.

In the open field of battle, against dense masses of troops, in a fortress, or on a warship, the explosion of one of these "annihilite" shells forms a fierce blast of flame some two thousand yards long and from one hundred to two hundred yards in width, which

## "Annihilite" Terrible New War Weapon

Discovered By An Englishman—Wipes Out Everything in Wide Zone of Action

THE old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention" has once more been proved to be true; the urgent need of the British, French, Russian and allied nations, in their struggle with powerful and unscrupulous foes, has called to their assistance the brightest intellects of their people, in addition to their valor of their fighting men. Hitherto unheard of forces of applied chemical science are making their power felt to a new and terrible manner.

The invention of the great French chemist, M. Turpin, has attracted considerable notice, and his "turpentine" is spoken of with bated breath in the streets of Paris. Utilizing, as he has done, a discovery made some years ago of the fearful effect of a certain compound of arsenic, his "turpentine" shells, on exploding, emit a gas which, if the smallest quantity is breathed, produces instant death, causing a stoppage of the heart's functions; no living being in the vicinity of the explosion can escape.

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passing over men, animals, or material, leaves nothing but a scorched and charred mass behind; trenches, fortifications, and other means of defence are of no avail. The atmosphere within the radius of its explosion is all burnt up, owing to its chemical action on the oxygen of the air, which is charged into a consuming fire.

It is perhaps too much to hope that the invention of "annihilite" will mean the stoppage of all wars in the future; but it will undoubtedly help in that direction, and form a bulwark of civilization against those who would break the peace of the world. But as regards the present war, this fearful and powerful weapon in the hands of the British and French forces will certainly assist them to bring it to a speedy conclusion, as no human being can stand against the terrible effects of "annihilite."

London, Jan. 2.—The Morning Post has received from Herr Karl Bernstein, who writes from Rotterdam, the following translation of a New Year's appeal issued to the Socialists in Europe and America by the committee of the German Humanity League:

"Dear Comrades—On the eve of a New Year, which opens up on scenes of fear and ruthless crime unparalleled even in the massacre rolls of our nation's infamous accomplices at Constantinople, we appeal to our brethren on the continent of Europe and in the United States of America not to hide themselves behind the screen of neutrality.

Enemies of Mankind.

"We are fain to face with the enemies of mankind. The German nation, driven into this wicked war by the Kaiser and his military entourage, cajoled by the perfidious States in the Reichstag and by the false records circulated in every State in order to deceive our compatriots, has recklessly hurled itself blindfolded against forces which, sustained by indisputable moral considerations show no signs of weakening in their determination to expel from Belgium the troops which have covered her habitations with blood and irreparably injured an innocent nation our rulers had sworn to protect.

Was Not Menaced.

"We ask you to remember that the territory of no German State has

been menaced by the Allies, who are lawfully and honorably defending the plain rights of the cruelly outraged Belgians.

"Fellow workers, can you longer remain idle and silent spectators of these stupendous crimes?

"Are you forever to be dumb in view of the awful scenes of carnage in Flanders, in Brabant, in Alsace and in Lorraine?

"Do you not see amid the maiming and slaughter of innocent, unarmed old men, women, children and infants at the breast that the Kaiser has covered our nation with imperishable infamy, and that the toll of war means the sacrifice of the precious lives of toilers and wage earners in a devilish campaign, barbarous in its methods upon sea as upon land?

Appeal To Democracy.

"We know from authentic intelligence which reaches us that the restless, arrogant and deceived democracy, now undergoing privations and nursing its grief, cannot be restrained, by force from making an active protest, and we most earnestly appeal to every comrade who cares for maintenance of international obligations, to strive his utmost, to crush and sweep away forever the domination of Prussian militarism within Germany, which by its conspiracy against humanity has dis-

graced and humiliated our nation in the eyes of the civilized world."

DON'T HIDE BEHIND SCREEN OF NEUTRALITY

Says German Socialist Leader Appealing to Compatriots to Help Stop a Wicked War

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"Fellow workers, can you longer remain idle and silent spectators of these stupendous crimes?

"Are you forever to be dumb in view of the awful scenes of carnage in Flanders, in Brabant, in Alsace and in Lorraine?

"Do you not see amid the maiming and slaughter of innocent, unarmed old men, women, children and infants at the breast that the Kaiser has covered our nation with imperishable infamy, and that the toll of war means the sacrifice of the precious lives of toilers and wage earners in a devilish campaign, barbarous in its methods upon sea as upon land?

Appeal To Democracy.

"We know from authentic intelligence which reaches us that the restless, arrogant and deceived democracy, now undergoing privations and nursing its grief, cannot be restrained, by force from making an active protest, and we most earnestly appeal to every comrade who cares for maintenance of international obligations, to strive his utmost, to crush and sweep away forever the domination of Prussian militarism within Germany, which by its conspiracy against humanity has dis-

graced and humiliated our nation in the eyes of the civilized world."

# THE CASINO

LAST TWO DAYS

## Franklyn and Hiatt

CHARACTER CHANGE ARTISTS.

4 Reels Motion Pictures—4

TWO SHOWS EVERY NIGHT - - - 7.30—9.15

See This Dandy Vaudeville Team.

## For Sale!

Fine Fishing Schooner, 34 tons, with Log, Chart, 1 Dorie, 2 sets trawl gear, Cable, etc. Launched April 1914. An excellent chance to get a first-class boat at a bargain. Apply FRANK M. BUTLER, P.O. Box 1114, Halifax, N.S.—jan5,6i

## FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

Watches, Printing Outfits, Cameras, Footballs, Fountain Pens, etc., etc., for selling 25 of our Beautiful Art Pictures, size 16x20 at 20c. each. Write for some today. Address GOLD MEDAL ART CO., P.O. Box 63, St. John's.

WANTED—A Reliable Girl who understands Plain Cooking. Small family. Good wages. Apply to CAPTAIN ABRAHAM, Ordnance St., next door to the East End Fire Hall. —dec31,jan2,4,5,tf

## Just Received

Ex S.S. Morwenna,

# 500 Sacks Black Oats

## Colin Campbell

85 Water Street.

## A Splendid Offer

To all new yearly subscribers for the Daily issue of The Mail and Advocate sending in a year's subscription between January 2nd and March 1st we will mail free a 20 x 22 Crayon Bust Picture of President Coaker, fully as good as a three dollar crayon.

This special offer is good only for two months and subscribers must fill out the subjoined form if they avail of this special offer.

### Special Offer to Mail & Advocate Subscribers.

To the Union Publishing Co. Ltd., St. John's.

Find enclosed the sum of Two Dollars, for which please forward the Daily issue of The Mail and Advocate for one year, and the premium crayon picture 20 x 22 of President Coaker.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_, 1915.

## NOTICE TO F.P.U. COUNCILS

A Meeting of the Officers of the Local Council of the F.P.U., operating in the Districts of Harbor Main, Port de Grave, Harbor Grace and Carbonear, will be held at Coley's Point on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, the 13th instant, to consider the advisability of combining the Councils embraced in the above Districts into one District Council of the F.P.U., and to consider matters affecting the welfare of the Fishermen of Conception Bay who prosecute the Labrador Shore Fishery.

By order,

W. F. COAKER,  
President F.P.U.

St. John's, Jan'y. 6th, 1915.

## FISH For Retailing

we offer at low prices

Large Labrador Codfish

Canned Salmon

Canned Codfish

SMITH Co. Ltd.



## German Apologists Answered By American

**N**INETY-THREE of the most prominent men of Germany, distinguished in various branches of science, art, education and literature, have recently circulated broadcast throughout America a letter, entitled "An Appeal to the Civilized World," in which they attempt to change public opinion in the United States on the subject of the war. Mr. Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh, and author of "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," has made reply to the German appeal, which is addressed to Dr. Fritz Schaper, of Berlin. He says:

"It gives me a feeling of pity to note the impertinence with which the people of Germany are seeking the good opinion of America in this strife. It is greatly to their credit that they wish to stand right in the judgment of this nation. But Germany need have no fear that American public opinion will be perverted by the lies and calumnies of her enemies. We are all going deeper than the surface of our search for the truth.

### The Main Question.

"Your letter speaks of Germany as being in the struggle which has been forced upon us." That is the whole question; all others are subsidiary. If this struggle was forced upon Germany, then, indeed, she stands in a position of mighty dignity and honor, and the whole world should acclaim her and succor her, to the utter confusion and punishment of the foes who have attacked her. But if this outrageous war was not forced upon her, would it not follow in the course of reason that her position is without dignity and honor, and that it is her foes who should be acclaimed and supported to the extreme limit of human sympathy?

"I believe, dear Dr. Schaper, that the judgment on this paramount question has been formed. That judgment is not based upon the lies and calumnies of the enemies of Germany, nor upon the careless publications contained in the newspapers, but upon a profound study of the official correspondence in the case. What do the official documents prove?"

After reviewing the evidence Mr. Church concludes:

### The Culprit.

"Who began it? Was it England? Scarcely so, for England, in so far as her army is concerned, had yielded to the popular plea for arbitration; she was not ready for war and will not be

ready for another six months. Was it France? Was it Russia? Not one of the 93 distinguished men who have sent me this letter, if they will read the evidence, will say so. It was Austria, who, by her unreasonable and inexorable attack on Serbia, began the war, supported at every step by Germany, who, in her turn, gave notice to the powers of Europe that any interference with Austria would be resented by Germany to the full limit of war."

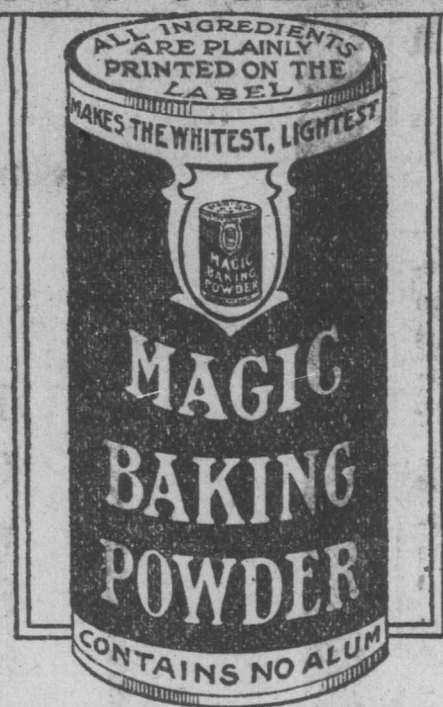
Mr. Church proceeds:  
"The next point in your letter reads thus: 'It is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium.' Have these 93 men studied well the letter they have signed? Could intellects so superbly trained deliberately certify to such an unwarranted declaration? Has any one of my 93 honored correspondents read the appeal to the American people by Imperial Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg, published in the American newspapers on August 15? I fear not, for in that statement the chancellor said: 'We were compelled to override the just protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian governments. The wrong—I speak frankly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached.'

### A Confession.

"What will the good conscience of the German people say when, in spite of its passion in the rage of war, it grasps the awful significance of the confession of its imperial chancellor? 'The wrong that we are committing.' The wreck and ruin of a country that has done you no injury, the slaughter of her sons, the expulsion of her king and government, the blackmail of her substance, the destruction of her cities, with their happy homes, their beautiful monuments of historic times, and the priceless works of human genius! 'The wrong that we are committing.' Worst of all, when the desperate and maddened populace, seeing their sons slain and their homes in flames, fired from their windows in the last instinct of nature, your troops, with barbaric ferocity, put them to the sword without distinction of age or sex!"

"The wrong! Oh, Doctor Schaper, if these conditions should ever be reversed and these foreign soldiers should march through the streets of Berlin, would not you, would not all of my 93 correspondents, if they saw their homes battered in ruins and their sons dead in the streets, would

## NO ALUM



they, too, not fire from their windows upon the merciless invaders? I am sure I would do so!

### Began 25 Years Ago.

"Your reference to German militarism brings up in my mind the conviction that this war began potentially 25 years ago when Emperor William II. ascended the throne, declared himself supreme war lord, and proceeded to prepare his nation for war. His own children were raised from their babyhood to consider themselves soldiers and to look forward to a destiny of slaughter; and here in America we know even his daughter only by her photograph in a colonel's uniform. And as with his own children, so all the youth of his empire were brought up.

"Going far away from your great philosopher, Kant, who, in his Categorical Imperative, has taught us all a new golden rule, the national spirit of Germany on the undisputed blood-thirst of General von Bernhardi, on the wicked war dreams of Treitschke, and on the weak morality of von Bulow; and we beheld in every scrap of evidence that we can gather from your emperor, his children, his soldiers, his statesmen, and his professors that Germany held herself a nation apart from the rest of the world and superior to it, and predestined to maintain that superiority by war.

### Humanity's Spirit.

"In contrast to this narrow and destructive spirit of nationalism we in America have learned the value of humanity above the race so that we cherish all mankind in the bosom of our country. Therefore we can do nothing but execrate the conduct of your emperor, who has driven his troops to slaughter their brethren and be slaughtered by them in this bloody and speakable conflict.  
"And so, at last, my dear Dr. Schaper, we find ourselves shocked.

ashamed, and outraged that a Christian nation should be guilty of this criminal war. There was no justification for it. Armed and defended as you were, the whole world could never have broken into your borders. And while German culture still has something to gain from her neighbors, yet the intellectual progress which Germany was making seemed to be lifting up her own people to better things for themselves and to an altruistic service to mankind.

### Self-Smitten.

"Your great nation floated its ships in every ocean, sold its wares in the uttermost parts of the earth, and enjoyed the good favor of humanity, because it was trusted as a humane state. But now all this achievement has vanished, all this good opinion has been destroyed. You cannot in half a century regain the spiritual and material benefits which you have lost.

"Oh, that we might have again a Germany of true peace, of true progress, of true culture, modest and not boastful, forever rid of her war lords and her armed hosts, and turning once more to the uplifting influence of such leaders as Luther, Goethe, Beethoven, and Kant!

"But Germany, whether you win or lose in this war, has fallen, and the once glorious nation must continue to pursue its course in darkness and murder until conscience at last bids it withdraw its armies back to its own boundaries, there to hope for the worlds pardon upon this inexpiable damnation.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.



### Our Brave Firemen

may save your life should flames envelop your home or place of business, but he cannot prevent some damage by either fire or water from injuring your property.

Why not take out a policy with one of the strong

### Insurance Companies

I represent, and be sure of prompt reimbursement in case fire destroys your possessions?

**PERCIE JOHNSON,**  
Insurance Agent.

## DUTCH OFFICER SAW EXCITING CHASE IN EAST

Watched H.M.S. Dartmouth As She Overhauled and Sank the Markomannia, Which Had Been Coaling the Emden

Rotterdam, Jan. 3.—A graphic description of the sinking of the Markomannia, one of the supply ships of the German cruiser Emden, is contained in a letter just received from a Dutch naval officer in East India:

"Today I had the day watch," he says. "Shortly after six o'clock I saw a smudge of smoke on the horizon. The previous night our wireless man had picked up code messages addressed to Singapore, so I surmised that the smoke came from a British cruiser. Close by our destroyer, two ships, one Greek and one German, both colliers of the Emden, were lying at anchor.

### Tried To Escape.

"The two colliers soon recognized their danger and, putting on every ounce of steam, they set out for territorial waters, but they were, too late. Behind them the British cruiser, which turned out to be the Dartmouth, was racing after them with the speed of a greyhound. As the colliers sped towards the coast we ran alongside of them to ascertain when they crossed the three-mile limit.

"Minute by minute, the distance between the Dartmouth and the colliers grew less. It was now five minutes to seven a.m., the colliers were still two miles from the three-mile limit. The Greek ship, realizing her helplessness, dropped back and hoisted her flag.

"Bang! a shot from the Dartmouth caused a column of spray to splash skyward behind the racing Markomannia. Only 2,000 yards more and the collier would be safe. Another shot rang out, then another and another. The Markomannia hoisted her German flag and dove in order to face the enemy. Up to this time the Dartmouth had not hoisted her flag nor did she do so afterwards. A shot carried away the Markomannia's flagstaff. Another set her on fire. She was drifting helplessly now under the fire of the British ship. The collier started to settle by her bows and soon she disappeared.

"Nothing remained but bits of charred wreckage where a short time before the proud, new ship had glided in the sun."

## Slaughter Sale

### Furs! Furs!

Our cheap sale still continues and for the balance of the year all goods will be sold at HALF PRICE.

Fur Ties and Collars from 50c. up

Men's Fur Collars \$2.00 each, worth \$6

Men's Dog Coats \$10.00 each

Sale Room Open Daily, from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.

## ROYAL FUR Co. Ltd.

JOB'S COVE.

## The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

Mr. F. Roberts, of the Elite Tonsorial Parlors, begs to announce to his many patrons, that he has installed the very latest Massage machines for face and hair; also that he will carry full assortment Choice Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

On and after to-day the Parlors will be open each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

## Just in Time

A New Shipment of

## "CONGRESS" PLAYING CARDS

Newest Designs

50c. pk.

MARTIN HARDWARE CO.

Next Door West.

## Begin The New Year Well

By purchasing your Dry Goods at our Store. We have given satisfaction, during the year that is past, and hope to do so in larger measure if possible in 1915.

Our Mail Order system has proved a great help to our outport friends, by enabling them to buy their goods at the right price, and with least trouble to themselves. All orders receive prompt attention.

## ROBERT TEMPLETON.

333 Water Street.

## Anderson's Great Removal Sale.

WE extend the season's greetings to the general public and wish everyone prosperity and happiness. You have responded in a noble manner to our call; to visit our GREAT REMOVAL SALE; for thousands have visited us and have carried away many excellent Bargains. We want you to take in the full meaning of these words "REMOVAL SALE"—it's not a January, nor a February Sale; but a genuine continual Sale—until that Great Removal day comes; when we will vacate this

### Removal Sale of Stylish Blouses

NOW is the time to buy a fashionable Blouse for that particular event.

We have them in a variety of White and Cream fabrics such as Lawns, Voiles, Silks, etc., and an enormous range of Colored fabrics, as Wool-Crepe, Challis, and Sun-Resista; also abundance of Black Blouses in the best fabrics as French-twill faced goods and Silk—kinds and qualities that will surely please you—all imported this season and mostly manufacturers' samples; priced about one third off the original value.

Store; owing to expiry of our lease, and move to our New Modern Store in the West.

Therefore we invite you to come often—whenever you want to save money on your purchase, come! because, hourly we are turning out new lines of dry-goods, and marking them at liberally cut prices to make it easy for you to buy. Come today and share the benefits of this REMOVAL SALE.

### Removal Sale of Elegant Dress Robes

A SPECIAL lot of fine twill, all-wool, Navy Serge Dress Robes going at liberally cut prices during this sale.

These Dress Robes are handsomely trimmed and quite suitable for people that dress well. Here are some prices: Orig. Value \$7.00. Sale Price \$4. Orig. Value \$8. Sale Price \$4.25. Orig. Value \$15.00. Sale Price \$6. Also some Rich real-silk Dress Robes. Original Value \$15.00. Sale Price \$6.25. See our Dress Robes for young girls' wear. Call early to-day.

### Removal Sale of Stylish Furs

EVERY fur that we have in stock are now marked at Sale Prices, and if you want the best, at reasonable prices, call and see our stock and buy at a considerable saving.

### Removal Sale of Dress Fabrics

FIVE hundred yards fine-make, light-weight, woollen, dress fabric, richly Embroidered with a handsome Art Spray—suitable for making garments for Evening wear for yourself or child. Original price 70c. Sale price 40c. yard.

### Sale of Women's Sweaters and Sport Coats.

A great variety to choose from in White and Colored. Sale prices: 87c., \$1.25, \$1.65, 2.05

### A Special Bargain

\$1.25 for three and four dollar value. Cream Kersey, Street Skirts, slightly soiled—a limited quantity.

### Sale of Silk and Satin Underskirts.

We have the latest styles. Silk or Satin Underskirts, Black; also Colored. See them.

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

## J. J. St. John

When you require any of the following, call on us.

250 Bags

Whole Corn

150 Bags Bran

200 Bags

Hominy Feed

175 Bags

Yellow Meal

950 Brls. Flour

FIVE ROSES

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

PILLSBURY'S BEST

WINDSOR PATENT

VERBENA & OLIVETTE

Ham Butt Pork, Jowls

Ribs and Beef.

J. J. St. John

136 & 138 Duckworth St.



## 'DURANGO,' STORM-SWEPT, REACHES PORT, ALL WELL

Left Queenstown, After Repairing Engines, on Dec. 18 and Met a Succession of Hurricanes. All the Way Across

There was a general sigh of relief yesterday afternoon when Cabot Tower signalled that the Durango, was coming.

She was making a long passage from the Old Country and shipping people generally were anxious about her.

Of course every one had the greatest confidence in Captain Chambers for he is a man of no mean ability or little experience, but the waters of the Atlantic are so strewn with mines, and Old Father Neptune has been in such ugly moods of late, that disaster is liable to overtake the staunchest vessel or the most capable captain.

The signal proved, however, that neither the mine or the storm had claimed the Durango and that those on board had not been obliged to raise their hats to Davy Jones.

**Well Fed Up.**

That the ship had a turbulent trip could be seen at a glance when she entered port, for she was coated with ice, and being high out of the water indicated that she was a target for the squalls and seas.

The Durango had made two attempts to reach St. John's, the time occupying twenty-seven days, and during the latter part of the trip she ran into weather such as no one on board had ever seen before.

"It took us 6 days to make 120 miles," said Capt. Chambers to our representative on boarding the ship, "and perhaps you can imagine the conditions."

"At times while the engines were going at full speed ahead, the steamer not only made no progress, but was actually driven back, so heavy was the wind."

**Engine Trouble.**

The Durango left Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 8th for St. John's with 410 tons general cargo, and on the following Saturday at 8 when 100 miles past Queenstown the engineers reported that the bolts of the crank

shaft had worked loose. They endeavored to tighten them and succeeded somewhat, but the ship expected stormy weather and Capt. Chambers knew that to attempt to cross the Atlantic with these bolts working loose was suicidal, so he returned to Queenstown, and it was well he did.

Reaching Queenstown, Sunday, 13th, the new bolts were put in and other parts made more secure.

She was delayed there five days leaving again on Friday, Dec. 18th. On reaching the open sea the storms sprang up and from that time, until port was reached yesterday afternoon there was a succession of gales.

**Succession of Gales.**

The further west the worse the hurricanes. Huge waves swept over with great violence and officers and men had to use extreme caution to prevent themselves being swept overboard or injured against the sides of the ship.

On several occasions it seemed that the steamer would not live, but Providence watched over her, and she remained afloat.

Three times she was obliged to lay to, once for nearly 36 hours.

Four days were spent covering the distance between 39 and 43 west and from the Banks it took 8 days.

Last Sunday night was a howler. At 6 p.m. the glass fell quickly, going down to 28.20. The storm broke over her soon after, and it was an anxious night for all.

**Steering Gear Gave Out.**

The frost was intense, and to make matters worse one of the rods of the steering gear broke, and was only repaired after great difficulty.

The steamer had to lay to again, as to keep steam on her was courting death.

At 8 a.m. Monday she got under way and remained under steam until the anchor was dropped in the harbor.

Yesterday morning a little snow fell, and she also met slob ice and steamed through it for about 80 miles.

Her cargo is considerably damaged, caused by the knocking about of the ship by the waves.

The Durango has 30 packages mail and a small cargo for this port.

## Schr. St Elmo Near The Rocks

Caught in the Ice Which is Forcing Her on the Rocks.

Yesterday we reported the schr. St. Elmo in the ice off Bonavista Bay. Her position since is evidently serious, judging from the messages which appear below.

Minister of Marine Piccott arranged with Messrs. Bowring Brothers for the Prospero to go to her aid.

The messages are:—  
"To Minister of Fisheries—  
"Open Hall, via King's Cove—Schr. St. Elmo drifting in ice near Western Head, B.B. Captain still on board. Remainder of crew landed with difficulty. Two of them hauled through surf. Send assistance immediately.  
"EDGAR DOMINY."

To Inspector General—  
"King's Cove.—Informed schooner caught in slob ice off Tickle Cove, sup posed St. Elmo, Captain Dominy, drifting near sunken reef; heavy sea.  
"CONST. R. PITTMAN."

## Prospero Rescues Schr. Gordon W.

Bowring's Coastal Department had the following wire this morning:  
"Trinity—Picked up schr. Gordon W., 70 tons, owned by T. & M. Winter, bound to Green's Harbor, six miles from Grate's Point, jammed in the ice, and towed her to Trinity.  
"A. KEAN."

## Russians Slam The Austrians In Uzsok Pass

Braved Fierce Storm, Took Enemy in Flank and Rear and Put Him to Rout.

Petrograd, Jan. 6.—General headquarters have issued the following official communication:

"On the left bank of the Vistula rifle and artillery fire continues. Round about South Barjimow we have been in many separate engagements.  
"In Galicia no essential modifications are noted.  
"At Uzsok Pass the Austrians retreated, but were attacked by our cavalry, which fell on their flank and rear, after having made their way by the mountain paths obstructed by snow, and this notwithstanding the violent storm.  
"In this attack we captured about ten officers and 450 soldiers."

**"THE KISS" SONG AT THE NICKEL**

A high-class programme has been arranged for the Nickel Theatre today, including a three reel Gaumont special "Who Killed George Lambert." It is thrilling and sensational and certain to give pleasure to all.

"A Decree of Justice" is a western melo-drama replete with exciting situations; the acting is perfect and the story immense. There will be a full reel of Mutual Weekly with a large number of interesting news items.  
The comedy is by the Keystone Co. "A Barnyard Flirtation." There is a matinee every afternoon for ladies and children.  
Miss Margaret Ayer will repeat her great success, "The Kiss," today and this will be the last opportunity to hear it. Her rendition of it last night was perfect and she was thunderously applauded.

**'Bruce' Delayed**

The s.s. Bruce did not reach Port-aux-Basques from Sydney until seven last evening, because of being late in leaving North Sydney. She landed two passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Pike.

**Lands The Crews Of Ships Sunk By The Germans**

One Hundred Men From French And British Vessels Put Ashore At Los Palmas.

Los Palmas, Jan. 6.—The German steamer Otavi landed here a hundred sailors, transferred to her by the German auxiliary cruiser, Kronprinz Wilhelm, representing the crews of four French and British vessels captured and sunk by the warship.

The vessels which fell into the hands of the Germans were, the French steamer Mont Agel, sunk on Dec. 4th, the British steamer Bellevue, sunk the same day; the French sailing vessel, Anne Marie sunk on Sept. 17th, and the French ship Union sunk Nov. 22nd.

## Another Big Order Manufacture Shells Placed In Canada

Value Of This War-time Business Is Estimated at Over Twenty Million Dollars.

Montreal, Jan. 3.—An additional order for approximately one million eighteen pound shrapnel shells has been received from the Imperial Government through the Militia Department at Ottawa.

The order just to hand brings the total number of shells to be manufactured in Canada to 1,800,000 and the value of the business is estimated between \$22,000,000 and \$23,000,000 by Col. A. Bertram, who is chairman of the shell committee here.

## S.U.F. Install Their Officers

Interesting Ceremony Presided Over By Grandmaster Cliff.

The officers of St. John's Lodge, No. 5, S.U.F., were installed at the British Hall last night by the Worthy Grand Master, Bro. J. A. Cliff, K. C., assisted by the Grand Secretary, Bro. J. C. Phillips.

The officers for the present year are:—  
Worthy Master—Bro. W. Mugford.  
Chief Officer—Bro. J. J. Coaker.  
Second Officer—Bro. A. Whitten.  
Quartermaster—Bro. J. Billard.  
Lookout—Bro. W. Duffett.  
Purser—Bro. J. Curnew.

Secretary—Bro. A. E. Withlycombe.  
Chaplain—A. G. Johnson.  
Committee—Robert LeDrew, Chairman  
Geo. Long, J. Learning, W. Noseworthy, Peter Summers, Jacob Bartlett.

Six members of the St. John's Lodge are serving with the 1st Newfoundland Contingent, and one with the Nav at Reserves.

## P.T.E. CHANNING RETURNS HOME VIA HALIFAX

'Bert' Channing, of the First Newfoundland Contingent, who has been invalided home, arrived by the Stephen yesterday.

He was taken ill on Nov. 7th, the day after the King reviewed the troops at Salisbury Plains and was placed in camp hospital.

Later he was transferred to other hospitals.

On Dec. 15th he went to Avonmouth and joined the S.S. Principala for Halifax, with twenty-four others.

The sea trip occupied fifteen days. Twice his ship was held up by British warships, and a fire broke out in her bunker which caused some delay.

He suffered from pneumonia and is now almost as well as ever.

## Quick Run

The schr. H. R. Silver, Capt. D. Undahl, arrived in ballast this morning after a quick run of two days and twenty hours from Halifax.

The Silver loads fish at Alan Goodridge & Sons.

## WAR COSTS THE U. S. A. GREAT SUM

(Continued from page 1.)  
991,492 against \$2,250,822,664 for the like period in 1913. Despite this showing, however, the November trade balance in favor of the United States was \$69,411,271, and for the eleven month period \$193,372,036.

The most striking demonstration of the effect of the war shown in the statement is the decrease of Germany's \$48,072,784 consumption in November, 1913, to \$42,136 in November of this year. For Belgium the decrease was from \$3,999,169 in 1913, to \$121,816 this year.


Imports from Germany did not show the same result. In 1913 the United States bought \$14,256,993 during November in the German markets, and in 1914, \$11,920,680 during the same month.

During the eleven month period, German imports fell from \$165,039,267 in 1913 to \$140,708,938 this year; while exports to Germany decreased from \$318,720,256 to \$156,100,951.

In the grand geographical division of export commerce the figures show clearly the effect of the war. To Europe the United States sent substantially increased shipments throughout the eleven months, the figures being \$1,342,905,152 in 1913, and \$1,148,791,535 in 1914. To all other divisions there was a marked decrease, North America falling from \$559,887,350 to \$449,886,804; South America, from \$134,668,103 to \$85,641,502; Asia from \$113,256,227 to \$88,618,322; Oceania from \$73,968,851 to \$71,322,168, and Africa from \$26,139,481 to \$23,632,748.

## SOROSIS SHOES

The name SOROSIS on a pair of Shoes is a Guarantee of Quality, Style and Fit. As a wear-resister, and a shape-retainer the Sorosis has a high reputation with particular women.



**Buttomed**

Dongola, with Self Tip.  
Dongola Vamp, Gray Cloth Top.  
Tan Vamp, Brown Cloth Top.  
Tan Vamp, Fancy Fawn Top.  
Pat. Leather, Black & White Top

**Laced**

Dongola, Patent Tip.  
Dongola, Self Tip.  
Gun Metal.

A shipment of these celebrated Shoes has just come to hand. Below we list the styles we are showing.

## Ayre & Sons

LIMITED

## Revolution In Albania "Put-Up-Job"

Fomented by Austria and Turkey to Distract Attention of Italy And Balkan States.

Rome, Jan. 5.—Revolution in Albania is extending. The assertion is made that it is being fomented by certain Austria-Turkish elements, with the object of forcing Serbia and Montenegro to supply some of their troops along the Albanian frontier. Another object it is said, is to engage Italy more deeply in Albania, thus distracting her from attention to the main conflict.

Rome newspapers urge the Government not to fall into the trap, and to reserve all its energies for the conservation of Italy's supreme interests in the European War.

## Deserted Missing Vessel

Kristian Holt, a foretner, 31 years old, was arrested by Detectives Byrne and Lawlor yesterday as an alien suspect.

The man is a native of Sweden and was discharged this morning.

The man was a sailor on the French referred to elsewhere as being overdue from St. John's to Bridgewater, and deserted her while she was here.

## Child's Escape

A girl coasting over Carter's Hill narrowly escaped being killed by the street car last evening.

The motor man saw the child and applied the brakes but could not stop the car.

The girl escaped by a hair's breadth.

## Boy Thieves

A 15-year-old-boy of LeMarchant Road was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a slide valued at \$1.50, the property of Israel Williams.

Another 15-year-old laborer of James St. was arrested for stealing a pair of over shoes valued at \$1.80 from James Hickey.

Both pleaded guilty and were remanded.

There will be another card tourney at the British Club Rooms this evening, to which all are invited. Valuable prizes will be donated.

## Volunteer Writes Home From Ft. George

Men are Having a Good Time in Barracks, Altho Weather Is Very Bad.

Private Herman Noseworthy writes his father and mother from Fort George, Inverness-shire as follows:

Just a line to let you know I received the box alright, but had to pay two shillings and four pence more for it; but I did not expect such a large box and such a variety; the gloves are just grand.

We are in barracks now and having a great time; it is very cold, the snow being about one foot deep.

About going to the front. I don't think we are; I expect we will wait for the other five hundred, and by the time they get as much drill and experience as we have it will mean some time yet.

How is little Graham? I would love to see him now.

I hope you received the two pounds I sent you last mail; you will get gold for it; I will be sending you some more later on. I know you are paying my insurance alright.

I had my photo taken at Salisbury. Will get them in a couple of days and will send them.

May God be with us till we meet again.

HERMAN.

## PARADE RINK open to-night; Ice in splendid condition, Terra Nova Band.

## 'Stephano' Passengers

The following passengers arrived by the Stephano yesterday:  
From New York—F. M. Dix and three steerage.  
From Halifax—A. Moulton, J. D. Orr, E. Dickson, G. Brocklehurst, C. O'Flaherty and four steerage.

## Irish Dance

The Irish Dance at the O'Donell wing takes place tonight and an enjoyable time is in store for all who attend, as the committee in charge have spared no pains to make it a success.

The music will be furnished by Myron and O'Grady.

Mr. A. Moulton arrived by the Stephano yesterday on business.

## SNOWBALLERS ARE SUMMONED

Sergt. Noseworthy summoned a number of boys for throwing snowballs on the public street; the lads had to pay costs.

## Tidewaiters' Annual

The 51st Annual meeting of the Tidewaiter, Boatman and Lockers' Club takes place tomorrow evening.

## Volunteer Gets Diphtheria in Camps

John J. Ellis one of the 1st Contingent, did not go to Fort George with the others as he contracted diphtheria and spent some weeks in an isolated hospital at Salisbury.

He is now well again. He writes that he could not be treated better anywhere than he was in the hospital.

He is a bricklayer by trade and was employed building shacks on the Plain. He does not know if he will be sent to Inverness.

## Sagona Clear

Hon. J. C. Crosbie had a message this morning from Change Islands that the Sagona was making good headway through the run.

The Fogota is still at Fogot.

## M.C.L.I. Debate

The Methodist College Literary Institute opens its 48th annual session tomorrow evening in the Institute Room in the College.

The present session promises to be of great interest.

Tomorrow night's debate will be: "Is the war the result of economic or military pressure?"

## MUST COLLECT MONEY IN FUTURE

Const. Forsey summoned a female holder of a license this morning for selling liquor to a man and not receiving the money. She was fined \$10 and costs.

Prospero arrived at Catalina at 4.15 a.m. and left again at 6.30.

## \$40,000,000 In War Supplies Bought In Canada

Orders Call for Clothing, Arms and Equipment and Keep Many Factories Busy.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—It is estimated that some thirty-five to forty million dollars have been spent by the Canadian British, French and Russian Governments in Canada, for war contracts. This includes clothing, arms and equipment.

The Canadian Government has so far spent in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 on equipment for the first and second contingents. This does not include pay for the soldiers, rations, separation allowances or pensions.

The British, French and Russian Governments, it is estimated, have up to date let contracts for some fifteen to twenty million dollars more.

The disbursement of this amount of money has meant that many industries and many factories which would otherwise have been shut down will be able to run full time all winter.

The pensions to be paid after the war are estimated to amount to about \$10,000,000 for every 80,000 who leave for the war.

## SHIPPING

S.S. Stephano sails again Saturday.

S.S. Amphitrite has cleared from Bonne Bay with 325 bbls. salt bulk fish for Farquhar & Co., Halifax.

Schr. Waegwoltie, 5 days from Lunenburg, arrived this morning with a cargo of oil to Tessier & Co.

Schr. A. N. Rafuse, 16 days from New York, arrived this morning with hard coal to A. Harvey & Co.

The schr. J. J. Flaherty left Woods Island yesterday for Gloucester with 1335 bbls. herring for the Gorton Pew Co.

## SEE IT RISING!

What? Why? The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none just at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!

## Wonderful Results From the A. I. C., The World's Cure

The remedy discovered at far Labrador has given relief to many a sufferer; hundreds testifying of this great remedy. Another gives her testimonial from the City.

**Couldn't Eat a Half Meal.**  
St. John's, Oct. 12, 1914.

I have been troubled with indigestion for a number of years, in fact I have been so bad I couldn't eat half a meal of anything.

A friend advised me to try A.I.C. and one half pint bottle cured me. I couldn't believe I could be cured in such a short time and now I can eat anything, and food does not trouble me in the least. I think I am perfectly cured. I haven't felt indigestion this month.

I recommend this medicine to all sufferers from indigestion. You are at liberty to use my name, and anyone not believing this statement can write or consult me personally.

MRS. GEORGE WELLS,  
St. John's.  
Sold at St. John's by M. J. Malone, M. Kent, Walter Gossa, J. C. Ryan, J. Healey, C. F. Eagan, Soper & Moore, Wholesale Agent.  
Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.—Oct 20

## The Bear's Onward March

In the eastern theatre of war, the success of the Russian Bear seems assured. Winter is coming on—the Russians are prepared. They are a hardy race and cold does not affect them. We in Newfoundland consider ourselves hardy, but nevertheless we must also prepare ourselves to withstand the elements. To be comfortable during winter, dry feet are essential. You can have them by wearing only the Best Rubbers, i.e., Bear Brand. You can buy them from Monroe & Co. (have you seen the bear in their window?) W. R. Goobie, Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, Steer Bros., Jesse Whiteway and J. M. Devine.—decl

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MAIL AND ADVOCATE  
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