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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1916.

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Uncle Sam is Not Going to be Caught Napping

Plans Outlined by U. S. Military Experts Call for a Navy Equal in Strength to Those of any Two World Powers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The possibility of a combined attack by two foreign Powers to break down the new pan-American doctrine evolved from the maintenance by the United States and the acceptance by the South and Central American republics of the Monroe Doctrine, is one of the fundamental bases for the national defence plans formulated by the Army and Navy strategists. They believe it essential in the formation of the national military policy, it was learned to-night, to provide against the eventuality of an assault upon the Doctrine by either an Asiatic or European Power, or even by the alliance of two such Powers which might hurl forces simultaneously on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The plans of the Army War College would be consummated in six years. They take the position that the United States must have sufficient troops and ships to land forces in any threatened pan-American country to meet an invader. All these preparations, it is now known, have been presented by strategists to the Administration as essential to the support of the Monroe Doctrine, so that the United States may be able to act alone, if necessary, to preserve its ideal of no entangling alliances. Such ideals, students have stated, impose new duties on the United States, duties that require something more than policy and mere passive resistance.

YESTERDAY'S LATE WAR MESSAGES

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—General opinion in Bulgarian, says the Overseas News Agency to-day, is that relations between the Entente Powers and Greece will be seriously affected by the reported disclosures of letters, found on Col. Napier, former British military attaché at Sofia, when he was taken from a Greek steamer by an Austrian submarine last month. Contemptuous remarks concerning Greece, and revelations regarding Serbian military preparations against Bulgaria before Bulgarian mobilization, said to have been contained in the letters, have made a deep impression on Bulgarians. The subject was one discussed by the members of all parties in the lobbies of parliament at Sofia.

1905, and owned by the British and Foreign Steamship Company, of Liverpool.

BERLIN, (By wireless to Savvill.) Jan. 3.—The Bulgarian Government has arrested the French Vice-Consul at Sofia, in retaliation for the arrest of the Bulgarian Consul at Salonika according to the Overseas News Agency, which adds that the Vice-Consul had remained at Sofia with the permission of the Bulgarian government, in order to assist the Dutch Minister charged with the care of French interests.

TOKIO, Jan. 3.—The owner of the Japanese freighter Kenoku Maru has been advised that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on Dec. 23. The members of the crew were landed at Cannes. The Kenoku Maru was under charter by a foreigner, was loaded with hemp at Manila, and sailed for Italy and England, on Nov. 6. The Maru was a steamer of 2109 tons.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Press despatches from Switzerland and Italy continue to affirm that the illness of Emperor William is serious. It is stated that he was operated on last Wednesday successfully, but the nature of the operation is not specified. It is stated that the Emperor is suffering from a deep-seated affection of which the cutaneous eruption is but an incidental symptom, but that the malady is complicated by the re-appearance of his old throat trouble, which has extended to the mouth. It is even asserted that it would be necessary to provide him with an artificial palate, made of silver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department was officially advised to-day by the French Government, in response to representations made by the United States, that it had ordered the immediate release of Germans recently removed from American ships on the high seas by the French cruiser, Des Cartes.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—A report that German cavalry has been seen just north of the Greek frontier is forwarded in a despatch to the Havas Agency, dated yesterday at Athens. The Serbian Minister to Greece has left Athens for Salonika to confer with King Peter.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It was the Austrians, not the Russians, who began the big offensive in Volhynia, and Galicia, according to the Mall's Petrograd correspondent. The attempts failed and the Russians gained ground. General Flander's efforts to take Tarnopol and break through in the direction of Kroons, were frustrated. Field-Marshal Von Mackensen is at Czernowitz for the purpose of threatening Roumania, and for an active offensive against the Russian advance in Galicia.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—An Athenian newspaper states that Martial Law will be declared on Jan. 15th and the Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to meet on the 17th, to ratify the proclamation thereof, according to a despatch received here.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Jan. 3.—The German Government has granted the Ford peace expedition permission to travel to the Hague through Germany by special train. The party will leave Copenhagen next Friday.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The British steamer St. Oswald has been sunk. The St. Oswald was in the service of the British Government, and presumably was sunk in the Mediterranean. Her movements had not been reported since October 13th, on which date she arrived at Madros Island from Alexandria. The St. Oswald was 361 feet long, of 3,810 tons gross. She was built in

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A radio message was received here to-day, stating that the Greek line steamer Thessalonika in two of the Patria of the same line, would reach this port about noon to-morrow.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The British steamship Glengyle has been sunk. There are about one hundred survivors.

OFFICIAL BRITISH CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT JANUARY 4th, 1916.

1206 Private William Duke, Fox Harbour, P.B. Died of meningitis, Dec. 28th, 1915. 947 Private L-Corp Ronald MacDonald Little, 237 South Side, Admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; myalgia. Additional Information. 686 L-Corp William J. Snow, 50 Colonial St. Previously reported bullet wound through neck, Suva, Nov. 5th. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth. 58 L-Corp Charles S. Frost, Yarmouth, N.S. Previously reported with pyrexia, Malta, Nov. 5. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric. 417 Private William J. Gladney, Trenton. Previously reported with frost bite, serious, Suva, Dec. 1st. Now reported to be admitted to Hoptonville; frost bite. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

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Britain Adopts Measures Protect All Food Supplies

Vessels Are Being Requisitioned on All Sides for Carrying Wheat Shipments From Canada and United States

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Government is taking stringent measures to see that the prevailing shortage in ships shall not interfere with the shipment of food and other necessities to ports in the United Kingdom. Vessels are being requisitioned right and left for shipment of wheat from America, and in shipping circles it is reported that the Admiralty intends to call in all British ships that are now trading between foreign ports. The latter measure is expected to particularly effect British ships that are now trading between America and the United States. Shippers have predicted that such action would have a disastrous effect on this trade.

Licenses Not Now Being Granted

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Licenses for the shipment of British wool and Australian cross-bred wool and stop merino tops to the United States are not being granted, and it is believed that American purchases this season from the Cape, Australia and New Zealand, estimated at half a million bales, will not be allowed to be shipped. Wools bought privately up country are first to be discriminated against.

RUSSIANS MAKING PROGRESS

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Latest despatches from the southern extremity of the Russian front indicates heavy fighting with the Russian army, under General Ivanoff, gaining ground. One correspondent reports the operations began with an offensive movement on the part of the Austrians, designed to strengthen their line and that after repulsing this attack, the Russians assumed the initiative. It is evident Russian advances are now extended to a considerable distance beyond the Stripa River. In other despatches, it is asserted, two great offensive actions clash, the Russians have advanced as a threat against the Teutons in their Balkan operations, while the Austrians and Germans for the necessity of improving their positions against an attack expected from General Ivanoff early in the spring. Whatever may be the facts of the case there is no doubt the result of these operations will have an important effect on the Balkan campaign, especially their influence on the future plans of Roumania. It is reported with increasing frequency that the Central Powers are planning an attack on Salonika, but they are said to be experiencing difficulties with Bulgaria which, according to these reports, does not wish to participate in such a campaign unless it promises something more than the expulsion of the Allies from Salonika.

THREATENS TO TIE UP THE NAVY

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The South Wales miners appear to be dead against Conscription. James Winsor, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, in a speech at Pontypool, yesterday, announced that the Executive Committee had passed a resolution unanimously protesting against Conscription. "I know what I am saying," he added, "unless the politicians of this country are careful they will stop the South Wales coal fields and there will be no coal for the navy."

SCOTCH PAPER SEIZED

GLASGOW, Jan. 4.—The police have seized all the copies of the current issue of the Scotch Socialist paper, "Forward," which is said to have printed an account of the meeting on Christmas Day of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, with the Glasgow Trade Union officials, which account was not approved of by the British censor.

GREEKS GROWING UNEASY

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A message from Athens to Reuter's Telegram Company says, the French battleship Patrie, has sailed from Salonika, having board the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Consuls at Salonika who were arrested last week by order of General Sarraill, the French commander. The protest made by Greece to the Entente Powers against the arrest of the Consuls dwells on the fact that even the Greek Government was not advised in advance of the decision to take such a drastic step. At a Cabinet Council in Athens, on Friday, Premier Skoulioussis laid before his colleagues the protest made collectively, by the Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers, against the arrest of the Consuls. The Cabinet discussed at length recent events at Salonika, and the correspondent says it is apparent the situation has become a delicate one which is seriously occupying the attention of the Greek government. There is much uneasiness as to the next move by the Central Powers. The Athens newspapers publish articles, presumably inspired, which take the Entente Powers severely to task.

Wilson Back Again in Washington--Will Assume Charge of Affairs Again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Wilson started to Washington from Hotsprings, Va. to-night to take personal charge of the nation's foreign affairs in the new crisis brought about by the sinking of the British steamer Persia, with the loss of at least one American life. The situation is regarded in official circles as being the most serious to confront this Government since the submarine operations of the Central Powers began. The President probably will all the facts thus far established before his Cabinet tomorrow. The destruction of the Persia, following so closely upon the crisis precipitated by the Ancona disaster, may result in the United States determining to settle immediately all questions involved in submarine warfare. The subject is expected to find its way to the floor of the House and Senate to-morrow when Congress reconvenes. The States is represented to-night as being prepared and determined to take any action. The facts concerning the Persia, yet to be established, may warrant officials still trying to view the situation with an open mind, but it is apparent they are disturbed by the reports received from the Consular agents at Alexandria, Cairo and Egypt. Every effort will be made to establish the truth of the report that the Persia was torpedoed without warning.

Greek Parliament to Open Jan. 17

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says it is announced that the Chamber of Deputies has been convoked for Jan. 17, a week earlier than had previously been intended. King Constantine himself will open the session. The Greek Government, through the Prefect of Salonika, has sent an address of welcome to King Peter of Serbia. Newspapers emphasize the influence that the Serbian King is likely to have on the relations between Greece and the Entente Powers. Newspapers say the situation between Greece and the Entente Powers is obviously improving.

Another P. & O. Liner Sunk in Mediterranean

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times learns that the Peninsular and Oriental liner Geelong, 5030 tons, has been sunk in the Mediterranean. All on board were saved.

Must Travel on Guarded Trains

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—The German Government has granted the Ford peace expedition permission to travel to the Hague through Germany by special train. The party will leave Copenhagen next Friday. The conditions under which the Americans will travel are strict. Their train will be guarded, everyone being locked within. No one will be permitted to touch German soil during the journey. Members of the mission will not be permitted to carry written, printed or typewritten papers. It is announced the expedition will disband at the Hague on Jan. 12, most of the members then returning home from Rotterdam on that day.

PROVISIONS BECOMING SCARCE

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A Havas despatch from Athens says word has been received from Salonika to the effect that all suspected subjects of nations at war with the Entente Allies are being arrested and taken aboard a warship after first being interrogated. Salonika merchants have appealed to the Greek Government to facilitate the transportation of supplies necessary for the population. The scarcity of provisions is becoming more noticeable every day.

Goes Back to First Political Love

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Thos. Gibson Bowles, who changed his political coat, but subsequently reverted to his original faith, will be the Unionist candidate for the Parliamentary seat at St. George's made vacant by the recent elevation of Sir Alex. Henderson to the Peerage. Bowles' role in the House of Commons, which in view of the present system of uncontested elections he is sure of being returned, will be the agitation for sterner use of Great Britain's sea power in the prosecution of the war. He contents that the Navy grappling irons are being hampered by fear in some Government departments of offending neutrals, and he wants to see more complete stoppage of supplies reaching Germany through neutral countries.

GERMANY AND THE LUSITANIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Germany no longer contends that the Lusitania could be classed as an armoured vessel, a contention which was advanced as a justification for the destruction of the ship with more than 100 American lives. Secretary Lansing disclosed to-day that such contention has been abandoned in the course of negotiations for the settlement, now in progress between the United States and Germany.

CONSULS MAY BE RELEASED

ATHENS, Jan. 4.—Anxious thought is being given to the seizure of the Consuls representing Germany and her Allies at Salonika, and it is expected, that so far as Greece is concerned, the incident will be closed with the release of the Consuls under safe conduct. While requesting some such action by the Entente Powers, Greece also has protested to Germany against an aeroplane attack on Salonika. England awaits with greatest interest the details regarding the bill of compulsory military service, which Premier Asquith will introduce into the House of Commons on Wednesday. It is announced that Ireland will come within the scope of the bill.

Have Enlisted At the Rate of 1,000 a Week

WINNIPEG, Man. Jan. 4.—Col. Rutan, Officer Commanding Military District No. 10, stated to-day that men in this territory are enlisting at the rate of one thousand a week, equal to one new battalion every seven days. The West, he said, will do its full share in proportion to the population and uphold its end of the campaign and raise Canada's Overseas army to half a million of men, as announced on New Year's Day by Premier Borden.

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By the Rt. Hon. C.F.G. Masterman.

A FRIEND of mine was recently in charge of a small hospital for wounded Belgians. The men were disconsolate and depressed all the day-time, but in the evening would find some cheerfulness in gathering round the fire and inventing new tortures for the Kaiser. The officer, solitary, in the day-time was fairly content. It was in the evening that the misery of his country and his own condition ate into his soul. One such evening my friend was sitting with him in the heart of a fierce autumn tempest, which continually banged the door open, letting in a tempest of rain and wind. After rising to close it several times, "A, cette porte!" he exclaimed in anger; but a little later, with a sad smile as of apology, "Enfin j'aurais tort de m'en plaindre. La Paix pourrait bien entrer un jour par-là!"

"Peace one day may enter through that door." It is the longing of half Europe, careless by what wild tempest. Peace may be borne into the humble homes of the poor. This longing for peace extends as much among our enemies as ourselves. All letters and travellers from Germany bring the same cry: "O that Peace would come." "We cannot endure much longer the sufferings of this terrible war." The scarcity of food, the fear of future consequence, the unassuageable loss of the dead, the unappeasable anxiety for the living—these are characteristic of the "common people" of all the nations now engaged in the destruction of Europe. Yet this longing for peace is entirely compatible with a determination on both sides that neither will yield until each has gained its end. "Chatter about peace," based on internationalism, or the horrors of war, or unless attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable, are futile and vain. Not by such doors will Peace again enter the world.

The Prime Minister's Pledge. No Government to-day is likely to offer terms of peace which would be tolerated by its enemies. The combat will continue until attrition or economic exhaustion has compelled our enemies, as it compelled France in 1871, to sue for peace. Nor would any advantage be gained (as some persons of intelligence seem to think) by us at this time putting forth terms which our enemies might use as a basis of bargaining. For the very promulgation of these terms might in themselves defeat their own objects, and be interpreted as a sign of weakness to neutrals who to-day worship not Right, but Strength. Yet unofficial suggestions of at least the possibility of an end fill the magazines: from the one side, which is content with the evacuation of Belgium, to the other which demands the crucifixion of the Kaiser. A saner method would be an attempt to interpret the Prime Minister's deliberate definition, in terms of territories, finance and protection against the recurrence of "the greatest calamity Europe has ever seen."

"We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. That is a great task worthy of a great nation."

And the minimum of interpretation of so inspiring and righteous an ideal has been interpreted non-officially to me by some such scheme as follows: Belgium will be restored to complete independence, with an indemnity paid by Germany adequate to the rebuilding of her ruined cities and villages, the revival of her destroyed industries, and full compensation for her disabled and her dead.

France will receive Alsace and Lorraine, and indemnity for all damage done in the present conquest provinces. But also a natural and defensive boundary. "It is only," as M. Briand declared recently, "when we have made it impossible for Germany to attack the independence of other nations that we can talk about Peace." The natural boundary which would render their attack for ever unrepeatable, alike upon Belgium and upon France, is the boundary of the Rhine. And it would seem that either Belgium or France or some neutralized internationally guaranteed buffer State should "make it for ever impossible" for the German hordes to

flood over westward, killing, burning, and outraging, as they did fifteen months ago. Let Germany remain therefore, behind the Rhine, which is its natural western boundary. Denmark shall receive Schleswig, which is purely Danish. German, Austrian and Russian Poland shall be united under the Tsar, or a King appointed by him; and thus the revival of a martyr nation (like Ireland in the west) would reveal to the world that ideals are more powerful than material things, for ideals of nations may sleep, but never die.

The Future Of the Turks. Italy would receive Trentino and the whole of Italy Irredenta. The Turkish Empire would be torn to fragments, and Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Thrace divided amongst those who would develop and revive these once fair places now desolate under alien rule. The Turks would generally be penned up in Central Anatolia, where they would be compelled to learn work instead of massacre. And that great flood of infamy which swarmed into Europe, destroyed great nations, welled up to the walls of Vienna, and caused in five centuries ruin, misery, and desolation unathomable, will have come to an end for ever.

Serbia will be restored, with a heavy indemnity from Austria and Hungary to repair the vast damage done. She will receive Bosnia and Herzegovina, full, adequate access to the Adriatic, and all of Austria that is Serb; and her lamentation to-day will to-morrow be turned into rejoicing.

A united Rumania, a united Greece is possible if these nations can rise to the height of their opportunity. Italy proceared out of "a geographical expression" because she thought Italian unity worth fighting for—in 1830, in '48, in '59, in '66. If Greece or Rumania consider that Greece irredenta or Transylvania are not worth fighting for they will never receive them in the end. For a Government and nation which will not risk its life for its enslaved brethren, is a Government and nation unfit for such such cowardice to be given the



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privilege of ruling over them, even if liberated by other hands.

The German fleet should be surrendered, and either sunk or divided up amongst the Allies. All Zeppelins or Zeppelin hangars should be burnt. They have proved useless in warfare, and merely machines for killing unarmed women and children. The German colonies, worthless in themselves, must remain as trophies for the nations who have conquered them—South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, France and Japan.

On some such basis European peace might be secured. The terms may seem unduly favourable to Germany; but no German would be left ruled by or subjected to another race; and no other race would be ruled by a German. Nationality would be vindicated, and only by nationality being vindicated is there hope of peace.

A Protective Peace. And this moderate peace would be a protective peace also: a peace to protect the generations of the future. Lugubrious pessimists in the House of Lords describe indefinite conflict followed by revolution and anarchy, after which "great portions of the Continent of Europe will be little better than a wilderness, peopled by old men, women and children." Well, in some awful moment in which heaven has joined great issues good or bad for human kind, the men and women of a day have always been ready to face the chance of that nightmare—for the welfare of the men and women of to-morrow and all future time. Lord Milner, in one of his mischievous speeches, has denounced the delusion of optimism from which he thinks great parts of this country are suffering. There are no "delusions of optimism" in this country. There is a kind of creeping paralysis of pessimism which weakens the hand to strike and unnerves the will and resolution to continue. This, at the moment, is the greatest danger to this nation. It spreads quietly, like a miasma or poisonous gas, although he end is recognized by all sane men to be inevitable—and that end, necessary.

There are some who would desire to interfere with Germany's internal organization, depose the Kaiser, insist on a Constitutional monarch or a Republic. History denies the utility of all such previous efforts. The Treaty of Vienna, which was to bring universal Peace to the world, forced an undesired Government on France. But the ghost of Napoleon roamed for more than a generation through an uneasy Europe, placed Napoleon the Little on his uncle's throne, and created eighteen years of almost continuous wars. It would be better to hope that German Socialism will send the Kaiser packing.

Granted certain conclusions; that we can maintain our export trade and industries in order to finance all the Allies (for a far more possible danger than defeat in the field is bankruptcy); that during the next year several millions of Russians can be equipped and armed; that the Allies will maintain their resolution not to make a separate peace and above all, that the British Fleet remains unconquered and unconquerable; victory is as certain as to-morrow's sunrise: even if Germany got to Constantinople and Bagdad and Peking, and annexed the whole of Asia to their territories. However much the blood spilt and the treasure destroyed, "La Paix pourrait bien entrer un jour par-là." It is quite true that if one man could apprehend personally all the sufferings of the world during any day of peace he would go mad also. At least we shall insure such terms that a tragedy such as the present shall never occur again; that the nightmare in which Europe has been living for forty years shall come to an end.

Safeguarding The Future. And if you ask for a reason for this gigantic sacrifice you can find it in Mr. Belloc's justification of the wild warfare of his "Rebel".

All these I mean to do. For fear perhaps my little son Should brave his hands as I have done.

r, in simple fashion, in the story told by M. Albert Thomas to the Labour members in London, of a soldier on leave in France who rose from the back of a hall at a meeting to which he had come with his twelve-year-old boy, where the speakers were voicing discontent: "Comrades, I am surprised to hear what is now being said. We who have been with the Colours know all about fatigue, the suffering and demoralization of trench warfare; but we are to-day in the same mind as we were at the beginning. I went to fight in order that my son here might never have to go to war. If I am to die, then I shall die, but I do not want him to see war. To avoid this we will make every sacrifice—our liberty, our blood, our life."

The schr. Waterwitch, Capt. Burke, arrived here New Year's Day from Pernambuco, after a run of 37 days, in ballast to Crosbie & Co. She had one the whole, favorable weather with a period of storms.

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GREECE AND SEA POWER

What Greece Owes Russia, France and England.

(By Archibald Hurd.)
The sea power of Britain, France and Russia rescued Greece from the cruel oppression of the Turks, and gave her independence; her appreciation of sea power, as represented by the men-of-war of the same countries, supported by Italy, has now prevented her from sacrificing the hard-won triumphs which flowed from our Navy's success.

Had there been no battle of Navarino in July, 1827, when the Allied squadron was commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, one of Nelson's captains at Trafalgar, there might probably be no King on the throne of Greece to-day, for it was that action which gave the country its freedom. In a sense, it was an accident.

The Greeks had for years suffered much as the Macedonians have been suffering; the Turks had passed the land, outraging, robbing, and murdering the population. At last, in 1821, there was a revolt; little Greece rose against mighty Turkey—a case of David and Goliath. The Sultan collected from Egypt—then part of his vast Empire—and all the ports of Turkey, a great naval force, and the work of repressing the rebellion was taken in hand with what Count Reventlow would describe, in terms of admiration, as "ruthlessness," for there is a close affinity between the Turkish and German methods. Greece—courageous in despair—was being bled to death, when Britain, France and Russia intervened, and each despatched a squadron to Grecian waters to "stand by." The Turkish commander, Ibrahim Pasha, was at first impressed by the demonstration, and then came to the conclusion that it did not amount to much, and resumed his murders.

The Battle of Navarino
The massacre was continuing in all its Turkish ferocity when the Allied Admirals determined to see if something could not be done in a mild way to save the oppressed country. The British, French and Russian ships proceeded to Navarino, where the Turkish-Egyptian fleet was assembled. Pourparlers were to be conducted on the spot, for there was no intention to fight so impressive an assembly of men-of-war as Ibrahim Pasha had under his orders—at least, not at once, though Codrington had made the necessary preparation of counsels of humanity and reason failed.

The Turks had moored their vessels round the bay, so as to command the whole anchorage. Out of this arose an incident which precipitated the battle. One of the British ships,

the Dartmouth, sent a boat to a Turkish frigate requesting in the politest way that it should shift its position. The officer of the latter vessel was nervous and suspicious, so he opened fire and killed the officer in command of the crew. The Dartmouth then intervened, a French ship joined in, and one after another the vessels in the great harbor became engaged, and a general action occurred.

For three hours or so the battle raged fiercely, and when it ended the Turkish-Egyptian fleet had been practically annihilated. Codrington, in his despatch, summed up the result: "Out of a fleet composed of eighty-one men-of-war, only one frigate and fifteen smaller vessels are now in a state ever to again put to sea." No estimate was possible of the Turks' loss of life, but it was very heavy; our casualties were not inconsiderable, amounting to 650. The British people generally, whose sympathies had been moved by the sufferings of the Greeks, were delighted, and the Duke of Clarence, the Lord and High Admiral, reflecting popular opinion, dealt out rewards and decorations with a liberal hand; it is said that "more orders were given for the battle of Navarino than for any other naval victory of record." The Navy's and the nation's heart was in the right place.

The Debt of Greece
Thus was the power of Turkey at sea broken, never to be revived, as events have shown. Ibrahim realized that he could not continue his terrible campaign after such a defeat, and withdrew from Greece. The Sultan at least agreed that Greece should be an independent kingdom under the protection of Britain, France and Russia, which, at no mean cost of life and treasure, had championed the cause of this little nation; and after a short period as a Republic, Greece became a Monarchy, and thus King Constantine happens to have a throne to-day.

And now the same Powers, with the assistance of Italy, have helped to save the Greeks from the results which would have flowed from any mistake which their ruler might have committed in the late crisis. The Greeks are sailors; their King is a soldier, brought up in the Prussian school. Like many other people, he is fascinated by soldiers, and does not realize that in a contest between "Mahanism and Moltkeism"—as the Berliner Tageblatt has put it—the former must win, and that on that victory the future of Greece must rest. Greece, in fact, owes everything to sea-power. It saved her nearly nine-

ty years ago from Turkish tyranny, and it has since made her what she is to-day. Though the country is not an island, it lives in the main by the sea. It is agricultural, and produces vast quantities of currents, olives, figs, grapes (for wine), and tobacco. Most of these products are luxuries, and consequently, though Greece is an agricultural country, and grows a good deal of grain, she is largely dependent on imported corn, though the possessions of Thessaly will render her less dependent than she has been. As in the case of the United Kingdom, the apparent balance of trade is always against Greece; her imports are in excess of her exports, and the balance is adjusted by the earnings of her mercantile marine; next to agriculture, shipping is her most valuable industry.

The Greeks are the Carter Patersons of the Eastern Mediterranean. They rule an immense number of islands, which can trade only by sea, and they are the carriers of produce for other nations; there is moreover, no sea in which Grecian merchant ships are not seen. Since the war opened Grecian ship-owners have been reaping a rich harvest from the high freights which have ruled, for ship labor is cheap in Greece. Adhesion to the cause of Germany would have resulted in a stoppage of all oversea communications. Any interference with Greek shipping would prove a serious blow to the economic life of King Constantine's subjects. This would have been all the more embarrassing to the Greeks because this country is one of the Allies; the Greeks do between a half and a third of their trade with the United Kingdom.

The Germans put great faith in sea-power in the days when they believed that "Mahanism" was stronger than "Moltkeism." They are trying to convert themselves and others to the new faith, to which they are impelled by the failure of their navy. But the Greeks cannot have forgotten all that they owe to sea power; they can hardly have forgotten the sequel to the battle of Navarino—their growth in peace, prosperity and happiness from the day when Britain, France, and Russia, at no slight cost in life which events have shown was not more cruel and inhuman than that of Germany.

No one in the United Kingdom would care to anticipate any weakening of our pleasant relations with the Greek people. This country has tried to make Greece strong, as we succeeded in making her independent—even lending her a naval mission headed by Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr, in order that she might put her small fleet in good order. To Englishmen who cherish the memory of Byron, Coleridge, and other friends of Greek independence, any severance of friendly ties would have seemed little less than a crime against the men of our race—sailors in particular—who gave their all that Greece might be free.

AT THE NICKEL THEATRE.

"THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE,"

The Second of the Great "WHO PAYS" Series.

The butterfly of fashion and frivolity neglects her duties to her race and opposes her husband's wishes until too late—a merciless exposure of feminine folly—Dress—Dinners—Theatres—Jewelry—the frailties of humanity scorched by the light of truth.

Fifth Episode of "THE GODDDSS."

Anita Stewart and Earle Williams in the "Serial Beautiful."

WEDNESDAY—"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

FRIDAY—"CHARLIE CHAPLIN."

KAISER DID NOT PLAN TO MEET SULTAN.

ROME, via Paris, Dec. 27.—The Zurich, Switzerland, correspondent of the newspaper Correspondenza, says it is semi-officially confirmed that Emperor William planned to be at Brussels last week, which disposes of the report that the Emperor was to meet the Sultan at Adrianople.

Waterproof



These Boots are Waterproof and are solid through and through. These Boots have two Double Soles straight to the heel. These Boots have Bellows Tongues and the leather always remain soft.

In Black and Tan Leather. Price \$6.50 and \$7.00. Men's ordinary Pegged Bellows Tongue Boots, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.

FOR SALE!

SCHOONER "BRITISH EMPIRE"

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

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

Notice!

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of Port-de-Grave District Council will be held on the AFTERNOON of MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2.30 p.m., at Brigus. All Local Councils will please send Delegates and prepare any resolutions to be submitted to the Meeting or the Convention which meets at Bay Roberts the following day.

GEO. GRIMES, Dis. Chairman.

Notice!

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of Bay-Verde District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at JOB'S COVE on the 18th instant, after the arrival of the train from Carbonear. All Councils will please send Delegates and prepare any resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

A. G. HUDSON, Chairman.

ROSSLEY'S THEATRE!

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

THE BEST OF ALL PANTOMIMES.

"Beauty and the Beast,"

WITH A CASTE OF 60 PERFORMERS.

New Songs, Dances, Costumes.

SEE THE MARVELLOUS BABY DANCER.

LOTS OF NEW COMEDY AND FUNNY BITS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOW EVER SEEN.

Matinee on Wednesday—Children, 5 cents.

IN PREPARATION, ANOTHER DANDY PANTOMIME—

"JACK AND JILL."

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE FACE OF THE MADONNA" A Marvellous 3 Reel Feature Product by the Kalem Company.

"DESTINY DECIDES"

A Strong Biograph Drama, Featuring Isabel Rea.

"FATHE'S NEW MAID"

A Sweedie Comedy with Wallace Beery.

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

On WEDNESDAY Another Big 3 Reel Feature—

"AN INNOCENT SINNER"

MORE ATTRACTIVE SPECIALS

That mean BIG SAVINGS to the Purchaser requiring any of the Articles mentioned in this advertisement.

FOR MEN'S USE!

100 dozen Men's White Laundered Collars, in all popular styles, in High, Low and Medium shapes. Each 10c

Men's Winter Caps with fur-lined Backfold. Each 45c

Blue Chambray Shirts, with Collar. The Shirt that will stand hard through double stitched all through. Reinforced back and front which adds strength and durability to its wearing quality. Full regulation size. Regular 70 cents each. Special. Each 55c

Men's American Overalls, made of Blue Denim. Double stitched all through; fitted with rule and high pockets. Specially useful for mechanics. Ea. 75c

FOR WOMEN'S USE!

Stripe Flannelette Night Shirts, trimmed with Embroidery. Excellent wear assured. Special Price. 70c

Dongola Juliet Slippers, with Patent Leather Tips and good Rubber Heels. Regular \$1.60 value. Special Price \$1.35

Dongola Blucher Boots, with Patent Leather Tips. Regular \$2.30 Value. Sale Price. \$2.10

Women's Lustre Blouses, with High Collar, in Dark Colors: Green, Grey and Red. Regular \$1.30 value. Special Price. \$1.00

Men's Heavy Stripe Flannelette Shirts, with Collar. All sizes. Each 75c

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO., LTD.

FISH For Sale!

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Provision Department.

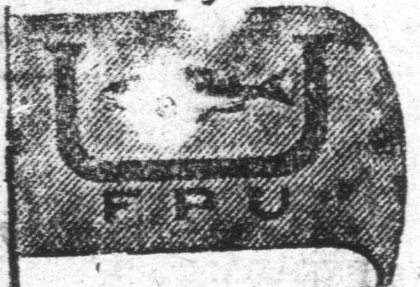
Notice!

THE Third Annual Meeting of Harbor Grace District Council will be held at BAY ROBERTS on the 18th instant at 11 a.m. Prior to the Meetings of the Convention all Local Councils will please send Delegates.

A. MORGAN, Chairman.

For Sale
\$3,000
Government Bonds.
J. J. ROSSITER
 Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

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

ST. JOHN'S, NFD., JAN. 4th, 1916.

W. D. Reid Knighted

THE country was more than surprised yesterday to learn that W. D. Reid had been knighted by the King. It is usual for the King to confer blue ribbons as New Year's gifts. No one outside of a few who know what is working on the inside ever imagined W. D. Reid would ever receive Royal honors or blue ribbons, as representing Newfoundland. Last spring when Edgar Bowring was knighted it was generally said that W. D. Reid greatly resented the Premier's conduct in recommending Sir Edgar instead of the great W. D. Reid, and things were made so hot for Sir Edward that he had to do the needful and of course recommended a Knighthood for Mr. Reid amongst the New Year's list of honors.

The Herald hopes this honor is but the forerunner of greater honors. We wonder whether P.T. was joking, he certainly must be insane if serious, for there is not a more despised or disliked man in the Colony to-day than Sir W. D. Reid. He is simply hated by the masses. No greater insult could have been hurled in the face of the people at this time than the conferring of such an honor on such a man as W. D. Reid. It is no wonder the masses of the people are opposed to the conferring of honors for while one recognition is the reward of merit, forty-nine are purchased through political trickery. All who want honors should at once apply to Morris for the same, for just as sure as the sun shines no honors will be conferred upon bloated filters of the peoples blood when the new government comes into power. This whole business of Newfoundland Knighthoods stinks in the nostrils of the people and is having a serious effect upon the respect the people have for the Throne. The country must recognize that the King had about as much to do with Mr. Reid's Knighthood as we did. The sole responsibility must be shouldered by the Premier, and the Premier alone. The Bowring Knighthood almost staggered the people but this Reid Knighthood will not only stagger the people but fill them with contemptible contempt.

Now that W. D. Reid is fixed away, we might suggest Knighthoods for R. A. Squires, Captain Abram Kean and S. D. Blandford when the King's Birthday comes along. The Star impudently and most brazenly tendered congratulations to Sir William Reid on behalf of all Newfoundland. What a gratuitous insult! Who does The Star represent anyway. Represent, yes it does represent one Dr. Mosdel, one D. R. Thistle, one R. Dowden, one E. J. Goodland, one J. C. Crosbie, one R. A. Squires, and through Squires, one W. D. Reid; for if rumor is correct many of the dollars pooled for the establishment of The Star was provided by the Reids. If any paper can speak for the people it is The Mail

The Coal Famine-- Barefaced Robbery

The action of the Coal Dealers in advancing the price of the 5000 tons of coal, held as winter stocks to the enormous price of \$10.80 per ton has aroused the citizens of St. John's to a pitch of indignation seldom witnessed in this City. Something like \$14,000 will be taken from the poor of St. John's by this one huge dishonest grab. The well to do purchased their winter stocks before the advance became effective. None but the poor laborer, mechanic and widow will suffer by this barefaced piece of robbery.

Now where does the Premier's bluff fit in? What has become of his promise of cheap coal? What has become of his imported experts who were to turn our peat deposits into cheap fuel? He can't fool the people any longer. Their political idol has been shattered by scores of blows during the past five years of the F.P.U. activities and our statement of months ago that the poor people would suffer for the Premier's inaction in the matter of a coal supply is now unfortunately only too true. It is useless for him to excuse himself, for "he that excuses himself, only accuses himself."

Three months ago he knew what would happen unless he did something to make the uncertain certain. Where is the sealing steamer fleet that the people were led to believe three weeks ago would bring a supply of coal for St. John's? Not one ton has been received in consequence of the long drawn out action of the Premier's. What must be done? What can be done?

We emphatically endorse The Telegram's proposal to commandeer all the coal held by the City Dealers, paying the owners the cost value of the article and selling it to the people at cost. This is the only cure for such outrageous conduct. This is the only suitable remedy for such barefaced rascality. The British authorities should then supply a suitable steamer to supply the public requirements or the sealing steamers in port should be commandeered.

Coal could be sold at \$6.50 per ton if the Government took proper action. Every cent over \$6.50 paid by the poor is a robbery that the Government must be held responsible for. Coal is no dearer at Sydney than it was last year. If a British collier or sealing steamers were available to the Government, the coal could be sold at \$6.50.

The Council should forego their tax on the coal of the poor the coming winter. They could find \$5000 to waste on the Tarvia pavement in the summer days of 1915, and surely they won't be hard hearted enough to filter 70 cents per ton duty on coal this winter in order to enable them to squander another \$5000 for Tarvia next summer. What has become of men's common sense? Surely human feelings have been obliterated in our public men of authority. How can they be so hard hearted and so cruel as to stand by now and behold the poor widow who must secure her coal supply by the tub, forced to pay an advance of \$2.80 per ton on coal, which was stored weeks ago before the advance in freights.

We demand action at the hands of the Premier. We demand immediate action. We demand on behalf of the citizens of St. John's the immediate commandeering of all the coal held here. We ask that a cable be at once despatched to the Home Government asking for the use of a steamer to supply coal or the commandeering of local steamers. We go further and intimate, that unless action as suggested above is taken within 48 hours or a remedy is found by the Government to cover the requirements, that a Mass Meeting will be conveyed calling upon the people to demand such action at the hands of the Government.

and Advocate, and we certainly offer no congratulations to Sir W. D. Reid on behalf of the people, for we know the people would never respect their paper again if it became subservient enough to tender congratulations that we knew were empty and undeserving. We had no intention to refer to the so-called Knighthood conferred upon such a highly respected citizen as W. D. Reid, Esq., but

Watch this matter closely citizens of St. John's and do your bit in denouncing the greatest piece of rascality that has ever been perpetrated upon the working classes and widows of St. John's. If you have any pluck in you, now is the time to show it in a manly manner.

Come, Sir Edward, be up and doing, or take the consequences, for there must be no fooling over this outrageous piece of rascality.

The News this morning, as usual, draws a red herring across the discussion in the hope of doing something to ease the universal condemnation of the Government and Premier regarding this coal crime. The News does not represent the people in any way. It represents solely the \$20,000 boodle it is grabbing from the public chest every year since the Morris Government came into power.

We do unhesitatingly assert that the Government is to blame for the whole trouble. The Premier possesses the power to provide steamers, and to seize the coal stocks held. He can pay the coal owners the cost of the article and sell it at cost to the people, who happen to be the poorest in our City. He can commandeer the sealing steamers in port, such as the Terra Nova, Eagle, and Erik, and send them to Sydney for coals. They could make three trips before being required for the seal fishery.

The pretext advanced by The News this morning is but adding insult to the injury already inflicted upon the poor of the City. It only exposes the indolence of The News when it advances the plea that the advance in price was only known yesterday. Every man along the street knew from the dodges of the coal trade during the past ten days that this advance was to be made after the New Year. Hundreds of poor people were refused coal all last week at current prices, while to-day the coal dealers gladly sell to any one at the increased price.

Where was the energetic Editor of The News all last week, that he did not hear of those outrages? It is all very well for John Alexander to fill his editorial space with fairy tales of what has been done by Reid and Morris to develop local deposits, but such tales won't supply cheap coal now. If John Alexander is anything, he is a past master in the art of drawing red herring across the track of arguments in which himself or the clique he serves are, are being badly wrested.

Morris is to blame. We boldly assert it. He possesses all the power possible to be given any man to deal with such a crisis. He can bring coal here if he so desires and sell it at \$6.50 per ton—the price Mr. Coaker sold coal delivered by the "Can't Lose" the past summer. If he does not possess all the powers he require to handle this issue, let him convene the Legislature at once and the Opposition Party will back up any proper action he may propose to meet the emergency. There is no time to lose. Let him act now or shoulder the full responsibility. Our warnings and appeals for the past three months have materialized, and all the Premier's doings have ended in bluff.

What has P.T. to say now re coal shortage?

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

A LESSON FROM CANADA

WE have repeatedly said that owing to the supineness or apathy of our Government, we are being outstripped in the fishing industry by others; and this fact becomes more and more evident when we consider what is being done elsewhere. Our near neighbor Nova Scotia even, whose vessels come to our own shores for bait, and fish on the Banks frequented by our own fishermen, is far more progressive in fishery matters than we are. This is due chiefly to the efficiency of the Naval Department of the Dominion by which the fisheries are supervised. At the head of this Department—Fisheries Section—we find one of the best known pisciculturists—Professor Prince—who has been unfailingly courteous to us in the matter of supplying information.

The Department issues a regularly monthly report—"Monthly Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics"—which is chock full of information. Every section of the Dominion is represented in this report, and the Statistics are not compiled second hand as ours are—when they are compiled at all! As an illustration, we take the October Bulletin for Nova Scotia: Cumberland County—Cod, 100 cwt. landed, value \$200; green salted, 23 cwt.; dried, 18 cwt.; Pollock, 8 cwt. landed, value \$8; dried, 3 cwt. Herring, 15 cwt. landed, value \$15; pickled 5 brs. Halibut, 6 cwt. landed, value \$72; used fresh Oysters, 300 brs. landed, value \$1,500. Total value of fish landed, \$1,795.

Colchester County—Cod, 22 cwt. landed, value \$64; used fresh. Pictou County—Cod, 6 cwt. landed, value \$12; used fresh. Haddock, 2 cwt. landed, value \$4; used fresh. Herring, 55 cwt. landed, value \$110; used fresh, 10 cwt.; pickled, 15 brs. Mackerel, 2 cwt. landed, value \$10; used fresh. Total value of fish landed, \$81.

Antigonish County—Smelts, 21 cwt. landed, value \$105; used fresh. Oysters, 310 brs. landed, value \$1,240; used fresh. Total value of fish landed, \$1,345.

Hants County—Cod, 15 cwt. landed, value \$75; used fresh. Similar statistics are furnished for every section of the Dominion. This is made possible by a thoroughly organized Fishery Service and the result is that accurate information regarding the catch etc., is possible, and the trade is always abreast of the situation.

We are supposed to have a Department of Marine and Fisheries! But what does it amount to? We are supposed to have also a Superintendent of Fisheries; but we beg to ask, what qualification this gentleman possesses for such an important position in a country whose chief industry is the gathering of the harvest of the sea? He has absolutely none, as far as we are capable of judging. He is a very excellent citizen; but his position is a reward for political services.

Inefficiency is the chief characteristic of this Department, and heaven only knows what tremendous losses we are sustaining by such a condition of affairs. This history of the Department is a series of bungling episodes; and our great industry has been allowed practically to take care of itself.

The Bulletin above mentioned not only gives detailed informa-

tion regarding the Dominion fisheries; it even gives the statistics of other fishing activities, including Newfoundland, when possible. We say, when possible, for in the Bulletin we find the following:

United States—Summary of quantities of fish landed at Boston, Gloucester, Mass., and Portland Maine by United States fishing vessels during the nine months ended September 30, 1915.

We do not give the details, but give the kinds of fish in which we are directly interested:
 Cod, fresh, 292,989 cwt.; cod, salted, 91,788 cwt.; haddock, fresh, 493,834 cwt.; haddock, salted, 2,411 cwt.

It gives similar statistics for the Pacific Coast of the United States where the chief fishery is halibut.

England and Wales—The total quantity of fish landed in England and Wales during the same period was 4,041,679 cwt.; while that landed during the corresponding period in the preceding year was 7,422,858 cwt.,—a decrease of about 80 per cent, but with a value of \$30,568,375.

This is interesting to us, as the shortage means a market for our products. We wonder why the Board of Trade does not publish his fact!

We again give only the qualities of fish which interest us locally:
 Cod, 1,194,184 cwt., as against 2,188,843 in 1914; herring, 260,830 cwt., as against 714,138.

Scotland—The total quantity of fish landed in Scotland for the period was 1,836,630 cwt.; while that landed during the corresponding period of 1914 was 6,264,535 cwt., with a consequent decrease in the value of the fisheries of about Five Million Dollars.

This has a special interest for us, as the Scotch herring fishery is its chief industry.

Cod, 340,172 cwt., as against 68,841 cwt. in 1914. Herring, 528,496 brs., as against 4,247,142 brs. in 1914.

This is an extraordinary falling off. Where are the markets usually supplied by Scotland getting their herring? Yet our pack is selling at \$3 a barrel! We wonder if the Department of Marine and Fisheries in this Colony knew that Scotland ever had such a herring fishery!

Ireland—The total quantity of fish for the period was 362,740 cwt., valued at \$1,204,320; while that of the corresponding period in the preceding year was 448,438 cwt., valued at \$968,805.

Cod, 9,924 cwt., as against 16,709 cwt. in 1914; herring, 222,556 brs., as against 241,714 brs. in 1914.

These statistics are very interesting to us. Here is a country with a fishery about one-eighth the value of ours, and yet there are Fishery Schools in this country. Further, we did not wake up to the fact that there was a market in Ireland for fish until we discovered that Irish fish merchants had agents on our coast buying fish, and that they had a regular establishment at Sydney. We wonder if our Department knew anything about this!

Norway—Statement showing the results of cod and mackerel fisheries of Norway from January to October 27, 1915: Cod (1915), 6,800,000 as against 81,500,000 in '14. Livers, for medicinal oil, 1,164,196 gals.; for other oils, 195,162 gals.

The lesson from this is, that Norway practically controls the market in medicinal oils. Where do we come in?
 Now for our own Colony.—There are no statistics whatever for the year 1915, though the Bulletin gives the returns for 1914. What are our officials doing? What are the clerks in the statistical department being paid for? This, we opine, comes directly under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(To be continued)

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

January 4
 ISAAC PITMAN born, 1814.
 Michael Scanlon, wine merchant, died, 1859.
 Capt. Denis Mealey, seal-killer, died, 1860.
 First skating rink opened, in old gymnasium, 1866.
 Rev. William Fitzpatrick died, 1881.
 Loss of the brig, Lantana at Shag Rock, St. Mary's Bay, with Captain Murchinson and all hands; seven bodies picked up, 1891.
 Cunard steamer Anchoria arrived short of coal; John C. Meehan, celebrated pugilist, a passenger on board, 1874.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Columbia Ignitor Cells.

We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No. 6 DRY CELLS.

Water Street Stores Dept.

reading the stuff manufactured for the occasion used by some of our contemporaries yesterday, we consider we were called upon to offer a few remarks on behalf of the fishermen; we therefore offer no further apology for our remarks to-day.

Riverside Blankets and Yarns made up to a Standard, not down to a price.—dec29,6i

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

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

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter

Squires & Winter,

Barristers, Solicitors
and Notaries.

New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

NOTICE!

EXPERIENCED Woodsmen
wanted for lumber
woods at Badger.

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Write For Our Low Prices

—of—
Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
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Special Family Beef
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Raisins & Currants

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

**Mr. Targett Pays a Visit
To New Bonaventure**

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your much-read paper for a few remarks concerning a meeting held by Mr. Targett, member for Trinity Bay. Mr. Targett paid us a visit on Dec. 17th, and although it was in the day and the weather fine yet all who were near and knew of his arrival left their work and attended the meeting which was called for 2 o'clock. Mr. Targett spoke for one hour and a half and held his hearers spell bound, while he outlined the state of the country at the present and the wonderful amount of good the Union has done the country through the President the past seven years. As he spoke one could look back seven years ago when our beloved President stood on the platform in the Orange Hall and told us many facts that have come to pass since that time. With but a handful of followers behind him then

he has done wonders when one realizes the wonderful amount of work Mr. Coaker has to do, we are forced to say he is a God sent man, yes, we believe he is raised up by a mighty God to free the poor toilers of Newfoundland from the grasp of their task masters.

Mr. Targett is a great speaker, very humble, and he urged his hearers to be true to Mr. Coaker, to the Union and to themselves. He was applauded many times during his speech, and we all went away better union men and with a greater determination to stand by Mr. Coaker. Go ahead, Mr. Coaker, we are at your back like a solid wall.

Wishing the Union and President Coaker a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

A UNION MAN.
New Bonaventure, T.B.,
Dec. 22, 1915.

**From Little
Heart's Ease**

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—It is quite a while since you heard from this place. We are thankful we are spared to see another Christmas although there have been so many changes.

Nearly all the people here are engaged cutting pit props. The price is very small, \$2.50 not rinded and \$3.50 rinded. The men may not be at it long. Will you please let us know what price they are getting north.

On Dec. 19th a very enjoyable time was held at the Methodist Church when the Sunday School Anniversary was held. Rev. Mr. Davis presided, the children were well trained by their teacher Miss Cox who is a great worker in our Church and School. We also thank Mr. Sol. Martin the Supt. for his time and talent in teaching our children.

Mount Joy L.O.A. had their Annual Meeting Dec. 24th. The election of officers for the ensuing year were as follows:—

- Silas Tucker, W.M.;
- Board King, chaplain;
- Jonah Stringer, R.C.;
- Guy King, J.C.;
- Ralph Smith, treasurer;
- S. M. A. G. Hiscock, First Lecturer;
- Sol. Martin, Second Lecturer.

Each officer expressed his thanks to the Brethren for election and would show their appreciation of the honor conferred on them. Wishing you Mr. President and the readers of *The Mail and Advocate* a Happy New Year.

J. SOPER.

Little Heart's Ease,
Dec. 27, 1915.

**Woman's Health Club
At Greenspond**

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—The Woman's Health Club was organized some weeks ago, after the visit of Dr. Geisel. Its membership has grown to one hundred and twelve, and its regular meetings will be held every Monday night in the Court House. Two special meetings were held in St. James' Hall this week on Monday and Tuesday nights, the occasion being the visit of Miss Margaret Craig, a trained nurse and dietitian from Indiana, U.S.A.

Miss Craig spoke to large and attentive audiences both nights upon "The Proper Choice of Foods," and "The Prevention of Disease." Methods of preventing attacks of beri-beri, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other ills were all outlined.

It is hoped a large class in Home Nursing may study under the able leadership of Dr. Jamieson.

MRS. FRENCH, Secy.
Greenspond, Dec. 17, 1915.

A post mortem enquiry was held by Dr. Rendell yesterday on the remains of the young man Rodgers drowned near the Long Bridge New Year's afternoon. Afterwards the body was removed to his late residence, Hamilton Ave., and the funeral took place this afternoon.

VON BISSING IS TO RETIRE.

ROME, Dec. 31.—Gen. von Bissing, German governor-general of the occupied portion of Belgium, is to retire from the governorship on January 1 on account of ill health, according to a despatch from Antwerp to the "Correspondenza."

Amsterdam newspapers several weeks ago printed despatches saying it was reported in Brussels that Gen. von Bissing would retire. The messages intimated the general was on the verge of collapse owing to ill health and overwork.

WEDDING BELLS

PENNY-REX.

One of the prettiest weddings of the year was that solemnized at Christ Church, Port Rexton on Dec. 21st inst. when Mr. Nicolas Penny of English Harbor, T.B. was united in Holy Matrimony to Miss Carrie Rex, daughter of Mr. William Rex, of Port Rexton.

The bride, charmingly dressed in cream lustre with hat to match, looked all to be desired, and was given away by her father, while Miss Miriam Penny and Mr. Urias Penny (sister and brother of the groom) filled the capacity of chief bridesmaid and bridesboy respectively. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Pittman, rural dean, with Mrs. Herbert Plonghman rendering the wedding music; and as the bridal party left the Church, Sexton Charlie Randel pealed forth the wedding bells.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party wended its way to English Hr. where it was accorded such a musketry reception as is seldom heard. The continuous rattling of the gun must have reminded some of a European battlefield, but, nevertheless, all will agree that "Nick" and his popular young bride were worthy of it.

Arriving at the home of the groom, the bride and groom were kept busy receiving the best wishes of the hosts of friends who patronized the wedding, which was rated on no small scale. Tables fairly groaned under the good things provided and if one went hungry no one but himself was to blame.

The bride and groom were the recipients of numerous presents, including several gold pieces, all testifying to the esteem in which they were held in the neighbourhood. The bride's cake was the gift of Mrs. Dr. Fitzgerald, Trinity East.

We trust that as Nature endowed the young couple with a cloudless wedding-day so may their future be likewise one of unclouded happiness.

J. J. St. John

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

We can save you

—To arrive—
**FIVE ROSES
QUAKER
VERBENA
ROBIN HOOD**
**Very Choice Ribbed
PORK.**
Small HOCKS.
**Choicest SPARE
RIBS.**
**Best PLATE and N.
Y. BEEF.**

Everybody is talking of our

ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb
as good as most 60c.

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

J. J. St. John

Duchworth St & LeMarchant Rd

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

**38 per cent. Dividends in
Four Years.**

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.

NOTICE

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

W. F. COAKER,

Chairman C.B.D.C.

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

Advertise in 'The Mail and Advocate' for Best Results

"VICTORY" FLOUR - THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Atlantic Lodge, No. 1 I.O.O.F. Installation of officers took place at Atlantic Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F. last evening.

OUR THEATRES THE NICKEL. The stores closing at 6 last evening there was an exceptionally large attendance at the Nickel theatre after tea.

Wants a Union Of All Parties PARIS, Jan. 4.—A Havas despatch from Lisbon says the President of the Republic in receiving Members of Parliament, manifested the desire that a sacred union of all parties be maintained during the war in order that the Allies might have reason to be satisfied with the services rendered by the Portuguese nation.

THE CASINO THEATRE Limited Engagement. Commencing Monday, Jan. 10. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAYS. KLARK-URBAN COMPANY, In the Greatest Plays ever Produced at Popular Prices. OPENING PLAY—The Great New York and London Success—"WITHIN THE LAW."

Twelve Diphtheria Cases Up to the Friday week end 12 cases of diphtheria were reported at the Board of Health and one death occurred.

DIED OF DIPHTHERIA Mr. M. Ryan of Bay Bulls Road, who was reported to be ill of diphtheria on Thursday last, died at his home yesterday.

TRUCKMEN'S UNION MEETING. Last night the quarterly meeting of the Truckmen's Union was held. President Jonas Barter presiding.

AN ENJOYABLE CONCERT New Year's night a most enjoyable sociable and concert was held in the basement of Wesley Church and a capacity house greeted the performers.

TO MAKE MUNITIONS. Masters Charlie Grace and John Kavanagh, the latter, who was the capable stroke of the C.C.C. when they rowed in the regatta, left by Sunday's express for Montreal where a position awaits them as munition makers in one of the largest factories.

ROSSLEY'S. Are you going to the pantomime tonight. Of course you are, everyone goes to the pantomime.

We advise trappers to send their furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.—nov23

"Within the Law" The Klark-Urban Company is producing a play, "Within the Law" that is described as "A play of to-day"; but it might also be well described as a play of to-morrow and a play of yesterday.

BANKER'S GETTING READY. We learn by the Portia that the Bank fishermen along the S.W. Coast when the ship came along this trip were all busy getting ready for the season's fishery.

Riverside Blankets. Insist on getting them.—dec29,61 ANOTHER FIRE ALARM. Another alarm of fire was rung in yesterday from box 226 at 6.10 p.m., bringing the Central and Western Companies to Young Street.

FINANCE STOCKHOLM, Jan. 4.—The National Bank of Sweden has resumed payment of notes and gold, which had been suspended since August 2, 1914.

OUR VOLUNTEERS All the men were engaged in drill at the Armoury yesterday. Recruiting was brisk and the number on the roster to date is 2696.

DID GOOD SCORING. Monday the volunteers of "H" Co had practice at the Rifle Range, excellent shooting being done at the 200 and 500 yards ranges.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 Yard Range, Scores. Includes names like J. R. Penney, A. Twine, T. Ronan, S. Keefe, L. Brown, C. Wiseman, R. Greene, B. Burton, A. Batten.

Nfld. Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street, pays highest prices for all kinds of Raw Foxes.—nov23

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT The concert to-night at the King George V. Institute promises to be a very enjoyable affair.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE AVERTED? GENEVA, Jan. 4.—Vienna newspapers have published the text of the new American note to the United States concerning the steamer Ancona.

GERMANS TAKE JAP STM. INTO SWINEMOUND COPENHAGEN, (via London), Jan. 3rd, (delayed)—The "Politken" states that the Swedish Liner Crilon, bound for Japan, has been seized by the Germans and taken to Swinemund.

GRENPELL HALL New Year's Sociable Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 8 p.m. Leading Artists taking part. "THE SUFFRAGETTES" H.M.S. "Calypto" Band. Admission with High Class Refreshments 30 cents. dec31,21

WOUNDED SOLDIERS BETTER Mr. D. M. Baird of Parker & Monroe's had a wire to-day from the British Red Cross Society, London, saying that Lieut. Rd. Shortall who has a slight wound in the leg is making satisfactory progress.

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

SHIPPING The Prospero left Wesleyville early this morning, going north. The Portia sails West at 10 a.m. to-morrow with a full freight.

SIR GEO. S. ROBERTSON DEAD LONDON, Jan. 4th.—Sir George Scott Robertson, member of Parliament for the central division of Bradford, is dead.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—Sch. "Dorothy B." 56 tons, well found, 8 years old. Will be sold cheap. Apply to ISAAC SQUIRES, Salvage.—jan3,4,wkly

TWO FIREMEN ILL Two of our city firemen, old timers in the force and who rank amongst our best fire fighters, are very ill at present.

WILL TAKE TRIP We hear that later in the season it is the intention of His Grace Archbishop Roche to take a trip to Canada and the United States.

WILL CHARTER COAL SHIP. We hear to-day that a number of business men and others intend to get together shortly with a view of relieving the coal situation.

DIED FROM EFFECTS OF ACCIDENT It will be remembered last week that an old lady named Finnerty was badly burned in her home New Gower Street by falling across a stove while in a fainting fit.

"SUSU'S" OUTWARD PASSENGERS The S.S. Susu, Capt. Roberts, arrived here yesterday from Green Bay with 12000 lbs. herring.

Yester-day two boys ill of diphtheria were taken to hospital from Barter's Hill as well as a girl of Parade Street, a boy from Barnes Road and a boy from Water St. West.

Mr. J. J. Collins, senior clerk with the firm of Parker & Monroe, has been ill and confined to his home suffering from pneumonia the past week.

REPAIRS ON THE S.S. COBAN are being rushed and a large staff of mechanics are engaged at her.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES GREEK PUBLIC GREATLY AROUSED ATHENS (via London), Jan. 3rd, (delayed)—Skouloudis, Premier of Greece, states that he has not yet received an answer to his protest.

ONE THOUSAND ARRESTS AT SALONIKI LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegraph Co. sends the following: "The Athens correspondent of the Wolf Bureau reports that the total number of enemy subjects arrested by the Entente Allies at Salonika is one thousand."

DID HE OR DID HE NOT? LONDON, Jan. 4.—Reuter's correspondent at Gibraltar cables that Edward Rose Denver, who sailed from England on the Persia did not land at Gibraltar.

U.S. WILL NOT WORRY OVER JAPANESE LINER WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary of State Lansing indicated to-day that the United States probably will take no steps in the case of the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru, torpedoed in the Mediterranean, because of Leigh, the only one of the lost passengers who was supposed to have been an American.

JEWELS LOST LONDON, Jan. 4.—A Cairo despatch to the Evening News says the Jewels of Maharajah Kapurthala, valued at £800,000 sterling, were lost aboard the steamer Persia.

GONE TO SPAIN LONDON, Jan. 4.—A despatch to Reuters Co. from Gibraltar says: "Edward Rose of Denver, Colorado, who was a passenger on board the steamer Persia, left the ship when she put in at Gibraltar and left there immediately for Spain."

11 MORE SAVED FROM DROWNED "PERSIA" LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Peninsular and Oriental S. S. Co. received a despatch from Malta, saying that 11 more survivors of the steamer Persia have been landed, including Lord Montagu.

OFFICIAL BRITISH LONDON, Jan. 3 (delayed)—The following British official statement was given out to-night:—"On the southern part of our front a small part of our troops made a successful bombing attack last night."

LONDON, Jan. 4.—An official report from the Kameruns, German Equatorial Africa, says Jaunde Governmental station was occupied on Jan. 1st. The statement reads:—"January 1st a British force, under Col. Corges, occupied Jaunde in the Kameruns. The enemy retreated South and South-East. Our troops are in contact with the enemy's rearguard. The German Government officials fled from Jaunde."

ITALIAN. ROME, Jan. 3 (delayed)—The following statement was given out by the Italian War Office to-night:—"In the region of Laguzaci, north of Faltzarego, the enemy exploded several mines, releasing an avalanche of rocks, which, however, caused no damage. On the Carso, on Sunday, the enemy attacked our positions on Monte San Michele, but was repulsed with heavy losses."

TURKISH. CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, Jan. 4.—The Turkish War Office gave out the following to-night:—"On the Dardanelles front there have been heavy battles with bomb throwing on both wings and a temporary artillery fire along the whole line. A hostile cruiser and a monitor retreated after a temporary bombardment of our positions. Our airmen flew over hostile positions and made a successful reconnaissance. Near Avi Burnu four hundred cases of munitions, which were concealed by the enemy, were found there. "There are no other events to report."

RUSSIAN. PETROGRAD, Jan. 3, via London.—A statement given out by the Russian War Office to-night says:—"In the Caucasian and on the Black Sea coast, during the night of Jan. 1 the Turks attempted to approach our positions, but were stopped by our fire. "In the direction of Hamadin, Persia, south-west of the town of Azabad, we attacked a body of five hundred Persian gendarmes and drove them back toward the village of Chena, north of Kanguwar, killing dozens of the rebels and capturing many prisoners and much supplies. We suffered no losses. "On Jan. 1 our detachments holding Hamaden rendered military honours to the British flag, which was hoisted over the British Consulate. "In the region of Czartorysk, in Volhynia, Russia, and on the Upper Stripa, we repulsed the enemy attempts to approach our trenches. The enemy sustained heavy losses. North east of Czernowit, in Bukowina, the fighting continues with unabated energy, our forces continue making advances despite numerous enemy counter-attacks. The enemy's losses have been very great. We took another group of sixteen officers and 760 unwounded men prisoners without counting the great number of wounded remaining on the battlefield."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE