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To-Day's Cables

Allies Must Consult First

Germany's Suggestion Only Manoeuvre to Impress Germans, Neutrals and Public Opinion

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Reply to German Note will only be after consultations with Allies of France. Such consultations would require considerable time. Inquiry in responsible quarters to-day elicited the opinion that Germany's suggestion is a manoeuvre designed first for effect at home, second to impress neutrals, third to test public opinion in belligerent countries with a chance of some reaction there. Germany's suggestion is rejected in authoritative quarters where it is considered to be a repetition in more concrete form of peace proposals originating in Berlin from time to time during the last 14 months.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT NEXT WEEK

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Premier will speak on the speech of German Chancellor before Reichstag. When he makes his statement in Commons on Tuesday next week. Vote of credit will be moved to-morrow by Andrew Bonar Law, whose remarks will have to do solely with financial matters.

WILSON WAITING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Wilson's action in connection with Germany's peace proposals is remaining undecided today while he awaits official proffer which Central Powers have asked the States to transmit to Entente Powers. Impression great that President is first consideration was to safeguard his usefulness as peacemaker, but to omit any comment which might be possibly rejected by the Allies. There was a disposition to find some way out, however. It is a delicate matter to intimate the sincere wish States that some means for discussion at least might be reached. Many officials felt that some indication of the temper of the Entente Governments should be available before the influence of the States is thrown into balance. President cancelled all outside engagements to-day and remained at White House where he conferred with Col. House, his friend and adviser, who made a trip to Europe to find out peace sentiments several months ago. Col. House may go again if President makes any move to accompany Germany's proposals with a suggestion of any character.

AUSTRIA'S NEW CABINET

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Austrian Ministry, according to Vienna despatch received by Reuter by way of Amsterdam, and has entrusted Alexander Spitzmueller with formation of new cabinet. Spitzmueller is a former Minister of Commerce. Ministry of Dr. Von Koberger, which has resigned, succeeded that of Count Karl Suterghk, who was assassinated in Vienna in October.

LLOYD GEORGE STILL SICK

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Press Bureau issued following statement to-night:—Prime Minister presided over a meeting of War Cabinet this morning, but is still suffering from chill he contracted, his voice particularly being affected. His doctor ordered a complete rest for day or two.

REGENT OF POLAND

WARSAW, Dec. 14.—Archduke Charles Stephen, Austrian, elected Regent of Poland with a prospect of election as king later. State Council, composed of leading personalities to be General Government of Poland and will probably be convoked before Christmas. Archduke Chas. Stephen is a cousin of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, and is a Commander in the Austrian navy. He is 56 years old.

EMPEROR CHARLES SPEAKS

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.—Vienna despatch says Emperor Charles issued the following his army and navy:—With God's gracious assistance, our loyal Allies, and endurance, we have created a situation in which our final victory is no longer doubtful. In an endeavour to give back to our people, who in serious times have held out heroically, the blessings of peace, my illustrious Allies are attempting to bring about an honorable peace. I pray the Almighty may bestow His blessing on this step, but I am convinced you will continue to fight with the same heroism until peace is concluded or the enemy beaten crushingly.

SUNK WITH ALL ON BOARD

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 14.—H. M. C. S. Grilse, which left here Dec. 11 for Bermuda sunk with all on board off Little Hope, Nova Scotia Coast. Lieut. Walter Wingate, R.N.R., was Commander. One of the wireless operators on the Grilse was S. A. McLean, Newfoundland. She carried a crew of six officers, fifty men and left Halifax Dec. 11. Cause of sinking not known, but supposedly storm.

BIG FIRE AT SUMMERSIDE

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 14.—Worst fire in the history of Summerside swept over town to-day caused nearly twice as much damage as big fire 1905, when residential portion suffered. To-day it was the business section and damage is estimated at \$225,000 with about \$175,000 insurance. 13 buildings destroyed, several gutted.

Another Steamer Lost

HALIFAX, Dec. 14.—The Strathcona, one of the Dominion Government's steamers which answered the S.O.S. calls of H.M.C.S. Grilse, reports she could find no trace of wreckage or boats. It is now certain that ship with crew of forty officers and men are lost. There is anxiety regarding Italian steamer Algiers on her way to Halifax from Gaspé, machinery disabled. She was in tow of tug Lord Strathcona, which brought her within 15 miles this port, during terrific storm in which Canadian Government torpedo boat Grilse was lost with all hands. The Algiers broke adrift from tug in storm and in the darkness disappeared. The Lord Strathcona sent out wireless calls for assistance. Boats went out in the morning to search for missing steamer. Farness Withy Co. agents, late tonight had no information regarding her.

PEACE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

GENEVA, Dec. 14.—Swiss Government have transmitted Germany's peace proposal to the Swiss Minister at Rome for presentation to the Italian Foreign Office. Swiss newspapers generally believe there is little hope of proposal being even considered by Entente Allies.

SLUMP IN STOCKS

TOKIO, Dec. 14.—Peace proposal of Germany and her Allies caused such a violent slump in stock exchange that market has been closed temporarily by directors.

PRINCE HENRY OF REUSS KILLED

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Prince Henry of Reuss was killed in battle on Nov. 29th on the Russian front, according to the Overseas News Agency. He was 24 years old and Lieut. Prussian Cavalry Regts.

NEAR WATER WAGGON

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Premier Briand announces in the Chamber of Deputies a decision to ask Parliament to enact Legislation providing for further restriction of the consumption of alcoholic beverages throughout France.

Germany Gains Time.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—View expressed here is that Germany would have most to gain from armistice owing to recent losses on various fighting fronts and economic stringencies within Teutonic territory. For that reason the prospect of an armistice is not regarded with favor in London. The suggestion advanced in some quarters that one of the chief motives prompting proposals is to gain time. Concerning unofficial reports one of the Teutonic proposals is to return to the status quo before war except as to the creation of Polish and Lithuanian Kingdoms. It is said here that this is apparently impossible from British viewpoint as it would not provide any compensation for Belgium, whose defence always has been referred to as one of the principal motives of the British entering conflict, in same circles Russia's refusal also is expected if any settlement is made which would leave parts of Serbia within Teutonic authority owing to the bearing on the Serbian question which brought Russia's entrance into war.

NEW FRENCH APPOINTMENT

PARIS, Dec. 14.—In conformity with change in military command announced last night, President Poincaré issued today a decree naming General Joffre Commander-in-Chief of French armies and technical adviser to the Government regarding direction of war.

GENERAL REVIEW

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Times editorially demands retaliation if Germans harm Captain Blaikie of the British steamer Caledonia, taken prisoner after ship had been sunk by German sub. Times insists that Government should treat highest ranking German naval or military prisoner in precisely the same way as Germans treat Captain Blaikie.

Announcement of Teutonic Allies of their readiness to discuss peace with Entente Allies continues to be the absorbing feature in war news. As yet, however, no announcement has been made as to the basis on which they desire to attempt to bring an end to the war, neither has there come from any Entente countries official announcement as to the attitude they propose to take with regard to proposal.

Meantime conquest of Rumania by Teutonic Allies continues all along the front; Rumanians are retreating north eastward; 19th German Army nearing important railway junction in town of Buzeu. In Carpathians and along Moldavian frontier Russians and Germans still grip, with Russians aggressors at several points. There is little if any change in the situation in these regions, however. Heavy artillery fighting is in progress north Monastir, otherwise calm prevails. On front in France, Belgium and Russian and Austro-Italian there is little activity aside from artillery duels.

ANOTHER SCHOONER LOST.

Mr. H. W. Lemessurier C.M.G. had a wire last evening to the effect that Bartlett's schr. "Emie N. Morrissey" had been lost at Petrie's Lege, Sydney, in the storm of Friday night. The crew were saved. No particulars of the accident were given.

THE ITASCA ARRIVES.

The schr. Itasca arrived at Barbadoes yesterday fish-laden by the Monroe Export Coy., after a run of 17 days. It will be remembered that the captain of the ship, Capt. Wentzell, after she left here, was washed overboard and drowned, and that the vessel had to put back to port when Capt. Halton, her present commander, joined her.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received 8:30 p.m., Dec. 13

- 2nd. Lieut. Cyril C. Duley, 51 Rennie's Mill Road. Wounded December 8th. (No particulars.) Ilican. Debility.
- The following reported at Wandswoth 1705 Private Paul F. Moore, Old Per-2447 Private John Gosse, Whitbourne. Dysentery.
- 2251 Private Cyril Hutchings, 5 George Street. Trenchfoot.
- 1954 Private Walter Caines, Port Saunders. Bronchitis.
- 2646 Private Aaron King, New Bonaventure, T.E. Diarrhoea.
- 2552 Private Michael Kennedy, Colliers, C.B. Gunshot wound, upper extremity.
- The following reported at 5th. General Hospital, Rouen, December 4th.
- 1765 L.-Corp. Herbert J. Belbin, St. Philips. Gunshot wound, upper extremity, slight.
- 2437 Private John Rodgers, French Beach, Twillingate. Gunshot wound, lower extremity, severe.
- 420 Corp. Isaac Fifield, Bonavista. Gunshot wound, knee, severe.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

GREEKS AND FRENCH CLASH

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Fighting is in progress between Greek regular troops and French Overseas News Agency announces. News Agency says fighting taking place north of Katerina, about 60 miles west of Saloniki, that Greeks have a force of 5,000 men. Town of Katerina has been captured by Greeks. News Agency says French line positions having been pierced, Greeks are said to have taken up line between and Borbotzko.

TRANSPORT SUNK

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Official communication issued today says a German submarine on December 4th, near Malta, sank transport steamer Algeria, 4,000 tons, which was in service in French navy. The Algeria was bound from Saloniki for France. Of the military men on board one officer and six men were made prisoners.

Animated Discussion.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—German peace proposals have made little apparent progress in winning favorable British sentiment during the first 24 hours.

There is animated discussion on the subject, public and in the press. The general trend of this discussion continues highly critical, but there is some indication that the first impulse of irritation will be succeeded by calmer and more conservative view.

In some influential political quarters this disposition not to hastily refuse to listen to proposition is reflected in Westminster Gazette usual classed as Liberal Journal and favorable to ex-Premier Asquith, which urges that German peace move calls for a high degree of British statesmanship and conservative policy. Meanwhile no authoritative expression comes from the new Government through the press which usually reflects its views. Leading members virtually are unanimous against negotiations. Up to late hour last evening Foreign Office had not received German proposals, and was unaware whether definite terms had been presented.

Austrian Govt. Resigned.

London, Dec. 14.—Austrian Government have resigned. This announcement is made in Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

BIG MINE EXPLOSION

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—Twenty men lost their lives in an explosion which wrecked the Ryan and Ryan Coal Mine at Stone City late today. Mine officials declared 39 men were trapped in drifts.

Last Night's Cables

GREEK PRESS OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A despatch from Athens, dated December 12th, says that the Greek Press continues optimistic in regard to the International situation, but that the Entente demands have not yet been formulated, as all legations have not received full instructions. In the meantime practically all the Entente Nationalists have embarked on Allied ships and every arrangement has been made for the departure of the Entente Diplomats. There is no direct news from Athens in regard to the regrets expressed by the Greek Minister at Paris on behalf of King Constantine's Government respecting the attack made upon British and French marines in the Greek capital.

PORTUGAL CO-OPERATING

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Lloyd's report that the Greek steamers Letichia, Verghth, Princess Sophia, Drisses, and Constantino Embricas has been detained at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. This indicates the extension of the area over which the blockade of Greek shipping applies, and also that the Portuguese Government is co-operating with the Allies to make it effective.

GERMAN PAPERS DISCUSS PEACE

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Commenting on Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag, Dr. Theodore Wolf, editor of the Tageblatt, says if opposing governments should decline the peace overtures or disdain them as a sign of weakness of a suffering people, they will once more ask themselves the question whether they are not being driven senselessly without urgent need to new sacrifices and renewed massacres, and the German people, if their opponents' answer is in the negative, will see clearly it is their duty to bear their heavy burden, or even heavier burdens, as long as there is no possibility of agreeing upon an acceptable peace. The Die Post warns the Entente Powers that if Germany's hand is refused, her first will soon be felt with increased force. The evening edition of the Lokal Anzeiger refrains from predicting either success or failure for Germany's peace overtures. The editorial lays stress on the declaration that the offer is an indication of strength, not weakness. It calls the day one of epoch making importance, and doubts whether this Christmas at any rate can bring about the realization of the Biblical text, "Peace on earth' good will to men."

Newspapers Advise Counter Proposals

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The morning newspapers in their editorial views on Germany's peace proposal, take two main grounds, that the offer should be rejected or that it should be replied to with a statement of terms on which the Entente Allies are willing to effect a peace, leaving it to the Central Powers to accept or reject it. "Germany," says the Morning Post, "knows she has reached her zenith, and henceforth must decline. Nothing, therefore, will better serve her purpose than an armistice." The Daily Mail describes the offer of the Central Powers as an "impudent old peace trick which is becoming as hackneyed as the conjuring of rabbits out of a hat." It adds, that "Von Bethmann Hollweg is no more entitled to the courtesy of a reply than if he were an armed burglar in a private house. The Allies will not be caught in this white-whiskered device; they know that peace with a nation of tigers and murderers, and statesmen who regard all treaties as scraps of paper, would not be worth the paper and ink."

St. Thomas's Men's Bible Class meets this evening in Canon Wood Hall. The Rector will give the address. Subject: "Things that Men Live For." A hearty welcome is extended to all men who care to attend.

Germany Ready for Peace

Notes Sent to the United States, Spain, Switzerland and Vatican--No Conditions Mentioned

THE PEOPLE MUST RULE

LONDON, Dec. 13.—According to the Telegraph, the Government has abandoned the proposed bill abrogating the rule under which it would be necessary for the new Ministry to seek re-election. The Telegraph accounts for the abandonment on the ground that it is felt that a peace agitation is likely to arise in certain parts of the country in consequence of the offer of the Central Powers, and that, therefore, the Government has decided that an election should be held as a test of public sentiment. The ministers affected are Sir Edward Carson, Dr. Christopher Addison, Sir Frederick Cawley, R. F. Prethers, Sir M. Mond, Albert Illingworth, John Hodge and Gordon Hewart.

RIOTS IN HAMBURG

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Express claims to have reliable information that a most serious fight took place in Hamburg on Dec. 7, 8 and 9th, and says that it is estimated that more than 20,000 people participated in the rioting and that thousands were wounded or killed. According to this story the local soldiers were unable to quell the disturbances and it was necessary to send troops to Hamburg on special trains from Berlin. There is no confirmation of this story from any other source.

GEN. CREAUGH SAYS "NO"

LONDON, Dec. 13.—General Sir O. Moore Creaugh, who succeeded Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India in 1909, ridiculed Germany's offer of peace in a statement made today. He said: "My opinion can be expressed in a few words. I can only characterize this offer of peace as pure rubbish."

PEACE TERMS NOT DISCUSSED

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The speech of Von Bethmann Hollweg before the Reichstag was not marked by a single expression of dissent, while insignificant passages were greeted with hearty bravos and cheers. It was noticeable, however, that Count Freytag von Westarp, Conservative leader, and others of his following, sat silent and unmoved even when the galleries and newspaper men joined in demonstrative applause. When the Chancellor had concluded his speech an attempt was made to face an immediate debate by the Annexationist group, under Major Ernest Basserman, leader of the National Liberals, and Count Westarp, supported by the extreme Socialists. This move was firmly resisted by the leaders of the moderate parties, who agreed with the Chancellor that a general discussion of possible peace conditions before the attitude of enemy powers was made known, could only injure the cause of peace and place Germany at a diplomatic disadvantage. The indefinite adjournment of the Reichstag by its own decision leaves the Government a free hand to conduct further negotiations and is regarded as tantamount to a vote of confidence.

PRISONERS TAKEN

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Two passengers, Major Genl. Rananshaw, who was relieved as commander of the 27th British division in Saloniki and Captain Vickermann of the General Staff, with James Blaikie, Capt. of the Caledonia have been taken prisoners by a sub. which sunk the steamer on Dec. 4, according to a despatch to the Associated Press from Berlin.

NOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Sim Driscoll wishes to thank the nurses of Carson ward and also the doctors for their good attendance to him while at the hospital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Teutonic Allies declare themselves ready to discuss peace, or they are ready to continue war, if the Entente Allies do not find time propitious for such discussion. The readiness of the Central Powers had been made known in identical notes to the United States, Spain and Switzerland, who are asked to make known the contents of the notes to the nations enemy to the Teutonic Allies. The notes also have been transmitted to the Vatican and an active interest of the Pope in the peace offers is solicited. While no conditions for peace were mentioned in the notes, it was asserted that the propositions to be made by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria would have for their object a guarantee of the existence of the honor and the liberty of evolution of these nations and would prove an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace. Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg, in communicating to the Reichstag the fact of the despatch of the notes, said the step was taken on the ground of humanity. The Teutonic Allies, he said, could not be conquered, and they waited an answer of the Entente with that serenity of mind which is guaranteed to us by our exterior and interior strength and by our clear conscience. The identical notes said in respect to a refusal of the Entente to that, the four Teutonic Powers agree to discuss peace and reconciliation, that the four Teutonic Powers are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility for this before humanity and history. Emperor William has addressed a message to the army and navy, saying that with the consciousness of victory he had made an offer of peace, but whether it would be accepted was uncertain. Until that moment arrives you will fight on, this message concludes.

Rumania and the Cerna River region in Serbia remain the regions in which most of the fighting is taking place. In Wallachia snow has intervened to check, but only slightly, the advance of the Central Powers against the Rumanians and Russians. The town of Mizilu on the railway between Ploechi and Buzeu has been captured, as also has the village of Urziceni, twenty miles to the south-east. Berlin announces that more than 10,000 additional Rumanians have been captured. In the Carpathians and along the Moldavian frontier the Russians are keeping up their violent attacks, but according to Berlin, without success. It is asserted by Berlin that the Russians in the Carpathians have lost 30,000 men. Along the Cerna River, the Entente Allies have again attacked viciously, but again have been repulsed with heavy casualties, according to Teutonic advices. Five Bulgarian posts south of Zimnitsa river have been captured by the Entente troops. Snow has put an end to infantry activity north of Monastir. On the fronts in France and Belgium there is a continuation of artillery activity and small operations by patrol parties. An unofficial despatch from Switzerland says that the King of Greece has ordered general mobilization. An official communication from Paris announces that Admiral Du Fournet, commander of the Entente naval forces in the Mediterranean, has been replaced by Admiral Gauchet. Berlin reports the destruction by a submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean of two big transport steamers loaded with war material. The British press bureau, however, denies that the vessels were transports.

CALM AT FRONT

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The official report of to-day from the front in France says that the night was comparatively calm.

ITALIANS FLED

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—A press despatch from Sofia says that a force of 6,000 Albanians defeated the Italian troops in the neighbourhood of Pasucea, Epirus, and that the Italians fled.

Red Cross Line



INTENDED SAILINGS:

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FROM NEW YORK

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Post War Problems C.P.R. Resolved to Secure Canada's Part of the Dispensed Armies of the Allies

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Department of Natural Resources, now makes an official announcement of its plans whereby its land holdings in Western Canada are placed at the disposal of such men who, having seen active service in the British forces in the European war, are desirous of taking up agricultural work at the close of hostilities.

After defining that amongst the many big problems to be faced by the British Empire after the war is the return to civil life of the many millions of men who, as volunteer soldiers, have taken part in the great struggle, the company recognizes "that active service in this cause will have created a desire on the part of many men who, before the war, were engaged in other work, to take up outside employment, and that of this number a considerable proportion will be desirous of obtaining land upon which they can create farm homes.

"Western Canada offers one of the best opportunities in the British Empire for those men who may wish to engage in farming. While of course any general scheme of land colonization in Canada by return soldiers must necessarily be formulated and administered by the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a large landowner in the western provinces of Canada, is desirous of doing its share in attempting to solve this important problem."

Only those are eligible who can produce proof of service in the Canadian unit of the British Army or in the British Army or Navy, are married, of physical fitness and have had previous experience in agriculture. Candidates are required to appear before an Examining Committee before a contract is entered into.

Two kinds of farms will be available for colonization—Improved Farms and Assisted Colonization Farms. In the first case, a limited number of farms in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, will be improved, previous to occupation, by the erection of a house, barn and fence, the provision of water supply, and the breaking of forty acres. Live stock, implements and seed grain will, where necessary, be provided. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, in which an almost unlimited amount of land will be available, farms will be first selected by the intending colonists, and then improved by them with assistance from the company in the way of advances of building and fencing material, livestock, implements and seed grain.

In case where the Examining Committee is satisfied that the colonist is unable to provide living expenses for himself and his family during the first year of his occupation, financial assistance, in the way of cash advance, not exceeding one-half the value of any work done by the purchaser is permanently improving the farm may be made.

On each Improved Farm Colony a Central Control Farm will be established and operated by the company, in charge of a colony superintendent. The Colonist's operations will be directed with the advice of the superintendent, and the central farm will be used for purposes of demonstration, to maintain service animals and to keep on hand the larger and more expensive machinery which the individual farmers would probably not be able to buy at first, for the use of which a fixed daily charge will be made. Assisted Colonization Farmers will also receive the benefit of instructive directions given by the company's inspectors.

Land will be sold to bona fide settlers only, settlement and occupation being the basis of the contract. Evidence will be required, periodically, that this requirement has been complied with. The maximum amount of land sold to one man is 160 acres under the Improvement Farm scheme, with a reduction to eighty acres in the case of irrigable land, and 320 acres of non-irrigable land under the Assisted Colonization scheme, but adjoining land will be as far as possible reserved for future extensions and for pasture.

The terms of payment provided are very easy. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, land will be sold on a twenty-year basis, and the first payment will not be due until two years after the date of the contract. In the Improved Farm scheme, the colonist will occupy the farm as tenant for three years, and will not be required to make any payment in the nature of rent until the end of three years, when an amount equal to six per cent on the cost of permanent improvements will be charged for each year that has passed since the colonist went into occupation. The colonist will at that date enter into an agreement to purchase the land on a twenty-year basis, and will make his first payment on account

of that contract one year later. No water rental will be charged for the first two years on irrigable land. The cost of permanent improvements and any cash advances made will in the case of both schemes be added to the purchase price of the land and thereby spread over a twenty-year basis of repayment. Livestock, implements and seed will be secured by lien notes or mortgages.

The announcement concludes: "The project has been formulated and brought into force with a keen desire on the part of the company to do its share in recognizing the work of men who have fought for the empire, and who desire to take up farming at the close of the war; and while it is recognized that the scheme must of necessity contain something of philanthropy in the way of easy terms and material assistance in the earlier years of the colonist's efforts, it is not intended to do otherwise than administer those farms on a thoroughly businesslike basis, or to allow them to be taken up except by men who are earnest in their intention to try and make a success of farming, and who have the foundation qualifications to justify an expectation of success."

Touraine Narrowly Escaped Torpedo

NEW YORK—The French liner La Touraine narrowly escaped being torpedoed the day she left Bordeaux and when about twenty miles off the French coast. On her arrival to-day Captain Caussin said he had been at sea only a few hours in an extremely rough sea when he was signalled by what he thought was a French steamer about a mile away, saying she needed immediate assistance as she was without propellers.

The Touraine was stopped and a small boat launched with several men, who put off to the distressed vessel. They were on the sea for an hour trying to reach her when a wireless was received from the steamer Columbian stating she was being torpedoed and warning all steamers to look out for a steamer with broken propellers. Captain Caussin recalled the boat and made all haste to depart.

Lieutenant William Thaw of Pittsburgh and C. C. Johnson of New York, members of the French aviation corps, came over on three weeks' leave of absence. Thaw's left arm was broken in an engagement with three German aeroplanes. He said he shot down of the planes, but was so badly wounded that he had to give up the fight and volplane to the French lines, guiding his machine with one hand and landing 800 yards inside the lines.

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Constantine is Heavy Drinker

Dr. Caractranis, physician to Constantine, who was obliged to leave Athens in 1915 because of his Entente sympathies, and who is now in Paris, is quoted by Le Petit Journal as follows:

"I was engaged as physician to Constantine and to all his family," he said, "at the time he was still Crown Prince. Let us pass over his illnesses and get at his character. Constantine is a great drinker, a barbaric drinker, and when he drinks too much he makes things hum, even in the palace. Once I suggested that he ought to drink less, and he replied:

"That is none of your business."
"Once during the Balkan war I and other doctors were about to sit down to breakfast in a hospital where we were. Just as the King was going by the building, a wounded soldier presented himself at the door. Constantine went up to him and asked him what he wanted. Then he led him in and furiously threw open the door of the room where we were eating. He accused us of having left the wounded man at the door. He threatened us, pulled the table cloth to the floor, banged with all his might on the table and raised hell generally.

"At length he became calm and after exchanging a few words, went away, shaking hands with us and smiling.

"Here is another episode also of the time of the Balkan war. Colonel Matheopoulos was waiting for reinforcements at Florina, but Constantine, knowing that Matheopoulos did not belong to the palace party, left him to fight with his own forces, so that the Greek army was thrown back a little. A little while after that Constantine arrived on the scene with his army, recaptured Florina, and pretending that the city had been betrayed, gave orders to have the place burned down, even the houses of the Greeks. When Matheopoulos presented himself before him Constantine addressed him with:

"Oh, here you are, Under-Corporal."
"He wanted to have him court-martialed, but he feared lest the Colonel might proclaim the fact that he had not been reinforced in time, and so he himself might be accused. Hence he made Matheopoulos a General.

Queen Dominate King.
"And the Queen? The Queen who knows how to dominate the King—beside herself on account of what the heir apparent did. Crown Prince, who was 24, had merely let Venizelos see the King. She was furious and decided that the Prince should pass seven days in restraint—that is, be shut up in the palace for a whole week. Naturally the Prince ignored mamma's decree, and I only tell you this episode to show the Queen's contempt for Venizelos. It is common talk at the palace that the Queen frequently beats up the King."

New Recruiting Plan.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 8.—A. M. Nanton, president of the patriotic war fund for Manitoba, a director of the C. P. R., and distinguished citizen of Winnipeg, in an interview yesterday expressed his views on the question of conscription. Mr. Nanton said that an immediate enrolment should be made of all male Canadians between the ages of sixteen and sixty. The method he suggests is that the same system and agencies be employed as in a general election.

A special feature of his plan is that the classification in all cases should be done locally and not in Ottawa. He believes that 8,000,000 cards thrown into offices in Ottawa would produce a congestion from which order would never be evolved. He further suggests that after the classification is completed, every Canadian should be in possession of a badge which would indicate his standing.

Mr. Nanton's plan would divide all Canadian men into five classes. The first would consist of those too old or too young; the second of those who have already been turned down by the military authorities; the third of those who cannot be spared from the civil life of the country, and the fifth of aliens.

The fourth class would consist of the available men who can be spared. Mr. Nanton would provide, in the first place, similar badges for all to show that they were enrolled. At a later date he would provide special badges for classes one, two, three and five, leaving the four class with the first badge. All citizens would be required to wear their distinguishing badge or pay the penalty.

Mr. Nanton believes strongly in conscription and suggests this method of universal enrolment as a first step.

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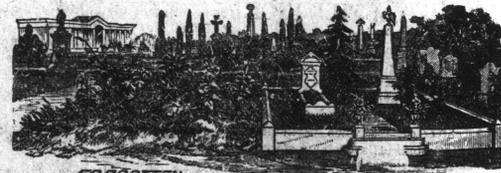
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Shipwrecks and Loss of Life on the Coast of Newfoundland.

(BY JAMES MURPHY)

In the early part of the last century, and down to the seventies, many Spanish vessels came to this country to load fish for the Mediterranean and for other ports. The Spanish brought us good money for our fish, and it is to them that our forefathers were thankful for keeping up the price of fish in the days gone by. A Spanish ship named the "Aza" a stout brig, in command of Capt. Eugenio De Urquidí, left Montanzas on the 20th of September, 1851, in ballast bound for St. John's; she was coming consigned to the old firm of Hunters & Co. in whose store stands the firm of Hearn & Co.; the cove is now named Job's Cove. On the night of the 19th of October, about midnight the "Aza" made the land near or about Cape St. Francis, with the wind blowing strong from the S.S.E. and a heavy sea running, towards the land. In tacking the ship to get off the shore, the jib was blown away, and they were obliged to let go two anchors, being then right under the land; this was on the morning of the 20th. Finding that the anchors did not hold, and that the vessel was drifting very quickly on shore, they took to the boat and abandoned the vessel to her fate. The wind coming off the shore again sometime after, the vessel drifted across St. Mary's Bay, and was brought up on Iron Island in the entrance of Burin Harbor. The master and crew, eleven in all, came on to St. John's, having endured wonderful hardships in travelling from Cape St. Mary's to Placentia, and from there to St. John's. They did not have a single article of clothing, and scarcely any of the ship's papers. The same year a dreadful calamity happened a family at Har-

JOFFRE, SOLDIER DEMOCRAT

We give thanks for Joffre. Against the sombre background of war, this figure of a simple and devoted man stands out a symbol of democracy triumphant. In his person is supplied the proof that rule by the people need not be inefficient. His career demonstrates the folly of those who conceive popular institutions incapable of producing and utilizing merit and ability. He lays the fear that in the hour of supreme need the petty intriguers whose selfish machinations in normal times constitute the greater proportion of politics, domestic and international, inevitably must hamstring the nation that harbors and endures them.

Joffre is not an accident. He is the product of Republican France; he encourages the faith that republican America, should emergency arise, bring forward his counterpart. In the freedom that gives it to all men to establish themselves where their talents, their industry, their inclinations direct their ambitions, Joffre rose step by step to the heavy burden he bears today. The unusual genius of the man found ample opportunity for expression; and it won recognition. Thus where Joffre has proved himself, democracy proved itself.

In 1844 a boat laden with seals and lumber left Trinity Harbor for St. John's having on board the skipper, his son, and Dennis Cashman, being the crew, and as passengers Mr. Cashman, Mr. John Pilgrim, W. Steneham, Henry Burnell, Constable of Trinity, and a young man his son, together with a poor fellow by the name of John Hill, who, being insane, was being sent to St. John's to be placed in the Hospital, under the charge of the Constable. The gale struck the ill-fated boat in all the fury, and he was obliged to run under bare poles, steering dead for St. John's. At about midnight they had reached Loo Cove, a league to the southward of Cape St. Francis, when she fell into a string of ice. So fierce was the gale that they could not succeed in coasting around it, but were driven madly about in it, and in a few minutes afterwards the craft struck a pan of ice and almost immediately foundered, engulfing the master, the master's son, Mr. Pilgrim, the Constable, the Constable's son, and the unhappy maniac, making in all a total of six individuals. William Steneham and Dennis Cashman succeeded in getting up a pan of ice, where they remained from 12 o'clock on Friday night until 7 p.m. Monday. On Sunday towards nightfall the "Orean," Captain Murphy, owned by the Captain and Mr. Moores to Bay de Verde, fell in with them, but owing to the badness of the ice they were obliged that night to give up all idea of assisting them. Every effort was made to reach them. Captain Murphy's powers were determined not to be defeated, so he lay to in the ice till daylight, when he and all his crew renewed their efforts. At about 7 o'clock on Monday morning the two men were released from their perilous position and brought on board the "Orion." Captain Murphy kept a light at the schooner's mast head all Sunday night, which was the means of the men keeping their courage up, for by that they knew that they were not abandoned.

A vessel called the "Cynnell," 44 tons, owned by Parker & Gleason, in command of Captain Gosse, left St. John's in 1848 for the herring grounds in Fortune Bay, with seven hands all told, five seamen and two coopers. On December 4th, off St. Peter's, a hurricane struck the ship carrying away her rails, boats stanchions and other articles. She scudded before the wind for 1000 miles. The bark "Queenin Martyrs," of Antwerp picked the crew up with much difficulty, and they got them on board of the bark. They were drawn on board by means of a rope; all were saved except one man. The barque "St. George," from Quebec to Liverpool, timber laden, sprung a leak in 1867, and made for Trepassay where she ran ashore with ten feet of water in her hold. The crew were brought to St. John's.

The accounts I have rendered are only a small portion of the wrecks and losses of life which have taken place on the coast of Newfoundland. Maybe some future day I shall produce some others, for the present I am finished with my notes. I wish all the hardy toilers of the sea many years of future success and a Merry Christmas.

(The End.)

British Exchequer Shows Financial Increase

The returns of public income and expenditure for the first half of the current financial year show that the revenue for the period amounted to £163,922,899, being an increase of £65,568,135 over that for the corresponding period of 1915-16 and compared with an estimate of £502,275,000 for the whole financial year, so that some £340,000,000, or double the income of the first half of the year, has to be gathered in the next six months if the Chancellor's estimates are to be realized.

The following table shows the amount received under the various heads during the past six months, and comparing them with the corresponding period last year:

Customs	£32,112,000	£11,350,000
Excise	24,920,000	*2,935,000
Estate, etc.		
duties	15,178,000	*1,537,000
Stamps	3,475,000	439,000
Land tax	40,000	20,000
House duty	280,000	*40,000
Property and Income tax	34,805,000	18,020,000
Excess profits duty	31,385,000	31,385,000
Land value		
Postal service	11,300,000	1,310,000
Telegraph service	1,600,000	70,000
Telephone service	3,100,000	20,000
Crown lands	240,000	30,000
Suez Canal shares	2,381,011	1,777,240
Miscellaneous	2,994,888	1,086,895
(*)—Decreases.		

The chief contributor to the half year's revenue was the income tax, which yielded £34,805,000 against £16,785,000, and, although this is still a long way short of the £195,000,000 estimated for the twelve months, the bulk of the revenue from this source always falls in the second half of the financial year. Customs receipts at £32,112,000, are well below the average needed to fulfill the estimate of £71,000,000 for the whole of the year, and, in view of the recent further calling up of men for the army the latter figure is hardly likely to be realized, nor is that for exercise, where the present receipts of £24,920,000 compare with an exception of £65,000,000 to March 31st next. This item and that of death are the only important departments where the income fell below the level of a year ago.

Exchequer Balance Sheet. The Exchequer balance sheet for the six months ended September 30th shows that the receipts into the Exchequer have amounted to the great total of £1,968,687,085, as compared with £1,050,898,854 in the same period last year. The total issued out of the Exchequer for the six months amounted to £1,942,038,803, as compared with £986,712,147, an increase of nearly one thousand million pounds. Balances in the Exchequer for the period amount to £26,648,282.

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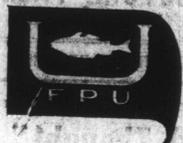
HENRY BLAIR

Austrians Hang Russian Prisoners

Startling Stories of Atrocities of Austrian Prison Regime

through Hungary the people were very hospitable, but in camp the treatment and food were so horrible that the Sub-Lieutenant, who left Petrograd a plump well-fed youth, returned in a condition of semi-starvation and in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. "It is difficult," said the officer, "to describe the condition of the soldier—startling stories concerning the horrors of the Austrian prison wandering shadows. Their bread was regime continue to reach Petrograd, composed of a mixture of maize potatoes, acorns, horse-chestnuts and beans, mixed with chopped straw and bran. Many of the men died of hunger and exhaustion. It was painful to see them and to feel that you could do nothing to assist them. They were treated most brutally. An ordinary punishment was hanging. The men's feet were tied, their hands bound behind their backs, and they were strung up to a pole by means of a rope for one or two hours. Generally this punishment was reserved for the victim becoming unconscious." White passing unconscious.

OUR MOTTO: "Sunt Cuique."



The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

("To Every Man His Own.")

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

IT IS with some trepidation that we take up our duties to-day. We feel that more mature and far-seeing minds than ours are needed at this critical time in our own history, as well as in the history of the world.

The Great War, the disturbing unrest apparent in all countries, point to the fact that we are on the threshold of a momentous upheaval, an upheaval which will appear startling when the war is over and we can look back. The Germans are speaking of peace now, and on an honourable basis it cannot come too quickly, but even the cessation of these hostilities will not mean any cessation of the spirit that is abroad demanding the amelioration of the conditions of life and the levelling up of social inequalities.

We dare not prophesy, but we are sometimes inclined to think that these conditions of unrest will continue, and maybe grow worse till is born that New Age of Brotherhood, no longer ideal but real, and of which we are now suffering the birthpangs.

It is evident that the ancient struggle between Right and Wrong has come to closer grips in our times. The moral issues in national and economic disputes are considered more and more.

We are at war with Germany to overwhelm her Prussian militarism and to protect smaller states from its arrogance. This is the moral issue, and it has brought in turn a new and truer sense of Patriotism. It is something deeper than flag-waving. It means unselfishness and Sacrifice. It means the willingness to sacrifice personal advantage for the common good.

And as such it invades many of the cherished so-called rights of our individualistic society.

And if legislation is needed to enforce this patriotism and the State takes over for its own good the management and control of industries and shipping and land, it is with the full approval of Democracy, which, though not a faultless institution, yet represents the "soul" of the nation in a way that Autocracy, benevolent or otherwise, never can.

One of the agencies in this Colony that in a great measure has been preparing our people for a new Patriotism is the Fishermen's Union, of which this paper is the official organ. This Union is based not only on economic grounds, but on that co-operation which arouses the enthusiasm of its members for the real progress of their native land, this Newfoundland of ours.

It has energised and elevated our politics by outspoken challenges to the old order of our political ways. Heretofore no Party lifted its eyes above the fundamental dogma that it was wrong to do anything which would risk the loss of the next General Election. Now we have a Party that sees the time coming when this Country will be developed by and for her own people. The eagerness with which this idea is seized upon was well in evidence at the last election, when the Union districts went to the Polls like an Army and rolled up majorities that were unmistakable in their choice. We are told that, judging from the tone of the Catalina Convention, the next election will show an increased support as well as an extended support.

The achievement of Mr. Coaker in organizing the F.P.U. is at once unique and marvellous.

The world's work, after all, is done by the world's workers. If the fish were not caught, if the soil were not tilled, we should soon starve, and it is to give these workers, whether in Outport or City, articulate utterance that this paper is published.

Referring back to our first remarks we wish to say that we firmly believe that out of the chaos of these times will come the order of a better and brighter day. It may be necessary that we should have to drink the cup of sorrow to the dregs in order that we may obtain the true perspective of this, our life, for it is an unfortunate truth that it takes suffering to show us what really is worth while in our daily life, but as Moore beautifully puts it:

Darkness shows us worlds of light

We never saw by day—

So it is true that now—

Our young men are seeing visions,

Our old men are dreaming dreams,

And on mountain peaks already

Rising sun of wisdom gleams.

SOME OLD NEWSPAPERS

We are reminded by the establishment of our morning edition of the names of some of the old newspapers published at St. John's in the past. The first was the "Royal Gazette," then came the "Mercantile Journal," since then there have been many papers. The "Patriot" published by Robert John Parsons, one time member for St. John's East and called the "Old Warhorse," and representative on the Liberal side in this district for 40 years. "Daily News," costing twenty-five shillings per annum and three pence a paper, was published and edited by Robert Winton.

"Courier," edited by Joseph Woods, costing twenty shillings per year. "Day Book," costing twenty-five shillings per year, and edited by Francis Winton. "Public Ledger," edited by Henry Winton, yearly one pound ten. The Wintons were famous writers, their father was the most fearless writer in all Newfoundland, and for his writings, he had his ears cut afterwards. He always used to bring a brace of pistols with him wherever he went. In the sixties, a brace of pistols and a sixshooter were advertised for sale, having been the property of that gentleman.

man. "Express" was published from Beck's Cove, by James Seaton; "Newfoundland," by the late Sir Edward Dalton Shea; "Telegraph," by T. Burton, known as "Shining Burton." "Times" was edited by John Williams McCoubrey, it cost one guinea per year; "Post" by W. J. Ward, known as "Posty Ward"; "Indicator," by Jordan & Ryall; "Vindicator," edited by John Valentine Nugent, a representative of the people, teacher at Castle Remue, in the Academy and High Sheriff of Newfoundland; "Pilot" was edited by Labez Manly; "Reporter" by Hon. James Talbot.

These were clever writers. Talbot and Nugent were classical scholars, knew the language to perfection and taught school. Then there was the "Star Banner," a temperance production; "Comet," temperance journal; "Advocate," "Our Country," "Free Press," "Advertiser," "Colonist," and "Tribune." There were a few others within our own recollection, but their existence was brief. Some of the old newspapers we have mentioned existed for over forty years.

By the Kyle's express to-day there went a large number of passengers, including His Lordship Bishop Power, who is returning to St. George's.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

TO him who thinks at all it must seem an incongruous state of affairs that permits our politicians on the one hand to talk of the great natural resources of the country and the great developments that are going on, and then at the same time to heap burdens of taxation upon the natural owners of all this boasted wealth.

It seems strange, we say, that a country endowed with such natural richness, must see its people groaning under a grievous load of taxation, and having a revenue derived almost entirely from duties levied upon imports, upon the commonest necessities of life, the food we eat and the clothes we wear upon our backs, even the coal we burn and the oil with which we light our homes must pay their quota of taxation.

In the face of the fact that we are running the machinery of the country upon duties on imports it is the most provoking inconsistency to talk of prosperity, and it shows a painful superficiality of thought to speak of our great natural wealth.

What is being done with this wealth, what becomes of it, that it is not helping us to live at a greater distance from that disturbing neighbour the wolf of hunger? How is it if we have all this natural wealth that so few of us possess the ability in spite of our industry to surround ourselves with the common amenities of life, as to this it can in justice be said that even a common education is denied many of us, and as for technical education that is reserved for the very few. Those who can afford to pay for it.

There are rich brains in this country that only need a little technical training to develop in them great gifts, that are suffered to dwell in mediocrity because the means of development are not within reach of the poor purse.

Brains are among the greatest natural assets of any country and these are being most neglected in this country to the continued detriment to our advancement, but the enhancement of the politicians' advantage. Were our people educated there would be a greater demand for clear ability in our public men, and this would reflect itself in greater advancement of our long neglected and exploited country.

The day has, however, arrived when politicians must either hold their tongues about our great natural wealth or be ready to explain how it is that if we have all this wealth that the people are so grievously overtaxed to supply a revenue.

If we have all this wealth it is either not being developed or else it is draining itself into the pockets of a few exploiters. The day has come for a regular and systematic attempt at national stock taking that we may see exactly where we stand. Unless we know what we really possess in the way of natural resources it is impossible for us to provide any intelligent scheme for the proper development of the country.

In this era of high priced coal and general fuel scarcity our thoughts must naturally turn to other sources of heat and light and power. What then about our water powers, has any survey been made of these? The world is turning to a study of such matters and to a development of water powers, but Newfoundland neglects the matter entirely or foolishly gives away what "white coal" we possess.

Then what about our peat bogs? The Government made this subject one of their great political planks in the election issue, and there was a great commotion, which commotion expended itself mainly in a rush of grabbers to the Crown Lands Office. The wave of enthusiasm spent itself there and since that subsidence nothing has been heard of the subject of peat.

Peat bogs are being made a great source of wealth in some countries or in those lands so fortunate as to possess them. This is an issue that should receive the most careful attention of the Government. We possess great areas covered with peat bogs, and these areas may possibly be great gold mines just awaiting development.

Peat beds are among the chief items of natural wealth to us. Why are we doing nothing to investigate them or to determine their value? Are we just waiting in our ignorance till someone comes to ask of us these peat areas, are we studying to keep ourselves in ignorance of their

"WORLD WIDE" CLIPPINGS

Henry Sienkiewicz, the famous Polish novelist, died last week in Switzerland.

Canada's exportable surplus of wheat this year is estimated at 99,493,700 bushels; last year it was 264,173,000 bushels.

The weekly budget of food for an average Canadian working-man's family has increased 33 cents since September, being now placed at \$9.30.

As a result of negotiations between Denmark, Sweden and Norway, iron money is shortly to be issued in place of copper coin in two and five ore pieces.

Courses of instruction in the Russian language in the public schools and various other institutions are to be established after the war in Scotland.

Mr. James Croil, eminent in the councils of the Presbyterian Church and for many years editor of the "Presbyterian Record," died in Montreal on Nov. 28th, aged 92 years.

The German levy on Belgium has been increased from 40,000,000 francs a month to 50,000,000. The levy, it is alleged, is to pay the cost of maintenance of the German army of occupation and the German administration of the occupied territory.

Police Magistrate Andrews at Clinton, Ont., has decided that the 320 gallons of whiskey bought by Jacob Weber, of Seaforth, to last him his lifetime cannot be possessed by one man under the Canada temperance act and confiscated it.

Complete control of the feeding of France's army and civil population will be placed in the hands of a Minister of Provisions, and M. Joseph Thierry, previously Under-Secretary for War for the Commissary Department, has been appointed to the office.

Every Roman Catholic priest ordained in the Chicago archdiocese pledges himself to total abstinence for five years. Archbishop Mundelein says: "If the priests keep the total abstinence pledge for five years they are likely to continue the practice for the rest of their lives."

A proclamation issued in London on Nov. 23rd declares that henceforth gold, silver and paper money, securities, cheques, drafts, letters of credit, and any negotiable instruments or documents relating to the transfer of money, credit or securities will be treated as contraband.

Ex-Congressman Henry George of New York, son of Henry George, of single tax fame, died in Washington on Nov. 13th, after a long illness, aged 54 years. He formerly represented the Twenty-first Congressional District of New York. He had a long and distinguished journalistic career, writing chiefly on single tax, labor and socialism. He was a consistent and persistent opponent of high tariffs.

TO OUR DEAD

Sleep well, heroic souls, in silence sleep, Lapped in the circling arms of kindly breath! No ill can vex your slumbers, no foul breath Of slander, hate, derision mar the deep Response that holds you close.

Your kinsmen reap The harvest you have sown, while each man saith "So would I choose, when danger threateneth. Let my death be as theirs." We dare not weep. For you have scaled the starry heights of fame. Nor ever shrunk from peril and distress. In fight undaunted for the conqueror's prize; Therefore your death, engirt with loveliness Of simple service done for England's name, Shall shine like beacon-stars of sacrifice.

—W. L. Courtney, in The Fortnightly.

WEATHER REPORT

(Noon)—Moderate to fresh, west winds; fair and a little cold to-day and on Friday.

VARIA BY GALE

SHE WANTS PEACE

"It has been, and is now, our desire to resume the amicable exertions of peace as soon as we are allowed to do so."

This is the declaration of Von Bethman-Hollweg on the eve of a speech delivered in the Reichstag some days ago, to which the German Chancellor added:

"We are ready to end the war by a peace which guarantees our existence and our future."

These statements both singly and together of the Chancellor of Germany (the mouthpiece of the Kaiser) are of more than passing import. Taken at their face value Germany no longer entertains ideas of the world dominion which she attempted not so long ago, if we are to place credence in the utterances of her intellectuals in interpreting the German state of mind earlier in the war.

Evidently the grand dream of German kultur has vanished into thin air; Germany now wants a guarantee that she will be left to remain a further menace to the peace of the world. She wishes to gird up her loins for a further struggle in the near future, perhaps; or, can it be that she realizes that she has overreached herself?

The Allies do not trust Germany: they have had too many evidences of her puny faith; so we doubt if this appeal (such it actually is) will be hearkened to by the Allies.

Germany's methods of warfare; the abrogation of sacred treaties which she has termed "scraps of paper" have ruined her irreparably in the eyes of the world. Her aggression against neutrals (recently against Norway) has had a similar effect; and the extreme suffering and wounding of national pride, as a result of these wrongs, have created a sentiment that is difficult for Germany to overcome. Many of these violations are unatoned for; some of these committed against neutrals have not yet been settled; and destructive warfare against neutral shipping still continues.

Just what effect these utterances of the German Chancellor will have with the Allies we cannot judge; but we believe that no peace measures will be entertained till the wrongs committed by the Hun shall have been amply atoned for.

Much though we should like to see peace; we say, let there be no peace which spells dishonor. We entered upon this war on the side of justice and right; and we are fighting for the vindication of the cause of humanity. Let there be peace; but only peace with honor.

FRENCH PUGILIST TO MEET WILLARD

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Tentative arrangements for the appearance of Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight champion, in a local boxing arena for the benefit of the French war relief fund, are expected to be completed within the next forty-eight hours. Tex Rickard, who is endeavoring to stage the bout, plans to pit the famous pugilistic idol against Jess Willard or Les Darcy in Australia, in a 10-round bout at Madison Square Garden late in February.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

DECEMBER 14

Days past—347. To come—17. New Moon 24th.

George Washington died 1799, aged 67. When the dispute between the British home Government and the colonists broke out he became one of the leaders of the local opposition and eventually on the founding of the Republic became its first President in 1789. He was one of the noblest characters in history—good, simple, honest, brave and efficient.

Prince Consort died 1861, aged 42. He was attacked by typhoid fever and died after a very short illness. It was a blow that Queen Victoria never got over. Their happiness was of the highest, and he had secured the confidence and esteem of statesmen and public alike.

Prince Albert born 1895. We can imagine that the King's second son is itching to get to the front. He is now in hospital to which he went after the Jutland fight.

South Pole reached by Amundsen 1911. This clever Norwegian (born 1873) has from his youth been gaining polar experience.

Princess Alice died, 1878.

Mrs. Edward St. John died, 1875.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick died, 1876.

Mrs. O'Donnell (mother of four priests) died, 1875.

Michael J. O'Mara, B.L., elected President of the Total Abstinence Society, 1879.

Star Society presented Redemptionist Fathers with an address, 1882.

Rev. George Boyd died, 1892.

George St. Methodist Church first opened, 1873.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

JUST IN— No. 1 King APPLES Florida Sweet ORANGES J. J. ROSSITER.

Wanted Immediately A MEDICAL DOCTOR, for Little Bay and Adjourning Settlements. SALARY ABOUT \$3,000. Apply to W. A. McKay, LITTLE BAY.

RELEASED UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

The boy, who was arrested yesterday by Const. Parsons for stealing from a craft, was Wm. Jones, not Phillips, as reported by us. He was charged to-day with stealing a quantity of sugar, bread and soap, the property of Alfred Morgan. The boy, who does not appear to be altogether of sound mind, as it was his first offence—he pleaded guilty—was let go under suspended sentence. Mr. Morris also discharged two ordinary drunks today and fined a third \$1 or 3 days.

WILL RESULT IN MATRIMONY.

Last night a young man was placed under arrest at the instance of a young lady with whose affections he had unduly trifled. A conference between the interested parties and friends was held in the Station to-day when the young man promised to marry the maid, a fact which gives joy to the officers of the law, within whose provinces it comes to deal with such matters.

REID TRAIN REPORT.

Tuesday's No. 1, no report since leaving Quarry account of line trouble.

Yesterday's No. 1 left Grand Falls 8.30 a.m.

Yesterday's No. 2, no report account line trouble.

Today's No. 2, no report account line trouble.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Basques at 4.20 p.m. yesterday, bringing C. Corcoran, D. E. Preston, Pte. C. Brewer, S. M. Graham, A. E. Mason, H. H. Blanchett, J. H. Gosbick, Mrs. J. P. Kieley, Misses A. Power, A. Petrie, A. Stee and A. Fowlow, M. Webb, W. E. Yarn, J. Cluett, J. Simms, R. A. Murphy, Miss M. Burke, E. Keats, E. French, S. Snow, J. White, J. Rowe, C. Dalton, C. Peters, K. Parsons, M. Smith and M. White.

The Correct Diagnosis

The physician had been called in haste to see a small negro who was ill. After a brief examination the doctor announced: "This boy has caught too much watahmillon." "Oh, doctah," expostulated the parent of the ailing one, "dey ain't no sich 'ting as too much watahmillon. Dat niggah just ain't got 'nough stomach."

One of the strangest industries known is that of the preparation of the skin of the common eel for articles of commerce. The skin, when prepared, closely resembles leather, but is more pliable and gelatinous.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. XMAS and NEW YEAR EXCURSION Return Excursion tickets will be sold between all stations and ports of call at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE. Good going December 23rd, 24th, and 25th, and good returning up to December 27th; also good going December 30th, 31st and January 1st; and good returning up to January 3rd. ONE WAY AND ONE THIRD FIRST CLASS FARE. Good going December 21st to January 1st, and good returning up to and including January 4th. Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Victor Records For Christmas 12 inch

- | | |
|--|--|
| 89066—Elegie (Song of Mourning)
—Caruso, Violin Obligato, Mischa Elman.....\$5.00 | 74436—Adeste Fidelis
—John McCormack, with male chorus.....\$2.00 |
| 96200—Lucia, Sextette
—Semluick, Caruso, Scottie, Journal, Daddi, Severina.....\$5.00 | 74346—Good-Bye (Tosti)
—Jno. McCormack.....\$2.00 |
| 89018—Trovatore (Home to Our Mountains)—Louise Homer and Enrico Caruso.....\$5.00 | 74653—Melodie (Tscharckowsky) (Violin)
—Mischa Elman.....\$2.00 |
| 89001—La Forza del Destino (Duet)
—Caruso & Scottie.....\$5.00 | 35408—Appropos—One Step
Tango Princess
—McKee's Orchestra.....\$1.50 |
| 183000—The Keys of Heaven (Duet)
—Mme. Clara Butt & Mr. Kennerley Rufford.....\$3.50 | 35589—Pretty Baby
There's a Little Bit of Bad in Every Good Little Girl
—Victor Trilty Band.....\$1.50 |
| 88539—Fiddle and I
—Alma Gluck, Violin Obligato, Eferem Zimbalist.....\$3.50 | 35593—Songs of the Night (Waltz)
Fox Favourites
—Victor Dance Orchestra.....\$1.50 |
| 88307—Proch's Air and Variations—Louise Tetrazzini.....\$3.50 | 35523—Underneath the Stars
The Waltz We Love
—Victor Dance Orchestra.....\$1.50 |
| 88113—Mme. Butterfly (Some Day I'll Come)—Geraldine Farrar.....\$3.50 | 35504—Blue Danube Waltz
Southern Roses Waltz
—Royal Marimbo Band.....\$1.50 |
| 74476—Dreaming of Home and Mother
—Evan Williams.....\$2.00 | 35594—Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem
Angels from the Realm of Glory
—Trinity Choir.....\$1.50 |
| 74476—Menuet in G (Buthovrn)
Gavotte in D (Gosse)
—Eferem Zimbalist.....\$2.00 | |



- ### 10 inch
- | | |
|--|---|
| 64556—Spanish Dance (Granados)—Fritz Kreisler \$1.25 | 17563—Il Trovatore—Anvil Chorus
Tanhauser—Pilgrim Chorus
—Victor Male Chorus 75c. |
| 64594—When the Boys Come Home—Evan Williams \$1.25 | 17872—Over the Stars There is Rest
The Perfect Day —Elsie Baker 75c. |
| 64302—At Dawning —Jno. McCormack \$1.25 | 17874—When I Leave the World Behind—Hy. Burr
It's Tulip Time in Holland—H. Macdonough 75c. |
| 64109—Absent —Evan Williams \$1.25 | 17732—The Little House Upon the Hill
When My Ship Comes in—Campbell & Burr 75c. |
| 64616—Happy Days —Mabel Garrison \$1.25 | 17806—Oh, Promise Me
In the Gloaming. |
| 87245—Tales of Hoffman (Barcarole)
—Jno. McCormack \$1.25 | |

The Royal Stores, Ltd.



When Enemies Shake Hands

When it is considered how bitter is the feeling engendered by war, and how overwhelming the conflicts of interests and passions which compel men to slay, all the more extraordinary does another aspect of war appear, the friendly and complimentary side of it.

The present giant struggle, mercifully waged as it has been, is already rich in amazing interludes; but there really never was a war of any magnitude in which the antagonists at some time or another did not for a few hours sink their differences, and figuratively, shake hands. The fiercer the fighting the stronger would seem to be the revulsion of feeling when it did come.

Readers will readily recall the surprise, almost shock, caused by the discovery that British and German soldiers over several miles of fighting to bring about an informal truce for quite an hour on Christmas Day, 1914. To many people, such a meeting seemed utterly incongruous and inexplicable, but certain it is that it had not an atom of effect on the subsequent fighting, which indeed waxed more fiercely than ever.

Last Yuletide German soldiers on French and Russian fronts, as well as British, sought, by aid of improvised posters, chalked in perfect English, to bring about an informal truce for a few hours and, as a matter of fact, though little encouragement was given them by the Russian side, there was a sort of intuitive understanding came to that nothing unnecessarily aggressive should be indulged in.

The Breakfast Truce.
But scarcely a day passes which is free from these complimentary pauses. Soldiers fresh from trenches, within stone-throw of the enemy pits, as many are, will tell you that in the mornings, when the blue smoke rises from the trench mouth, denoting the cooking of breakfast, it is considered bad form by both contestants to indulge in any promiscuous firing, and seldom is the unwritten law broken.

It is only quite recently that an extraordinary instance of this sporting feeling—for such it may fairly be called—occurred. A German soldier remained for several minutes plainly in sight of the occupants of the British trench, presenting an almost certain target for even an indifferent shot, yet not a single rifle bullet pinged its way towards him. "Let the poor devil alone," an officer had said. "If he is not stark mad then some Prussian brute has placed him there as a punishment."

Some of these war courtesies are in reality drolleries, smacking of anything but grim life and death. There's something indescribably quaint about soldiers of the one side telling with flourishes all the good news to the other, and requesting their kind favors in the way of comments. Of course, this is a game two can play at, and played at it is nearly every day of the week with never ending variations.

What He Saved He Lost.

(By Maurice Maeterlinck, in the 'Figaro,' Paris. Translated in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.)

M. Maeterlinck commemorates the 'Day of the Dead' in the 'Figaro,' with an essay, 'The Might of the Dead,' written as probably only he could write it.

It is a beautiful homily on two texts—first, Maeterlinck's cherished thought which he expressed in the 'Blue Bird' that the dead really live in our thoughts, die again when we forget them, and come to life again when we remember them. His second text is 'What he saved he lost.' I quote these passages from this fine essay:

The Dead Live.
The dead live and move among us much more really than the most adventurous imagination can picture. It is very doubtful that they do remain in their graves. It even seems more and more certain that they never let themselves be imprisoned there.

But without probing further into the great but obscure truth, which for the time being we cannot define more precisely, let us dwell upon that which is not disputable.

Whatever our religious faith may be, there is at least one place where our dead cannot die. That living dwelling of theirs is in ourselves, and for those who may have lost it becomes paradise or hell, as we are near or far from their thoughts, and their thoughts are always higher than ours. By lifting ourselves, then, we shall go to them. We must take the first steps for they cannot come down, while we can always ascend, for the dead, what ever they were in their lifetime, become better than the best of us. The least good by shedding their bodies have shed their body's vices, follies,

The Deserted Cabin.

"Somewhere in France," mid bursting shells and flying shrapnel, Robert Service, the poet of the Yukon, goes driving a motor ambulance. Away up in the north, gazing down wistfully, lovingly, upon the great river beneath, a deserted little cabin waits in vain for his return.

"Below its crooked window red raspberries climb;
A hornet's nest hangs from a beam;
Its rafters are scribbled with adage and rhyme.
And dimmed with tobacco and dream."

These lines are taken from a simple poem that hangs in a frame beside the door. It is entitled "Good-Bye, Little Cabin," a pathetic tribute to this silent witness of a poet's joy and sorrow. A pair of moose antlers are nailed above, and inside there may still be seen several rolls of brown wrapping paper, scribbled with the original versions of many of Service's poems. Here, too, a few hardy mottoes dangle bravely—"Each day has its laugh," and "Don't worry, just work."

The little cabin is a part of Dawson City, yet it seems peculiarly alone. Perhaps the tangled shrubbery surrounding it imparts that sense of isolation, and one can readily imagine that the faraway poet would fain have it so, guarded from intrusion, and cherishing the memory of its former occupant.

Once again the words of farewell—"I hear the world—call and the clang of the fight;
I hear the hoarse cry of my kind;
Yet well do I know, as I quit you to-night,
Its Youth that I'm leaving behind.
The shadows enfold you, it's drawing to night;
The evening star needles the sky;
And hush! but it's stinging and stinging my sight—
God bless you, old cabin, good-bye!"

200 Pairs SKIN BOOTS

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

Price \$3.50 pair
Good large sizes.

R. Templeton.
333 Water Street.

JUST ARRIVED!

BY FLORIZEL
GOLD FISH PLUG TOBACCO
5c. a Plug

MINORIA PLUG
12 and 6c. per Plug

Big shipment of Cigars in boxes of 25 for Christmas Gift.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Smokers' Requisites.

S. G. FAOUR
378 WATER STREET.

which we shall reap. One will soon see the breach widening and destinies diverging between those nations which have acquired all these dead and all this glory, and those who have been deprived of them and it. And one will be astonished to find that those which have lost most are those which will have kept their wealth, and their man.

There are losses which are price-less gain, and there are gains in which one's future is lost. There are dead whom the living cannot replace and whose thought does things which no living bodies can do, and we are almost all now mandarines of some one greater, nobler, braver, wiser, and more alive than ourselves. He will be, with all his comrades, our judge.

If it be true that the dead weigh the souls of living, and that our fate depends upon their verdict, he will be our guide and our champion. For this is the first time since history revealed to us her catastrophes that man has felt above his head and in his heart such a multitude of such dead.

It is terrible that we should have this experience, the most pitiless mankind has known, but, now that the ordeal is nearly over, we can think of the perhaps unexpected fruits

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Telephone 506.

YOU'LL SOON WANT A DRINK! READ THIS!

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

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

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

MISSION OF REPENTANCE AND HOPE

Last month, we invited a further expression of opinion on the subject of the proposed Mission of Repentance and Hope in this Diocese. So far, no response has been forthcoming. A few words may not be out of place in reply to Mr. Nichol's letter, which appeared in that issue. In view of the fact that revivalism has run riot in certain sections of our population, he offers a warning against the dangers of a Mission of the "Evangelistic" type, and suggests a "Teaching" Mission instead.

There is an old saying: "Abusus non tollit usum." The abuse of a thing does not do away with the use of it. We are confronted on many sides with the abuse of "revivalism,"—a false, fruitless religious excitement which often does more harm than good, or fizzes out in nothingness. But are we to be compelled, for that reason, to ignore the emotional element in Christianity altogether? A reviving of earnestness and enthusiasm amongst our ranks is sorely needed,—of that there can be no doubt. Why cannot such a reviving take the form of a Mission of Repentance and Hope which, while made full use of as an opportunity for systematic teaching, may, at the same time, be fired with white-hot enthusiasm by a churchmanlike appeal to the emotion? In fact, let us have a revival on Church lines, well ballasted with plenty of sound teaching, and issuing, through the power of the

spirit, in a real and lasting change in the individual and corporate life of our people.

It is possible to be too cautious at such a time. If it calls us to anything at all, a National Mission calls to ventures of faith; and if a venture of faith is needed in facing the risks of "revivalism," let us not be backward and timorous in making it. A few months' good, hard praying can reduce the danger to a minimum.

The idea of a "Book of Life," referred to in the extract which we reprint below from "The Guardian," is one which is well worth considering in parishes and missions where it is desired to introduce into Church some permanent memorial of the brave men who have fallen at the front—and, from time to time, other parishioners of note. The ordinary brass plate fixed upon the wall of a building is not at all times an improvement to its appearance, especially when the practice of erecting such memorials is at all overdone. A "Book of Life," on the other hand, would be a chaste and dignified addition to the furniture of any church.

A booklet of more than common interest in relation to the best form of war memorial is published by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, Ltd., with the title of "In Memoriam." It is based upon the idea of commemorating the dead in a "Liber Vitae" which was first ventilated in "The Guardian" a few months ago. It describes a revival of an ancient Saxon custom for the mourning of the dead, the suggestion being a volume to be maintained in every parish church on the lines of the famous "Book of Life," once kept up in Durham Cathedral, and now preserved in the British Museum as one of the Cotonian MSS. For seven centuries, as noted by Mr. Penderel-Brothurst in an interesting Preface, "first at Lindisfarne, next at Chesterle-Street, and finally at Durham, it was kept upon the High Altar of the successive Cathedrals of that great Northern Diocese in which the Faith was nurtured by some of the most illustrious Saints in the English Calendar."

The pamphlet contains illustrations of the casket and volume suggested for this purpose by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company. But the whole idea, appropriate as it is, in the best taste, and a timely revival of an excellent practice of those forefathers whom we are so tempted to undervalue, is one which well deserves to be adopted in preference to some of the rather blatant mural memorials which are already beginning to appear in and about our parish churches. We understand that a copy of the booklet will be despatched post-free to any reader of "The Guardian" interested. The address of the Company is 112, Regent-street, W.

—Editorial Diocesan Magazine.

"And after they had married, in haste I suppose they rented at least one. "No; they were perfectly consistent. They repented in haste also."

Union Jack and Silver Shield for Our Regiment

(To the Editor)
December 13, 1916.
Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of a letter, under date 21st. November, addressed by Capt. Timewell to His Excellency the Governor, which covers copies of the speeches delivered by H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg and Miss Beatrice Chamberlain on the presentation of a silk Union Jack and a silver shield by Princess Henry of Battenberg to the representatives of the Newfoundland forces at Chelsea Royal Hospital on the 9th. November last.
Official correspondence regarding this ceremony has already appeared in the press and I have no doubt that the papers now sent will also be of interest to our people.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

PRESENTATION OF FLAG AND SHIELD.
21st. November, 1916.
His Excellency the Governor, St. John's, Nfld.
Sir,—Further to my No. 4855/221, 10/11/16, I have the honour to enclose copies of the speeches by H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg and Miss Beatrice Chamberlain at the above ceremony.
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) H. A. TIMEWELL,
Captain,
Paymaster & O. I. c Records

Address by Princess Henry of Battenberg on Presenting a Silk Flag and Silver Shield to Representatives of the Newfoundland Regiment at Chelsea Royal Hospital, 19/11/16.
It is with much pleasure that I am here to-day to present to you, the Representatives of the Newfoundland Forces now fighting in the great war, those colours and shield on behalf of the women and children of the British Isles.

I am very glad to have the opportunity of seeing this fine body of men from your ancient colony, which has already so nobly borne its part in the struggle.
I hope that all ranks will accept my heartfelt good wishes for their well-being in all that they may be called upon to go through.

Addressed to Princess Henry of Battenberg by Miss Beatrice Chamberlain on the Presentation of a Silk Union Jack and Silver Shield to Representatives of the Newfoundland Forces at Chelsea Royal Hospital, 19/11/16.

Dear Royal Highness,
The women and children of the British Isles are grateful to Your Royal Highness for accepting the mission of interpreting their feelings towards the men of the most ancient colony in His Majesty's Dominions; the flag of a silver shield, inscribed most ancient—and if there could be a first where all stand shoulder to shoulder—I would say, most loyal. This at least we may affirm, that the loyalty and devotion of Newfoundland to King and Empire are unsurpassed and unsurpassable. This smallest of the self-governing Dominions has freely sent to fight for justice, for humanity and freedom, for the right that we may the better show our regard for King George, every man should solve to be for ever one.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT.
The Lubin Photoplay Company presents a great three-reel feature at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day entitled "The Embodied Thought," featuring Helen Walcot, Edward Sloman and Melvin Mayo. The Essanay Co. presents G. M. Anderson in "A Book Agent's Romance," a rich comedy drama. Professor McCarthy plays a new and classy musical programme for this big feature show, be sure and see it.

LAST CONTEST OF SEASON
At Rossley's British Theatre on Friday night, there will take place the last competition of the season, which will be a big affair, vaudeville competition and beautiful pictures. Intending competitors send in names early, children under sixteen can not compete. In preparation, the Christmas production, which will be a great treat, something entirely new, original and unique. The very latest English and American songs.

SPIRITED RECRUITING MEETING.
A very enthusiastic recruiting meeting was held at Long Pond, Conception Bay, last night, a large number of the people of the place attending. The visitors were given a hearty reception by the people assembled and the meeting was very successful. The speakers were Lieut. E. Churchill Sgt. Nugent and Mr. C. J. Fox, whose addresses were eloquent and truly patriotic. The chair was occupied by Mr. Geo. J. Adams and vigorous appeals were made by each speaker for more men to fill the depleted ranks of our Regiment in the firing line. One man, Fred Dawe of Kelligrews, enlisted.

had of fighting age and capacity. Some are under the White Ensign, some have carried their regimental flags to honour in the ravines of far Gallipoli and the wasted fields of France. Everywhere they raise high the name of Newfoundland, and we, the women and the boys and the girls in the old country—we follow them with admiration and love, and carry the remembrance of their deeds in our hearts.

Madam, we have longed that they should become aware of the affection and gratitude that go out to them and we have therefore prepared, as an everlasting token between us, a gift, which you, Madam, have graciously consented to present to the Officer Commanding the Newfoundland Forces over here, in this historic home of our war-worn soldiers, before the gallant men of the contingent about to take, or having already taken, their share in the heroic conflict.

The gifts which you bestow on behalf of the women and children are such as we know will be welcome to our guests:—the Union Jack, the old flag, which has become the flag of the greatest of all empires, and with colony in His Majesty's Dominions; the Flag of a Silver Shield, inscribed with their achievements and recorded first where all stand shoulder to shoulder—I would say, most loyal. This at least we may affirm, that the loyalty and devotion of Newfoundland to King and Empire are unsurpassed and unsurpassable. This smallest of the self-governing Dominions has freely sent to fight for justice, for humanity and freedom, for the right that we may the better show our regard for King George, every man should solve to be for ever one.

Published by Authority

St. John's, Dec. 12th., 1916.
[No. 65]

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Colonel Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Commanding Officer.

1. Promotion and Appointments.
(a). To be Honorary Major from December 1st., 1916: Captain H. A. Timewell, Paymaster and Officer in Charge of Records.
(b). His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:
To be Honorary Second Lieutenant from December 1st., 1916: H. A. Anderson, Esq.

Second Lieut. Anderson, is attached to Pay and Record Office, London.

2. Retirement.
The following officers have been found unfit for General Service, by a Medical Invaliding Board, are retired and struck off the active list, from December 8th., 1916:

Second Lieut. R. Burnham,
Second Lieut. S. K. Lumsden.

These officers are placed in a special (Hon.) Reserve of Officers without pay or emoluments.

J. J. O'GRADY,
Captain and Adjutant.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain Christopher J. M. Riley, M. C., Coldstream Guards, to be Private Secretary and Aide de Camp.
The Hon. Robert Watson, at the request of the Governor, will remain on His Excellency's Staff as Honorary Private Secretary.
Government House,
12th. December, 1916.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint, Ronald K. Kennedy, Esq., to be Superintendent of Roman Catholic Schools for the Diocese of Harbour Grace, in place of Dr. Thos. Hanrahan, deceased;

Adjutant Robert Tilley, S.A., to be Inspector of Salvation Army Schools, in place of Major W. H. Cave, resigned;

Rev. Bro. M. C. Ryan, to be a member of the Council of Higher Education, in place of Rev. Bro. A. P. Kennedy, left the District.
Department of the Colonial Secretary,
December 12th., 1916.

IS REPORTED MISSING.
In a recent issue of the "Bulletin" of Glasgow, Scotland, there appears a reference to Private Nicholas H. Grievie, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, a fine young chap, who is missing since November 15th. Private Grievie is the son of the late Mr. James Grievie, of Greenock, and a nephew of W. B. Grievie, Esq., principal of the firm of Baine, Johnston & Co., of this city. The paper also publishes the picture of the young soldier, who is a young chap of fine physique and a splendid type of the Scottish soldier. He is a brother of Jimmie Grievie, a well known himself in social and business circles in St. John's. He joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers also at the outbreak of the war and has been twice wounded, once seriously, though all will be glad to know he is now pretty well recovered.

HIGH WAGES FOR BANKERS.
It is likely that in the Banking voyage of next season the highest wage ever paid this class of fishermen will be offered. Already some of the captains are engaging men for the voyage and most of the men prefer to go for a stipulated sum and bonus per thousand fish caught, disliking the old custom of engaging for a share. This year the voyage will open earlier than ever before and some vessels should get away by the second or third week in January. Some owners of vessels are now buying up bait for the initial trip of the schooners to the Banks.

PATRIOTIC MR. GRACIAN
Mr. Gregory Gough, a native of the "Second City," arrived here from Labrador by the express on Monday last. Mr. Gough while in Canada made no less than four attempts to enlist, but failed. He tried once at Truro and Sydney and twice at Montreal and spent altogether four months in training with the Canadians, whose medical examination of recruits is now very strict. Since coming back Mr. Gough has been given a position in the Boot & Shoe Factory.

CARIBOU HILL IN MINIATURE.
All fast evening and night the store window of Mr. B. A. Templeton, Water Street, was the great attraction for many of the 'ladies. In it was shown a very realistic miniature of the famous Caribou Hill, which appeals so much to the people as being the scene of the daring of Newfoundland's sons and the feats of the late Capt. J. Donnelly and his gallant comrades. The whole ensemble is very life-like and the store should be seen to be appreciated.

SHIPPING

The Prospero left Moreton's Hr. at 7.30 this a.m., going north.

The schr. Monitor, salt laden from Cadiz, arrived at Catalina yesterday.

The S.S. Graciana left here yesterday for Halifax.

The Kyle's express is due here at 12 noon to-morrow.

The Florizel left New York at 10 a.m. yesterday and is due here Monday next.

The schr. Lawson, Capt. Edgecombe, arrived at Pernambuco yesterday after a run of 36 days.

The schr. Falka is now loading at the premises of James Baird Ltd. for Europe.

The schr. Dorothy Baird is now on her way to this port, consigned to Jas. Baird Ltd. and is due to arrive shortly.

The S.S. Portia, from which no word was had yesterday, lay up at Dublin Cove all day. It was exceptionally stormy with a very high sea running and the ship was at Rose Blanche this morning.

THE CREW ARE SAFE.
We learn to-day that the crew of the schooner "Ford River," which has been missing for at least three weeks have been taken off the ship by a steamer and landed at Gibraltar. The Ford River left here bound for Campbellton with freight, was driven to sea and foundered, and there was much anxiety as to the fate of the captain and crew, all of whom are Canadians. It is a good thing to learn that they are safe.

Notice
Wrapper Holders
OF
"CHRISTIAN'S Borax Soaps"
Must have them in by
December 30th,
As competition for the \$10.00 closes on that date.
CHRISTIAN'S Borax Co.
Box 902.
M. A. Duffy.

He Had Part of the Outfit
"Please, mum," said the tramp who had knocked at the door, "would ye do a bit of sewing for me?"
"I guess so," said the lady kindly; "what sewing do you want me to do for you?"
"I have a button here," said the tramp, "and I'll be very much obliged if you will sew a pair of pants on it."

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A SMART SUIT



is what you are looking for, and you will get one here.
Our made-to-order suits are guaranteed perfect, in style, and finish, and are made of first class material.
All the newest weaves and patterns in the finest fabrics, that will look stunning, when made to fit you.
The cut, and fit, will without doubt, be better than any you have had before.
We know our business, and strive to satisfy everyone. That's why we have so many permanent customers.
Why not be one yourself?

W. H. JACKMAN,
39 WATER STREET WEST, 2 Doors East Railway Station.
Phone 795. P. O. Box 186.

The W. P. A.

In Aid of the Sick and Wounded and of Our Soldiers and Sailors at the Front.

Subscriptions may be sent to Lady Davidson, Mrs. Emerson, Hon. Treasurer or any of the following ladies of the Finance Committee—Mrs. John Ayre, Mrs. Garrett Byrne, Miss Brown, Mrs. T. J. Duley, Mrs. T. J. Edens, Miss Hayward, Mrs. Archibald Macpherson and Mrs. Herbert Rendell:

Amount acknowledged	\$11,065.40
Proceeds of entertainment held at Otterbay, B.D.V. per Rev. C. Broughton	22.25
Donated by the Special Jury in the case King vs Bellman, per Daily News	18.00
Rev. Llewellyn Colley toward the Mufflers and Mittens, per Daily News	12.09
From the W.P.A. of Green's Harbour	20.00
Sewing Circle, Henley Hr. Donation from William's Hr. Battle Hr. Mission, per Mrs. L. McG. Pitcher	1.45
Mrs. Capt. Fowler, Trinity East	2.00
Bishop Field College Co. C.L.B.	18.75
Part proceeds of a concert held at St. Mary's Parish Hall, per Mr. Ash. For Red Cross Work	7.00
	\$11,169.03

KATHERINE EMERSON,
Treasurer.

REID STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle left Flat Island 1.25 p.m. yesterday outward.
Clyde arrived at Lewisporte 12.10 a.m.
Dundee at Port Blandford.
Ethie north of Flower's Cove.
Glencoe left Placentia 4 a.m. today.
Home left Little Bay 8.50 a.m. yesterday going out.
Sagoma due Port aux Basques this morning.
Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 4.20 p.m. yesterday.
Wren left Hillville 9.45 a.m. yesterday inward.
Meigle at St. John's.

He Had Part of the Outfit
"Please, mum," said the tramp who had knocked at the door, "would ye do a bit of sewing for me?"
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"I have a button here," said the tramp, "and I'll be very much obliged if you will sew a pair of pants on it."

L. O. A. No. 174

(To the Editor.)
Sir,—The annual meeting and election of officers of Prince Albert Lodge L.O.A. No. 174 took place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6th. Bro. Edgar Tucker acted as chairman and the election resulted as follows:—

Bro. N. H. Halliday, Worthy Master;
Bro. Levi Milley, Deputy Master;
Bro. Herbert Milley, Chaplain;
Bro. Elionas Oliver, Rec. Secretary;
Bro. Charles Milley, Fin. Secretary;
Bro. Samuel Daves, Treasurer;
Bro. John H. Johnson, Dir. of Ceremonies;
Bro. William Tucker, First Lecturer;
Bro. Elionas Oliver Second Lecturer;
Bro. James Tucker, Inside Tyler;
Bro. Andrew Milley, Outside Tyler;
Bros. Joshua Tucker and Andrew Milley, Committeemen.

After the members were duly installed the W. Master addressed the Lodge upon their duties as members of the Order. A very pleasant evening was spent by all, and as Prince Albert Lodge will enter upon the new year with such an energetic staff of officers, much progress may be anticipated.
Bros. Edgar Tucker and Chas. Milley formerly held the offices of W. Master and Fin. Secretary respectfully and to their good work in a great measure is due the advancement of the Lodge.

CORRESPONDENT.
Burnt Point, Dec. 13th, 1916.

BAD ROADS ALONG SOUTH SHORE.

People in town to-day from the South Shore of Conception Bay are complaining of the condition of the main road in that section, which they say is disgraceful. Very little money has been spent along the shore during the year, and as a result the road is worn out. Especially is this true in the lower sections and through Kelligrews, where to-day people are obliged to climb along by fences to avoid the mud and water with which the road is covered several inches deep. This is surely a deplorable condition of affairs in a district represented by the Minister of Public Works. It is to be hoped that Mr. Woodford will see his way clear to rebuild that important section of the main line when the proper season comes around.

FIRE ON SOUTH SIDE.

At 3.15 p.m. yesterday an alarm of fire brought the Western and Central fire fighters to the South Side, where a blaze had occurred in a house owned by Mr. Jas. Ellis and occupied by Messrs J. Porter and W. Collins. A four-year old son of the latter procuring some matches set fire to a window curtain, causing the woodwork near to flame up also. The firemen, as well as the South Side Volunteers, made a quick response, but before the men could get to the scene the fire had spread quickly and much damage resulted. Two streams of water were played on the blaze, which was under control in less than 15 minutes. The furniture of both families was damaged mostly by smoke and water and the loss is serious to the owners, who carry no insurance.

Sgt. Nugent, of the Constabulary, who had been doing special duty at Placentia for the past five months, arriving here yesterday and will likely resume duty in the city.

LOCAL ITEMS

The weather props are moderate to fresh W. winds, fair and a little colder to-day and on Friday.

Pte. Phil Jensen lectures at Wesley Church basement to-night in aid of the Red Cross Fund, not the Cot Fund as previously stated.

The remains of the late Mrs. Alex. Saunders arrived here by the train yesterday and the funeral will take place this afternoon from her mother's residence, 15 York Street.

Tuesday night, shortly after the storm began, there were some vivid lightning flashes away off to the S. E. Not often does such occur in the month of December.

A tea and concert will be given to-morrow night at the new hall of the C.C.C. Mechanics' Building, in aid of the Presentation Convent Building Fund. An excellent musical programme has been arranged, some of our leading vocalists will take part and the affair should be well patronized.

Another meeting of the Citizens' Committee will be held to-night, when the matter of taxation will be taken up and discussed. The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the matter will present certain recommendations in the case.

While the fire was on at the South Side yesterday afternoon a woman named James had to be taken from her residence by Messrs. Pike and Harvey, she being very ill. She was placed in a neighbour's house and looked after until she could return to her own home.

Const. James Tobin, who has been many years connected with the police force and has given lengthy and valuable service as a detective, left the force yesterday and takes up his new position in the Customs service shortly.

Mr. Ernest Carew, merchant, of Cape Droyle, so well and favorably known here, became suddenly and seriously ill a few days ago. A doctor and priest were called and for a while his friends feared the worst, but we are glad to say he is now gradually recovering.

THE GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS.

The Glencoe left Placentia at 4 a.m. to-day taking H. Preton, J. Drake, Pte. D. Brien, R. Rose, J. Buffet, R. Dunford, R. J. Bonnell, E. M. Hollett, Geo. Stone, Miss Perlin, Miss Barlett, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Cole, J. H. Bartlett, J. B. Patten and Miss Pike.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A
Doctor. Reside at Western Bay. Practice from Broad Cove to Burnt Point, both inclusive. Valued at \$3000; perquisites extra. Apply EDMUND BUTT, Western Bay.—dec2,tf

FOR SALE—One 16 H.P. Acadia
Engine, slightly used. Reason for selling want smaller H.P. Original price \$450.00; now selling for \$300.00. Apply to H. ELLIOTT, Hr. Breton.—dec9,6i

THE SUCCESS OF YOUR CHRISTMAS BAKING
IS ASSURED IF YOU USE
Royal Household
OR
Windsor Patent.
Especially recommended for cake making.

RUBBER GOODS
We have in stock now a full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods, selling at old prices.

RUBBER SHOES
Child's and Misses' Low and High Cut Robbers.
Boys' and Youths' Low and High Cut Rubbers.
Ladies' Low and High Cut Rubbers.

RUBBER BOOTS
Child's and Misses' Long Rubber Boots.
Women's Long Rubber Boots.
Men's Bear Brand Rubber Boots.
Youths' Bear Brand Rubber Boots.

BUDDY BOOTS
All Sizes in Boys' and Men's Buddy Boots.
OLD PRICES IN EVERY CASE.

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