

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES NOW HAVE A CLEAR ROAD TO SALONIKI

They Have Successfully Carried Out Their Retreat Across Greek Frontier—Germans Claim That Two English Divisions Were Annihilated—Not Known if Central Powers Will Follow Allied Forces Into Greece—Matters Quiet on Other Fronts—A Snow Fall on Gallipoli Peninsula Impedes Operations

LONDON, Dec. 14.—British and French troops have successfully carried out their retreat from Serbia across the Greek frontier, and by arrangement with the Greek Government, a clear road has been left for them to fall back to Salonika, which is being organized as a base.

A German official reported, today, claims that approximately two British divisions were annihilated during the retreat, but this is considered here as an exaggeration.

The question now arises whether the Bulgars and Austro-Germans intend to follow the British and French troops into Greece, and what action the Greek Government will take should they do so. The impression gained here from such despatches as emanate from Athens is that neither the Bulgars nor Turks, who are also reported to have arrived near the Greek frontier, would be welcome in Greece, and that, therefore, if it has been decided to follow the Entente Allies, the task will be undertaken by the Austrians and Germans.

However, with railways destroyed, it may be some days before Greece is called upon to take any action, and by that time the Anglo-French force should be safe within the defences of Salonika and under the guns of their ships.

Remnants of the Serbs' army are still resisting the Austrians and Bulgars in Albania, while the Austrians are making very slow progress in their efforts to overcome Montenegro, where very heavy fighting continues.

Only small actions have taken place on the Eastern and Western fronts. On the Gallipoli Peninsula a fall of snow is impeding operations, although the Entente Allies' ships keep things lively for the Turks, whose attempt at an offensive last week seems to have failed.

Allies Control Greek Port

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The actual withdrawal of the Greek army from the path of the Allied forces which are retreating on Salonika is said to have been effected. A Reuters' despatch filed at Athens yesterday says: "As result of agreement between the Greek General Staff and the Allied Generals a division of the Greek army which has been stationed at Langaza has been withdrawn to Serres, about fifty miles north-east of Salonika."

The zone between Salonika and Doiran has been left free for the movements of the Allied troops. Allied military authorities to-day took over a portion of the Custom House at Salonika.

Helping Turkey To Save Bagdad

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13.—Germans in Persia are seeking to divert the attention of the Russian army of the Caucasus, according to the Russky Invalid, and cause it to scatter its forces over a large front in order to allow the Turks to throw part of their troops into the Mesopotamia campaign to save Bagdad. The Retch expresses the belief that the plan of the Germans to force the Dvinsk River, while it is frozen over, is not practicable as the winter is extremely rigorous, with heavy snow which hampers the movements of motor vehicles, and prevents the transport of sufficient munitions.

BRITAIN WILL BORROW OR BUY U. S. AND CANADIAN SECURITIES

Bill Empowering British Government to do This Passed a Second Reading—Step Made Necessary to Meet Demands Caused by Trade Balance Being Exhausted by Huge Demands For American Goods For England and Her Allies

LONDON, Dec. 14.—After an explanation by Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna and a short debate, the House of Commons this evening passed the second reading of the bill empowering the government to mobilize the American and Canadian securities by purchase or by borrowing them, to be used primarily as collateral for loans, or in case of necessity to be sold to meet British liabilities in the United States. The scheme is an entirely voluntary one, and the Chancellor made it clear that the Government had no intention of swamping the American market with securities, which would be unfair to holders here, as they were to be paid for at market price.

McKenna explained that the usual trade balance in favor of Great Britain had been exhausted by the huge demands made upon America for goods for Britain and her Allies, and the amounts paid in interest on foreign securities held here or earned by British shipping were not sufficient to set this right, consequently in order to meet the liabilities in the United States they were obliged to go outside the ordinary course of trade and borrow or sell securities.

He estimated the securities as held here were valued at anywhere from \$300,000,000 to \$800,000,000, and expressed the hope that this would be sufficient to meet our liabilities and maintain an exchange in the United States for the period of the war.

VIOLENT CANNONADING DIRECTION OF YPRES

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A news agency despatch from London says: "Uninterrupted cannonading has been going on with great violence for 4 hours in the direction of Ypres."

"King" Yuan Expects Hot Time

PEKING, Dec. 14.—The Chinese Cabinet went to the Palace in a body to-day to congratulate President Yuan Shi Kai on his forthcoming accession to the throne. The President said condolences would be more in order, as he had assumed the gravest responsibilities for himself and family.

The President discouraged any idea of holding entertainments or celebrating in other ways the re-establishment of a monarchy. He urged his ministers to redouble their efforts to better conditions in China.

ANOTHER

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The British steamship Pinegrove has been sunk. The crew was saved. She was 2,847 tons.

NOT SUNK; SAFE IN PORT

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The steamer Dante Alighieri and the trans-Atlantic liner Italiana has not been torpedoed, but are safe in an Italian port.

Peace Party Storm Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A bill to prevent the carrying of passengers on ships with war munitions and relations to put a record in the Senate for raising the revenues for national defence by taxing munition manufacturers was introduced today. No action was taken on either.

To Reduce German Trade

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The object of all these agreements with neutral countries is the reduction of German trade, while preserving to neutrals their legitimate rights," said Premier Asquith. He contended the agreements involved no change of policy and did not indicate failure of the British blockade.

GREEK KING GIVES PERSONAL ASSURANCE?

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The King of Greece, in the course of an audience accorded to members of Entente diplomatic body at Athens, Saturday, gave his personal assurances which are regarded as satisfactory. This information is conveyed in a despatch from Athens.

GETTING ACQUAINTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Dr. Koo, the new Chinese Minister, presented his credentials to Secretary Lansing to-day. No official notification of the Chinese change to a monarchical form of Government has reached the State Department or the Chinese Legation.

ALL ARE SAVED

ST. PIERRE, Miq., Dec. 14.—The officers and crew of the British steamer St. Kilda, which foundered off the West coast of Miquelon in the storm of last week, were brought here to-day in the tug which went to their assistance, as they escaped from the vessel and landed on the cliffs.

SAYS GREEK TROOPS ARE OPPOSING INVADERS?

SALONIKA, Dec. 13.—The newspaper L'Opinion asserts that Bulgarian troops are preparing to cross the Greek frontier and that Greek troops are moving towards the threatened point, apparently with the object of disputing the Bulgarian invasion.

NO ALL ROUND REDUCTION PROPOSED

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Government does not intend to propose an all-round reduction in Ministerial and Parliamentary salaries, Premier Asquith announced in the Commons this afternoon.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE PROBABLE

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Amsterdam says, reports from Vienna say that the American note concerning the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona caused intense anger amongst the Austrian government. A diplomatic rupture is considered probable. The question now before Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister is only whether a rupture with U. S. would not force Berlin to take similar steps. Count Tisza, Bulgarian Premier, have been summoned to Vienna to discuss the situation with the government.

Allies to Provide For Serb Refugees

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Allies' Governments have taken steps to provide for the needs of Serbian refugees as far as possible and ample supplies of food and clothing and shelter are being provided, said Lord Robert Cecil in Commons to-day.

"There are great difficulties to be surmounted in certain areas as it is not known to what extent the influx of refugees will be. I believe the numbers to be provided for will not be so large as at first supposed."

TURK ATTACK REPULSED

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Turkish attacks on the British army in Mesopotamia army at Kutelamara have been repulsed. This was announced in an official statement tonight, and British reinforcements are being pushed forward.

HARDLY A MAN ESCAPED BUT THEY SAVED THE DAY

Heroic Stand of Two Companies of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and Another Irish Regiment Saved the British Forces When an Overwhelming Force of Bulgarians Compelled Them to Retreat—British Tried to Stem the Tide With Bayonet

LONDON, Dec. 14.—How two companies of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and another Irish Regiment forming one of the British Divisions which were making a fighting retreat from Serbia, sacrificed themselves to cover the retreat of their comrades, is told by the wounded who have reached the British headquarters in Macedonia.

The British, according to a correspondent to Reuters, in a despatch from the British Headquarters, were outnumbered ten to one by the Bulgars, who were also well supplied with guns and machine guns. Last Monday morning they were awakened by the heavy bombardment of the Bulgarians, who poured a hail of shot and shell on them, splintering rocks, which intensified the effect of their fire. The Bulgars' infantry then advanced and attacked in massed formation, but were punished severely, but scarcity of British guns did not permit them to take the full toll of the advancing Bulgarians. The British emptied their rifles rapidly into the enemy and tried to stem the tide with the bayonet, but were overcome by sheer weight of numbers and the position was lost. Similarly a second line was lost and the British fell back on the third line of defences. Two companies of the Inniskillings, however, held on to a ridge known as the Kevis Crest and kept back the Bulgarians the whole morning, although they were supported only by rifle fire. Hardly a man escaped, but their stand impressed and delayed the Bulgars, thus giving the British the much-needed time to complete the defensive dispositions of the third line, where the Bulgars were finally held up for four days.

The Bulgars, the correspondent adds, having suffered heavily here, since then, attempted no strong offensive up to last Sunday.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Dec. 13.—General French reports sixteen of our aeroplanes raided the store depot at Miramont aerodrome heavily. Considerable damage is believed to have been done. Bombardment of the enemy lines continues with good result. A small successful bombing attack near Neuve hapelle destroyed an enemy machine gun, and inflicted numerous casualties. Our casualties are one officer and four men wounded.

In the Black Sea Russian torpedo boats sank two Turkish gunboats. Italians have captured the strong height of Guidicace and the Concel valleys.

The press bureau announce that in Serbia the tenth division, after sustaining violent attacks by overwhelming numbers have retired with our Allies from Lake Doiran westward to the Vardar. The successful withdrawal was due to the gallant conduct of the troops, especially the Munster and Dublin Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers. We lost fifteen hundred men and eight field guns.—BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Dec. (official).—In Champagne to the south of the knoll at Le Menil, the German exploded a mine before one of our trenches. We occupied the crater. There were no important developments on the rest of the front.

TURKISH

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—A Turkish official report of the 12th. Dec. received here, says Shekh Said, East Kutelamara has been occupied upon the enemy's retreat by Turkish troops. Turkish artillery near Kutelamara sank several enemy pontoons.

NEUTRAL TERRITORY VIOLATED?

LONDON, Dec. 14.—"Are you aware," Sir Arthur Markham asked Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons today, "that the neutral press has stated repeatedly that the Allies by sending troops through Greece, violated Greek neutrality in the same way in which Germany violated Belgian neutrality, and will the Government take steps to make it known to neutral countries that Greece requested the Allied to send troops?"

Lord Robert Cecil replied for the Foreign Secretary, saying: "I am aware such statements have been made, but they have been adequately ridiculed and contradicted."

ENEMY FORCES CONCENTRATED ON GREEK FRONTIER

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Forty thousand Bulgars, and an equal number of Austro-Germans are being concentrated between Monastir and the Greek front, according to a despatch to the Times from its Salonika correspondent. This force is said to include a considerable number of cavalry troops. Heavy fighting, the despatch says, was still in progress on Sunday in the neighbourhood of Lake Doiran.

THE BRITISH ROUT BAN DOF ARABS

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A band of three hundred Arabs were routed, Saturday, by a British reconnoitering force in the vicinity of Matrah Sinai Peninsula. The Arabs, 35 of whom were killed and seven captured, were driven eastward. The British casualties were slight.

RUSSIANS DESTROY ZEPPLIN

PETROGRAD, Dec. 14.—Russian artillery destroyed an Zeppelin airship on Dec. 5 near Statira Kalkin, on the Libau-Romir railway.

EARL OF GLASGOW DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 13.—David Boyle Glasgow, seventh Earl of Glasgow, died to-day.

The man Baker who fell in the hold of the S. S. D. A. Gordon at Clarendville died as the result of a fractured skull, according to the finding of the doctors who examined the body.

SECOND READING "BLACKLIST" BILL PASSES HOUSE OF COMMONS

Steps Are Taken to Prevent Intercourse With Firms of German Nationality or Neutral Firms of Doubtful Standing — German Firms in South America Are Amongst the Ones 'Blacklisted'

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Government proposes a "black list" of enemy traders and neutral countries with whom British firms will be prohibited from trading says Lord Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in moving in the Commons the second reading of the bill which he presented to the House on Dec. 8 designed to restrict trading with possible hostile interests.

The lists, he continued, would not necessarily be confined to persons of German nationality, but would include such as were by nature of their business were substantially enemy firms and could safely be cut off from British intercourse without serious injury to British trade.

In South America, said the Under-secretary, there were a number of German firms at present assisting Britain's enemies and trade with these firms by British firms would be rendered illegal by the bill. The Solicitor-General explained the purpose of the bill was to force another weapon with which to cripple the enemy.

The bill was read twice.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

DECEMBER 14, 1915

94—Private Hubert Job Rendell, Grand Falls. Admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.

1166—Private Adolphus Garrett Heath, Woodside Avenue, New York. Admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.

ALREADY REPORTED 1003—Private Wm. Henry Clarke, Previously reported with enteric, Malta, Oct. 20; now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.

1261—Private Frank Taylor, Water Street East, Harbor Grace. Previously reported with typhoid, Malta, Oct. 11; now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.

913—Private Martin B. Collins, Placentia. Previously reported with dysentery, Malta, Oct. 14; now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.

239—Private Selby Clarke, Whitbourne. Previously reported sick (slight); now reported admitted to 2nd Western General Hospital, Manchester; dysentery.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

The Report of Sir John French

London, Dec. 14.—Field Marshal Sir John French sends the following report from the British front in France:

"Last night we blew up a mine in front of Givency, and we occupied the crater to-day. There was considerable activity on various points of the front; we bombarded enemy's positions East of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Frelinghien and shelled with heavy howitzers the enemy mine shaft North of Labassee Canal. In the neighborhood of Somme there was some fighting with trench mortars, rifle, grenades. Weather to-day bright and cold."

A policeman can get credit even if he is on the beat.

PLEBESCITE GRANTED FOR VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, Dec. 4.—Premier McBride wrote to the Prohibition Executive in Vancouver saying he would grant a plebescite, not a referendum, on the occasion of the next Provincial election, which must be held some time between now and next June. He did not mention the date. He thought some simple question should be asked of the electors, other than the mere question of whether or not they were in favor of prohibition. The Premier also said he was in favor of closing bars early during the period of war, but if this were done a legislative enactment would be necessary. The Premier's letter will be presented to-morrow at a meeting of the Committee of One Hundred.

KING GEORGE RECOVERED

LONDON, Dec. 14.—King George, who suffered severe injuries by being thrown from his horse while visiting the British front in France, on Oct. 28 last, has recovered sufficiently to take up the affairs of the State under certain restrictions.

Some men would rather lose a friend than the best of an argument.

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With British Navy in the North Sea

By RUDYARD KIPLING

ON the edge of the North Sea sits an admiral in charge of a stretch of coast without lights or mark, along which the traffic moves much as usual. In front of him there is nothing but the east wind, the enemy, and some few of our ships. Behind him there are towns, with M. P.'s attached, who, a little while ago, didn't see the reason for certain lightning orders. When a Zeppelin or two came they saw. Left and right of him are enormous docks with vast crowded sheds, miles of stone-faced quays, edges, loaded with all manner of supplies and crowded with mixed shipping.

In this exalted world, one met staff-captains, staff-commanders, staff-lieutenants and secretaries, with paymasters so senior that they almost ranked with admirals. There were warrant-officers, too, who long ago gave up splashing about deck bare-footed, and now check and issue stores to the ravenous, untruthful fleets, said one of these, guarding a collection of desirable things, to a cross between a sick bay attendant and a junior writer (but he was really an expert burglar): "No! An' you can tell Mr. So-and-so with my compliments that the storekeeper's gone away—right away—with the key of these stores in his pocket. Understand me? In his trousers' pocket."

He snorted at my next question. "Do I know any Destroyer-Lootenants? This coast's rank with 'em!" said he. "Destroyer-Lootenants are born stealing. And what they daren't pinch they take out in lyn'. It's a mercy they're too busy to practise forgery, or I'd be in gaol. Engineer-Commanders? Engineer-Lootenants? They're worse. Look here! If my own mother was to come here beggin' brass screws for her coffin, I'd think twice before I'd oblige the old lady. War's war, I grant you that; but what I've got to deal with is crime."

I referred him to a case of conscience in which everyone concerned exactly as they should, and it nearly ended in murder. During a lengthy action the working of a gun was hampered by some empty cartridge cases which the lieutenant in charge made signs (no man could hear his neighbor speak just then) should be hoisted overboard. Upon which the gunner rushed forward and made other signs that they were "on charge" and must be tallied and accounted for. He too, was trained in a strict school. Upon which the lieutenant, but that he as busy, would have killed the gunner for refusing orders in action. Afterwards he wanted him shot by court-martial. But everyone was voiceless then, and could only mouth and croak at each other till someone laughed and the pedantic gunner was spared.

"Well, that's a what you might fairly call a naval crux," said my friend among the stores. "The lootenant was right. Mustn't refuse orders in action. The gunner was right. Empty cases are on charge. No one ought to chuck 'em away that way, but... Damn it, they are all 'em right! It ought to ha' been a marine. Then they could ha' killed him and preserved discipline at the same time."

The Coast Problem.

The problem of this coast resolves itself into keeping tough with the enemy's movements; in preparing matters to trap and hinder him when he moves, and in so entertaining him that he shall not have time to draw clear before a blow descends on him from another quarter. There are then, three lines of defense; the outer and inner and the home waters. The traffic and fishing are always with us.

The blackboard idea of it is always to have stronger forces more immediately available everywhere than those the enemy can send. x German submarines, draw a British destroyer. Then x calls x plus y to deal with a, who in turn, calls up b, a scout, and possibly a-z, with a fair chance that if x plus y plus z (a Zeppelin) carry on they will run into a-2 plus b plus c (cruisers). At this point the equation generally stops; if it continued, it would end mathematically in the whole of the German fleet coming out. Then another factor, which we call the Grand Fleet would come from another place. To change the comparisons: The Grand Fleet is the "strong left" ready to give the knockout blow on the point of the chin when the head is thrown up. The other fleets and other arrangements threaten the enemy's solar plexus and stomach. Somewhere in relation to the Grand Fleet lies the "blockading cordon" which examines neutral traffic. It could be drawn as tight as a Turkish bow-string, but for reasons which we may arrive at after the war, it does not seem to have been drawn so tight up to date.

The enemy lies up behind his mines and our, raids our coasts when he sees a chance, and kills sea-going civilians at sight or guess, with intent to terrify. Most sailor-men are mixed up with a woman or two; a fair percentage of them have seen men, women go down choking in horrible tangies and heavings of draperies. To say that the enemy has cut himself from the fellowship of all who use the seas is rather understating the case. As a man observed thoughtfully: "You can't look at any water now without seeing Lusitania sprawling all across it. And just think of those words—'North German-Lloyd,' 'Hamburg-America'—and such things in time to come. They simply mustn't be."

He was an elderly trawler, respectable as they make them, who, after many years of fishing, had discovered his real vocation. "I never thought I'd live killin' men," he reflected. "Never seemed to be any o' my duty. But it is—and I do."

A great deal of the east coast work concerns minefields—our's and the enemy's—both of whom shift as occasion requires. We search for and root out the enemy's mines; they do the like by us. It is a perpetual game of finding, springing and laying traps in the least, as well as the most likely runways that ships use—such sea-snaring and wiring as the world never dreamed of. We are hampered in this, because the navy respects neutrals, and spends a great deal of its time in making their path safe for them. The enemy does not. He blows them up, because that cows and impresses them, and so adds to his prestige.

The easiest way of finding a mine field is to steam into it on the edge of night for choice, with a steep sea running, for that brings the bows down like a chopper on the detonating horns. Some coats have enjoyed this experience and still live. There was one destroyer (and there may have been others since) who came through twenty-four hours of highly-compressed life. She had an idea that there was a mine-field somewhere about, and left her companions behind while she explored. The sea-

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she was dead calm and she walked delicately. She saw on Scandinavian steamer blow up a couple of miles away, rescued the skipper and some lands; saw another neutral, which she could not reach till all was over, skied in another direction; and between her life-saving efforts and her natural curiosity got herself as thoroughly mixed up with the field as a camel among tent-ropes. A destroyer's bows were very fine and her sides very straight. This causes here to cleave the wave with a minimum of disturbance, and this boat had no desire to cleave anything else. None the less, from time to time, she heard a mine grate, or tinkle (I could not arrive at the precise note it strikes, but they say it is unpleasant) on her plates. Sometimes she would be free of them for a long while and began to hope she was clear. At other times they were numerous, but when at last she seemed to have worried out of the danger zone, lieutenant and sub. together left the bridge for a cup of tea ("In those days we took mines very seriously, you know!")

As they were in act to drink they heard the hateful sound again just outside the wardroom. Both put down their cups with extreme care, little fingers extended ("We felt as if they might blow up, too!") and tiptoed on deck, where they met the foc'sle also on tiptoe. They pulled themselves together and asked the foc'sle what it thought it was doing. "Beg pardon, sir, but there's another of those blighters tap-tapping alongside our end." They all waited and listened to their common coffin being nailed by Death himself. But the thing bumped away. At this point they thought it only decent to invite the rescued skipper, warm and blanketed in one of their bunks, to step up and do his further perished in the open.

"No, thank you," said he. "Last time I was blown up in my bunk, too. That was all right. So I think now, too, I stay in my bunk here. It is cold upstairs."

Somehow or other they got out of them after all. "Yet, we used to take mines awfully serious in those days. One comfort is, Fritz 'll take them seriously when he comes out. Fritz don't like mines."

"Who does?" I wanted to know. "If you'd been here a little while ago you'd seen a commander comin' in with a big 'un slung under his counter. He brought the beastly thing in to analyze. The rest of his squadron followed at two knots intervals, and everything in harbor that had steam up, scattered."

Presently I had the honor to meet a lieutenant-commander-admiral, who had retired from the service, but, like others, had turned out again at the first clash of the guns, and now commands—he who had great ships erupting at his least signal—a squadron of trawlers for the protection of the Dogger Bank Fleet. At present prices—let alone the chance of paying submarine—men would fish in much warmer places. His flagship is a multi-millionaire's private yacht. In her mixture of stark, carpetless, curtainless, carbolished present, with her voluptuously curved, broad decked, easy stairwayed past, she might be Queen Guinevere in the convent at Amesbury. And the lieutenant-commander, most careful to pay all due compliments to admirals who were midshipand with him go through very strange experiences, because they love him and because his language is volcanic and wonderful—what you might call Popocateapocalyptic. I saw the Old Navy making ready to lead out the New under a grey sky and a falling glass—the wisdom and cunning of the old man backed up by the passion and power of the younger breed, and the discipline which had been his soul for half a century binding them all.

"What'll he do this time," I asked of one who might know. "He'll cruise between Two and Three East, but if you'll tell me what he won't do, it 'ud be more to the point. He's minehunting, I expect, just now."

Here is a digression suggested by the sight of a man I had known in other scenes, despatch-riding round a fleet in a patrol launch. There are many of his type, yachtsmen of all sorts accustomed to take chances, who do not hold master's certificates. Like my friend they do general-utility—often in their own boats. This is a waste of good material. Nobody wants amateur navigators—the traffic lanes are none too wide as it is. But these gentlemen ought to be distributed among the trawler fleet as strictly combatant officers. A trawler skipper may be an excellent seaman, but slow with submarine shelling and diving, or in cutting out enemy's trawlers. The young ones, who can master Q. F. work in a very short time, would—though there may be friction, a court martial or two, and probably losses at first—pay for their keep. Even a hundred or so of them, more or less, controlled by their squadron commanders, would make a happy beginning, and they would all be extremely grateful.

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RIOTS IN MOSCOW AND PETROGRAD WERE PLANNED BY GERMANS

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Extraordinary revelations as to the internal situation in Russia are made by Stephen Graham in a letter to the Times. By way of preface the Times says it is its duty to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Russian censorship in respect to domestic happenings is at the present moment stricter than at any previous time during the war. The intimation that M. Khvostoff, the new Minister of the Interior, has taken energetic measures at Moscow and that martial law has been introduced there is of particular importance.

Mr. Graham in the course of his letter says that the internal condition of Russia is at present more important than the movements of the armies in the field. He continues:

"M. Khvostoff is a very brilliant and popular moderate Conservative. Last August he made in the Duma the most popular speech of the session when he led the debate on the subject of the struggle against the machinations of the Germans in the internal affairs of Russia. He made several extraordinary revelations such as that which almost ruined the Bank of Siberia—that more than half the shares of one of the greatest of munition producing companies, the Putiloff works, belonged to the Austrian Skoda Company, and was closely connected with Krupp, and how workmen had been dismissed by the Putiloff company or put on a five-hour day when they should have been working day and night.

"M. Khvostoff's first act seems to be the proclamation of martial law at Moscow, and that the act raises the whole question of the riots and strikes in that city during the past six months. Last June, after the fall of Peremysl and Lemberg, the well known disturbance took place. It was not at the time thought to be important, but it has proved to be the starting point in the struggle toward mob rule in Russia and internal chaos. The official figures showed that the damage done to business establishments was 21,406,533 rubles, and to private houses 7,100,090, making a total of 88,506,623 rubles (\$19,253,311).

"One hundred and thirteen Austrian and German subjects suffered, 489 Russian subjects with foreign names, ninety Russian subjects with Russian names, and despite the fact that the German elements in the population of Moscow suffered heavily, it is generally held that the Germans themselves were responsible for the rising, and that they wished to produce a state of confusion in the interior of Russia that would facilitate the onward march of the German and Austrian legions across Poland.

"The people were crying that they had been betrayed, the popular thirst for vengeance on the betrayers must be assuaged, not by mob rule and murder, but through the administration of ordered government.

"During the whole of the Summer and Autumn there has been a sense of insecurity in Petrograd and Moscow, the sense of hidden forces at work striving to bring about disorders. On the whole the good sense of the Russian working class population has kept the upper hand. If there had been vodka to hand out it is possible that all might have been lost. But the Czar's firm prohibition of the sale of liquor has kept the whole question of the riots and strikes in that city during the past six months. Last June, after the fall of Peremysl and Lemberg, the well

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work upon their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go; coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12ft

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

country. There are undoubtedly a great number of German agents always at work. Let them be brought to justice and the popular thirst for what are called samosudi or what we may call lynch judgments will be assuaged."

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THIS WILL BE A GREAT PROGRAMME. DON'T MISS IT. Coming—THE WONDERFUL "WHO PAYS?" Series.

Torpedoes Used In Present War

The principal type of torpedo used in the present war is known as the automobile torpedo, the cost of which varies from \$4000 to \$5000. The length is from 14 feet to 20 feet and the weight half a ton or more, the steel body being cigar-shaped, and consisting of four sections, firmly screwed together.

These four sections are known as the warhead, which is one-eighth of the total length and carries the explosive charge of from 200 pounds to 300 pounds of gun-cotton; the air reservoir; the balance chamber, which contains the mechanism which actuates the horizontal rudders of the tail and so keeps the torpedo, at its correct depth, which is, of course, set before the weapon is fired; and the buoyancy chamber, which also contains the gyroscope, for correcting any deviation of the missile from the line of fire.

The torpedo shell travels under water at a depth of about 14 feet and at that depth shows very little dis-

turbance of the water on the surface. Recently, however, the German submarines have been sending torpedoes out at a depth of nine feet, which enables them to strike vessels drawing less water than the ordinary battleships.

There seems to be no protection against torpedoes at present. The torpedo net is still used in the British navy. This is strung from booms and surrounds the ships at a distance sufficient to prevent the shock of the explosive from injuring the hull. It seems, however, that the torpedoes in the present war are equipped with cutters which tear through the net and permit the torpedo to pass through unexploded.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEA AND AIR FIRING

The extreme difficulty of hitting aircraft as compared with firing at ships on the sea has been explained with some elaboration by Mr. A. H. Pollen, the naval and gunnery expert of "Land and Water."

"The problem of engaging a target in the sky," Mr. Pollen proceeds, "is in many respects of a totally different character from sea-firing. In certain aspects it is simpler. At sea direct hits have to be made at a very great distance. In firing at aircraft all that one aspires to do is to burst a shell as nearly as possible at the right distance from the target.

"It is like the difference between shooting with a rifle and shooting with a shot gun, for the bursting shell sends a scattering charge either of bullets or of fragments in an ever-enlarging pattern."

But while no such perfect aim is required, the problem is almost infinitely more complicated. Aircraft commands far greater differences in speed and a far wider freedom in the choice of course. The target being in a different plane from the gun, one range scale is no use.

This is a small matter compared with the difficulties which arise from the aircraft's speed, the difficulties of ascertaining its course, and the difficulties of observing fire. The point of aim will have to be at varying number of lengths in front of the target as the Zeppelin proceeds upon her course.

"How," he asks, "are these changes of range and deflection to be obtained? The elements obviously depend upon observations, computations, and calculations, and make the results useful there must be perfect communications with the guns. The rapidity with which exact results must be supplied makes it quite inconceivable that these operations should be carried out solely by visual and manual operations."

Fourteen New Dreadnoughts Since the War

LONDON, Dec. 4.—According to announcements recently made in Parliament, it is expected that before the end of the year fourteen new super-dreadnoughts will have been added to the British navy since the outbreak of the war. The names of thirteen of these new battleships followed, Barham, Royal Sovereign Revenge, Ramilies, Warspite, Tiger, Erin, Valiant, Malaya, Resolution.

A fifteenth superdreadnought which will probably bear the name of Repulse, will be ready early in the new year.

The Queen Elizabeth, Tiger, Warspite, Agincourt, Erin and Canada were commissioned soon after the declaration of war, and there is reason to believe that the Barham and the Valiant joined the fleet during last spring, that the Malaya was ready by August and that the Resolution and the Ramilies will be able to proceed on "their lawful occasions" some time this month.

Many a man who claims to have been driven to drink spent years cultivating the friendship of those who are willing to "set 'em up."

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On WEDNESDAY a Special 3-Part Feature, "THE BLESSED MIRACLE."

NOTICE!

A Special Meeting of The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd., will be held at St. John's, on Dec. 15th, 1915, for the purpose of confirming Resolutions passed at the General Meetings of the said Company, on Nov. 16, 1914, and Nov. 25, 1915, authorizing the increasing of the capital of said Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd. from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's Dec. 1st. 1915.

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PHONE 264.

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In all Sizes. Garment 85c Garment.

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In Tan, Pink, Cream, Blue and Black Colors. Special Price 28c each.

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Children's Wool Caps

Various Colors. 35c up.

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Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish Silk Spot Lustre, double stitched and reinforced back and front... \$1.25

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Men's Grey Union Shirts, with-out collar. Each... 55c

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Negligee Shirts, in newest Stripes, with Laundered Cuffs 65c

Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, Band Cuff; good wearing, ea. 40c

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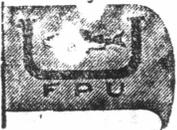
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Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 14th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Green Bay Service

THE Reid Nfld. Co. has decided to transfer the Petrel from Green Bay to Trinity Bay and to place the Ethie in Green Bay for the balance of the season. This will improve matters in Green Bay, but whether Trinity Bay and Conception Bay will willingly consent is a question that will be answered in the negative. Such arrangements are not square either to Green Bay or Trinity Bay. The second steamer should not have been taken off the Green Bay route in July in order to accommodate the cravings of the Reid Co. for large profits on the sale of ships built to perform obligations entered into solemnly with the people of this Colony.

Green Bay was made a football for the whims of the Company and the Premier permitted those outrages against the public without protest or opposition, and only when Reids saw 40 car loads of freight piled up at Lewisporte did they condescend to attempt to perform their public duties. They then placed the Petrel on the route, in opposition to our strongest protest for we showed that the Petrel was utterly unfit to accommodate the demands. Had they secured the Newfoundland or Erik for a few trips the congestion would have disappeared; but freight conditions are just as outrageous at Lewisporte now as they were when the Petrel started in to perform the impossible.

The Government should now insist upon the Company placing suitable steamers on all the routes next season, and also proper steamers on the Labrador routes. The Reid Labrador service this year was an abomination. The Crosbie prize packet service was an outrage that is not only inexcusable but an absolutely insult to the northern people. How the Minister of Fisheries permitted the Government to employ such steamers for the Labrador service is a puzzle to most fishermen. The Crosbie whaler might just as well never had gone, and the money the service cost presented to him as a free gift.

There are twice the number of steamers employed than there were ten years ago, at thrice the cost, yet one half the satisfaction is not derived. Come Mr. Piccott, we look to you to protect the fishermen's interests in those respects. If you don't insist upon a

square deal for the northern fishermen who take 250,000 qtls. of fish from the Labrador waters annually, no other man in the whole clique that composes the Government will do so. How a man like Mr. Piccott could tolerate such an intolerable service and waste of hard earned taxes as that performed this year as the Labrador service we fail to understand.

Come Mr. Minister of Fisheries, secure decent treatment for the Labrador fishermen, respecting those matters or resign and come out from amongst them, for we feel sure you could not be a party to the abominable services so called performed the past season. Your duty therefore is to enforce respect for your recommendations or resign your position as Minister. There will be some trouble over this matter when the House opens for the northern members will not lightly overlook the outrages committed this year with regard to the Labrador and Green Bay routes.

The Coal Question

WE would advise the Premier to either hire the fool killer or an alienist to visit The Herald to pronounce on the peculiar mental condition of the Honourable Editor of that paper. Judging from appearances the "upper story" of P.T.'s mental structure is without a tenant and the "rest cure" may have some effect before the position becomes hopeless. A few nights ago he solemnly asserted that the suspended visits of the Allan Line ships and the irregular calls of the Furness-Withy boats had played ducks and drakes with the coal trade and now in last night's issue in an expiring and very feeble attempt at defending his Boss or in justifying his procrastination he gravely and with his usual strong proclivity to dogmatism asserts that it was not known in October that the 'Ventures were to be transferred to other owners.

We are sorry to see the mental powers of the once astute P.T. so sadly out of gear. Such a peculiar case of Rip-Van Winkleism has been rarely recorded in Newfoundland journalism or—unbelievable possibility—is it—can it be that the "Honorable" editor takes the last expedient, that of deliberate lying to save E.P. by hook or crook from the consequences his apathy on this coal question must bring to him.

Why all the summer and especially in the months of August and September the prospective transfer of the 'Ventures to Russian ownership was the daily theme of the public and unless we are greatly mistaken The Herald's back files will show an occasional reference to the possibility of these ships leaving Newfoundland. Morris is undoubtedly a bluffer of the first water, an expert from years of practice, but he seems to have "nothing on you" P.T. so that your weak and labored article of last night only damns your master the more in public estimation.

Appropos of the possibility of a coal famine here we would like to ask the Premier as well as Honorable P.T. will either or both suffer as a result? How many months ago is it since both these "honorable" had their cellars well stocked with black diamonds? And the splendid expedient to redeem the situation. It could only emanate from the brains of such mental collosi as E.P. and P.T. Send the old wooden sealers to Sydney just as navigation is about to close. Who fathered the mighty thought? If E.P., his name will go down in history with that of "Hawco the Hero" and if it is P.T. why as some decoration should be his we suggest that a medal in the richest leather procurable be conferred on him forthwith. Why by the time such vessels would be crewed, provisioned, coaled, insurance rates paid, and other incidentals adjusted, with the high freights which would necessarily be charged the coal when the ships got back—if they ever did, which

FOOD AND PEACE

—THE NATION—

WE may divide the war into three phases. In the first phase, victory was sought through the clash of armies. In the second phase, it became a test of munitions. In the present phase, there enters the factor of the possible endurance of the nations measured in terms of food.

The problem is one that does not confront Germany alone. The cost of living has gone up in Great Britain. Prices have become burdensome in France. In Austria there is dire want. Russia has her great stocks of unsold grain, but the disorganization of industry and sharp depreciation of currency have undoubtedly play their part. France is preparing to follow Germany in fixing maximum prices. All Europe is suffering, and we can only strive at a rough estimate as to which nation suffers most.

It is in Germany that the situation is being most vehemently discussed. The question is, therefore, whether conditions in Germany are faithfully portrayed in the public press, or whether the greater agitation there is due to the German habit of facing a problem squarely and taking measures to safeguard the future.

Such figures as are available unquestionably show a more serious state of affairs in Germany than in France or Great Britain. For Great Britain the London Economist estimates a rise of 25 per cent. in the price of commodities entering into the working-class budget. For Germany, according to the Economist, the official Prussian figures show an increase since the outbreak of the war of 75 per cent.

The scarcity weighs in particular upon the children. The maximum price for butter was fixed at Berlin in October at 67 cents a pound, but in other parts of the country the price is from 80 to 90

Thanks

WE have to thank Mr. W. J. O'Neill, the publisher, for a copy of the Illustrated Christmas Tribune. The magazine is profusely illustrated and contains many pages of interesting reading matter. Quite a series of regimental views are included in the illustrations as well as photographs of our prominent citizens. The number no doubt will prove an interesting souvenir for absent friends.

must be open to doubt—would be nearer \$15 than \$8 a ton and only those like P.T. with good Government pickings for printing, &c., and other little doucers on the side, could afford to buy it, so that the cure in this case would be worse than the disease.

The Prescott Street editor seems to be losing his grip of things lately and but that the grim face of Tragedy peers out from the silly vaporings he emits, we would be inclined to laugh at his logic. Again we suggest to his patron the Premier to try the "rest cure" on him.

cents. Milk for adult consumption has become prohibitive, and in many parts is hardly obtainable.

By comparison, the figures for Paris, quoted in a recent number of the Petit Parisien, are much more favorable. Butter sells at 40 cents a pound, an increase of 40 per cent. since the beginning of the war. Milk has gone up one cent from seven to eight cents a quart. The increase in meat prices ranges from 16 per cent. for poultry down to scarcely any advance for pork. But fish has gone up 60 per cent., partly because of the increased demand of the Breton fishermen; potatoes have gone up 25 per cent., and now sell at 2 cents a pound, or nearly twice the maximum fixed in Germany, and cabbages for the workingman's soup has risen 133 per cent., from 6 cents to 14 cents per head. The pressure is sufficiently acute in France, but the children there suffer less than they do in Germany.

Conditions in Austria are reflected in a recent statement of a Vienna "Hausfrau" in the Neue Freie Presse, dealing with the problem from the standpoint of the lower middle classes. It is a question of feeding a family of five on an income of \$1,200 a year. According to the writer, the common phrase about the housewife's ceaseless and painful "guerrilla warfare" for existence has become bitterly true. She gives very few figures, but the picture is a sad one.

Of meat for the daily diet there is no use in speaking, and only the most painful economy will produce a roast for Sunday with something left over for the following day. "Given bread, flour, potatoes, fat, and a bit of rice, and a life-sustaining diet may be worked out on a semi-vegetarian basis."

The whole secret of subsistence under present circumstances consists in a "ceaseless" study of ways and means, based on market reports, and personal intensive shopping. With all that, the hunt for butter and fat is a useless one. The children must be content with the comparatively cheap apple-butter. Milk for coffee is out of the question.

The writer hopes that the scarcity in potatoes will disappear; "otherwise the nourishment of the family simply cannot be carried on." These are the conditions which confront what in ordinary times would be a fairly prosperous family. What conditions are for the working classes it is not hard to imagine.

For Germany and Austria the food problem has thus resolved itself into the simple factor of potatoes. The German authorities assert that there is no scarcity in that staple, and if regulation has become necessary, the greed of middlemen and speculators has made it so. More than that, the maximum for potatoes seems actually designed to force prices down below even the normal level in order to make up for the deficiency in pretty nearly everything else. Seventy-two cents a hundredweight has been set as the

maximum price to the farmer, and retail prices must not exceed that by thirty cents, so that the consumer is supposed to pay a little over a cent a pound, which, as we have seen, would be only one-half the price in the Paris markets. The maximum, however, is not always adhered to. The Frankfort Town Council has been compelled to pay two cents more a hundred for 200 tons.

At any rate, this very emphasis on potatoes shows how largely the German masses are expected to do without nearly everything else enters into their regular diet. If, with potatoes selling at one cent a pound, the cost of sustenance has nevertheless risen 75 per cent. since the outbreak of war, we can imagine what the increase has been in commodities that go beyond the mere need of keeping body and soul together.

Will Germany, therefore, be starved into submission? It does not follow in the least. We need only recall the South in the Civil War. But it does not need actual starvation to force German statesmen into considering peace. That is the significance of the clamor that rises not only from the Socialist organs like Vorwarts, but from moderate organs of the non-Imperialist type. Lack of food will not drive Germany to accept defeat, but it is bound to compel a revision of definitions.

Victory, defeat, peace—they can not mean now what they meant at the beginning of the war; that is true for all nations. But the problem is all the more pressing upon the German Government, for the very reason that German arms on land have been victorious.

In France it will be a sufficient answer to the suffering masses that it is a question even of starving or going under as a nation. In Great Britain the sacrifices of the people are the price for the preservation of the Empire.

But what does Germany understand by "victory"? Is it necessary for little children to go without sufficient nourishment in order that the eagles may be carried to Suez? That is the question before the Kaiser.

Don't Overlook the Fleet

London Daily Telegraph:—There is a tendency just now to exaggerate our difficulties and to underestimate the extent of the damage which the enemies are suffering, ringed in as they are by the naval and military power of the Allies. Don't let us overlook the British Fleet. History may show that is Germany's failures, and not Germany's reputed successes, which have been responsible for the new movement in the Balkans. In no single particular has a German calculation been fulfilled. It only remains for us, with sure and confident aim, to continue to utilize the overwhelming power which resides in the British Fleet and to observe the elementary rules of strategy of a maritime Power to carry to completion the task on which the Allies are engaged.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS for the Daily and Weekly issues of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE will please observe that after JANUARY 1st, 1916, their names will be removed from the list of subscribers and the paper discontinued unless their subscriptions have been renewed by the end of this year. No subscription for less than six months will be accepted. The subscription for the Daily paper is at the rate of \$2 per year and the Weekly 50 cents per year.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Bay Steam Service.

The undermentioned steamers will complete the Bay steamship service for this season, leaving their respective routes for St. John's:

- S.S. Petrel will leave Clarendville, Friday, December 31st.
- S.S. Dundee will leave Port Blandford, Friday, December 31st.
- S.S. Ethie will leave Lewisporte, Friday, December 31st.
- S.S. Clyde will leave Lewisporte, Thursday, December 30th.
- S.S. Home will leave Humbermouth, Wednesday, Dec. 29th.

The above schedule, of course, is independent on weather and ice conditions between this date and December 31st, but it is hoped the above arrangements will be carried out.



Useful Xmas Gifts!

PRESENTS FOR EVERYONE

We have large variety of Toys and Fancy Goods, now ready for the Xmas trade.

Christmas Cards, Dolls, Cradles, Picture Books, Rubber Balls, Drums, Tool Sets, Tea Sets, Mechanical Toys, Etc. Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Trinket Boxes, Pin Trays, P. C. Albums, Etc. Perfumes in Fancy Boxes



Handkerchiefs, in Fancy Boxes, 16c. to \$1.50 per Box. Big variety of other Handkerchief from 4c. up.

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Smart Imitation Fur Sets from \$2.50 up. Fancy Belts, Tea Aprons. Fancy Neck-wear. Silk and Wool Motor Scarves.



Steer Brothers



Serbia to be Dismembered Says Bulgarian Premier

The Developments of the War Have Not Impaired Greco-Bulgarian Relations—There is No Desire in Bulgaria to Ignore Greece's Just Aspirations

BERLIN (via London), Dec. 3.—The fate of Serbia is bound up with the fate of its fugitive king and dynasty. Bulgaria intends to annex all the regions with a Bulgarian population. Austria-Hungary will take such measures as are necessary to insure future freedom from Serbian attacks and intrigues. The fate of the rest of Serbia cannot now be foretold, since no one knows the future fate of the dynasty. The developments of the

war have not impaired Greco-Bulgarian relations, and there is no desire in Bulgaria to ignore Greece's just aspirations.

This is the substance of an interview with M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, by Leo Lederer, The Berliner Tageblatt's correspondent. The Berliner Tageblatt's correspondent. The Premier's remarks concerning Greece confirm and supplement declarations made in an interview of him by the Associated Press several weeks ago.

Coming Peace Conference.

M. Radoslavoff, after accepting the correspondent's congratulations on the quick work done by the Bulgarian army in the Serbian campaign, remarked in answer to a question concerning the future status of the conquered districts:

"I think it better that questions which belong in the realm of the coming peace conference should now be discussed only to a limited extent. It may be taken for granted that the national idea of Bulgaria having been accomplished, all Bulgarian soil which is now groaning under the hateful yoke of Serbia will be united for all time with Bulgaria, while Austria-Hungary will do everything necessary to eliminate the future political and military dangers of the past. What is to happen to the remaining Serbian territory, and, indeed, with Serbia, it is impossible to foresee at the present, the more so since nobody knows the future of the great Serbian dynasty."

Transferred Their Base.

The correspondent referred to the possibility of increasing the political complications the near the hostilities approach the Greek frontier. To this M. Radoslavoff replied:

"This is possible since the British and French have transferred their base of operations for the struggle against us, under violation of Greek neutrality, to Greek territory. But we believe we need not fear complications in the situation."

"I am delighted to be able to establish again that this war at least has brought about no deterioration in the relations of Greece to us. We can understand fully Greece's wish to have its territorial integrity guaranteed. We respect even the wishes which Greece formally communicated to Serbia when Serbia was ready to cede territory to us, namely, to have a strong strategic frontier between itself and Bulgaria in the district of Doiran and Gjeveli under all conditions."

Demand Disarmament

"For the same reason we believe that a full comprehension exists in Greece of the severity of the struggle in which Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria are engaged and that she will understand that we, your allies, cannot recognize in the continuing of the violation of the neutrality of a neighbor a legal method of warfare on the part of our enemies."

"If the French, British or Serbians retreat into Greek territory we must demand their disarmament in accordance with the recognized principles of international law."

(The interview was granted before the recent developments on this point.)

A FIENDISH PLAN TO INJURE WILSON

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4.—Prosecuting Attorney Cyrus Locher conducted experiments with the liquid fire invented by Dr. E. W. Ritter, who is being held here pending an investigation into his alleged connection with munition plant strike plots. A strip of paper dipped into the liquid burst into flames seventeen seconds later.

It became known that part of Ritter's alleged confession, taken by a stenographer in Locher's office on the order of Charles De Woody, investigator for the Federal Department of Justice, contained the following:

"Two men high in official life came to me and proposed that my liquid fire be used to sprinkle on President Wilson and Secretary Garrison."

"No, no," I exclaimed, "that would be terrible. I would never do it."

"Well," said the two men, "let us not talk about it."

This question was then asked Ritter: "Why wasn't it proposed to shoot the President?"

"The men said shooting would mean arrest. With liquid fire you shoot from a rubber ball upon a person's clothes and go away. In a few minutes, proof! the liquid fire flames."

De Woody will forward the record to the department at Washington.

Waterproof



These Boots are Waterproof and are solid through and through.

These Boots have two Double Soles straight to the heel.

These Boots have Bellows Tongues and the leather always remain soft.

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

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant St

Dear Sir:—Will you please allow me space in your highly esteemed paper for those few remarks regarding the mail service here. We are supposed to have the mail steamer get her monthly, or near about it. Since Sept. 25 or 27th, she has been here three trips. I must say any gasoline boat can do it twice a month especially in weather like we have had this Fall, it seems like we are not thought much about.

After the Newfoundland merchants are gone, she comes just when she likes, or it appears very much like it, for when they are here she gets here every week and has been doing the same thing every year, but this year is the worst of all. It is plain to be

seen she must be running idly for the benefit of the merchants here in the summer time, and not in the interests of the people here on the coast. I say it is unfair to run the mail in such a manner, and people ought to kick about it, for long ago and try to have a little more fair play than we do.

I am sure the steamer can do it quicker if she was made to do it, but she cannot come without someone to drive her.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space you have given me in your valuable paper.

NOT ENOUGH.

Lance au Clair, Dec. 1, 1915.

HALDANE SAYS THERE IS NO DESIRE FOR PEACE

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Viscount Haldane, former lord high chancellor, discussing the possibilities of peace, during a meeting in King's Hall, declared that peace was more to be desired than any other thing at the present moment.

Nevertheless, the speaker predicted that no peace negotiations would be considered by Great Britain or her allies until Emperor William

and the German war party had been thrown out of the saddle by the German democracy.

"The allies of a century ago," said Viscount Haldane, "were quite ready to make peace with France, but not with Napoleon. So, also, today until we can deal with the real German people, whom we can trust and whom we know as sane contributors of many good things to the world's civilization, but who have temporarily yielded their place to false leaders, we do not care to talk peace."

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunders' clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunders

Tailor and Clothier

281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Rubber Footwear.

The Serviceable Makes.

THE next pair of Shoe Rubbers that you require—try the brands that we stock.

Here you'll find the good wearing qualities, high and low heel, Storm and Plain Rubbers in the best makes of Canadian and American manufacture, that it is possible to get on the market to-day.

We stock them to fit Men, Women, Children and Infants and price them reasonably. Before you buy your next stock get our prices, wholesale and retail.

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

No Other Christmas Gift Will give as much real pleasure AS A

BOY PROOF WATCH, HANDSOME, SERVICEABLE, & CHEAP.

Only \$1.00.

Guaranteed to Keep Correct Time.

ROBERT TEMPLETON, 333 Water Street.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Additional Names of Members of "Ours" Not Previously Reported in Official Casualty Lists Issued by Colonial Secretary Department

- 270—Private Wm. W. Bartlett; Brigus; not previously reported; admitted to the Second Australian Stationary Hospital, West Mudros, Oct. 15; sick.
- 740—Private Andrew P. Caravan, Long Island, N.D.B.; not previously reported; admitted to the Hospital, Malta, ex Hospital Ship "Neuralia," Oct. 30; malaria.
- 1217—Private George P. Simms, St. Anthony; not previously reported; admitted to the Hospital, Malta, ex Hospital Ship "Neuralia," Oct. 30; dysentery.
- 1166—Private Adolphus G. Heath, Woodside Avenue, New York; not previously reported; admitted to the Hospital at Malta, ex Hospital Ship "Neuralia," Oct. 30; rheumatism.
- 293—Private Charles F. Taylor, Southside; not previously reported; admitted to the Hospital, Malta, ex Hospital Ship "Neuralia," Oct. 30; dysentery.
- 227—Private Oswald K. Batstone, Jackson's Cove, N.D.B.; not previously reported; admitted to the Red Cross Hospital, Giza, Cairo, Oct. 25.
- 256—Private Albert E. Metcalfe, Piley's Island; not previously reported; dysentery; admitted to the Red Cross Hospital, Giza, Cairo, Oct. 25.
- 43—Private Andrew Yetman, 25 Barter's Hill; not previously reported; conjunctivitis; ad-

- mitted to Nasrich Schools Military Hospital, Cairo; Oct. 25.
- 385—Private Thos. W. Wyatt, 202 New Gower St.; not previously reported; sick; admitted to the Sixteenth Stationary Hospital, Mudros ex Eleventh Casualty Clearing Station, Oct. 29.
- 585—Private Alex. Edward Parsons, Harbour Grace; not previously reported; scabies; admitted to the Sixteenth Stationary Hospital, Mudros ex "Cape Helles"; Oct. 31.
- 891—Private Percy O. Vere Holloway, 444 Southside; not previously reported; dysentery; admitted to the Military Hospital Citadel, Cairo; Oct. 25.
- 722—Private Walter Thomas, Bell Island, C.B.; not previously reported; dysentery; admitted to the Military Hospital Citadel, Cairo; Oct. 25.
- 630—Private George L. Cuff, Bonavista; not previously reported; dysentery; admitted to the Military Hospital Citadel, Cairo; Oct. 25.
- 15—Private George Colford, 45 New Gower St.; not previously reported; admitted to the Military Hospital Citadel, Cairo; Oct. 25.
- 1266—Private Thomas Seward, Port aux Basques; not previously reported; admitted to the Twenty-first General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 25; dysentery, slight.
- 939—Private James Yardy, Hickman's Harbour, T.B.; not previously reported; admitted to the Twenty-first General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 26; dysentery, slight.
- 836—Corporal George C. Martin, 76 Circular Road; not previously reported; pyrexia (slight); admitted to the Twenty-first General Hospital, Alexandria; Oct. 26.
- 51—Lance-Corp. Neil Patrick, 22 Hyman St., Glasgow N.B.; not previously reported; dysentery; admitted to the Nineteenth General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 26.
- 236—Private Arthur Webber, Harbour Grace; not previously reported; dysentery; admitted to the Nineteenth General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 26.
- 238—Private Nicholas A. Galway, 222

- Water St. W.; not previously reported; dysentery; admitted to the Nineteenth General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 26.
- 789—Corporal Jos. R. Waterfield, 54 Pennywell Road; not previously reported; sick (slight); admitted to the Fifteenth Stationary Hospital, East Mudros, Oct. 31.
- 497—Private Eric McK. Robertson, 3 Maxse Street; not previously reported; sick (slight); admitted to the Fifteenth Stationary Hospital, East Mudros; Oct. 31.
- 546—Private Allan Moyes, Topsail Road; not previously reported; diarrhoea (slight); admitted Seventeenth General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 27.
- 825—Private Leo Moore, 88 Lime St.; not previously reported; Debility; admitted to the Fifteenth General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 26.
- 838—Private Gordon Snow, 110 Water St.; not previously reported; debility; admitted to the Fifteenth General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 26.
- 405—C.Q.M.S. Robert Kershaw, Lancashire Folds, Middleton, England; not previously reported; admitted to the Government Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 26 (not yet diagnosed).

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Unfair Treatment With Mail Service

(Editor of Mail and Advocate). Dear Sir,—Will you please allow me space in your highly esteemed paper for those few remarks regarding the mail service here. We are supposed to have the mail steamer get her monthly, or near about it. Since Sept. 25 or 27th, she has been here three trips. I must say any gasoline boat can do it twice a month especially in weather like we have had this Fall, it seems like we are not thought much about.

After the Newfoundland merchants are gone, she comes just when she likes, or it appears very much like it, for when they are here she gets here every week and has been doing the same thing every year, but this year is the worst of all. It is plain to be

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

"VICTORY" FLOUR THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Makes a Plea for Laboring Man

Says Civic Board Have Cut Down Labourers Pay—Asks How Can a Man Support a Family on \$4.20 per Week?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Would you kindly allow me to make a few observations in your paper concerning our Civic Commissioners and what they are doing at present with the laborers working in the East and West ends of St. John's.

There are supposed to be eight steady employed men in St. John's East and a few men with Thos. Bird to look after the city works, such as building roads and clearing gullies, and other works as well. Now, Sir, the Commission have curtailed those men down to three days per week, that is \$4.20 per week. Now who is going to look out for the Taxpayers' interest in a case of a storm or a wash-out or other accidents which may happen at this time of the year?

Will the tarvia road look after the gullies or steps or other streets? We have not now sufficient men to look after the different works around town. Just imagine what sort of a day Saturday was, and there was not one man working with the East End Road Inspector on that day, only his second kicker and all he could do was to watch the chairman and the tarvia road.

Just size up the condition of affairs that was in the city yesterday, Sunday, people going to their different places of worship trying to climb up steps, such as Courthouse steps and Garrison hill steps and other steps as well. If these steps had to be cleaned of on Saturday when it was wet they could be no trouble in getting it off to-day, but certainly they were no one to clean them on Saturday because the commissioners were curtailing labor and St. John's East was hung up on Saturday to bring up for what they spent on the tarvia road.

I believe the Tarvia Co. are giving them another offer to eat up the taxpayers' money, and then the commissioners will destroy the laboring man's six days per week and try and starve him on three days per week, and then they will call them selves British forever. Last spring the laborers looked for an increase of wages from those Commissioners and it was refused and thrown in the waste basket they could not afford it, but they could give one man by the name of Towers \$7.00 per day, but remember he was not a Newfoundland. There would not be enough of tarvia in a Newfoundland's eyes to get the job and waste \$5,000 like Towers did, but Towers was all right with Gosling & Co. because he belonged to Maryland.

Now, Sir, I would ask the taxpayers of St. John's to consider in their hearts how can any workman work for \$1.40 per day in summer time under the broiling sun with a pick and shovel, and then when winter comes curtail him and his family to starvation wages at the rate of \$4.20 per week. Taxpayers! Wake up and see that justice is done to the laboring man in this community. There is many a laboring man's child to the front to-day fighting for the Empire, and I believe that it is our duty to look after the fathers of those sons and other laborers' sons as well in this little town of ours.

I am a voter in the East End and I certainly will give a "plumper" next June for the Tarvia Gang.

I remain,
Yours etc.,
"TARVIA."
St. John's, Dec. 13, 1915.

WILSON GALT WEDDING

SET FOR DECEMBER 18

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 4.—President Wilson and Mrs. Northington Galt will be married on Saturday, Dec. 18, at Mrs. Galt's home here, according to a formal announcement made to-day at the White House.

What some men call love isn't even a good imitation.

WANTED — Immediately,

A General Servant for a family of two. Apply this office. —dec11,1f

SHIPPING

The S.S. Durango arrived at Liverpool yesterday and will leave for here again on the 20th.

The schr. Mary D. Young sailed yesterday for Trinidad taking 2013 qtls. codfish, 30 brls. herring and 10 tierces of salmon from Tessier & Co.

The schr. Flirtation arrived at Nippon's Hr. yesterday and will load herring for the Gorton Pew Co. Gloucester.

The S.S. Frontiera left here yesterday for New York taking 4828 qtls codfish, 108 barrels herring, a barrel of turbot and 3750 qtls cod liver oil shipped by Job Bros. & Co.

The schrs. 'Mary Dacosta' and 'Bohemia' are loading herring at Bonne Bay for the Gorton Pew Co. and S. Smith respectively, of Gloucester.

The S.S. Beatrice, Capt. McKenzie leaves here to-day for North Sydney and will make another trip here with a coal cargo. She is a well known boat in the coal trade here but was recently bought by the Imperial Government and will leave here for England next month.

Obituary

THOMAS LONG, I.S.O.

One of our most esteemed and venerable citizens in the person of Mr. Thos. Long passed over to the Great Beyond at his residence on Prescott Street last evening. The deceased, who was a prominent figure in the commercial and official life of the city for the past 70 years, had reached the ripe age of 88 years.

In his young manhood Mr. Long conducted the business of C. F. Bennett & Co., Riverhead, for years and in the early 'seventies took a position in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines, where his attainments won for him rapid promotion and he advanced to the position of First Clerk and later to the Deputy headship of the Department. After an official life of over 40 years in the service of the Colony, Mr. Long retired, his distinguished services having won for him from his King the Imperial Service Order. During recent years his bodily and mental vigor remained unimpaired and he closely followed the trend of local events and with great interest the vicissitudes of the present great world war.

The end came suddenly, but peacefully. Mr. Long, who was a native of Bedfordshire, England, leaves to mourn him two sons, Mr. Alan Long, surveyor and Mr. Wm. Long and six daughters, three unmarried and three married: Mesdames Pope, P. F. Lemessurier and E. Lemessurier and 16 grandchildren.

The sorrowing family and friends the Mail and Advocate extends its condolence.

SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL MEETING.

Pressure on our space yesterday precluded the possibility of a reference to the very successful annual meeting of the Total Abstinence and Benefit Society held on Sunday afternoon. The meeting was attended by a large gathering of members and President W. J. Ellis presided.

The reports submitted by the Secretary and Treasurer show the Society to be flourishing financially and numerically and all departments including the Juvenile Branch band, reading, card and billiard rooms are in a most flourishing state. The matter of appointing Committees for the various Departments was deferred to a special meeting to be held next Sunday. The election of officers resulted as follows:—
President—W. J. Ellis;
Vice-Pres.—L. M. F. Summers;
1st Asst. V.P.—J. J. Murphy;
2nd Asst. V.P.—J. J. Cochrane;
Treasurer—P. Hanley;
Asst. Treasurer—J. P. Kelly;
Cashier—T. J. Redmond;
Fin. Secretary—W. D. Quinn;
Secretary—G. J. Coughlan;
Marshal—N. J. Murphy;
Asst. Marshals—G. Welis, S. Angel, J. Fleming;
Band Committee—J. J. Coady, P. Hanley, J. P. Grace;
Auditors—J. L. Slattery, J. J. Spratt, M. P. Hynes.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Doesn't Agree With Letter from Mrs. Browning

Says We Did Right in Publishing This Boy's Letter—It Woke up the Authorities and the People Are Behind us

(Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—Will you permit me space for a few remarks in reference to Mrs. Browning's letter. She does not hesitate to assume that the boy who has written from the front making the statement that the Newfoundlanders do not receive a part of the clothing, etc. which the W.P.A. has made up for that purpose, is peevish, jealous and unmanly. Has she considered since her letter presented its stern remarks to the public gaze that many a word will be uttered condemning her action.

Then she tries to convince one that it was the boy's own fault that he had not received what was necessary before going to the front. If this is so, why is it that our W.P.A. are always making so much preparations for the comforts of our boys at the front?

Mrs. Browning goes on to say that the purpose of the W.P.A. is for the wear and tear on the battle field. I think it is time that they received some of these comforts after being so long without them. I think that any woman that would publish such remarks about a boy that is doing his duty for King and Country does not consider the hardships they have to undergo. I think this boy did what was right when he wrote this letter as it has shown things up that is of a very serious character and a committee of enquiry should investigate the same and make things right.

I have taken much interest in working to help this W.P.A. work on. I have two brothers out in the war, one of them in the Dardanelles.

I note, Mr. Editor, that you are taking this matter up in your paper, and the country will, I feel sure, appreciate your efforts to right this outrage on our brave soldier boys.

A MEMBER OF THE W.P.A.
Thanking you for space,
Port Blandford, Dec. 7, 1915.

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



SONS OF ENGLAND

THE regular meeting of Lodge Dudley, No. 227, will be held this (TUESDAY) evening at 8 o'clock. Special business at 9.15 p.m. Nomination and election of officers.

By order of the W.P.
CHAS. W. UDLE, Sec'y.

Crew of "St. Kilda" Safe at St. Pierre

Last evening the 25 men of the crew of the wrecked steamer St. Kilda, which went ashore at Longley on Thursday night, were rescued, according to messages received by Mr. Hy. Saunders, Supt. of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. The messages received by Mr. Saunders are as follows and show that the work of rescue was carried out by the tug St. Pierre and the steamer Cape Breton.

"The tug left for wreck at 5 a.m., weather moderate breeze; Cape Breton also arrived at wreck, did not enter port."
"Chief Engineer and second officer and eleven men arrived in ship's boat in tow of pilot boat; report rescue ship not arrived at 8.30 a.m. Local tug standing by; feared total wreck, but ship not broken up."
A later message said:—
"Captain and remainder of crew arrived at noon by local tug; rescue steamers not arrived by 10 a.m."

OUR THEATRES.

THE NICKEL.

The third chapter of "The Goddess" attracted large numbers of movie fans to the Nickel theatre yesterday afternoon and last evening. The story has won great popularity in St. John's, not because it is thrilling or sensational, but because of its beauty as a love story. It has justly been called the serial beautiful. In Canada and the States, where it is now running, it is attracting thousands all agree with the Nickel patrons of St. John's that this is the most classical picture ever shown. The episode yesterday was a beautiful one and was watched with the greatest interest. Everyone was delighted with it. To-day it will be repeated and those who could not be present yesterday should attend. The other pictures are also good.

ROSSLEY'S.

The pretty Oriental act by Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke was enjoyed very much by an appreciative audience last night. The songs and dances are dainty beyond description. The pictures, too, are very good, indeed, the subjects being all very interesting. On Friday night the contest will show some good talent. The dance at "Ours" in the West End, the 27th, promises to be a successful event and the tickets are selling fast. The floor will be in splendid condition. The beautiful little theatre is being transformed and as a dance hall will be up to date in every detail. The pantomime "Beauty and the Beast," for novel, dainty and surprising numbers will eclipse any of Mrs. Rossley's former attempts, assisted by Ballard Brown and the one and only Madge Locke, brilliant actress, vocalist and dancer.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

The man who was accidentally shot with a gun Friday near Clarke's Beach and to whom the Mail and Advocate referred Saturday, was Stanley Butler, aged 18, of that place. He was two miles in the country shooting partridge with Albert Dave, and as they went along the barrens the gun which Butler held fell over his shoulder and struck the ground behind him. It exploded and the whole charge of shot entered the man's foot, blowing part of it away and inflicting a terrible wound.

Dave bound it up as best he could and carried his injured friend back to Clarke's Beach on his shoulder where Dr. Procunier attended him and he would be brought in here by Saturday's train and taken to Hospital.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of \$3.00 from a reader, to be given to the poor old blind man who is forced to beg on the streets of our city, and whose case was recently referred to in our columns.

S.S. "SENLAC" BURNED IN SYDNEY HARBOR

Messrs. A. J. Harvey & Co. received the following message this a.m. from W. M. MacDonald of Sydney:—
"S.S. Senlac and entire cargo burned in Sydney Harbor this morning."

HIS WATCH SAVED HIM

Capt. Gus O'Brien of "Ours" in writing to a friend here quite recently said that he had a peculiar escape in the trenches recently. A Turkish shell burst near him and one of the fragments struck him in the side with terrible force. Gus wondered why he was not seriously hurt and investigating found that the fragment had hit his watch, making a wreck of it, saying him from possible death. Gus's time was stopped effectually but had not the little ticker been where it was time would have ceased for this popular young Newfoundland soldier.

'SAGONA'S' PASSENGERS

The S.S. Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques at 10.30 a.m., to-day, bringing Miss Blanche Forsey, R. Fordeau, H. Taylor and Mrs. Stan White.

Mechanics' Society Extends Its Thanks

A special meeting of St. John's Mechanics' Society was held last night to receive the records from the Fair Committee.

The reports which showed the Exhibition and Sale of Work to have been a great success; both socially and financially, were received by the Society with much enthusiasm. Votes of thanks were unanimously passed and ordered to be placed on the records and published in the public press as follows:—

To the Right Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G., for the very deep interest taken by him in the Fair and in particular for his thoughtful kindness in writing personal friends on the work and position of the Society, to which action on his part might be mainly attributed the great success of the undertaking.

To the Hon. Robert Watson for his kindness in conducting and announcing the result of the Guessing Competition for the handsome watch presented by Messrs. Garrett Drownrigg, F. Brocklehurst, P. Power.

To the many people who contributed cash and other donations as also those who made up work for the Fair, the ready sale of which justified the praise given by visitors as to the taste and skill which the work evidenced.

To the Catholic Cadet Corps and the Total Abstinence Bands for their kindly giving concerts on Monday and Tuesday during the Sale.

To the Ladies in charge of the different tables and their assistants whose energies and unselfish efforts were so well rewarded.

To Mr. M. J. Doyle and his Committee for the work performed by them during the three nights and particularly in connection with the Dance which was so enjoyable to the large number who attended, and so creditable to the Committee in charge.

To all who in any way helped towards the success of the Fair and who now will be glad to learn that the receipts \$1,328.38 were sufficient to defray the expenses incurred, by the long-needed repairs to the building, namely, the putting on of a new entrance to the rooms.

To Proprietors and Editors of the daily papers for free advertising and grand description of the opening, which helped in no small way towards the success of the Sale of Work.

Signed on behalf of Society,
JOHN P. SCOTT, President,
JAMES A. LEAHEY, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE!

F. A. MEWS

Barrister, Solicitor, & Notary

ADDRESS:
City Chambers
Water Street
(Over Royal Bank of Canada
1st Floor)
dec4,2w,s,u,th Phone 601.

LOCAL ITEMS

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

There were two stowaways on the Adventure when she left here, boys named Kent and Goodall. They were held by Emigration Officer Dooley on arrival at Sydney and will be sent on here shortly.

The body of the man Mark Baker who was found dead in the hold of the S. S. R. A. Gordon at Clarendville came to the city by the express yesterday afternoon and were taken to the morgue by undertaker Martin, where last night Doctors Rendell and Patterson held a post mortem.

The volunteers went for an 8-mile route march yesterday under Instr. Hussey in the Portugal Cove Road. They did good work considering the bad condition of the roads, and in the afternoon they were put through section and platoon drills on the Parade Ground.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 14th.

Prince Consort died, 1861.
Henry J. B. Woods married to Miss Benister, 1870.

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.

Princess Alice died, 1878.
Star Society presented Redemptionist Fathers with an address, 1882.
Rev. George Boyd died, 1892.

George-street Methodist Church first opened, 1873.
Fire at Cahill's and McIntyre's, on King's Road, 1893.

Frederick W. Bowden, publisher, died, 1895.

GALE UP WEST

We learn from the Reid Nfld. Co. to-day that a heavy S.E. gale is in progress all the forenoon on the West Coast accompanied by torrential rain. To-day the Toronto Bureau ordered No. 3 storm signal up here presaging an easterly gale with rain likely.

MISSING VESSEL TURNS UP

It will be remembered that not long ago we chronicled the fact that the English schooner "Maud," Capt. Noel, had been given up as lost. She was on a voyage from Santa Polo to Little Bay with a salt cargo and was when we referred to her over 70 days out. Monroe & Co. had a wire yesterday afternoon saying that she had reached the Island of Jersey in the English Channel in a disabled condition. Capt. Noel is well known here.

'NEWFOUNDLAND' GOES FOR COPPER.

The S.S. Newfoundland on her recent trip from P. E. I. had very stormy weather with high seas and had some of the side rails carried away. She was stopped for two hours owing to something going wrong in the engine room, but the good work of the engineers quickly rectified this and she made a good run afterwards. This ship sails to-morrow for Little Bay and will return with a load of the copper down there to be reduced in the MacKay smelter when it is running. She will likely take other cargoes later.

BIG WAGES AT HERRING FISHERY.

People who arrived here by yesterday's express say that there were at Bonne Bay when they left there a few days ago 24 vessels loading with herring, which are more plentiful than ever recorded there before. Sixteen schooners had loaded and sailed for Canada and the States up to Saturday last. For last week all the fishermen averaged \$100 each for the week's work of catching the fish, and three men who were high liners were paid off Saturday with \$180.00 each.

THE FOGOTA SAILS.

The S.S. Fogota sailed North at 10 a.m. to-day with a full freight and as passengers: Messrs W. Kean, J. Heferton, C. Davies, W. Diamond, C. Cuff, T. Pinsent, W. Worsell; Mesdames Blackwood, C. Spurrell, Job Kean, S. R. Winsor, Miss L. Holloway and Master Spurrell, with 22 second class.

HAD STOWAWAYS ON BOARD

The S.S. Beatrice left here this morning for Sydney but on getting outside two stowaways, boys, were found secreted on board. As the weather was threatening the ship returned to port, landed the lads and will wait until the storm promised by Toronto, is over.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. presided to-day and fined a drunk \$1.00 or three days. Another was discharged and the principal in an affiliation case gave bonds to appear when called on.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Andrew O'Keefe Writes from Front

Sends Interesting Letter to Mr. Peter Mahar—Says All Are Needed to Don the Khaki and Defeat Germans

Mr. Peter Mahar of the sub-station recently received the following interesting letter from trooper Andrew O'Keefe of the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, now "somewhere in France." The letter is as follows:

2nd Canadian Div.,
B.E.F. G.P. Office,
London, England,
Nov. 11th, 1915.

Dear Friend,—Just a line to let you know that I am still in the land of the living and in the best of health and spirits. I have been getting ready all the morning for another trip to the trenches. We leave for there to-night again and if I come out alright I will let you know.

Well, you can believe me when I tell you that we have the Hunz just where we want them and the fight is nearly all taken out of them.

As I was coming out of the trenches the other night we passed another regiment going in, and one fellow as he passed me began to holler my name. I shouted to him to tell me his but I did not catch the answer. I was badly disappointed, because I know it must have been one of the home boys, as he said something about going home to Newfoundland.

I met Jim Smart, the wrestler, as I was coming out another night; he is in a Canadian Regiment. I have not seen very many of the home boys since I came here, but if I meet any I will write and let you know. It is a funny thing to see how little a man thinks of his life when he gets over here, although in the trenches with "Jack Johnsons" and "Black Maries" bursting all about you and German bullets shooting right across your nose, the British and Canadian soldiers just keep on singing and joking as if it were a "snowball" fight.

Well, you will have to make out this writing as best you can because it is not very convenient to write over here. I am writing this on the top of my cap and there is about 50 men standing around me cleaning rifles and bayonets, so it is not very easy to write letters, and to tell you the truth, I would rather be in a bayonet charge any time. It took me about two hours to find this sheet of paper, so please don't get sore if it is hard to make out.

Remember me to all the boys and tell any that have not already written that they should "don the khaki right away and come over and help us in the good old fight." Answer soon.

A. O'KEEFE.

SHIPPING

The Hilda R. arrived at Hr. Grace yesterday from Santa Pola, salt laden to McRae's.

The Portia left Jersey Side, Placentia, at 8.30 this a.m. and is due here to-morrow morning.

The Prospero which left Trinity at 5 a.m. to-day arrived here this afternoon.

HERBERT CORNICK IN HOSPITAL.

Mrs. F. C. Cornick had a letter a couple of days ago from her son, Pte. Herbert Cornick of the 42nd Regiment, Canadian Highlanders of Montreal, saying that he had been wounded in action in France. He suffers from shock, the result of shell explosion and also heart strain. He is in hospital at Bangor, Ireland, but we are glad to hear is making favourable progress towards recovery.

GORDON BASTOW WOUNDED

Mr. M. Bastow, auctioneer, had a message from his son, Gordon C. Bastow, private in our regiment at Gallipoli, saying that he is in Hospital at Malta wounded. His name did not appear in the casualty lists and we hope soon to hear of his full recovery.

Mr. Herbert Knight, K.C. was recently operated on in New York for kidney trouble and is now greatly improved.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.