

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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LABOR PARTY WILL STAND BY ASQUITH

George Wardle, Chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, confirmed the Report That His Party Will Stand by Premier Asquith

LABORERS AGREE TO SMALLER WAR COUNCIL

Present Political Crisis is Result of Lloyd George's Demands for Smaller Council Which Would Act Independently of the Cabinet and Would not Include Asquith—Asquith Has Been Premier Since 1908 When He Succeeded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The assertion that the Labour Party was standing by Premier Asquith, was confirmed by George Wardle, chairman of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, who said the Party is prepared to see the speeding up of the war and is prepared to accept a smaller War Council, but I do not think it would be arrived at by the means adopted. We recognize the driving force of Lloyd George, but feel that in a crisis of this kind a proposal to overthrow the Premier is not proper policy, or one to be supported.

Herbert Henry Asquith became Premier of Great Britain in 1908, succeeding Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Asquith at once began a policy of reform, parliamentary, socially and constitutionally, of a radical nature, aided by Lloyd George, with whom to-day he apparently is at odds. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, the Liberal Cabinet of Asquith began to be assailed by its political enemies, mainly on the conduct of the war, but particularly in regard to the naval branch of the British forces. So bitter was this campaign that on May 26th, 1915, a Coalition Cabinet was formed, with Asquith, however, retaining the portfolio of Prime Minister. The present political crisis in Britain had its origin in a similar situation, especially on account of the Government's postponement of consideration of the British Air Board's demand for powers to meet the situation created by the German air raids on England, and the recent changes in the command of the British Fleet, by which Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty was made head of the Grand Fleet, and especially Lloyd George's demand for a smaller Council, which would have powers to act independently of the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith, in the House on Monday, admitted there was trouble in his Cabinet, and that he had asked King George to permit a reconstruction of it. Just how it was proposed to change the Ministry was not stated, but the Prime Minister said that he desired to make it perfectly plain that whatever method of reconstruction was effected, it would involve no departure from the policy already announced and pursued by the Government since the beginning of the war.

Attacks on Vaux Village Fails

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A bulletin issued by the War Office to-night reads:—A minor attack against our position north of the village Vaux completely failed under the fire of our machine guns. We took some prisoners. In the course of the day there was moderate artillery activity at various points along the front. The Belgian official says that artillery fighting took place at various places on the Belgian front, especially in the sectors of Ramschapelle, Dixmude and Steenstraetes. North of Dixmude we took under our fire enemy groups.

Food Supplies

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Board of Trade under the Defence of the Realm Act, has issued an order to the effect that after December 18, no meal exceeding three courses between 6 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., or two courses at any other time, will be served in any hotel, restaurant or public place. The announcement adds that it is proposed to issue another order at an early date, forbidding both in public places and private houses the consumption on certain days of meat, poultry and game.

Reasons Why Von Jagow Resigned

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A wireless despatch from Berne to-day, quotes Maximilian Harden in the Kukunif as saying that Herr Von Jagow left the German Foreign Office because he disapproves of the submarine policy, which offended us. Herr Von Jagow also disagreed with the policy of deporting the Belgians and French from occupied territories, the article declares.

Tonnage and Coal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Great Britain has given notice that because of the scarcity of tonnage and coal, the Government can no longer guarantee coaling facilities at British ports to other than British and Allied ships and to the neutral owners who have undertaken to utilize their vessels in such a way as to be of benefit to the British Allied Powers.

Two Enemy Planes Are Brought Down

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Sub-Lieut. Nugeesser shot down two air-planes within three hours yesterday, the War Office announces. This brings up to twenty the number of air-planes brought to earth by this aviator. There were no developments of importance on the French front last night, the statement says.

Casino Theatre!

(Kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. J. P. Kielly.)

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, December 12th, 13th, 14th.

"THE LIARS."

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, in aid of W. P. A. Local Red Cross Fund for N.I.D. Soldiers and Sailors and the Newfoundland Highlanders.)

An original comedy in four acts. "Above all things, tell no untruth; no, not in trifles; the custom of it is naughty."

CAST

- Colonel Sir Christopher Deering... LT. COM. MacDERMOTT, R.N. Edward Falkner... CAPT. J. J. O'GRADY Gilbert Nepean... MR. JOHN BAXTER George Nepean... MR. H. BELL Freddie Tatton... MR. ANGLUS REID Archibald Coker... MR. W. R. WARREN Walter at "The Star and Garter"... MR. L. E. EMERSON Gadsby, footman at Cadogan Gardens... MR. JACK PATTERSON Taplin, Sir Christopher's Servant... MR. A. HAYWARD Ferris, Lady Jessica's Maid... MISS FRANCES GOSLING Mrs. Crespin... MISS EMILE MARE Beatrice Ebernoe... MISS MARGARET DOYLE Dolly Coker... MISS AGNES HAYWARD Lady Rosamund Tatton... MRS. R. C. GRIEVE Lady Jessica Nepean... MRS. JOHN BAXTER

SYNOPSIS.

ACT I.—Freddie Tatton's House, in the Thames Valley. ACT II.—"The Star and Garter," Shepperton. ACT III.—Lady Rosamund's Drawing-room, Cadogan Gardens. ACT IV.—Sir Christopher Deering's rooms, Victoria Street.

The Play under the direction of Mr. T. H. O'Neill. The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Chas. Hutton. Plan of Hall at Gray & Goodland's. Dress Circle, 75c; Numbered Reserved Seats, 50c; Gallery 30c; Pit 20c. Doors open at 7.15. Curtain rise at 8.15 sharp. Dec 6, 9, 21

Norway Agrees Gerard Off for Berlin

Will Supply Germany With 15 Per Cent of Her Entire Catch of Fish.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—The Politiken, from Stockholm, says that Norway has agreed to modify the recent decree concerning the operations of belligerent submarines in Norwegian territorial waters, and that she has agreed to supply Germany with 15 per cent. of her entire catch of fish as compared with 10 per cent. heretofore. Germany, in return, according to the despatch, agrees to supply Norway with more coal and fishing.

Part of Crew Missing

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The English liner Vesna has landed here 18 men of the crew of the Portuguese steamer Sao Nicolau, formerly the German steamer Dora Horn, of 2,579 tons, which has been sunk by a submarine. The fate of the remainder of the crew is unknown.

Austro-Italian Front

ROME, Dec. 5.—The failure of an attempted surprise attack on the Italian positions north of Santa Carina, east of Gorizia on the night of Dec. 2 is reported to-day. Otherwise there has been only artillery, aviation and patrol activity along the whole Austro-Italian front.

Losses in Men

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—As quoted in an Overseas News Agency summary, Britain has lost 1,200,000 men, Russia, 8,500,000. France 3,700,000, Italy 600,000, Serbia 480,000, Belgium 220,000, and Rumania 200,000.

More Ships Lost

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Norwegian steamers Kitteroy, 1,260 tons, and Erik H. Lindoe, are reported sunk. The Greek steamer Demitrios Inglesis is believed sunk, and the French sailing vessel Therex.

"Americans Aboard"

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The Italian steamer Palermo, with 47 Americans aboard, has been torpedoed off the Spanish coast. One sailor, reported to be an American, was wounded by a shell and died in hospital.

From Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The total losses of the Entente in the present war has been 15,100,000 men, according to figures given out by the Association for Research in social consequences of the war.

Dowager Duchess Dead

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.—A telegram from Neustrelitz, Germany, announces the death of the Dowager Grand Duchess Augusta Carolina, of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Serbian Success

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Serbians are continuing their advance in the Cerna region and the Macedonian front and have reached the outskirts of the village of Stravina.

Oil Magnate Dead

TARRYTOWN, N.Y., Dec. 5.—John D. Archibald, President of the Standard Oil Co., died this morning.

The schr. Dorothy Baird, Capt. Churchill, and the schr. Gaspe, both owned by James Baird, Ltd., arrived at Gibraltar yesterday from the Mediterranean, all well, on their way to St. John's.

A boy, 7 years of age, was sent to Hospital from Holdsworth Street yesterday, ill of diphtheria. This is the second case to develop in the same house within the past couple of days.

Sgt. Kent arrived to-day by the train with an insane man from Placentia for the Lunatic Asylum.

The S.S. Diana left here this morning for Sydney to load for this port.

Gerard Off for Berlin

Brings With Him Wilson's Views on Submarine Warfare and Deportation of Belgians.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Jas. W. Gerard, U. S. Ambassador to Germany, returns to his post to-day, bearing the view of President Wilson regarding submarine warfare and the deportation of Belgians, for presentation to the Imperial Government. Before boarding the steamer the Ambassador declared he carried no peace plan back to Germany. Mr. Gerard took with him the equivalent of 100,000 marks, which was raised through a thanksgiving appeal issued by the American Relief Committee, for distribution through the Embassy to the needy widows and orphans, and war sufferers in Berlin.

TEUTONS WILL JOIN HANDS WITH GREECE

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A despatch to the Times from Amsterdam quotes a message from Sofia to the effect that after Bucharest is taken the Central Powers will capture Avlona, Abania and join hands with Greece.

NEW APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, who was Admiral Jellicoe's Second in Command of the Grand Fleet, has been appointed Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

CARSON AND THE CABINET

Carson Will Not Take Office Under Asquith—Times Says There is No Telling What Will Happen—Asquith May Return to Power Adds The Times

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Although Carson is universally mentioned as a member of the new administration, one of his friends is quoted as saying that Sir Edward's position is one detached from the crisis, and that he has not been approached with a view to joining the War Council. One thing was certain only, and that was Sir Edward would not take office under Asquith. According to the "Times," Carson since he resigned his post as Attorney General in the Coalition Government, has made a great name for himself, and gained the respect of many members who previously were his bitter opponents. Summing up the outlook the "Times" says everything is in the air at present, and there is no telling what will happen. The suggestion was made here and there on Tuesday night that Asquith was not done with politics and that the Parliamentary situation might compel his return to power, adds the "Times."

JESS WILLARD MAY RETIRE

Unconfirmed reports from the west indicate the retirement of Champion Willard. The big fellow says that there is no more money for him in the fighting game for the reason that his challengers are of little or no account. Ever Willard made a punching bag of the overrated Moran he has talked of quitting the ring. His managers have tried to persuade him to box Fulton, but Willard regards the latter as a soft mark. As for Dillon, Willard says he is too small and that the public would ridicule a match with the Giant Killer. Willard has other reasons for getting out of the boxing game. He weighs 300 pounds, perhaps more, and he says that he doesn't care to train again. He declares that he would need four months of hard work to get down for the weight at which he might be too slow and heavy to do himself justice. The champion, it is said, is worth nearly \$200,000. He can travel with a circus for several years and draw a fat salary. He isn't fond of fighting and prefers an easy life. By surrendering his title Willard probably figures that his managers will leave him alone.

Now is the time to begin training your appetite so that you may do full justice to your Xmas turkey.

Peace Talk Again Heard

Berlin Tageblatt Says Moment is Near When a Business Peace May be Possible.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An article, predicting the approach of peace negotiations, appeared in the Berlin Tageblatt, and is quoted in an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. The Tageblatt says that the moment is near when a business peace may be possible, a peace which the Allies and the Central Powers can discuss, in view of the securities they possess. Of course those who consider such a proposal must not be allowed to return home empty-handed. The status quo ante bellum is impossible since the independence of Poland is proclaimed, but it is remarkable that the number of Germans who wished to annex Belgium has shrunk recently almost to nothing, while many Pan-Germans are ready to-day to listen to the word pacifism without protest.

DIVER AT WORK.

Mr. W. Butler, diver, has been engaged for some days past affecting repairs to the intake at Winsor Lake. The job is a difficult if not dangerous one and he is operating in about four fathoms of water. Yesterday he cut one of the sleeves of his suit and had to come very quickly to the surface to get it repaired. He reports the water extremely cold.

OPORTO MARKET.

This week: Nfd. Stocks 17,213 Consumption 8,870 Last week: Nfd. stocks 5,522 Consumption 10,045 Entered the Lewlyn, Phylis West-hover, John Parker and Ada West-hover. Sent to Alicante "W. C. Smith.

REID'S TRAIN REPORT.

Monday No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques at 11.05 p.m. yesterday. Yesterday's No. 1 left Quarry 8.35 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2 left Glenwood 6.40 a.m. Today's No. 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Kyle.

WILL BE ARRESTED.

To-day a woman from a nearby settlement had her husband summoned to Court on a charge of failing to support herself and family. The man did not appear on the summons and immediately a warrant was executed for his arrest. He will likely be prosecuted for contempt of Court.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Morris, K.C., J.P. presided in Court to-day. A drunk was fined \$2 or 14 days and another was fined \$1 or 7 days.

Two negro sailors of the schr. Alconda, who were given in charge by the Captain for using threatening language, were remanded for 8 days until the ship is ready to sail.

HEARD IN CAMERA.

To-day the case of the man Lannon, who indecently assaulted a boy named Melvin at the Seamen's Institute is being heard before Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., in camera.

The evidence of several witnesses was taken and the further hearing was postponed until 3 p.m.

PATIENTS ARE IMPROVING.

The outbreak of diphtheria, to which we alluded a couple of days ago, occurred at the Goulds Road about 1 1/2 miles from the town of Brigus. All the patients are doing well.

APPOINTED R. C. INSPECTOR.

We hear to-day on pretty good authority that Mr. C. Kennedy of Hr. Grace, school teacher, has been appointed Catholic Inspector of Schools, replacing the late Dr. J. Hanrahan.

Not Moved That Way.

Are you ever moved by a sublimated altruism? No. As a rule we get the moving auto truck vans.

ASQUITH RESIGNS; BONAR LAW TO FORM THE NEW MINISTRY

After a Day of Extraordinary Political Excitement and Activity Premier Asquith Decided to Tender his Resignation to the King—Premier Explained His Motives for Resigning

BONAR LAW TO FORM NEW CABINET

Westminster Gazette Upholds Asquith's Position—Grey and Most of His Principal Colleagues Support his Stand—Political Leaders Spent a Busy Day and Asquith Met Several Unionist Leaders in Consultation Over the Crisis—King Accepts the Resignation of Asquith

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Premier's decision to resign and advise the King to summon Andrew Bonar Law to form a Cabinet, was taken after a day of extraordinary political excitement and activity. There were constant comings and goings of the political leaders between Downing Street and the various Government departments. Mr. Asquith met several Unionist leaders in consultation, including Earl Curzon, Lord Robert Cecil and the Earl of Derby. Noticeable absentees from this conference were A. J. Balfour, who is ill, Andrew Bonar Law, J. Austen Chamberlain, and Walter Hume Long. Later in the afternoon the Premier met his supporters, including Viscount Grey, Lewis Harcourt, Edwin S. Montagu, Marquis Crewe, Reginald McKenna, Walter Runciman, H. Samuel, Lord Reading, and Arthur Henderson. The meeting lasted for more than an hour, and it is supposed Asquith explained that

he was forced by almost insuperable obstacles to the reconciliation of the conflicting interests, and intended to tender his resignation. Almost immediately after, the Premier drove to the Palace and had an audience with the King.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Westminster Gazette says that Asquith has declined definitely a proposed for the formation of a War Council, of which he would not be a member, and other consequential changes which would have followed the acceptance of that proposal. Naturally the next move will remain for these members of the Cabinet to make a suggestion. Asquith has approved a smaller War Council, the newspaper continues, but held that the Premier necessarily must be chairman of any such body. His attitude is said to be supported by Foreign Secretary Grey and most of his principal colleagues in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—King George has summoned Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, to the Palace. It is understood that Asquith will advise the King to entrust Law with the formation of a new Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Court Circular announces to-night that The Right Hon. Mr. Asquith had an audience with His Majesty the King, and tendered his resignation as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, which the King has been graciously pleased to accept.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The resignation of Premier Asquith is officially announced Asquith explained that

London Press Review

Of the Political Crisis

Hope is Expressed that Asquith will Continue in New Cabinet—Future Lies in the Hands of Bonar Law, Carson and Lloyd George.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—An Associated Press cable from London to-day says: "The morning papers wear to-day the familiar face of peace time politics. This anti-Asquith Press assails the fallen Premier for failing to conduct the war efficiently. His especial champion, the "Daily News" comes to his defence and violently attacks Lord Northcliffe on the ground that he uses public men as pawn in his own game. None of the papers attempt to forecast the future. Indeed non conceal their ignorance of what is going to happen. There is a pretty general concurrence that the situation lies with Bonar Law, Carson and Lloyd George, who are regarded as necessary in forming the nucleus of whatever Cabinet is formed, but beyond these three, there is very little speculation as to the personnel of the new Government.

The "Daily News" expresses the hope that the new administration will be free from the poisoned attacks of an ignorant and sensational Press. It says that perhaps the price of the cessation of these attacks will appear in a bill, a remark which is interpreted as an expectation that some post will be given to Lord Northcliffe.

The "Telegraph" in a sober appeal for the burial of all partisan considerations hopes and believes that Asquith, to whose services it pays a tribute, will consent to serve in the new Cabinet, even in a subordinate position. The question of holding a general election is mooted, but everywhere the idea is dismissed as unthinkable. Some of the papers hold that such an election would waste time, money and energy that ought to be concentrated on the war. Others argue against it for the reason connected with domestic politics.

In many comments there is a marked note of anxiety lest the crisis have had an effect on the Allies and be misconstrued by the Germans, to say nothing of injuring the unity of

action of the nation itself. John Redmond, in an interview on the political situation said the Irish Party is excluded from any responsibility in the affairs of the Empire, as long as self-government is denied Ireland.

BONAR LAW REFUSES TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Westminster Gazette says that Bonar Law has declined the invitation of the King to form a Cabinet and that presumably David Lloyd George will be called upon.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says it has the authority for the statement that Mr. Bonar Law has declined the offer to form a new Government.

CONSCRIPTIONISTS ARE EXPELLED

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Bitter feeling against conscription was manifested by the delegates to the Australian Inter-State Labor Conference. A despatch from Melbourne reports Senator Lynch and Mr. Burchill, member of House of Representatives for West Australia, who favoured conscription, were expelled. The Conference also decided to remove from the Australian Labor Movement all Federal members who supported conscription.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

SOFIA, Dec. 6.—The repulse of Allied attacks in Moglicna Valley, east of the Cerna region of the Macedonian front, is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office to-day.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

JUST a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place, for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.

D. MUNN,
Board of Trade Building,
St. John's,
Manager, Newfoundland.
AGENTS WANTED.

New Wonder Ships of the British Navy

Visit to Yards Where Craft Are Being Built to Keep Fleet Up to Strength.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Our visit to the fleet, naturally prompted the question: "What is being done to keep up this great flotilla, to bring it up to strength after the inevitable losses of war, and further, to increase the standard of strength?" The admiral gave us a visual answer by permitting us to see some of the most important ship-building yards in the Kingdom and for the best part of a week our ears were greeted with the heavy clang of mighty hammers and our eyes gazed upon the skeletons of nearly finished hulks of new naval wonder-ships, which are probably destined to settle once for all the domination of the seas by the British Empire. It was an ever-moving picture for us, and when we would fain have stayed our Admiralty pilots moved us on, ostensibly to keep to our schedule, but more probably because pressmen may be too observant. In any case, we felt rather like the Queen of Sheba, that the half was not told us, and even the half that was, is liable to the censor's stroke.

On the banks of the Clyde, we were most kindly received by Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co., and as we entered a large glass-roofed shed, the roar of heavy machinery and thumping engines fell upon our ears and rendered it difficult to carry on conversation. Hundreds of workmen were welding weapons of various sorts or watching and tending furnace fires, or applying heat to parts of engines or ship fittings. Upon trestle-boards there rested these parts under construction. Upon one of them the heat that was brought to bear was 6,000 centigrade. Much of the machinery employed was of American make, and had been installed since the outbreak of war. In fact the whole place had been enlarged to six times its previous size. The marine department was most active. In the yards on the stocks was a fine new cruiser which was said to be the last word in naval ship-building.

A New Submarine.
A near neighbour was a submarine recently built, and now already in the water. Accepting an invitation to enter it, I passed down the gangway amid an atmosphere which reeked of oil, and dropped into the man hole down greasy ladders into the hold. As a number of workmen were still busy fitting up the interior, there was not much elbow room. The most astonishing feature was the extraordinary number of mechanical fittings in the form of taps, wires, levers, signal and receivers. How any commander could remember where they all were was a mystery. The Marconi operator's cabin was so small that the operator would necessarily have to be quite a strapping. As the vessel was in harbor, we did not enjoy the sensation of submergence. Here I may say that the whereabouts of submarines seem to be more carefully guarded in secret than any other naval craft, and we saw less of them than any part of the fleet.

In the yards of John Brown & Co the builders of great ocean liners such as the Aquitania and the Carmania, we saw models of several noted battleships, among these being the indefatigable Tiger and the Barham two of which we had boarded in our visit to the Fleet. Certain of these vessels had been handed over to the Government since the outbreak of war. A large destroyer of special type was seen in the making, and work had been resumed upon a large mercantile ship intended for the Orient route which had been held up for some time in favor of naval work. Work was well in hand also with two out-of-the-way submarines.

As we passed on to the establishment of the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Works, the growth of which has transformed a village into the township of Govan, I was more than ever impressed that upon Great Britain's energies and efforts in this direction really depends the progress and ultimate success of the war, for it is establishments such as these that are supplying both army and navy with the weapons of warfare. Workmen and workwomen by the hundred we saw, and in a further contribution something will be said as to them and their social conditions, but for the moment we are dealing with the material and not the human aspect of industry. In the directors' board-room where we were entertained at luncheon, there was upon the walls a fine picture of the Fairfield Fleet—about sixty naval vessels, ranging from a first-class battle cruiser down to a oil tank. It was this firm which constructed the C. P. R. liners Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland, also the Cunarders Campania and Lu-

cana. At the time of our visit the stocks were occupied with something more important than ocean liners. On one we saw the keel of a large battle cruiser, and on several sides were submarines in various stages.

At Works of Vickers, Limited.
A train journey of six hours, during which we crossed the Gretna Green border, brought us to one of the most favored haunts of tourists and holiday-makers—to Furness, Abbey, which is a jumping-off place for Windermere and the Lakeland generally. Adjoining the grounds of the hotel was one of the finest ruins of an Abbey to be found in the country. Next morning, however, after a very hasty glance at the old cloisters, we drove a few miles into town which is strongly associated with the Cavendish family. Here, again, a quite small provincial town had been tremendously augmented in population by the industrial establishment which we were to see, viz., Vickers, Limited. Walking through a huge shed, where the roar of heavy machinery was incessant, we were surprised to learn that eighteen months ago the site was part of a great park and that the works had been extended to six times that or pre-war conditions, involving the expenditure of over £5,000,000. This firm has in times past executed important contracts for Canada, including the Duke of Connaught floating dock for Montreal and the Government ice-breaker Earl Grey. Vickers, Limited have so satisfied the Admiralty in regard to their work that the First Lord of the Admiralty has stated publicly that the existence of such a firm is a great national asset. The work which has been done in times past was now proceeding on a scale of extraordinary activity, new ships of varying types were rapidly nearing their finish, and naval guns were in the making in the marine engineering department.

We also saw some marvels in the way of new heavy guns, with which I propose to deal in an article on guns and munitions. It was a matter of regret that in a rather hurried visit to Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited, at New-castle-on-Tyne, the following day, we did not see their ship-building yard, which I felt sure would have compared well with the Clyde shipbuilding.

YOU'LL SOON WANT A DRINK! READ THIS!

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

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

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

FIVE BUFFALO NEWSPAPERS DOUBLE PRICE OF ISSUE

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 29.—Five Buffalo newspapers Saturday announced an advance in price from one cent to two cents a copy. The increased cost of white paper and other materials was given as the cause for the advance.

NEW USE FOR OLD GLOVES

A clever Frenchwoman has discovered that old gloves, taken to pieces, stained a good color and sewn together in patchwork-haps with some ornamented stitching, either in silk or beads, make charming handbags for ladies.

U. S. Exports Show Falling Off

Trade Experts Say Decrease is Temporary and is Due to the Season

Washington, Nov. 23.—October figures for the foreign trade announced to-day from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show a falling off of \$24,400,000 in exports from September, although, as compared with the exports of October, last year there was an increase of 46 per cent. Trade experts said to-day that the falling off of exports was due to the season and they predicted a continued expansion of sale of American goods abroad.

Imports and exports together for October, this year, were slightly less than for September. Exports compared with those of October, 1914, when the tide of American shipments to Europe had not reached their full volume, were 150 per cent. greater.

The year which ended with October last gave an export total of \$5,128,000,000, compared with \$3,319,000,000 last year and \$2,141,000,000 the year before. Our total foreign trade during last year ended with October reached the total of \$7,463,000,000, as compared with \$5,012,000,000 in 1915 and \$4,027,000,000 in 1914. This does not take into consideration the commercial movement of gold and silver, which totalled \$802,174,000 for the year.

October imports were \$176,400,000, an increase of \$12,400,000 over September. October, 1915, gave a total of \$140,200,000, and October, 1914, \$138,100,000. The imports for the fiscal year amounted to \$2,335,000,000 as against \$1,692,000,000 last year and \$1,880,000,000 two years ago. Of the October imports, 64.7 per cent. entered free of duty, as against 71 per cent. in October, 1915.

The month's balance was \$314,200,000 compared with \$187,000,000 in October, 1915, and \$56,300,000 in October, 1914. The aggregate excess of exports over imports for the year was \$2,793,200,000, as against \$1,626,800,000 last year and \$260,400,000 two years ago.

October showed a net inward gold movement of \$90,500,000 and the twelve months a net inward gold movement of \$469,800,000. Last year the excess of imports over exports of gold was \$76,700,000 for the month and \$326,500,000 for the year. Two years ago gold exports exceeded gold imports by \$44,400,000 for October and by \$167,200,000 for the year.

Gold imports during October, 1916, were \$97,500,000, against \$79,700,000 in October, 1915, and \$5,900,000 in October, 1914. For the year they were \$586,800,000 compared with \$357,100,000 last year and \$68,000,000 two years ago. Gold exports were \$7,000,000 in October, 1916, as against \$2,900,000 in October, 1915, and \$50,300,000 in October, 1914. For the twelve months they aggregated \$117,000,000, compared with \$30,500,000 last year, and \$225,200,000 two years ago.

A SPECIAL MISSION

The Hague, via London, Nov. 29.—H. A. Van Goenen-Torchiana, Dutch consul general at San Francisco, who has been here in conference with the Netherlands government, has been ordered to Washington on a special mission to confer with Secretary of State Lansing. Mr. Van Goenen-Torchiana will sail for the United States next Tuesday on the Holland-American Liner Noordam.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We have just opened a shipment of

Pocket Knives

which we are selling at the very lowest price.

P.S.—These Knives are extra good value and do not cost much more than formerly.

Martin Hardware, Company.

HALLEY & CO.

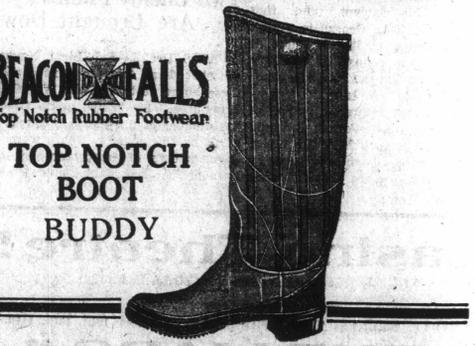
Mr. Merchant:

DO NOT FORGET that before you tell your customers that you cannot get what they want, that we have large supplies of everything pertaining to our line of business. We suggest that you always write or telephone us enquiring what we have in stock before admitting that it cannot be obtained.

We beg to remind you that we have now ready for your inspection our Fall Stock, bought under favorable circumstances. A visit will convince you of the values we are showing, and will be appreciated by us.

HALLEY & COMPANY
106-108 New Gower St.

HALLEY & CO.



A Boot That's Different

It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

Top Notch Rubber Boots look different and are different from the boots you have always worn. And they will give much better service.

If you want the latest and best thing in Rubber Boots, purchase a pair at once. We recommend them so enthusiastically because we know from experience that they will give you splendid satisfaction.

FOR SALE BY
Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, The Royal Stores Ltd., Fred Smallwood, Steer Bros., and Jesse Whiteway.

BRITISH THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH PROTECTION in Material. PROTECTION in Style. PROTECTION in Fit. **BRITISH**

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

APPLES and SUGAR!

Arrived per S.S. "Florizel"
400 Barrels SUGAR,
400 Brls Choice APPLES.
GEORGE NEAL

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 Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

200 Pairs SKIN BOOTS

We have secured 200 pairs of selected

SKIN BOOTS

all sewn with sinew, and therefore much superior to many, that are offered for sale.

Price \$3.50 pair
Good large sizes.

R. Templeton.

333 Water Street.



Published by Authority

Under the provisions of "The War Measures Act, 1914," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the following Regulation shall come into effect as from the sixth day of December, 1916.

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary.

Department of the Colonial Secretary,
December 1st, 1916.

No person in Newfoundland shall be permitted on and after the sixth day of December, 1916, to be in possession of any issue, either published since the first day of November, 1916, or hereafter published, of the following newspapers, namely—"New York American" (Daily); "New York Journal" (Daily); "Boston American" (Daily); "Boston Sunday American" (Sunday); "Chicago Examiner" (Daily); "Chicago Sunday Examiner" (Sunday); "Chicago American" (Daily); "San Francisco Examiner" (Daily); "San Francisco Sunday Examiner" (Sunday); "Los Angeles Examiner" (Daily); "Los Angeles Sunday Examiner" (Sunday); "Atlanta Georgian" (Daily); "Atlanta American" (Sunday).

Any person convicted of a violation of this Regulation before a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Cooking & Heating by Gas Ensures—

Convenience.

The Oven heats up in a few minutes, with no tedious preliminaries or delays. The grinders or boiling burners are ready for use instantly.

Reliability.

A Gas Cooker has no "nights out." It is invaluable at holiday time, and a perfect servant at all times.

Comfort.

A Gas Cooker cooks the dinner without cooking the cook. With the use of a Cooker the kitchen can be kept at a comfortable temperature, even in warm weather.

Cleanliness.

There are no coals to carry, no smoky fires to clean, no ashes to remove. Gas is coal with the dirt, ashes and smoke removed.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

KEROSENE OIL

For Sale at lowest market prices.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

England Expects More Air Raids

Lull Due Solely to Unfavorable Weather—Raids Are Not Now Dreaded—Zeppelin Regarded as an Instrument of Offence

LONDON, Nov. 30.—More than a month has passed since the Zeppelins have ventured over England, and the fact has given rise to the belief amongst certain of the people that the Germans have abandoned their well advertised project of destroying London.

One hears much comment on the matter daily, in the hotels and restaurants. The opinion most widely expressed is that the Germans have been discouraged by the loss of four airships in the last four raids and are afraid to take a chance of further disaster.

This view, however, is not shared by the British authorities. A high officer of the Admiralty told the Sun correspondent yesterday that even more ambitious raids were expected, and that the failure of any attempt during the last month should not be made the reason for a false feeling of security.

"If you will look over the weather reports," he said, "you will see that not one night throughout the dark period has been suitable in any way for a serious effort by the Germans. I do not believe that the destruction of four Zepps will have any effect so far as discouraging them goes.

Convinced of Failure. "They seem to have no sense of proportion, as the useless sacrifices they have made throughout the war show. Even if they should not come for months it would signify nothing. They may be taking means to offset our methods of attack, but in my opinion it all comes down to weather conditions. Fortunately, there will be few favorable nights in the next couple of months.

One thing is certain, however, British experts on aircraft are convinced that the Zeppelin is a dismal failure as an instrument of offence. From an economic point of view, they point out, there is nothing to be said for it. The loss of four machines and their crews, the cost of building and maintaining the monsters and the waste of fighting material are items which cannot possibly be considered as offset by the damage done in this country.

Further, the British have lost much respect for German engineering. C. G. Grey, editor of the Aeroplane and one of those best qualified to speak on the subject, declares that if England decided seriously to take up the construction of such craft the British engineers could produce something far superior to the Zeppelins.

"The Zeppelin is a hollow fraud," he said, "and just because it is too solid. Of course one cannot state where the defects lie because it might be the means of presenting useful information to the enemy, the Hun being, unlike our own official geniuses the kind of person who welcomes adverse criticism and profits thereby.

Can be Made Lighter. "There isn't the slightest doubt that our aircraft designers could build exactly as efficient a machine but which would be lighter than the standard Zeppelin by tons. Taking it all round the Zeppelin is moderately designed, as a whole, fearfully clumsy in its detail design, and more abnormally made. If we cannot beat it in every way then heaven help our engineers—always assuming, of course, that our ships are built by real engineers and not by enthusiastic amateurs.

"We have the opportunity of a century if we desire to take advantage of it, for we have most of Germany's experience at our disposal and all we have to do is to improve on her product, which is as easy as falling off a log.

For many weeks the captured Zeppelin has been the subject of detailed study by the British, and, of course, they have found some thing in the great craft to admire. The petrol tanks are carried inside the hull of the ship, where they are away from the motors, a fact which is of intense interest to British pilots, who now know that the best place to aim at is the hull of the ship, just above the gondolas.

After all the study devoted to these

J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

ECLIPSE, which we sell at 45c. lb.

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS, 1s. and 2s.

J.J. St. John
Dickworth St & LeMarchant Rd



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in CHOICE MEATS. M. CONNOLLY Duckworth Street

CEMENT, BRICK, DRAIN PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS & FIRE CLAY,

For Sale by HENRY J. STABB & COMPANY.



YOU WON'T BE ANNOYED by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in

Globe-Wernicke Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation. PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.

The Bogus "Extra" That Helped Set Europe Aflame

Germany Used the Same Trick in 1914 as Bismark Did in 1870.

Viscount Grey and the German Imperial Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, had a brief discussion a few days ago concerning the events leading up to the Russian mobilization, which according to Germany was the reason for her declaring war upon Russia. At this stage in the war's history there remains nobody in doubt as to who brought on the struggle, who planned for it, who provoked it; but it is significant that she has been the victim of a conspiracy among the Entente Powers to misrepresent her actions and her motives.

Viscount Grey asserted that the order for Russian mobilization had been issued as a result of a German trick, which provoked Russia to a defensive measure in order that Germany might reply with an ultimatum. How the trick was worked in conjunction with a leading Berlin newspaper, the Lokai Anzeiger, is one of the most interesting episodes of the war's history, and is fully explained by Dr. E. J. Dillon, the famous Irish journalist and correspondent. He gathered his facts from another newspaper man, A. I. Markoff, of the Russian Telegraph Agency in Berlin.

The Bogus "Extra." On Thursday, July 20, at 2.25 p.m. a group of newsboys suddenly appeared in the streets adjoining the Unter Den Linden and began crying an "extra." In this district is situated Wolff's Press Bureau, and the foreign telegraph services had their offices there. The boys shouted out the announcement that the order had been issued for the mobilization of the German army, and one of the first to rush out and secure a paper was Mr. Markoff. There was the new starting him in the face. Instantly he called up the Russian Ambassador on the telephone. M. Zverbeff could hardly believe his ears, since the news was a direct contradiction of the facts as he understood them. Nevertheless, he could not afford to ignore the announcement, and sent off a code despatch to Petrograd. In the course of the conversation between the correspondent and the diplomat the telephone officials interrupted and demanded that the German language be used, a fact that appeared to indicate that the Government had already taken charge of all means of communication.

The Newspaper's Explanation. The Ambassador's telegram was forwarded with all despatch to Petrograd, was communicated to the Czar and the order for the Russian mobilization followed at once. In the meantime, at Berlin, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs called up the Wolff's Bureau before three o'clock, and announced that the issue of the Lokai Anzeiger was a "fake," that there had been no order for mobilization, and a few minutes later the Anzeiger appeared with a correction and an apology. The explanation given by the newspaper staff was to the effect that in expectation of the order of mobilization some time in the immediate future an edition containing the news had been prepared in advance. This edition was left lying loose in a part of the newspaper office and the vendors, coming across it, had seized it and rushed with it to the streets. The fact that the edition was dated July 20 would be a sufficient contradiction of the absurd story that it had been prepared some time in advance. The notion that an edition containing such a momentous announcement would be left lying about where it could be seized by newsboys is too ludicrous for words.

Delaying the Telegram. However, there was the situation. The mistake had been made; the German Minister had corrected it; he had even informed the Russian Ambassador of the error and expressed his regret. What followed? The Russian Ambassador immediately wired to Petrograd of the error, but this despatch did not get through in a few minutes like his original message. It was held back for several hours, and did not reach the Czar until the mischief was done; until it was physically impossible, as the Czar told the Kaiser the next day, to immediately stop the mobilization. Somewhat similar were the means employed to prevent the truth regarding the mobilization from Mr. Markoff. Like the

engines of war, it is safe to conclude that, in the minds of the British experts, the Zeppelin is an absolute failure. The only use which would seem to pay in any measure for the enormous expense of their construction and upkeep is that of naval patrolling, and that point always has been conceded.

Went In As Boys; Emerged As Men. (Lloyd's Weekly News, London.) Young heroes of the Somme who have yet to celebrate their nineteenth birthday are finding their way back to England. Some of them are in London today. They were so eager to get to the war that they gave their age wrongly.

There is a bright, sparkling-eyed Canadian in a West London Hospital, recovering from a nasty scalp wound, who enlisted when he was seventeen, and was at the front before he was eighteen. He has been through the last three months terrific fighting, and talks lightly of his trying experiences. "Makes you think," is the terse way in which he dismisses the fire and fury of the Somme. When asked why he enlisted so young, he remarked that he saw all his friends going to war, and he could not bear to say behind. A rosy-cheeked youth from a southern regiment, who formerly worked in a chemical factory, will be nineteenth in December. He knows all that there is to know about the war in its most terrible form, having been in the Somme advance. His only explanation for joining so young is that he heard they wanted men, and he went. "I didn't think war was what they found it," he says cheerfully, "but I don't regret in the least that I did. When I am better from my wounds I shall be ready for another turn in the trenches."

A young Australian giant who is just turned eighteen, says he enlisted just after his seventeenth birthday. His father did not oppose his going to the war, as he believed that every boy fit to bear a rifle, no matter what his age, ought to be in khaki. He had been to Gallipoli and to the Somme, and he is prepared for anything that may be in store. "It is worth while being in the Australian army," he remarks unexpectedly, "if only for the opportunity of coming to London and seeing them change the guard at St. James Palace—a sight I am never tired of watching."

These heroes of eighteen are typical of the spirited British manhood whose valor is driving the Germans out of their most formidable trenches. You gather from them that they are somewhat ignorant of the dangers, they would be called upon to face, but not dismayed or regretful when face to face with those dangers.

They have left in most cases comfortable homes and a comfortable way of living, and of their own choice taken a fairly considerable chance of being killed and certainly a great risk of being wounded. The hospital nurses speak of the young wounded heroes as among the best patients they have had to treat, for they are so merry and have so little of the atmosphere of the war about them. Perhaps in civilian life they were little inclined to reflect seriously on the grave issues with which the Empire has been confronted for twenty-six months but while they have been at the war they have had both the opportunity and the cause for thinking. They went to the Somme boys; they have emerged men.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Mrs. W. Erskine, Lillian Denver and H. Whitman in

"FRIEND WILSON'S DAUGHTER,"

A 3 reel Quaker dramatic feature produced by the Edison Coy. Velma Whitman and L. C. Shumway in

"The Stool Pidgeon."

A Lubin Drama of the Underworld.

"The Artful Dodger."

A great Kalem Comedy.

PROFESSOR McCARTHY playing the Newest and Best Music. Drums and Effects.

Rossley's British Theatre!

MID-WEEK CHANGE OF PICTURES.

FRIDAY NIGHT USUAL COMPETITION.

Vaudeville & Pictures.

DAINTY SONGS, DANCES AND CONTORTION.

NOTE—Competitors sending names must do so soon, so as to cause no disappointment. Competition and Vaudeville will take place after stores close.

625 Cases
New Crop Tomatoes
Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.
Job's Stores, Limited.

Body Shields for Troops at Front

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 29.—In reply to Mr. Hazelton, Mr. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, announced in the House of Commons that Sir Douglas Haig had reported to the War Office on the subject of body shields for the troops at the front, and that steps were being taken to give effect to his wishes.

It may be assumed, therefore, that some form of body shield is to be supplied. This provision has long been urged, notably by Sir A. Conan Doyle and Dr. C. W. Saleeby in the "Daily Chronicle."

The former, writing in August last, said that an experienced observer who was present at the Somme reckoned our losses there to be due 10 per cent to heavy shells, 40 to shrapnel, 45 to machine-gun, 5 to rifle fire. "If this estimate be approximately true," wrote Sir Arthur, "then 90 per cent of our losses are avoidable if the whole body could be sheathed in proper armour. This is at present impracticable, but at least two-thirds could be sheathed in proper armour. This is at present impracticable, but at least two-thirds could be covered and two-thirds of the 90 per cent avoided."

Even our thin shrapnel helmets have largely reduced head wounds from shrapnel. A thicker plate from the neck to the mid-tight will keep it from the body, and will also hold out both the rifle and machine-gun bullet."

Sir Arthur suggested a shield to be "Pa," said little Willie Green, "what carried by the men who form the first is a sense of humor?" "A sense of humor," replied the stormers who clear up the enemy's machine-guns. It was to be 7-16 sponged Pa Green, "is that which of an inch in thickness (which could make you laugh when a thing happens a point-blank bullet), 2ft. broad pens to someone else, that would make and 3ft. deep. It would weigh well you mad if it happened to you."

CCNSCRIPTION NOT POSSIBLE IN CANADA

Speaking at recruiting meetings those who advocate conscription do much to defeat the object for which they appeal. If they are soldiers who advance these arguments they ignore the authority of the State and forget discipline, which is a soldier's first obligation. No doubt they are sincere, but if they argue for a system which is not likely to be adopted beyond question they will discourage recruiting under the voluntary system. The political leaders, whether Conservative or Liberal, have declared that conscription will not be adopted in Canada. With the lesson of Australia before us, who believes that the Canadian people would submit to conscription? To suggest that a minority of the citizens can impose a system upon the majority is to deny every theory and principle of responsible government.

Pa knew

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

Our Motto: "Suam Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 6th., 1916.

Fox Harbor Gets A "Foxy" Deal

PERHAPS of all the districts neglected by the Morris Government Placentia and St. Mary's has the greatest cause to complain.

During the 1913 campaign the electors in this important and progressive section of the Island were promised most everything by Messrs. Devereaux, Morris and Walsh, but like the promises of their leader they were mere pie crusts made to be broken.

Messrs. Devereaux and Walsh, however, have made good and their genial colleague, Mr. Frank Morris, will soon retire to a soft job at the expense of those he so successfully fooled in 1913.

We have before us a letter from a resident of Fox Harbor which tells us how the people of that settlement have been coddled this year by Mr. Devereaux over their road grants. It seems in the spring of the present year he promised to send along \$300.00. This amount was to be sent out in September as per arrangements made we understand with the Chairman of the Road Board; but the latter gentleman receiving no word from Mr. Devereaux wrote him about the middle of September. Still no reply from the "expert."

Having worked up some of the money in anticipation of getting the yearly grant the Chairman again wrote Richard in October, but in this, as in the former cases, received no reply whatever. Thinking that Mr. Devereaux was "dead" the Chairman wrote to Mr. Frankie and received the cheering news that Richard was still alive and kicking as lively as ever.

Frankie broke the news re the allocation as gently as he would sentence an offender at the bar of justice. He told the Chairman that there was no money then available, for, said Mr. Frankie, "your money had gone out early in the summer." This was surprising news to the residents of Fox Harbor who waited all summer for the money and they began to look around to see if it was buried anywhere in the neighbourhood. But there was nothing doing.

Now this money was badly needed to repair the road leading from Fox Harbor to Villa Maria, a stretch of some four miles over which all freight and passengers must go. The road is in a disgraceful condition and the station house at Villa Maria is not fit to house cattle, not to speak of human beings. Perishable freight is often thrown off there and left for days when people are prevented through stress of weather from trudging over the rocky road from Fox Harbor. Not one cent, as far as we can learn, has been spent on this road since 1912 and then only a small sum was sent there to repair a few bridges which had been washed away in the early year.

Fox Harbor has a population of some 500 souls and they are de-

serving of better treatment than that accorded them by the Morris Government. Often freight for Fox Harbor is carried on to Placentia by the train and not put off at Villa Maria until the return trip; although people leave Fox Harbor in the forenoon to await the arrival of the train from St. John's. In wet and cold weather they are compelled to make themselves comfortable, if that were possible, in a shack no better than a pig-sty.

Although the train passes their doorway each day they are compelled to suffer the inconveniences of having only a mail twice a week. This should not be as the train goes through daily to Placentia and passes Villa Maria station.

Not alone has Fox Harbor been neglected but other nearby points have been overlooked by the sitting members for the district when the annual road and marine works have been given out.

Mr. Devereaux, we suppose, is too busy drawing his salary as an Agricultural Expert to worry over district matters much, and Mr. Frankie is again too busy working overtime looking for a nice soft job to nestle himself in for the remainder of his days.

The residents of Fox Harbor and adjacent places however have a rod in pickle for the standard bearers of the Morris-get-rich policy when they next seek their support.

The Fox Harbor residents are now asking themselves who got their \$300.00 which Mr. Morris said was sent out in the Summer? Perhaps Mr. Devereaux could explain this mystery. We wonder will he?

When Is the Government to Act?

NOTHING but the most drastic measures will serve to keep the Colony from going behind in its balance sheet. These unusual times of unproductive yet necessary expenditure have to be met by unusual methods of revenue-producing Acts of Parliament. The expenditure which has to be made demands that those whose property and possessions are being protected by our brave men in khaki and blue, will have to accept unusual demands on their material resources in order to provide for the sinews of war.

This cannot be lost sight of. It cannot be winked away. There cannot be rich slackers any more than there can be enlistment slackers. And the Government must tackle this problem. Let there be a registration of our men-resources by all means, but also we want a registration of money-resources. The "silver-bullet" is needed here as much as anywhere. We want to keep this little Colony solvent, and able to pay its way. England honours us to-day more than ever she did. Let us keep that pride in providing as much as we can in paying our own expenses in this war. Let us not run wildly into debt when we have resources here that the Colony can demand.

There are many ways of doing this. We only have to turn to Australia to see how she is taxing her people, her rich people especially. She retains all profits made by private concerns and companies above eight and seven per cent. She has a tax of 1 1/2 per cent. on all real and personal estates of \$500 and over, and has also increased her income tax by 25 per cent. This is the legislation that we must copy. The situation demands it, and those who have to pay this extra taxation cannot but accept the situation in a patriotic spirit.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS
 DECEMBER 6

The brig, Chedabucto and brig Kate Cummins lost, 1870.
 Golden jubilee of Mother Magdalen O'Shaughnessy, 1873.
 Steamer arrived with case of small-pox, 1879.
 Fishermen and Seamen's Home opened, 1886.
 Remains of crew of schr. Water Witch buried at Cupids, Conception Bay, 1875.

Mr. Hall, of Prowse, Hall & Morris, London, died; his death precipitated the Bank Crash in this city, 1894.

The express yesterday took out 100 passengers, including a number of men who are going to Canada to work in paper and pulp mills there. These men get good wages and later a number of others will also go forward.

Catalina Convention And President's Speech

THE Eighth Annual Convention of the Fishermen's Protective Union opened at Catalina on Monday evening at 7.30. The President's address which was published in yesterday's issue occupied over an hour and is one of the most interesting and important addresses he has ever delivered before a Union Convention. About 150 delegates from Twillingate, Fogo and St. Barbe Districts have been delayed by the long trip of the Prospero, but many underwent considerable inconvenience and travelled via Lewisporte in order to be present at the opening sessions.

Previous to the opening of the Convention, the Union Premises now under construction at Catalina were visited and inspected by the delegates. All were surprised and delighted at the progress made since operations started in May and all are enthusiastic over the prospect.

The Annual Meetings of the Trading Co. and Export Co. have been held, the business of these Companies reviewed and Mr. Coaker's proposals approved of and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Coaker's speech is well worthy of careful perusal and is certainly an eye-opener to all who question Union Progress. That he should devote much attention to Union activities is only natural, just now, when these activities are shaping themselves in the most colossal undertakings the country has ever seen.

The address must convince the most skeptical that the Union Trading Company and its affiliated Companies have come to stay; and that Catalina Construction and Union Trade expansion are no myths as many suppose. That part of the speech dealing with the Trade of the Union, shows conclusively that in Mr. Coaker the Union possesses an organizer, business manager and worker, undoubtedly without equal in the Country to-day.

Those who while ago questioned Mr. Coaker's patriotism, must to-day find themselves entirely at sea. We venture the assertion that his references to the noble deeds and sacrifices of our boys on sea and land, followed by his appeal for recruits will produce better results in one month than all the so called patriotism of Water Street profit fleecers could have in twenty years. We entirely agree with him as to remaining at his post, for as he says in the opening of his address, "Sad indeed would the lot of Terra Nova be to-day had no F.P.U. been established when this world war started"; and that the Union has been the influence it has in keeping conditions fairly normal is largely due to the President himself.

His reference to "the silence of the Press in matters of national wrong doing on the part of the classes and the government" is timely; for just now when we are face to face with some of the gravest questions that have ever confronted us, not one of our contemporaries says a word against wrong doing, or makes any right suggestion which they fear would collide with the interests they serve.

We have briefly touched the salient features of the President's address. The Convention thinks and we think so too that on the whole it is the finest speech he has ever delivered and he is to be congratulated. We feel sure that the whole electorate will receive it with interest and enthusiasm.

The Convention bids fair to be the most important ever held by the F.P.U., not exactly because of its numbers, although they do exceed those of previous Conventions; but rather because, it has to review the work of the Trading Company and its subsidiary Companies, make ample provision for their magnificent development in the near future; as well as give due consideration and attention to the grave economical and political question which confront us as a people.

The past day or two we have been devoting some attention to these questions and pointing out that the time is at hand for determined and courageous action on the part of both Government and people. It augurs well for a beginning that delegates from over half the Colony, comprising some of the most intelligent of our people, should be assembled in Convention and giving these questions their fullest attention.

Private Jensen at the invitation of the President delivered a patriotic address before the Convention last evening. He was enthusiastically received and has succeeded in enlisting the support of the Convention in a de-

REVELLE BY CALCAR

RESIDENT COAKER'S speech at the Eighth General Convention of the Fishermen's Protective Union, as published by **The Mail and Advocate** yesterday, is well worthy the serious consideration of every man with an eye to see or a brain to think. It relates the story of an amazing organization founded upon the instinct for freedom and expansion that is part of our very being. But instinct for freedom can accomplish little unless brought to a focus in some strong-willed and impassioned man, who rises above the ordinary run of humanity as the snow clad peak rises above the foot hills that surround it, or as the iceberg towers above the ruffled floe.

Mr. Coaker felt that he had a mission to perform in Newfoundland and the instinct to achieve and to rise above the ordinary run of humanity was in him a mastering desire. The gathering together of the scattered forces of the Country into one compact, concrete organization and to weld all the elements together into one mighty instrument for the uprooting of prejudice and the planting in its stead the germ of equal rights and liberties to all is in itself a work of genius.

Great as this work has been, when its founder looks back upon the field of his labors and beholds with pride the edifice he has reared by the energy of his own hands, it must be with certain not unnatural trepidation that the builder looks forward to the future lest some untoward event undermine the fabric he has reared to the sky.

This fear lest he see his masterpiece fall fractured to the ground and termination to keep our Volunteer and Naval forces up to requirements.

Dr. Lloyd, the official Leader of the Opposition, left town for Catalina by yesterday's express and will deliver an address before the Convention, devoted to matters of public urgency.

The Convention will probably be in session till Saturday. During that time daily from 9.30 a.m. till midnight Mr. Coaker will be engaged in discussing matters of general importance with the delegates assembled and undoubtedly their deliberations will be productive of lasting good to the organization and the country at large.

is the sure compliment to the joy which the architect must feel who has ventured into untried heights. There must be the ever present dread of something happening, some force exerting itself in a way uncalculated. It must always be the lot of him who ventures into that region beyond whose borders only theories have ever ventured to look about and ahead with some sense of apprehension, less quicksands ensnare his feet on the untried way.

If in spite of his many years he keeps manfully on he is a brave explorer. He is a herald of an empire he little dreams of. The wild and untrodden way his hardihood surveys and explores to-day becomes the frontier of to-morrow. That Mr. Coaker feels some of this very natural trepidation is quite evident to him who reads carefully the oration delivered at the great Convention at Catalina. Perhaps this quite natural fear is in some sense augmented by the uncertainties which surround us on all sides.

The whole world is awaiting the thunder clap which this terrible stillness and low mutterings from the vague distance surely portend. Where will the lightning strike? Where will the earthquake open the wide chasms, and what are the edifices built by industrious man throughout the centuries that are to tumble in? What lines of demarcation, political, social and economical are to survive the mighty movements that are to usher in a readjustment of all things at the close of hostilities, when the institutions that we have so long been accustomed to look upon as immutable will seek a new settlement. The war has knocked the centre of gravity from under many a long standing order of things. How many of these are to regain their equilibrium on the old basis and how many must forever take their position among the relics of a by gone time?

These are questions which must influence the minds of all thinking men and even lend gravity where formerly all was levity. No wonder Mr. Coaker feels himself a bit concerned, for the task ahead of him and all others who may have the direction of our insular affairs for their problems are of the weightiest imaginable kind.

The people generally are not taking things as seriously as they ought. This is surprising seeing that there are problems the most serious ever confronted just ahead of us.

Our public men, it seems to us, are very lax in respect to this matter. Is it that they have not the ability or the courage to look the future fair in the face, or is it that they are already primed to go off at a given signal and in a cer-

Pte. Jensen Addresses F. P. U. Convention. Great Enthusiasm and Large Numbers Present.

(Special to The Mail and Advocate)

CATALINA, December 6.—Yesterday morning the District Councils of Trinity and Bonavista met and devoted the forenoon to the consideration of district matters. Many of the other delegates visited the construction works.

The Supreme Council's second session opened at 2.30 p.m. and considered amendments to the Constitution which were disposed of by 5 p.m., when Private Jensen entered the Convention and delivered an hour's address on Patriotism. He was nobly received and his address was delivered in splendid form and created much interest. At the close of his address the Orange Band which was in attendance played the National Anthem. A collection was taken up by the Convention amounting to \$50 which was handed to Private Jensen for the Red Cross Fund.

The Convention met again at 7.30 p.m. and the address in reply to the President's opening speech was submitted by friend Jennings, the whole evening being occupied in considering a portion of it. The Convention adjourned at 11.30 p.m. to meet at 2.30 p.m. to-day, when the consideration of the address in reply will be resumed.

Dr. Lloyd arrived here this morning and will address the Convention to-night.

The Convention has invited Lieut. Hicks and the recruiting deputation to call here on Thursday night to address the assembly.

The Convention will close on Friday. The District Councils of Trinity, Bonavista and Fogo are holding meetings this forenoon. Delegates are arriving each train and the attendance is the largest since 1912.

REPORTER.

EVERYBODY IS BUSY

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words. There is a bit of work doing here this winter. Six new dwelling houses are being erected, four motor boats being built and five cod traps being knit, so you see, Mr. Editor, the people of Gooseberry Island are not careless about living.

Captain Robert Perry came from St. John's on the 18th, after a long and stormy trip. Skipper Robert had to have his schooner docked while at St. John's, and so much northern winds gave him a long trip, so he will not carry another freight this year.

Mr. Thomas Sweetapple leaves to-day for Vancouver. Mr. Sweetapple is well acquainted with that city having spent four years there before. There passed peacefully away on the 17th, Mrs. Catherine House, at the age of 78 years, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss.

Their silence is ominous.

Private Jensen at Catalina

The following telegram was from Catalina by F. J. Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Recruiting Committee:—"Lectured F. P. U. Convention here; great enthusiasm. Representatives from nearly all over country. P. J. JENSEN."

S. A. SALE OF WORK.

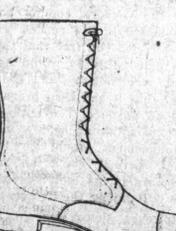
This afternoon and night there will be a sale of work in the Hall of the Salvation Army at Livingstone Street. It will be opened by Col. Ottway at 5.30 p.m. Teas will be served and at 9 p.m. a soup supper. It should be well patronized.

Wishing The Mail and Advocate every success.

GOOSEBERRY ISLAND BOY. Gooseberry Island, Nov. 26th, 1916.

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MEN'S WATERPROOF GRAIN ARMY BOOTS, broad military heels, reinforced soles, 6 inches high—\$4.30. Same kind only Goodyear Welted, the next best in Handsewn Work, only \$4.75.

MEN'S OIL and WATERPROOFED GRAINED LEATHER 10 INCH BOOTS, as cut; a good Winter Boot—\$5.00 and \$5.40.

MEN'S RED 13 INCH GRAIN, full Bellows tongue, 2 soles to heel; a good Hunting Boot—\$6.20.

BOYS' 10 INCH WATERPROOF GRAIN BOOTS; sizes 1 to 5—\$3.90.

BOYS' 13 INCH RED WATERPROOF BOOTS full Bellows tongue, two sole to heel—\$4.50.

BOYS' OIL GRAIN BOOTS, pegged; size 9 start, \$1.90, up 5c. a size.

BOYS' SPLIT LEATHER BOOTS, pegged; size 9 start, \$1.60, up 5c. a size.

Women's Boot Department.



WOMEN'S PEGGED BOOTS—\$1.40, \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.30 and \$2.40.

WOMEN'S KID BOOTS, Sewn—\$2.10, \$2.20, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S BOX CALF BOOTS—\$2.50, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S BUTTONED BOOTS—\$2.25, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80, \$3.00, \$3.20 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S CLOTH LEGGINGS—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.60.

WOMEN'S LONG BLACK JERSEY LEGGINGS—\$1.00 & \$1.25.

GIRLS' JERSEY LEGGINGS, to fit from 3 to 15 years—85c. and 90c.

GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH BOX CALF BALS.; size 6 start, \$2.00, up 10c. a size.

GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH TAN CALF BALS.; size 6 start, \$2.10, up 10c. a size.

GIRLS' OIL GRAINED PEGGED BOOTS; size 6 start, \$1.35, up 5c. a size.

GIRLS' PEBBLED BOOTS, Sewn; size 6 start, \$1.55, up 5c. a size.



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The Milk Crisis is a Crisis Throughout the World

Some Aspects of the Problem from the International Point of View.

The new crisis in milk is neither strictly new nor intrinsically evil. It is worldwide; but in France and England at least, it exists rather to satisfy a demand for good milk than to promote the sale of bad. It is therefore an event of high importance, the causes of which lie deep in some of the best and some of the most commercial of human instincts. But, what is meant by milk? A little reflection will tell us that the name is highly generalized and somewhat misleading. The public is inclined to take everything in the guise of milk to be genuinely good milk, provided it is sold as it comes from the cow. Beyond the crude fact that the milk dealer sells cow's milk, not goats' nor asses' milk, the public has no scientific definite notion at all what milk is nor of its qualities nor of its legal standards. Generally, it may be asserted, the public is fairly content if there is no adulteration of milk, either positive or negative, and does not contemplate the possibility of adulterating the cow herself by feeding her on water herbage and washy corn. As to the merits of raw and pasteurized milk even experts differ. Hence Dr. Janet Lane-Clayton aptly says in her specialized but nevertheless interesting book, "Milk and Its Hygienic Relations": "Although at first sight the problem may seem to be a simple one, its study opens up such a variety of intricate questions and the number of issues arising is so great that it is difficult to form a well balanced judgment." Experts will fully agree with this sober view. At present there is no complete answer, either public or expert, to the problems of milk.

To-day the international problems of milk are the most novel and require a special notice. It will take the world some time to recover from its gorge of blood and from the disturbance of social and economic conditions which, in the case of milk, have led to demand which exceeds the supply. To this crisis "The Sun" has in the past year called attention more

State. It is of no avail to argue that if he so contrived that his cows gave only the poor quality of milk he deserves conviction, as the effect on the public health would be the same in both cases. The law, however, as declared in the cases in point, does not adopt this view, for there are other difficulties. For example, the circumstance is well known that the cows of a farmer, though well fed, could not on the whole attain the proper standard, though some particular cows might be depended on for producing the required quality; but as it is the practice to mix the milk from a herd and send the mixed milk to market a majority of cows giving an inferior quality of milk will lower the grade of the whole product. This custom of mixing milk, though it has its good side, has led to much ignorant thinking, even by officials. As the "British Food Journal" points out, a Minister of the Crown, Lord Selbourne, is capable of asserting that "the average composition of the milk of a herd of cows is fairly constant." Even if this were so, Government acceptance of such a rule prevents the examination of milk as it comes from the cow, the only satisfactory way of testing it. Dairy farmers, of course, prefer the cheaper way of mixing the milk and having samples tested. Obviously, to take the milk of each cow and bottle it for transit would be too expensive. This is the ideal way, but the price of such a milk would be prohibitive for the general public. (Criticism on the Board of Agriculture's milk circular, "British Food Journal," February, 1916.)

The campaign for clean milk has been strenuous in France and England. The needs of the people have greatly increased. On account of the war the employment of married women has had the inevitable effect of increasing the number of artificially fed infants. It is essential to obtain for these babies clean milk and milk with at least 3 per cent. of fat. As milk is the basic food of infancy and childhood, something more is required in this case from sellers of milk than conforming to the less discriminating nutritive demands of adults. To preserve the supply of clean, whole milk for infants the "Journal d'Agriculture Partique" recommends the French Government to bottle skimmed milk for the use of grownup people. It is recommended that this milk be pasteurized and be accepted for gratui-

tous transit by the Government railways.

These recommendations should be compared with those of the National Clean Milk Society of England. The comparison will show at once the difficulties of producing clean milk and the probable cost. If the manufacturer or great supply companies were forced to adopt the rules of the British and French analysts the result would be a good clean milk, but a much dearer one. It seems to be only a private opinion that it would be possible for all milk to be of a quality which exists as an ideal in the analyst's mind. The law and the dealer hold out no such ideal. Perhaps it may be attained if the consumer pays the price. The recommendations to bring it into existence, recommendations both French and British, may be grouped together. The two influences at work in making these recommendations are the needs of the increasing number of artificially fed babies and the unprecedented number of sick and wounded, who must be fed almost entirely on milk. Clean milk, then, should be milk from (1) herds that are free from disease, tuberculosis. (2) The cowsheds should be inspected once a month (3) The cows should be washed and groomed before milking. (4) All samples of milk for bacteriological examination should be taken either at the point of distribution by the retailer or of delivery to the consumer. (5) All certified milk should be bottled in bottles of imperial measure, with labels stating: (a) The name of the farm where it is produced; (b) the name of the certifying authority; (c) the date and time of milking.

The last recommendation will be exceedingly unwelcome to retailers and supply companies. They know that the cow varies her milk according to her age and health, and so on, and even varies in the morning and evening qualities. To put the date of milking would interfere with the condensed milk trade, and condensed milk is now being produced in vast amount for war purposes. Thus the more attention that is given to the problem of milk the more casuistical and complex they seem. Still it ought to be possible to solve the conundrum of milk at once—clean, standard and cheap. It seems likely that it will be solved. At first the consumer will have to pay, but gradually the price will fall, if the opinion of one of the most competent authorities be true. (W. G. Savage: "Milk and the Public Health"). He observes: "If it be important for the community to have clean milk, the milk trade, using the term to cover all who deal commercially with it, must be made to provide it. It is essentially a question of supply and demand."

Whether the public will be content to pay a high price for milk when the quality is no higher is a question of this time throughout the world.

PEACE RUMORS FILL PAPERS

Crowd Out the News in Vienna, Budapest, Berlin and Sofia—End of the War by Easter—Basis of Wagers Made in These Cities, According to Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Karl H. von Wiegand cables to the World: "There has been considerable betting in Berlin and Vienna in the last few days on peace by Easter. The public interest in peace is best shown by the manner in which news about every peace rumor crowds hard in the newspapers the news of the coming funeral of the late, and the coronation in Budapest of the new King-Emperor.

"High officialdom appears to have no illusions about peace in the next few weeks, and is not getting excited or enthusiastic. In those circles there appears to be a disposition to regard it as a case of 'more smoke than fire' in the talk of almost immediate peace, but they consider it as a favorable sign.

"President Wilson has not yet sounded any of the Governments of the Central Powers on the subject of a preliminary peace or other peace conference.

"I have recently been in all the capitals of the Central Empires except Constantinople, and have this from sources in Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and Sofia in a position to know, and which I have no reason to doubt, I was again assured of this to-day.

"For this reason it is the impression in circles close to the Governments in Berlin, Vienna and Sofia that any intervention or step by President Wilson is not as imminent as might be concluded from surface indications."

Discouraging.

Hobbs—I don't know how to thank you for this loan, old man. It seems as if I could never properly repay you.

Dobbs—Say, if you'd talked that way before you made the touch you'd never have got it.

All Are Well Cared For.

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir.—Hoping this letter would find space in your esteemed paper I thought I would write and let you know how we are all getting on at Wandsworth Hospital. We are quite a few in number here, sick and wounded, but we manage to enjoy ourselves, as they take us diving now and again, and we have quite a few visitors, as Newfoundland soldiers are looked upon as heroes, but where the hero part comes in, I am sure I don't know, for we only went to the front as every other soldier has done. I intend to describe to you our last drive. We left the hospital here at 1 o'clock, a mixture of Newfoundlanders, Australians and Canadians and a South African. We proceeded by motor to the London Opera House. After a splendid time there we left for Hyde Park and saw some of the thousands of London people of all classes. Then we crossed London Bridge, from which we could see the Parliament Houses, and continued our journey to the British or the Zoo rather. This certainly interested us, for there we saw animals of all descriptions, after which we made a round about track for the Palace, that is Buckingham Palace, driving around and around it, and saw in the grounds the Queen Victoria Memorial, which certainly interested us. It was more interesting to us, as the corner stone was laid some three years ago by that blood-thirsty fiend, Kaiser Bill. It rises to a very great height, and is of pure white marble. Next we visited the Prince Albert Memorial and climbed it and went all through it, after which we visited the Royal Exchange

Buildings, the Bank of England, after which we went round about to some club and had our tea and finished up the day by being played off by the Boy Scouts' Band. This ended a very pleasant and enjoyable day. So you see, Mr. Editor, we are quite well looked after by the people of London, especially the Ladies.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, I now bring this, my long epistle to a close, at the same time hoping the readers of your paper are enjoying themselves, as we sick and wounded soldiers are here. Let me be the first to wish you a merry Xmas, Mr. Editor.

PTE. HERBERT J. FISHER,
3rd. London Hospital.

[The writer of the above is a native of Bonavista Town.]



OUR QUESTION IS,
What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance?
Can you stand this loss?
IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but
HAVE US INSURE YOU in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?
PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

Breaking the News

"I bring you tidings of your son—
"He's dead?" He is; due rest,
"His glory and not grief for you—
His wound was in his breast.
He'd fought his way right through the
ruck—
He rallied those who'd run—
"Fight for the Flag!" he cried, "Come
on!—
We've got to save that gun.
Across its breach he fell at last.
Unconquerable in death.
"The Maple Leaf! The Flag"—He fell.
"Fight on!" . . . 'twas his last
breath.
We did. 'Twas foot to foot we fought,
"Twas inch by inch we gained—
While all about the shrapnel shrieked,
And death above us rained.
And then—set up a British cheer—
We'd gained the trench, we'd hold the
trench,
But, madam—on the Honor Roll
Your son leads all the rest,
And he sleeps well 'mid the turmoil.
The Flag round his torn breast.
And you the nation's ward shall be—
For your son died to keep us free."
—Jeanne d'Arc.

WAGES INCREASE
New York, Nov. 29.—An increase in price of from 35 to 40 per cent. to meet the increased cost of living will be given the 32,000 employes of members of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, beginning December 18, it was announced here to-day. The advance will represent an increase in wages of \$8,000,000 a year.

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Highly Finished Surface Oak or Golden Gloss.

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Special Offer to the Reading Public

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE (Daily Edition) will be sent to any address in Newfoundland from now to end of 1917 for \$2.00

The Weekly Edition will be sent to any address in Newfoundland from now to the end of 1917 for 50c.

Here is your opportunity. Avail of it to-day. Fill in the Coupon at once—mail it to-day—do it now.

To the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.,
Water Street, St. John's.
GENTLEMEN,—
Enclosed find for
months subscription to **The Mail and Advocate** Daily (mark off issue not required). Weekly

Name
Address
District

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life on the Coast of Newfoundland.

(BY JAMES MURPHY)

Many ships have come to grief on the headlands of St. John's, and many lives have been lost time and again. In 1861, the brig, Salmak, Capt. James Crowe, having left New York on Oct. 28th, arrived in a few weeks afterwards, near Cape Spear. A big breeze of wind was in at the time, but at mid-night it had died away quite calm, but the heavy tide drew the vessel towards the shore on the eastern side of Cape Spear. Her anchors were dropped, but the wind springing up at once from the North East, her anchors parted, and she went ashore on the rocks near Cape Spear. The ship's boat was lowered but she was unable to withstand the heavy seas. Mr. Cantwell, the light-house keeper, and his crew threw a small line on board the doomed vessel, and a hawser was made fast, but unfortunately two men and one boy were washed away while trying to reach the shore. The captain and the remainder of the crew were saved by jumping on the rocks. They were then hauled up the cliff by strong and willing hands. After a while the vessel was smashed to pieces by the heavy seas.

The same year, the Dart, of Trinity, came to grief off the north head of Petty Harbor, in a dense fog. In 1865 the gun boat Rollish, H. M. Ship of War, ran down a boat's crew at St. Shotts. The men were fishing, one man was saved by clinging to the wreck. He was picked up by Patrick Foley of Fermeuse, who landed him at Trepassy. Tobias Nash owned the ship. Her crew were William Daley, master; John Tremblott and James Quigley. The man saved was named English. In a song composed shortly after the disaster there appeared in it the following verse:

"English stood the morning watch,
And he let out the light,
Which caused the loss of boat and crew,
That dark and stormy night."
Quigley was a native of Torbay, and

one. She was consigned to DeGrouchy, Renouf, Renouf, Clements & Co., and halled from Jersey in the English Channel.

Seventy years ago, a ship called the Indian Lass, from Pictou, N.S. to Carbonear, came to grief near Horse Cove, Conception Bay. She let go both her anchors and after a while she struck on the rocks, the long boat was hoisted out, but she broke adrift. The master and crew took to the tops to jump on shore, this they managed to do, but the Capt., whose name was Stabb, two women and a boy were lost.

Fifty years ago, a very sad drowning took place, the May, Capt. Pike, left St. John's for Green Bay, to load lumber. She was driven ashore at Flower's Point, between Catalina and Cape Bonavista. One of the crew named Barnes, jumped ashore, on the cliff. Where Barnes stood was a very small footpath, but he managed to climb the cliff. He thought all the others were dead, so he started for Sandy Cove. Pearce and Taylor, two more of the crew were discovered in the lower part of the cliff, and were drawn on top with ropes. Pike, who was in a dying state, was rescued by the brother of Pearce, who lost his life in the attempt. Poor Pearce volunteered to go and tie a rope around Pike's body, and after this had been done a heavy sea washed Pearce away, and his last words were about his wife and children. Pike's body was brought into St. John's, and was interred in the General Protestant Cemetery at Riverhead.

(To be continued.)

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M. A. DUFFY,
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MAKES PLEA FOR CONSTABLE VAIL

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir,—Through the medium of the Mail and Advocate I would crave a little space to draw the attention of the Department of Justice and the head of the Police Force to a worthy officer now doing duty here in St. John's, I mean Constable Vail of the West End.

This young man, if I mistake not, has been over two years on active duty, is a veteran of the Dardanelles campaign, and of the Western front, and spent more than six months in the firing line, being in hospital later for nine months as the result of wounds and illness. This young officer who resigned from the force to go and fight for King and country and who is again on duty in the force, has not yet properly recovered from the effects of the casualties of the engagements through which he passed and I hear though he is desirous of remaining in the force; that if he is retained in the City, with the hardships it entails, he will be reluctantly compelled to resign. Vail is anxious I believe to get an outpost station, where conditions would be less exacting than here. It is men of this kind who should receive anything in the way of a benefit, that might be going and I would again respectfully ask the Inspector-General or Minister of Justice to give his case the consideration it deserves.

I have no personal motive for writing as I do in this connection, merely wishing to see justice done to a loyal soldier of the Empire and a zealous and faithful servant of the Crown.—I am, etc., WELL WISHER.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT.
The Crescent Picture Palace presents a big all-feature programme today. Velma Whitman and L. C. Shumway features in "The Stool Pigeon," a great Lubin drama of the underworld. Mrs. Wallace Erskine, Lillian Devere and Harold Meltzer in "Friend Wilson's Daughter," a Quaker story pictured by the Edison Company, a beautiful scenic picture. "The Artful Dodger," a Kalem comedy riot. Professor McCarthy plays a program of the newest and best music. Don't miss seeing this splendid show today.

COMPETITION AND VAUDEVILLE AT ROSSLEYS

There is another complete change of beautiful pictures at Rossley's British Theatre to-night, just arrived by express from New York. On Friday night the big competition will take place, trusting the weather will be finer than last Friday night and besides the competition will be a big display of vaudeville. Singing, dancing, jokes, stories and contortion fun without vulgarity. In preparation the big Christmas show. Don't miss Friday night or you will be sorry. Mr. Rossley wishes it distinctly understood he is not in any way connected with the Star Hall.

S. U. F. ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of S. U. F. Lodge, No. 5, was held in the British Hall last night with a goodly gathering of members present. Amongst those who attended was Bro. Hy. Stone, a veteran of Gallipoli and France and who received a cordial welcome, as well as Pastmaster Rendell of Badger's Quay, who addressed the meeting. Pastmaster House conducted the election of officers which resulted as follows:
W.M.—J. J. Coaker, re-elected.
G.O.—Robert LeDrew, elected.
S.O.—Geo. Cook, elected.
Q.M.—P. Summers, elected.
Secretary—A. Withycombe, re-elected.
Chaplain—P. Joyce, elected.
Lookout—Wm. Duffett, re-elected.
Committee—W. J. Coveyduck, W. Butt, W. P. Rogers, A. Mills, H. Hynes and J. Learning.

FISH AND BREWIS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$2,100.00
M. Chaplin	10.00
Employees St. John's Gas Light Co.	10.00
E. Brian Shears	50
Mrs. Robert Molloy, Torbay	50
F. Woodman, New Harbor	5.00
Friends from Mobile	7.50
G. Neal	20.00
A. F. Buffett, Grand Bank	5.00
Conroy & Higgins	10.00
Bert Trickett, Spout Cove	1.00
Methodist Minister	2.00
Choral Class, Foggo, per Miss Ethel Scott	2.00
	\$2,174.45

The Prospero left King's Cove at 7.15 a.m. and is due here at 9 to-night.

BIG BLAZE LAST NIGHT

Shortly before 6.30 p.m. yesterday an alarm of fire was heard in the city, while the lurid rays of a conflagration could be seen on the higher levels. The blaze emanated from the Springdale Street Commercial School, of which Mr. P. G. Butler is principal, and the Western and Central firemen turned out with their usual promptness but saw on arrival that the blaze already had made much progress and that hard work lay ahead of them. The men quickly had three streams of water on the burning fabric and had a plentiful supply, but it was difficult to get at the seat of the blaze, which was immediately above the furnace room. Citizens and police rendered all the aid possible also but despite the excellent efforts of the firemen the flames quickly spread through the building, the dry varnished wood work of the school rooms being eaten up quickly by the destructive element. After a stiff fight of nearly a half hour the fire was under control but not before the schools were badly gutted and most of their contents destroyed. The janitor locked up the building at 5.30 p.m. yesterday and when he left everything was practically o.k. The belief is that the heat from a radiator set fire to the wood work, which quickly spread over the varnished surface of the walls. The loss is a great one to Principal Butler and the 450 day and 52 night pupils whom he is educating. A splendid library, school records, school books, teachers and scholars' requisites were destroyed but fortunately eight almost new typewriters were saved. The place was not long since practically rebuilt at a cost of about \$8,000 and only half was insured.

LOCAL ITEMS

Daine, Johnston & Co.'s new purchase, the "John", came off dock yesterday and will soon begin to load codfish for Brazil.
The schr. Annie L. Warren, from Halifax with a general cargo, arrived to Harvey & Co. yesterday after a run of six days.
W. Greene, of Old Perlican, who was recently the victim of a shooting accident, arrived by the Shore Train last night for the Hospital. He is not seriously hurt.

Mr. Robert Batstone, engine driver with the Reid Nfd. Coy. who has been afflicted with deafness as the result of a severe cold, is now getting better. He hopes to be able to resume duty in a short while.

The S.S. Louisburg which arrived here a couple of days ago went into the dry dock yesterday afternoon to get some repairs to the hull near the stern post, which will delay her a few days.

SCENE IN COURT.

Today in the Magistrate's Court a city resident of Willis' Range was before Judge Morris at the instance of a neighbor on a charge of using lewd and abusive language towards her. There was a large audience present and a comedy was presented to the halliains which was worth the levying of an entrance fee. Even the brave and dignified occupant of the Bench was not proof against the ludicrous situation nor the stern lawyer acting for the complainant. The defendant, a sturdy matron from the Emerald Isle, conducted her own defence, cross-examined the complainant, and had the place to herself for quite a while, nor could the repeated calls for order in court kindle the facile and witty tongue of the Irish woman. The lawyer for the complainant suggested to the Judge that the woman be bound over to keep the peace, but His Honour wittily remarked that the tongue of such a clever female could not be stopped by any such process. She was fined \$2 or 14 days.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle leaving Placentia today on Bay route.
Clyde left Horwood 5 p.m. yesterday inward.
Dundee left Salvage 3.15 a.m. yesterday, outward.
Ethie leaving Humbermouth today.
Glencoe left Burin 11.30 a.m. yesterday, going west.
Home left Piler's Island 11 a.m. yesterday, outward.
Neptune due at St. John's today from North Sydney.
Kyle due at Port aux Basques this morning.
Sagona left Port aux Basques 11.30 p.m. yesterday.
Meigle due at St. John's today from North Sydney.
Wren left Trinity early yesterday morning, going out.

XMAS SALE IS BIG SUCCESS

A most successful Xmas Tree and Sale of Work was that held yesterday afternoon and last night at the Synod Hall by the Cathedral Women's Association. There was a very large attendance and the formal opening was assigned to Rev. Canon White, who in a short address eulogized the work of the Association and complimented the members on their activities. The large Xmas Tree erected contained 20-cent gifts which were quickly disposed of. Mr. Arthur Burgess at the close announced the numbers of the winning tickets, one of which was attached to each article. Teas were also served and much plain and fancy needle work was sold. A very enjoyable concert took place at 8 p.m., when songs, recitations &c. were given by Misses Ferneaux and Bartlett, Mrs. Dr. Smith, Rev. C. Moulton and Messrs W. Earle and F. Seymour. Mrs. Smith and Misses L. Earle and Olive Wood were the accompanists. The proceeds were substantial and part will go to the Red Cross Fund.

A BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT TO ARCHBISHOP HOWLEY

A beautiful monument was recently erected at Belvidere cemetery to the memory of the late Archbishop Howley, the great ecclesiastic who guided the destinies of the Catholic Church in Newfoundland for many years. The monument takes the form of a beautiful Celtic Cross of marble, with Irish interlacings and is appropriately and beautifully inscribed in Latin and English. The work was done by Mr. John T. Kelly of Muir's marble works and is a testimony to his artistic talent and his ability as a mechanic.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT
Received 11.30 a.m. December 6th.

- 2nd. Lieut. Alexander B. Baird, "Brynmour," Portugal Cove Rd. At 4th. London General Hospital, gastritis—slight.
- 2321 Corporal Arthur L. W. Carter, 5 Colonial Street. At 6th. General Hospital, Rouen, Nov. 27th; gunshot wound in hand—slight.
- 1566 Private Herbert L. Volsey, 41 Cabot Street. At Netley Hospital; mental.
- 2516 Private Benjamin Bowers, Nipper's Harbor, N.D.B. At Netley Hospital; mental.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques this morning, bringing A. Berry, J. E. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Grenfell, Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Dr. Moore, Lieut. J. Clift, C. F. Clift, A. Petrie Mrs. A. Snow, Mrs. J. Harris, R. Lambert, E. Bidel, Miss E. M. Hartley, Mrs. D. J. Greene, Capt. M. Burke, J. Maunder, W. Party, L. F. Follow, W. P. Manchester, M. F. Abbot, P. McDonald, Miss D. Wilcox, Miss L. Squires, Miss O. Rodgers, Major Paterson, S. K. and Mrs. Bell, L. LeDrew and Miss E. Neill.

Soldiers and Sailors Had Jolly Time

The Daughters of Empire, in the B.I.S. Club Rooms, last night gave the men of the Army and Navy who had returned from active service a right jolly good time. Abundance of refreshments were served by the ladies, after which they were regaled with an excellent concert. Numbers were given with much acceptance by Messrs. J. L. Slattery, C. J. Fox, J. Devine, P. Halley and J. Sullivan, as well as Sgt. Edwards, Sgt. Mercer, Ptes. T. McGrath and O'Keefe. Each item on the programme was loudly applauded and much enjoyed. Sgt. M. Nugent, the hero of many fights, at the conclusion of proceedings, addressing the gathering, congratulated the Benevolent Irish Society for its kindness extended the Soldiers and Sailors, and cheered called for him were heartily responded to. A hearty vote of thanks to the Daughters of Empire was proposed by Sgt. Moore was passed by acclamation, and Mr. J. L. Slattery on behalf of the Society thanked Sgt. Nugent and the other soldiers for their expressions of appreciation. The hearty singing of the National Anthem concluded proceedings.

EXTENDING RECRUITING EFFORT

It has been decided by the Recruiting Committee to make an effort to obtain volunteers in the places outside St. John's. At Petty Harbour to-morrow night a meeting will be held, at which Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., will preside. The speakers will be Lieut. H. Ross and Mr. J. W. Morris.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
We are prepared to issue policies insuring property of almost every description, wherever situated in Newfoundland, against loss and damage by fire. Our rates are the same as all other Companies doing business in Newfoundland. We aim to settle losses as promptly as possible. If you are not covered and want insurance write to or see our Agent, MR. J. A. CLIFT, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's.
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no8,60d,1m

NOTICE!—Councils in the District of Bay-de-Verde who have not yet paid their Assessments for 1916 and 1917 to the Bay-de-Verde District Council please do so by forwarding same to WILLIAM BURSEY, District Treasurer, Caplin Cove, B.D.V.—daily, dec4,31,wkly,dec16,11

FOR SALE!—A large interest of Mineral Claims at Foggo Isld., Little Seldom Come Bye, No. 5, No. 8, No. 9. Any person interested please apply to JAMES ELSWORTH, Laurenceton, Exploits River, N.D. Bay. dec6,8,11,31,dy,dec9,11wkly

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

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