

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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BRITAIN WILL ENFORCE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Give Information to the House Regarding the Question of Export of Oil From England to Holland

GOVT. DOESN'T WISH TO INTERFERE WITH NEUTRALS

Exports of Goods From Germany to America Are Also Dealt With—Lord Robert Said the Navy Has Carried Out Blockade Successfully

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, admitted in the Commons this evening that there had been large increases in the export of oil from Great Britain to Holland, but claimed that since the formation of the Coalition Government no licensed oil had been exported from this country.

The question was raised by Sir Henry Datzel, who urged the Government to declare oil contraband, and he said that much oil, especially licensed oil from which glycerine explosive could be made, was reaching Germany through neutral countries.

The whole question of exporting oil-producing substances to Holland, the Under Secretary said, was a very serious matter and the Government are taking it up rapidly. It was necessary for Britain to get a sufficient supply of margarine at reasonable prices and to do this was necessary to let Holland import the oil needed in its manufacture.

To prevent this oil from reaching Germany arrangements were being made for a periodical examination by British accountants of margarine factories, for the strengthening of the Netherlands Overseas Trust and for the prevention of smuggling from Holland to Germany.

By these means it is hoped to prevent fats and oils from being sent to Germany and to obtain the necessary supply of margarine for this country and to secure for Holland her rights in neutral trade to which she was entitled.

The Foreign Office endeavored the Under Secretary continued, to secure the country's rights, without getting into dangerous disputes with other neutrals. The Government's policy was to deprive Germany of the essential articles, but they could not hold up an article unless there was evidence that they were destined for enemy countries.

With regard to exports from Germany to America, with exception of goods contracted for before March 1st last, there was no evidence that this country had lightened the blockade.

This question of exports was a vital one, said Lord Robert, for if the Government could stop the exports they automatically stopped imports, for the Germans would have nothing with which to pay for them. He believed the Government's success in doing this had been very great indeed.

By successful diplomacy of the Foreign Office, the Navy had been enabled to carry out the blockade successfully without getting our country into any serious trouble with any neutral country.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Sub. Rammed By Steamer

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 2.—Capt. Glassen, of the British steamer Inverkip, which went into the dry dock here for repairs today, says he evidently rammed a submerged submarine, while passing out of the Straits of Gibraltar on Nov. 6th.

The Inverkip was from Valencia to Norfolk in ballast, to load coal. About an hour's run from Gibraltar there was a great shock. The ship's officers saw oil rise to the surface of the sea. This, with the fact that long diagonal dent was made in the bottom of the Inverkip, leads Capt. Glassen to believe that she struck a submarine. Several holes were torn in the Inverkip's ballast tanks.

But for extremely calm weather, the Captain believes the ship would have sunk immediately. The steamer returned to Gibraltar, where temporary repairs were made.

Arrange Terms of Surrender

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Despatches from Salonika and Florenza, Greece, forwarded by way of Athens and Rome, say that arrangements have been made for the surrender of Monastir. It is said that a commission, consisting of the Greek Consul, Serbian Metropolitan and the Mayor of Monastir have been appointed to negotiate terms of surrender with German and Bulgarian representatives.

BRITISH GUNBOAT SUNK BY SUBMARINE

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Athens says, a British coast defence, and a gun boat has been sunk by a German submarine.

FORD AND HIS PEACE IDEAS

Says He Has Evidence That the 13 Belligerent and Neutral Governments Would Not be Opposed to a Conference of Neutral Nations

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—In a signed statement, issued today, Mr. Ford declared that unofficial envoys of the thirteen belligerent and neutral European Governments have found overwhelming evidence of a universal peace desire. We have further evidence in hand that the belligerent governments would not be opposed to a conference of neutral nations.

Ford stated that the expedition expects to stop first at Christiania in Norway. From there it will proceed to Stockholm, Copenhagen and The Hague.

He asserts that he had definite letters of assurance that his mission would be welcomed with enthusiasm in Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and other countries which may be included in the itinerary.

ITALIAN TROOPS AT ALBANIA

Reports From Athens Says Further Troops Are Being Sent to Southern Albania—May be Used in Connection With Allied Balkan Operations

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Detachments of Italian troops landed at Avlona, Albania, on Tuesday, according to information from reliable sources. An Athens despatch to the Temps today says that although Avlona, in southern Albania, on the Adriatic, has been under occupation by the Italian troops for some months past, the statement that Italy is sending additional forces there may readily be taken to mean that they are intended for use in connection with Allied operations in the Balkans. Reports that Italy would take part in the Balkan campaign have been current for some time, but no positive announcement that she would do so has been made.

In an address before the Italian Parliament, reported from Rome this morning, however, Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, gave what was thought to be an intimation that an Italian expedition would soon be sent to Albania, in his remark regarding the Italian flag waving as soon as possible from the opposite coast of the Adriatic to help the Serbians.

BREAD RIOTS IN BERLIN REPORTED

Reports Say Soldiers Were Compelled to Fire on People and That 200 Were Killed—Berlin Says Such Reports Are Ridiculous

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Journal des Debats publishes a Milan despatch to the Fournier News Agency to the effect that a great demonstration of working people in Berlin, occasioned by the scarcity of food, was broken up by troops. The despatch, which says this information was received from Berlin by way of Berne, Switzerland, asserts that troops fired on the crowds, killing 200 persons.

The Journal des Debats says the report should be accepted with reserve.

Was Celebrated Throughout the Empire

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Yesterday, as usual, says the Overseas News Agency, at the opening of the Reichstag, large crowds gathered around the building and neighbouring streets. Among the throng were some who made demonstrations in favor of a quick settlement of the problem of government regulation of prices and distribution of food.

Germany's enemies, no doubt, will again spread all over the world ridiculous reports about Berlin street riots, and make other insinuations which in no way correspond with the truth.

Allies Demands Don't Suit Greece

ROME, Dec. 2.—The correspondent of the Daily News quotes confidential sources for the information that Greece has found the demands of the Allies unacceptable, inasmuch as the evacuation of Salonika by Greek troops and the surveillance of Hellenic waters by the Allies would amount to a violation of Greek neutrality.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Dec. 2.—General French reports that during the past four days successful bombardments of hostile trenches, strong points, and gun positions have been carried out. Considerable damage was inflicted. The enemy's artillery reply was weak. Mines were exploded by both sides near Givenchy and Bois Francois.

On Nov. 30th two hostile aeroplanes were brought down by our aeroplane fire, one near Hooge and the other near Henin Hielard and twenty of our aeroplanes bombed an important German supply depot at Miraumont, causing considerable damage to stores, building and railway. One of our aeroplanes, on reconnaissance, failed to return on Dec. 1st; and another on Dec. 2nd.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The enemy claim that 16,000 prisoners and fifty guns were captured at Prizrend. Otherwise no special news.—BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Artillery exchanges continued last night, but with decreased intensity, in various sections of the front.

There was firing in Artois district in the region of Breton Court, in the region of Frise on the Somme, and in the Champagne district, near Tahure.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3 (official).—An enemy bivouac, reported yesterday on the left bank of the Dvina, near Sonnenhof, between Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, was subjected to heavy fire by our artillery. The Germans, completely surprised, fled, leaving behind a hundred killed or wounded.

On the left bank of the Styr, the enemy were driven back towards the south-east of Klirsk.

MONTENEGRO

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The enforced retreat of Montenegrin troops and their efforts to defend Plevlje against reinforced Austro-German armies, is admitted in an official statement by the Montenegrin War Office, received by the Montenegrin Consulate here to-day.

The statement says: "The enemy, having received heavy reinforcements directed attacks upon Pribas and Plevlje on Nov. 30th. Our troops were obliged to retire upon their rear positions to defend Plevlje."

CONSTANTINE STILL PLAYS WITH ALLIES

An Athens Despatch Says Greece Has Rejected the Demands of the Allies—Entente Powers may Now Consider Sending an Ultimatum

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A new defiance of the Allies by Greece, the Austrian smash at Montenegro, and the direct bearing of the new Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina upon the position of Roumania were the outstanding features of the Balkan war situation to-day.

Greece has rejected the demands of the Allies, according to a despatch from Athens. The settlement of points at issue between King Constantine's Government and the Entente Powers appears as remote as ever, and it is likely the Allies will consider sending an ultimatum as the next step.

Greece Between Two Fires

ATHENS, Dec. 2.—Representatives of Austria and Germany have informed the Greek government, according to the Noonday, that if the demands of the Quadruple Entente are granted, the Central Empires will cease to consider Greek Macedonia as friendly territory.

WILL CREATE MERCANTILE MARINE

French Government Will Make a Beginning by Purchasing Fifty Ships—Increased Cost of Goods and Rise in Freight Rates Makes More Necessary

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The French Cabinet this morning authorized the Ministers of Finance and Marine to introduce in the Chamber of Deputies, in the name of the Government, a measure authorizing the purchase by the state of a merchant fleet of fifty ships. These vessels are to include tank steamers for the transportation of petroleum, cold storage vessels for the transportation of frozen meat, and provisions for the population of France. The object has been under consideration for several months. It was proposed at first to buy 100 vessels with a total tonnage of 500,000, at an estimated cost of \$30,000,000.

Negotiations undertaken with Great Britain under the previous ministry, produced no result. The increasing cost of food and other necessities and other necessities and the rise in freight rates, led the new Cabinet to take up the question again. It was decided to make a beginning with 50 vessels.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies, much interested in the project, expected the government bill would be adopted.

GERMAN AGENTS PUNISHED

Three Officials of Hamburg-American Line Found Guilty of Defrauding United States Government—The Chief Offenders of Course Escape

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The United States District Court to-night returned a verdict of guilty against four officials of the Hamburg-American Line. They were charged with conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States Government by obtaining clearances for relief ships laden with coal and other supplies, sailing from American ports, for German cruisers in the Atlantic, early in the war.

A later message says: "Three high officials and subordinate officers of the Hamburg-American Line, were found guilty to-night by the Federal District Court, having violated the laws of the United States in sending coal and other supplies to German cruisers in the South Atlantic in the first few months of the war.

The specific charge against the defendants was conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States. The maximum penalty for each indictment is two years imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand dollars.

The final sentence was not imposed to-night.

"The Birthday of New Imperialism"

LONDON, Dec. 3.—"The birthday of New Imperialism," says Rev. Dr. Freeman in an editorial in the British Weekly, "is not to be registered with accuracy, but perhaps we may name its baptismal day. Was it not that day when Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, was invited to sit as a corresponding member with Great Britain's Cabinet? On that day our National Government made itself sponsor for this wonderful new offspring of British solidarity."

JOFFRE TO COMMAND ALL FRENCH ARMIES

PARIS, Dec. 3.—General Joffre has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all French armies, except those in North Africa, including Morocco and dependent colonies.

SERBIANS STILL AT MONASTIR BUT THEIR POSITION IS HOPELESS

An Unconfirmed Report Says Russian Troops Have Crossed Roumanian Border—Allies Active on Other Fronts and German Positions Get Severe Battering

BIG OFFENSIVE REPORTED IN GALICIA

Peace Talk Holds First Place in Neutral Press—Reported Activity of German Socialists Towards This End—Austria Grows Dissatisfied With Germany

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Italy, through her Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, has announced her adherence to the Treaty of London, whereby the Allied Powers undertake not to conclude a separate peace, and at the same time has declared her intention of sending help to the Serbian Army in the Balkans. This news is the most important for some days, and is believed here will go far towards clearing the situation, especially when negotiations are still proceeding between King Constantine and the Ministers of the Quadruple Entente.

These negotiations have been protracted, owing to Greece's unwillingness to allow the Allies free use of railways and the right to police Greek waters against submarines. They are not yet completed, but latest advices indicate they are likely to end in complete satisfaction to the Entente Powers.

The assurance that Italy, as well as Great Britain, France and Russia will give military support to the Serbians in their efforts to regain their lost territory is making the case for Greek assistance stronger, otherwise the situation in the Balkans remains unchanged.

The Serbs still hold Monastir, but their position is almost hopeless. Bulgarians have cut all communication between that city and the Greek frontier and the Serbian troops still there must be like their armies of the North, forced to retreat into Albania when pressure becomes too strong.

There is a report that the Russians have crossed the Roumanian border and are marching through that country to Bulgaria. It is, however, lacking in confirmation. Such a movement is hardly likely to occur unless Roumania gave her consent, which would be tantamount to joining the Allies. Another report credits the Russians with diverting their Bessarabian Army toward Galicia, where a big offensive is being undertaken. This, likewise, is unconfirmed.

On other fronts Italian, French and Russian bombardment are the order of the day. British, French and Belgian guns have been particularly active as also has airmen in Flanders. German positions have been given a rather severe battering British monitors took part in these operations.

There is still a good deal of talk in the neutral press about peace, based on reports from German of activity of Socialists; and from Austria's dissatisfaction with alleged German attempts to take control of international administration as has been the case in military affairs. It is considered significant that new Austrian

Bulgars Make Big Claims

SOFIA, via London, Dec. 3 (official).—Our troops continue their offensive beyond Prizrend. Since the beginning of war against Serbia, on Sept. 14 to the occupation of Prizrend on Nov. 29, we have captured fifty thousand prisoners, 265 guns, 136 cannon, about one hundred thousand rifles, thirty-six thousand grenades, three million cartridges, 2350 railway carriages and 63 locomotives.

After the capture of Kichevo and Krushevo, we occupied the Brodion road, between Kichevo and Prilep.

On the front occupied by the Anglo-French troops there is no change.

Sunk by Subs In North Sea

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The British steamships Colenso and Orange Prince have been sunk by submarines. The Colenso's crew was landed to-day. Concerning the fate of those on the Orange Prince nothing has yet been made public.

The Colenso was of 2681 tonnage, and the Orange Prince of 3583.

The Colenso was a Wilson liner, sailing from Hull, and the Orange Prince a Prince Liner, with Newcastle as its home port.

The Colenso is known to have been in the North Sea trade and presumably was sunk in that naval war zone. It is believed the Orange Prince was also in the North Sea Trade.

CREATES INTENSE INTEREST

LONDON, Dec. 3.—News that the Russians have entered Bulgaria, has aroused intense interest and there is much speculation as to the next development.

Reuters' correspondent at Salonika telegraphs:

"It is expected that this move will have a far-reaching effect on the internal situation of Bulgaria, and will modify the whole aspect of affairs in the Balkans."

ANOTHER VICTIM OF SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The British steamship Langton Hall was sunk, and part of her crew reached land. The Langton Hall evidently is another victim of the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean, and left Calcutta on Oct. 28 for Paia and New York, and was reported at Suez on Nov. 29th; she was owned by the Hall Line of Liverpool.

members are men with German learning, which is thought to mean that the German party has been successful.

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**Denver Boy Sees Chinese
Torture and Kill Persons**

Willford Russell, on Board U.S. Ship 2,200 Miles Up Yangtze River, Tells of Leper Colonies and Loathsome Towns of Disease

From a United States ship, bound on a mysterious mission 2,200 miles up the Yangtze river into the interior of China, a Denver boy writes his mother of the strange doings of a people who are centuries behind modern times.

A letter just received from her son, Willford, 20 years old, a graduate of the Whittier school here, has given Mrs. M. Russell, 508 South Logan street, a picture of the cruel country where they still torture criminals by putting them in boxes the shape of the body and tightening up the box until the victim's flesh sticks out of holes in its sides. The flesh is then sliced off with a sharp knife.

Willford Russell writes: U. S. S. Galveston, Chinkiang, Dear Mother—Received your letter of the 11th to-day and it seemed queer that I should get a letter away up here 2,200 miles into the interior of China, while I hardly ever get mail at a large port. Yes, we are 2,200 miles up the Yangtze river and are going still farther. Here is a land that is by far the oldest in the world and the people are not like chinamen at all. Look on the map of Asia in a school geography and find the plateau of Tibet, between China and Siberia, and you will have some idea where I am. The people here have never seen a ship as large as this before and they flock around us and gaze at us in awe. We call this part of the world "No Man's Land."

The city of Po Nang, it is said, has never been entered by a white man. It is surrounded by a large wall and they won't let a white man or any foreigner anywhere near. To watch these people work, farm and carry on their duties makes one feel as though he had been carried back to five or six hundred years B.C. I haven't seen a single modern thing or anything from the civilized world. It's a wonderful study. Houses Made of Reeds Without any Windows.

The people live in reed houses about 12 by 15 feet, with no windows or doors—only one little opening thru which they crawl in and out. From seven to ten families live in each hut. They are filthy and the place is alive with lepers. Many other kinds of plague and unheard-of diseases exist. Our doctors say they can't imagine what some of them are and they seem to be afraid to find out. The lepers are an awful sight to see.

From the poorest beggar to the richest man among them of all classes they are true to their belief. Three times each day the Chinaman bows before his God and praises and worships him as no living mortal worships our God. It is wonderful, the faith they put in a graven image or brass idol. They watch an idol as their life and feed it three times a day.

Well, we are in Kinking now, about 300 miles farther into China. To-day is the 20th. The river is so narrow and swift that we can't go against the current. We put big lines on the beach and have about 500 coolies on each side to pull us up, and with our engines at full speed, we just barely move.

A person would hardly believe these people are so uncivilized, but mother, if they were all Christians and were as true Christians as they are, and they burn incense and paper money for the God to spend. Chinese More Cruel Than any Cannibal.

Then, on the other hand, the Chinaman is the cruellest savage on earth, far worse than any cannibal. Here in Po Nang province, torture is allowed. A thief is taken out publicly and tied to a stake and the muscles cut off his body. Or, they drive bamboo shoots up under his finger nails and each day they come around and drive it up a little further until the man dies of insanity. Also they use the bamboo and the garrote. They sometimes put him in a box the shape of the body with holes in it and tighten it up until the flesh sticks out of the holes, then they shave the flesh off with sharp knives. Again they bury them in concrete with just their heads sticking out. When the concrete dries it contracts and life is squeezed out.

It is all so terrible and cruel and to the ordinary person that these things take place in the twentieth century seems incredible, but it is so. I have seen all of these punishments awarded here in Po Nang province. We stay here about twelve days. I will finish this letter when we get back to Hankow.

Well, this is a pretty long-drawn-

out letter. We are in Hankow now and this the 26th. This place here is very pretty. The city is all European style. The people here are all afraid of us and don't treat us very well. They are afraid we are going to start fights everywhere we go.

Well, I don't know much else to say, so will close. Write soon and love to all.

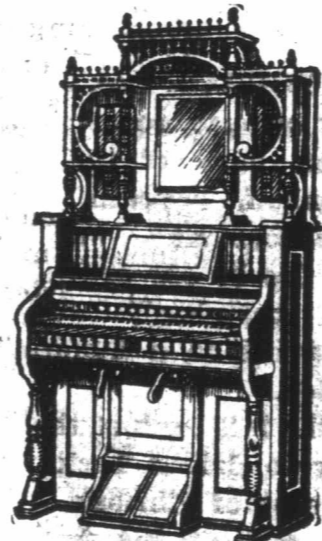
WILFORD.

**GRANDEST CHOIR
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Russia may safely boast of the world's greatest choir. It is in the Cathedral of Alexander Nevski, in Petrograd, and is attached to a convent erected in honor of the patron saint of Russia. Its members, of whom there are about thirty, are all monks, and are chosen from the best voices in all the Russian monasteries.

When a fine singer appears among the novitiates he is sent to the monastery of Alexander Nevski, where he is trained as carefully as an opera singer, and remains there doing nothing except assisting at the music at mass in the morning and vespers in the afternoon, until he becomes aged when he retires on a pension.

The monks are all vegetarians; they never eat meat. The rules of the Russian Church forbid them to shave, and their hair is woven like a woman's. Unlike ordinary monks, they are fastidious about their appearance, and put up their hair and whiskers in papers every night, so that they are wavy and curly.



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**The Powers and
the Hour of Peace**

According to statements in London newspapers curiosity was raised during the early part of this month by the presence at The Hague of MM. Cahnou and Estournelles de Constant, two French statesmen, at a time when some prominent members of the German Reichstag were in the city. The Government of Holland, while it is doing nothing openly, has from the first of the war been ready to act to secure the consideration of peace proposals the moment any profitable results were likely to be attained. Last July Mr. L. H. W. Regout, a member of the Parliament of Holland, was appointed minister to the Vatican, the purpose being to secure the Pope's co-operation in opening or taking advantage of an opening of negotiations to end the war. At various times report has had it that the Pope was ready to intervene or taking steps to intervene between the belligerents. Nothing beyond observing the situation appears to have been done, and judging by the "last man and last dollar" declarations of men who can speak with authority for most of the warring countries, the situation is far from promising for the peacemakers. It would be no matter of surprise, however, if underneath the surface of those whose position gives them knowledge as well as moral influence have received some encouragement. It has been a peculiarity of the war that the losses in men have been as large in the armies which have won much successes as in those which have had to give way. The loss in trade of all the countries has been beyond calculation. It is doubtful if twenty years of peaceful activity could restore the wealth that has been destroyed by army operations during the past sixteen months. The excitement created by the beginning of the war in all the countries concerned has passed away. Men look at the situation soberly. To some the getting rid of the evils appears to be of vaster importance than any gain in glory or territory that is possible. So from Germany, where up till the time the war began public opinion was less free than in any western European country, there have been coming reports, seemingly not promoted by enemies, to the effect that great weariness of the war is noted everywhere. Courageous writers who have voiced the sentiment of their more or less silent neighbors have been subjected to penalties for what they put forth; but a people's thoughts are not regulated or shaped by penalties. Facing the prospect of another wearying winter in the trenches for the army with losses growing daily and economic conditions becoming harder, it may well be that what some German thinkers have said and what many must commend will have influence even on the General Staff and the iron statesmen of Prussia and compel them to reason. And if peace is desired in Germany there must be in all the other countries concerned a thought that the sooner it can be won the better. There is no sign visible that from what has happened or is happening any immediate result will come. When the inner story of the war is written, though, it may be found that what has been done during the past few months was the beginning towards the end.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Navy Department plans to issue within a week or ten days advertisements for bids for the construction of two feet submarines authorized by the last Congress, plans for which have been about completed.

The two vessels will be of 1,300 tons displacement, or 300 tons larger than the first fleet submarine authorized for the navy, which has been named the Schley. The new submarines will use steam turbines and oil-burning boilers for running on the surface and electric propulsion for submerged runs. The Schley will have a speed of 20 knots, but it is hoped to bring the two new vessels up to 25 knots surface speed.

An elaborate system of using the two turbines for surface operations and at the same time generating electricity to be used in supplying the power for submerged runs has been worked out at the Navy Department. The submarines have been designed to carry two guns each, probably of the new 4-inch type recently developed by the Bureau of Ordnance.

Germany's Longing
One thing is plain: The German newspapers and the German people would not be commended to refrain from discussing peace, unless they were thinking a vast deal about it. That they are, and that the desire for an end of the war was mooted in Germany, until it has become a passionate longing, there is plenty of evidence.—New York Post.

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DECEMBER 3rd.
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Kirk, Harvey Road, opened, 1843.
Robert J. Parsons, sr., elected Speaker of House of Assembly, 1860.
Corsair went on Floting Dock—the first vessel, 1861.
John B. Bland (Bland & Tobin) died at Halifax, 1870.
Fire at John Egan's, King's Bridge, 1875.
Brig. Bertha lost at Ingonish; Capt. Pippy drowned, 1872.
Madden found guilty of manslaughter, in case of Fahey, and sentenced to two years with hard labor, and then to leave the country, 1867.
John Roach, of the Telegram staff died, 1894.
Thomas Mooney, seaman, killed by steam-winch on board steamer Ulunde, 1892.

THE STEPHANO FROM NEW YORK

The S.S. Stephano, Capt. Smith, arrived here at 3:30 p.m. yesterday from New York via Halifax, the run from the latter port being made in 53 hours owing to the storm of Wednesday which the ship encountered. She brought a full freight including a deck load and her passengers were:—
From New York—J. J. Collins, M. McCarthy, Miss A. McCarthy, and 22 in steerage.
From Halifax—Miss S. Irving, Miss C. Parsons, Mrs. R. Boutin and child; Miss E. Sheppard, D. Tobin, W. H. Mahoney, W. H. Collins, E. F. Wilks, Miss A. Donovan, C. H. Shaw, S. A. Hilsiler and two in second cabin.

HANDSOME PHOTOS OF "OURS"

To-day there are displayed in the windows of Bishop & Sons' grocery the handsome set of photos of our regiment we have yet seen. They were taken at Avr before they left for the Dardanelles by an expert photographer and were secured by Mr. Harold Bishop on yesterday's mail.

ARRIVED WITH PRISONER.

Const. Devine arrived here by this morning's shore train with a man named Thos. Gill to serve three months in jail. He and his brother recently did much damage to their father's property at Conception Hr., smashing windows and doors and tearing off part of the roof of their parent's house. Both were fined \$30 or 3 months by Magistrate O'Toole. One paid the fine.

GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS.

The Glencoe which left Placentia at 9:30 a.m. yesterday took a full freight and these passengers—G. A. Buffett, Miss L. Lanch, Sergt. Gardner, A. Bungay, J. B. Cheeseman, H. Petite and wife, J. Noah, G. L. Dixon and wife, Miss W. Smith, J. Whealan, Pte. E. B. Cheeseman, Pte. J. L. Brown and 14 second class.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday the volunteers were put through various drills and are fast becoming proficient. There are to date 2604 enlistments with the following additions:
Fred O'Dea, St. John's
Job Jeans, Pools Isld., B.I.
B. Abbott, Pools Isld., B.I.

A ROUGH CUSTOMER.

At noon to-day officers Dooley and Meyers arrested a man who was acting in a very disorderly manner on Water Street West. He resided violently and in the struggle the officers' uniforms were covered with mud. With the assistance of Head Peet he was handcuffed and driven to the station.

A PUBLIC BOARDER.

Yesterday afternoon a man who often sees the inside of the "stone brig" and who is a ne'er-do-well, and who has as great a horror of work as a hydrophobia victim of water, stole a boat up town and was soon landed in the cells. His little game is like the pages of an open book to the police, who are pretty well certain he committed the theft to ensure for himself a winter's board and lodging by the lakeside.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Two boys of respectable parentage were last evening arrested by the police for petty thieving from a Water Street store. They are quite young, and considering this and the fact of its being their first offence, they were handed over to their parents who engaged to produce them in court if such is necessary.

FOGOTA'S PASSENGERS.

The Fogota sails North at 7 a.m. with a full freight and as passengers—T. West, G. Squires, C. Abbot, J. Whiteway, L. Greene, W. Pennel, R. Chaik and 30 second class.

The Prospero left Pilley's Isld. at 6:30 a.m. to-day and the Portia left St. Mary's at 4:30 p.m. a.m.

40 per cent Less Drunkenness In Britain

LONDON, Nov. 27.—How thoroughly temperance is being enforced in Great Britain is shown by the first report published by the Central Control Board for the Liquor Traffic, a sub-department of Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry of Munitions. This department was created at the end of May 1915, ostensibly for the purpose of suppressing excessive drinking in the munition areas, but its powers have proved such as to enable it to control drink in all classes of communities without exception.
The report, which will be placed in the hands of Parliament this week, and has not yet been published in London, shows drunkenness has decreased 40 per cent. throughout the United Kingdom.

HUN GOLD IN ROUMANIA

Pours Into Country to Corrupt Press and Public

Milan, Nov. 19.—The Corriere della Sara learns from the Russian frontier that the flood of German gold poured into Roumania for the corruption of the press and public is incalculable, and is daily increasing. In the propaganda in the newspapers and other publications alone nearly \$5,000,000 is known to have been sent by the German Treasury.

Besides newspapers, expressly founded or bought at Bucharest and in the provinces, an enormous number of reviews and so-called humorous papers are kept up by the Germans. Hundreds of thousands of tracts and pamphlets are continually being scattered throughout the country, reaching the remotest schoolteacher and village priest. Two new German dailies have just been founded, one at Bucharest, and one at Jassy.

A well-known magistrate and contributor to the newspaper Aboverul has been offered \$10,000 and \$600 per month to harangue pro-German meetings. Lawyers have been enrolled throughout the country at \$4 a day to magnify the German successes in cafes.

According to the Corriere's correspondent, the patriotic statesmen and scientists, who are fighting this corruption by the force of their character and prestige, have the army with them and are valiantly resisting the German onslaught.

SEE CHARLIE CHAPLIN TO-DAY. A GREAT BIG FEATURE PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL.

A BROADWAY STAR FEATURE, ENTITLED:

"The Lady of the Light-House,"

A beautiful three-part educational dramatic subject, featuring Rose Tapley.

"THE CHAMPION"—Charlie Chaplin in a comedy scream. "HAZARDS OF HELEN"—The broken train. Helen in another death-defying feat.

"HIS AFFIANCED WIFE"—A powerful two-part melodrama. "STAGE MONEY"—Dorothy Kelley and James Morrison in a Vitagraph drama.

"THE GODDESS" WILL BE SHOWN FOR THE CHILDREN AT THE SATURDAY NICKEL.

Coming, The Wonderful Social Production, "WHO PAYS?"—15 Weeks

CASINO THEATRE---Daily at 2.30 and 7.30

UNPARALLELED POPULAR SUCCESS!!

OF THE

"The First Newfoundland Regiment."

"OUR BOYS."

The Greatest Military Picture in Existence.

Taken by Special Permission of the War Office.

THE LAST PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 9.45.

ADMISSION—ADULTS 20c.—CHILDREN 10c. - - - 2 Afternoon and 3 Evening Exhibitions.

HER HANDS

My mother's hands are cool and fair,
They can do anything.
Delicate mercies hide them there
Like flowers in the spring.

When I was small and could not sleep
She used to come to me,
And with my cheek upon her hand
How sure my rest would be.

For every thing she ever touched
Of beautiful or fine,
Their memories living in her hands
Would warm that sleep of mine.

Her hands remember how they played
One time in meadow streams—
And all the flitting song and shade
Of water-tops my dreams.

Swift through her haunted fingers
pass
Memories of garden things—
I dipped my face in flowers and grass
And sounds of hidden wings.

One time she touched the cloud that
kissed
Brown pastures bleak and far—
I leaned my cheek into a mist
And thought I was a star.

All this was very long ago
And I am grown; but yet
The hand that lured my slumber so
I never can forget.

For still when drowsiness comes on
It seems so soft and cool,
Shaped happily beneath my cheek,
Hollow and beautiful.
—Anna Hempstead Branch.

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work upon their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet: you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go: coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,tf

SHIPPING

The S.S. S'Vika sailed to-day for Naples and Alicanta with 16,000 qtls. codfish.

The S.S. Graciana will sail from Liverpool for here on the 11th inst.

The Adventure and Bellaventure sailed for Sydney to-day and after bunking coal will proceed to Russia. The wages of the seamen have been increased to \$45 per month.

The tender of last night's shore train coming this way went off the track at the Avondale Station, and the train did not arrive here until 4 a.m. to-day.

DENTIST



ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair brokne plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene

"Veedal" Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

VAUDEVILLE AND CONTEST AT 9.20 p.m.
BIGGEST CONTEST YET, TO-NIGHT—FUN GALORE.
DON'T MISS IT.

CARROLL & ELLOR

IN THE BEST OF ALL THEIR ACTS.
—VERY FINEST PICTURES, ON THE MARKET.

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6TH,

BALLARD BROWN, Actor Vocalist.
MISS MADGE LOCKE, The One and Only.

In Active Preparation, Mrs. Rossley's 4th Annual Christmas Pantomime—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—Biggest cast yet.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER."
A Biograph Western Feature in 2 Reels. The Cast includes such as Joseph McDermott, Kate Bruce and Jack Mulhall.

"THE BROODING HEART."
A Touching Domestic Drama, Featuring Isabel Rea.

"THE KIDNAPPED LOVER."
A Selig Comedy Drama.

"The Big Night" & "Getting Rid of Nephew."
Are Two Side-splitting Comedies.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,
SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
THERE WILL BE EXTRA PICTURES AT THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE—SEND THE CHILDREN.

TO THE READING PUBLIC!

To keep in touch with the War, Politics and the many other questions of present moment, the Outport man needs a good paper, a daily paper to report the news, a weekly paper to intpret the news. The weekly edition of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, official organ of the Fishermen's Protective Union, will be sent to any address in Newfoundland and Canada, from now until the end of 1916 for FIFTY CENTS.

Can you afford to be without this Paper?

Superb Fur-Like Seal Sets.

THESE splendid sets of Fur-Like, Black, Coney Seal, are made of a fabric that perfectly resembles the famous South Sea Seal—the fur of which throws off beautiful radiating, soft, deep, lustrous, velvety, black and maroon tones, that compel us to centre our attention, and at once crave to possess a garment made of such a rich fur.

Look at the illustration and notice the excellent contour of this fashionable and Comfortable Muff and Throwover—apart from the style and comfort the smart dressy appearance it gives to the wearer will be a source of pleasure as long as the set lasts.

These sets are well made, and richly lined with Black Silk, and styles exactly as illustrated are finished with silk medallions, and long fine, silk-thread tassels, truly marvellous value. These are copies of real, South Sea Seal, one-hundred-dollar sets. Price for this Muff and Throwover exactly as illustrated. A Set—\$7.00.

Price of Similar Coney Seal Sets in black, finished with wide, knotted, fine, silk-Thread fringe. A Set—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Price of Black Coney Seal Sets finished without frings—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Remember these are often copied, but never equalled. You buy right, when you buy here. See them to-day, or mail your order to-day—mail now, we have many to choose from.



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

JUST IN STORE

**TWO CARS
BRIGHT
NO. 1 HAY.
Selling Cheap.**

**J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent**

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 3rd., 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

F.P.U. Convention

WHEN our Xmas Number appears on the 18th our readers and the public generally will realize what a power and influence for good in our Country the F.P.U. has become. Every atom of its power is being utilized to uplift the masses and to secure a square deal for the Toiling Masses. The change already observable in the Colony after but seven years of Union activity is amazing.

Some believed from the first that Coaker's aim was to enrich himself at the expense of the Fishermen and Country. They have taken to confess now that they were mistaken, for Coaker, although the most influential man in the Colony, is working as sincerely and faithfully for the common good as he has done at any time since he formed the F.P.U.

His hours of daily labour have not been shortened; his enthusiasm is still as strong as it ever was; his self sacrificing principals show no weakening—he is as poor or poorer as he was seven years ago. He lives a life of reserve and abhors pleasure. His intimate friends are as few as ever; his work is improving rapidly and being recognized as national and unselfish.

The public is placing more and more confidence in his judgment and work as the months pass. When the work of last week's Convention is published it will be but another proof of the sincerity and determination of "the man of mystery," to stand by Country and Fishermen. His Catalina plans reveal the man's great confidence in his work and the benefits it must confer on those he is labouring to uplift.

Coaker's enemies have been more active the past year than ever, yet the confidence in him is stronger than ever, and not an atom has been knocked off him by all and sundry attempts to injure him.

This year by the exercise of splendid judgment and constant attention to business he will provide a ten per cent dividend for shareholders in the Trading Co. and Export Co., and will clear money enough from cod oil operations to double the reserve of the Company and completely erect the Catalina premises; while every Fisherman has been benefited by the rate of from \$5 to \$40 per ton on all oil sold since September. Had there been no Coaker in

the cod oil market this year, cod oil would not have advanced beyond the \$100 figure, nor would shore dry fish have sold at more than \$0 per cwt. If this Colony possessed ten Coakers, it would not take many years to make a new country out of Newfoundland and make it blossom like a rose.

That the F.P.U. will be enabled to carry out its political platform after 1917, no sensible man will now deny, for if Coaker and the F.P.U. can accomplish such great work without political power, and in spite of tremendous opposition by Government and commercial interests, what may be expected in the way of progress and development of the fisheries and the general advancement of the Colony on sane principles when governmental power is entrusted to the hands of Coaker and the F.P.U. Party, as will be done as soon as the people are permitted to do so at the polls.

An Improvement

IN our issue of November 10 we pointed out the unnecessary hardships and inconveniences caused the dependants of Our Soldier Boys by the fact of their having to call at the Regimental Pay Office in the Colonial Building in order to receive the allotment cheques each month.

Yesterday we published an advertisement from the Regimental Department stating that in future those cheques will be mailed on the 7th of each month and that there will be no necessity as heretofore for the recipients to call in person.

This is a much needed reform and one which we think will receive a hearty public endorsement. The old method of paying these allotment cheques was anything but satisfactory and many persons, particularly old folk, were compelled to wait hours before receiving their cheques.

We are glad to note however that our comments at the time have been taken into consideration by those in charge and now the dependants of Our Soldier Boys are enabled to receive their money without spending hours hanging around the Regimental Pay Office.

Another Case

YESTERDAY we referred to the unpleasant experience of three men of Horwood who were compelled to land on Dog Bay Island, owing to their motor boat breaking down while on a run from Horwood to Change Islands.

Although they hoisted signals for aid, which they contend should have been seen by the lighthouse keeper at the southern end of Change Islands, no attention was paid to such signals, caused no doubt by the fact that the signals were not observed by the light keeper who is a reliable and trustworthy man.

Now we have no desire to treat harshly any of the lighthouse keepers around the Island. They no doubt do their duty and do it well; but we cannot help remarking here that at this time of the year a little more than ordinary attention on the part of light keepers is needed, for we have had within the past few days striking examples of negligence on the part of some keepers.

We refer to the case of Captain Clements, who claims that the keeper of Western Bay light, although he saw his (Clements') signal in the rigging and watched the schooner for hours, made no attempt to render aid. Again Clements says he was within sight of Cape Spear and as in the former case he hoisted a signal, but it was not observed.

No one expects a light keeper to do impossibilities; but as we said above, special instruction should be sent by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at this time of the year to lighthouse keepers to be a little more alert than usual for any vessels which may be in

distress. Our fisher folk pay a heavy price for the maintenance and upkeep of the many light stations around the Island and they are entitled to all the protection it is possible to afford them.

We trust Minister Piccott will get busy now and see that these complaints are immediately enquired into and that a repetition of same shall not occur again. It is to him the fishermen look to have such matters made right as no other member of the Government is sufficiently interested in such matters as those.

Souvenir Photos

WE have to thank the Rt. Hon. the Premier for a set of souvenir photos kindly sent us today. They were taken just previous to the regiment sailing from England, and will as the Premier states in his letter "prove an interesting souvenir of a great historical event in the annals of Newfoundland."

"PEACE"?

THE chances of "make-up" caused two articles to appear in the same page of one of yesterday's papers:

In one article Henry Ford was quoted as being willing to give his entire fortune to bring about speedy peace in Europe. In the other article the German Kaiser likewise discussing "peace" was quoted in a despatch from Berlin as appealing to his soldiers to send our enemies back with bloody heads till they (the allies) were on their knees, as he hoped might be the case soon.

Apparently the Kaiser has no desire for peace that does not leave him in control of all he has taken and with his enemies utterly crushed.

Does Mr. Ford desire that sort of "peace"; Belgium and Serbia to remain enslaved forever, the Lusitania and Ancona massacres unavenged and unrepented, the violation of solemn treaties as scraps of paper justified, and the doctrines of "frightfulness" and of "might making right" triumphant over bleeding civilization?

Does Mr. Ford really desire the United States and other neutral nations to strive to make such conditions permanent and to call such hideous infamy by the sacred name of "Peace"?—Boston Post.

Germany's Vanishing Munitions

New York Press:—Germany did not expect to be hopelessly cut off from the outside world, for it was no part of her plan to have England among her enemies at this time. Despite all planning and preparation, despite the magnificence of the German industrial machinery for turning out whatever the war requires, it is still impossible to believe that at the rate of consumption for the last fifteen months Germany and Austria can make their munitions works keep pace with consumption.

The World's Press

Germany's Arabian Nights Dream

The Nation—Nothing, however, can change the fundamental fact that the decision of the war will not take place in the East. The Balkan States will no more do more do Germany's work for her than they will do the Allies' work for them. If this be so, the thought of Germany skirmishing towards Bagdad or India can only be encouraging. Even if she should only send munitions thither to such an extent as the ventures would demand, this would almost be enough to turn the scale for the Allies. For this is undoubtedly a war of munitions. The fate of Russia, with some of the best fighting material in the world, shows that armies insufficiently gunned are at the mercy of an enemy well provided in this respect. The more Germany empties herself of munitions for her projected Arabian Nights' excursions, the better for the Allies, whose problem will, to that extent, be simplified in the main areas of the war. These converge upon the German Empire, upon whose soil or frontiers the decision will be made.

No Talk of Reprisals

Westminster Gazette.—We must show the Germans that they have committed a blunder as well as a crime, and see that for every man whom Miss Cavell might have helped to get to England, if she had lived, ten thousand shall go from England to avenge her death. Let us have no talk of reprisals. That we should do to any German woman what they have done to her is unthinkable. Our only return now is to harden our resolution, arm our men, and strengthen our Government to beat the German enemy in open and legitimate warfare. We have to turn our indignation into strictly practical channels, and be sure that it pulls us together and makes us more formidable in action.

The Value of Perspective

Chicago Tribune.—Great Britain is secure and stable compared with the Great Britain of those dangerous and unstable days when the news of Wagram meant the downfall of a government in London, when Napoleon's threat from Boulogne carried the real possibility of putting French grenadiers in London. Great Britain never was so well organized for national need as it is to-day. Its fleet never had the sea under better control; its armies never were so large and its Government seldom has been able to weather periods of failure in better shape. Even the Crimean war sent the Aberdeen Ministry out in disgrace. Asquith has gone through this war so far with only the loss of a few Cabinet Ministers. A perspective will not save the British from anything that lack of national effort may prepare for them, but, it at least saves them from magnifying difficulties observed by the microscopic eyes of an unrelated present.

A Reply to Mrs. Browning

An Indignant Mother Backs Up Our Stand in the Matter and Says the W.P.A. Must Answer the Burning Query

(Editor Mail an Advocate)

Sir.—I would ask the courtesy of the use of your columns for the purpose of taking issue with Mrs. Browning in her letter of yesterday. Her missive I think in its statements are beside the issue. It is not a question of the amount of comforts in the shape of clothing and other goods that have been made or sent but the burning query with those who have sons, brothers or fathers at the front on the firing line is, did those for whom they were intended get them? Judging from what your very valuable paper says the answer can be found in your columns and unfortunately it is a decidedly negative one.

Now, as a matter of fact, I know that you are correct—absolutely correct—in what you say of an officers of "Ours" having made a similar complaint.

Mrs. Browning is quick to retort that "somebody's boy" is "peevish, jealous and unmanly" and would like to report him to his superior officer. How charitable and lady-like, and how expressive of parental affection, if her boy were there—and I doubt if there is such a personage at the front—would she be so precipitate in the premises? I doubt it. Now, I think and many other mothers agree with me that this soldier lad exhibits strongly, many characteristics when he takes upon himself the burden of telling a truth which others may wish to shirk.

Let me be understood—I say all praise to our noble women workers, for their zeal and industry in such a noble task as theirs' is. They should and no doubt do, feel sincere regret that any if only the smallest portion of the labor of their kindly hands, should be diverted from its proper objective, "our own boys."

Go on Mr. Coaker in your good work. Combat this great wrong as you have successfully combatted others. Do not let supercilious and name criticisms, no matter from what source, deter you and you will have the god wishes and blessings of many, like myself, who would subscribe themselves as I do.

AN INDIGNANT MOTHER.
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Unspeakable Savagery

New York Globe.—The opinion prevails in this country that the right of non-combatants or merchant vessels to escape with their lives is superior to the right of the submarine to destroy the vessel. Doubts are resolved in favor of humanity, even though it is possible thereby the vessel gains opportunity to escape. For a warship which has a merchant vessel at the mercy of its guns to exercise the right of destruction under circumstances that mean the death of non-combatant men, women and children is unspeakably savage. Our Government should make a searching examination into the conduct of the submarine to ascertain whether the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement made by Germany has been respected. No doubt should be left of our intention no longer to be quiescent in the presence of outrage.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.

PROTECTION in Style.

PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!!

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

Fulton Self-Sparking Kerosene Engines,
New "Gray" Engines,
Ferro Kerosene Engines, and
Britannia 4 Cycle Engines.

The largest stock of
K. W. Coils, Spark Plugs, Wire, Tools,
Lubricating Oil, Etc.

Call and see us. Open every night.

A.H. Murray
BOWRING'S COVE.

NOTICE!

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

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.
St. John's Dec. 1st, 1915.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

NOTRE DAME BAY SERVICE.

The S. S. CLYDE will sail from Lewisport on MONDAY, Dec. 6th, after the arrival of SUNDAY'S EXPRESS from St. John's, for the North Side of the Bay.

General Hamilton's Report of Fighting at Dardanelles

In a Despatch to Kitchener he Describes the Fighting Covering the Period Between May 5 and July Last

LONDON, Sept. 20.—How the British and French through the summer kept at grips with the Turks in Gallipoli, with terrible losses on both sides in the arid, congested area, the gain or loss of a few yards of trenches measured the tide of battle and the dead lay so thick that a temporary armistice was imperative, is related by General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the British forces, in a despatch to Lord Kitchener, made public in London this evening.

Covering the fighting in the Dardanelles from May 5 to July 1, the account sheds little light on the general military situation, being mainly noteworthy as a soldier's description of what the contenders endured. Indirectly, it pays a tribute to the gallantry and fighting qualities of the Turks. General Hamilton gives no support to the numerous newspaper reports that the morale of the Turks has been shaken.

by the sparkle of bayonets until the long lines entered smoke clouds. The French at first made no move. Then, their drums beating and bugles sounding the charge, they suddenly darted forward in a stream of skirmishers, which seemed for a moment to cover the whole southern face of the ridge of Kereves Dere.

"Against these the Turkish gunners turned their heaviest pieces, and as the leading groups stormed the first Turkish redoubt in black bursts high explosive shells batted out both assailants and assailed.

French Supports Charge.
"The trial was too severe for the Senegalese tirailleurs. They recoiled; they rallied. Another rush forward; another repulse. Then a small supporting column of French soldiers was seen silhouetted against the sky as they charged upward along the crest of Kereves Dere.

"Not until next morning did any reliable detail come of what had happened. The net result of the three days' fighting had been a gain of 600 yards on the right of the British and 400 in the left and in the centre. The French captured all the ground in front of Farm Zimmerman, as well as the redoubt." General Hamilton continues, "and by counter-attack tried to wrest away the trenches they had lost.

"Everywhere our assailants were repulsed," says the account, "and now for the first time I felt that we had planted a fairly firm foothold upon the point of Gallipoli Peninsula."

This was on May 10, and General Hamilton was able to relieve some of the exhausted men on the firing line after eighteen days and nights of unintermitted fighting.

"During this breathing space," says General Hamilton, "I realized that we

had now nearly reached the limit of what could be attained, mingling initiative with surprise. The enemy was as much in possession of my numbers and dispositions as I was of his first line of defence. The opposing fronts stretched parallel from the sea to the strait, and there was little scope left for tactics which would bring fresh battalions against the lines of unbroken barbed wire. Siege warfare was soon bound to supersede manoeuvre battles in the open."

Violent Assault by Turks.
In preparation for this, the British commander tells of how he divided the front into four sections, then describes the fitful fighting up to May 18, when the Turks made a most violent assault on the British positions with forces estimated at 30,000 under command of the German Field Marshal Liman Von Sanders himself. But the British held firm, leaving upward of 3,000 Turks dead within open view of the trenches.

"The next four days," the account says, "were chiefly remarkable for carrying through negotiations for the suspension of arms, which actually took place on May 24.

"On the 20th of May white flags with red crescents began to dot the Turkish lines. Presently a Turkish staff officer and two medical officers met a British officer between the lines. An informal armistice was reached, and stretcher parties on both sides began collecting the wounded.

"Meanwhile it was observed that columns were on the march in the valley up which the Turks were accustomed to bring reinforcements. As evening drew on the enemy's concentration continued, and a message was sent stating that no clearing of the dead and wounded could be allowed during the night. The stretcher parties fell back, and immediately firing broke out."

Enemy Driven Back.
It did not profit the Turks, General Hamilton asserts, as the British guns drove them back. But as the Turks were anxious to bury their dead, and

as human sentiment and medical science were in favor of the removal of the dead and wounded, arrangements with a representative of Assad Pacha were finally effected.

"The negotiations resulted in a suspension of arms from 7.30 to 4.30 p.m., May 24," continues the report. "The burial of the dead was finished at 3 p.m. Some 3,000 Turkish dead were removed or buried in the area between the opposing lines. The whole of these were killed on or since May 18."

General Hamilton fails to state how many British were buried, but says that both sides observed the ethics of the situation to the letter.

Feverish intermittent fighting during the remainder of May is described, culminating in a general attack on the Turkish positions on June 4 which netted a considerable gain but was a costly affair.

"From the date of this battle to the end of June," the British commander says, "incessant attacks and counter attacks, which so grievously swelled our lists of casualties, had been caused by the determination of the Turks to regain the ground they had lost—this determination clashing against our firm resolve to continue to increase our holding.

"Several of these daily encounters would have been the subject of a separate dispatch in the campaigns of my youth and middle age, but, with due regard to proportion, they can not even so much as be mentioned here.

Germans Outclassed
The British airmen have as a rule had the upper hand of the Germans, but this is simply because they are personally better flyers. Given a few months' training, any first-class British cross-country rider who is not too old will outfly the German professionals. The truth is that the British characteristics of individuality and national sporting spirit have stood them in good stead here.—Harper's Weekly.

LADIES' Waterproof Sailors

Right in Style, Quality, and Right in Price.

90 cents and \$1.20 each.

We sell hundreds of them. Have you got one?
Mail Orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

S. MILLEY.

Allies Mix Troops.
Going back to May 5, soon after the Allies obtained their first footing on the peninsula, General Hamilton relates how the commanders, hard-pressed for reinforcements found it necessary to mix the French and British troops "to an extent even of the French on our right having a British battalion holding their own most extreme right."

Followed then three days of terrible fighting, with Krithia as the objective were quick to realize the advantage the attackers had gained.

"The steady advance of the British," says the general, "could be followed

himself, while Bryan, suffering from morbidity of the brain and St. Vitus' dance of the jaw-bone, still lives to vilify, abuse and misrepresent men whose shoe laces he is not worthy to untie.

The Providence Journal is loved by millions for the enemies it has made. Among them should be counted an honor to list Bryan, who goes down with the Kaiser's cause and must ever abide with it in the history of infamy.

A "Dressing Down" For W. J. Bryan
In the following frank terms Mr. William T. Gregory, of Leamington, Ont., thus writes to the Providence Sunday Journal about Mr. W. J. Bryan:

"Of all the disreputable papers in the United States, edited without conscience, patriotism or sense of decency, the Providence Journal has the reputation of being the worst."

When William Jennings Bryan uttered these words he unconsciously bestowed upon the editor and owner of the Journal a decoration of honor and paid that dead newspaper a tribute second to none ever paid the press by a public man, because conscience, patriotism and sense of duty as personally practiced by the "Prince of Peace" have become a stench in the nostrils of the civilized world.

When the Hearst publications, which have become the outspoken champions of the barbarous Huns, are classed by Mr. Bryan as "reputable," then no greater compliment could be called the Journal than to call it "disreputable."

William Jennings Bryan, the puppet in the hands of Altgeld, the Anarchist, and Debs, the Revolutionist, in 1896, became the puppet in the hands of the duly accredited representatives of the butchers of Belgium in 1915, whose purpose was to organize a conspiracy against the honor and integrity of the American nation. All honor to the Providence Journal, which promptly exposed his treacherous dealings with the cowardly Hun who sought to industrially paralyze the whole country and incite rebellion.

William Jennings Bryan, who deserted his chief in the greatest crisis that ever confronted the American nation, will go down in history as a traitor who had less provocation than Benedict Arnold, less intellectual force than Aaron Burr and less manliness and courage than Judas Iscariot, who repented and hanged

Germany's Attitude
We are slaughtered if we work in factories of which Germany disapproves. We are in a state of siege industrially and commercially. Our labor is bribed, our passports are forged. If Germany does not like the destination of our goods, the torch is mysteriously applied to them. The commodities which we send abroad, if displeasing to Germany, carry with them bombs that are expected to blow ship, passengers and cargo to destruction. A people at peace we can have no peace that is not hall-marked by Germany.

It may be that the German Government is directly responsible for these conditions. If so, it is making war upon the United States as truly as it ever made war anywhere. There is nothing conjectural, however, about the fact that many German-Americans, acting for themselves or in concert with subjects of the German Emperor, are promoting most of the mischief. Without them in the United States would be in fact, as it is in theory, a land of peace. Unassisted by our own citizens, Germany cannot carry on hostilities here in secret for a day.

Poet—I fear I haven't written anything that will live.
Friend—Look on the bright side of it. Be thankful that you are alive in spite of what you have written

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE
Somewhere in France a soldier's grave
And here fierce sorrow's surging wave;
Somewhere in France the hero's part,
And here the crushed and broken heart.

Somewhere in France the shrapnel sped,
One more to join the immortal dead;
Somewhere in France the light is quenched,
The spirit-flame by red rain drenched.

Somewhere in France came swiftly death
To him who drew youth's vital breath;
Somewhere in France his life laid down
That Honor might wear Freedom's crown.

Somewhere in France the need was there—
He gladly went to do his share;
Somewhere in France he takes his rest,
A clear-eyed lad from the sunlit West.

Somewhere in France they fill his place—
Forever at home an aching space;
Yet Christ Thou knowest we grudge him not,
For with such lives is freedom bought.

—M. Y. E. Morton.
Collingwood.

Will Abandon Traffic With America
CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 27.—Because Sweden will not guarantee to Great Britain that all goods shipped to Sweden from America will not be trans-shipped to Germany, the Norwegian-American Line has been compelled to abandon all freight traffic with America.

The Swedish liner Kristianlafjord which arrived at Bergen with a cargo of 6,000 cases of American pork and 1,000 bags of coffee, will return her cargo to Great Britain because of an order issued by the British authorities when the steamer was detained recently at Kirkwall. Two American passengers were then taken ashore for observation.

ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR THE EVERY-DAY NEEDS OF LIFE

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

<p>Blouses ! Blouses ! Ladies' Black Repp Blouses Collars made so that they can be used high or low. \$1.60</p>	<p>Children's Serge Dresses with Fancy Facings and Scalloped Yocks. 75c each.</p>	<p>Men's Pants Dark color with neat stripe, medium weight and suitable for winter wear. Excellent wearing qualities. Regular \$2.20 value \$1.80</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish dimity, in Stripe pattern. 49c</p>
<p>Colored Repp Blouses Very Dainty. We have them in Green with Tan Spot, Tan with Sax Blue Spot, Navy with Green Spot; ea. \$1.60</p>	<p>Girls' Navy Corduroy Dresses \$1.75 up. According to size.</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Fast Color Stripe Percale with detachable collar. 85c</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Negligee Shirts, made from neat Fancy Stripe Repp material with French Cuffs \$1.10</p>
<p>Light, Fancy Crepeoline Blouses Nice Pretty Stripe Effects. Collars are in Green, Purple, Tan, Saxe Blue to suit the various color stripes. Fitted with Gold Pear Buttons. \$1.20</p>	<p>Infants Boots In Tan, Pink, Cream, Blue and Black Colors. Special Price 28c each.</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish Silk Spot Lustre, double stitched and reinforced back and front. \$1.25</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Heavy Knit Overshirts. Correct in style and shape. 65c</p>
<p>Black Sateen Blouses With Embroidered and Tucked Front and Tucked Collar. 90c</p>	<p>Children's White Fleeced Vests Extra Special Value. 27c up. According to size.</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Grey Union Shirts, without collar. Each 55c</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Flannel Shirts, all with newest stripes and without collar. \$1.40</p>
<p>Ladies' Flannelette Blouses In Light, Medium and Dark Shades. ALL MODERATELY PRICED.</p>	<p>Children's Wool Caps Various Colors. 35c up.</p>	<p>Boys' Negligee Shirts Negligee Shirts, in newest Stripes, with Laundered Cuffs 65c</p>	<p>Boys' Negligee Shirts Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, Band Cuff, good wearing, ea. 40c</p>
<p>Ladies' Wool Underwear In all Sizes. Garment 85c Garment.</p>	<p>Boys' Wool Underwear 75c up.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.</p>	

NOTICE!

EXPERIENCED Woodsmen wanted for lumber woods at Badger.

A. N. D. Co.

nov25.1f

NOTICE

St. John's, Nfld., December 2nd, 1915.

After this date the monthly allotment cheques payable to dependents of members of the Newfoundland Regiment, will be mailed to their addresses on the 7th of each month, and it will not be necessary for parties holding allotment certificates to call at the Regimental Pay Office in the Colonial Building for the purpose of receiving the same.

By order,
J. M. HOWLEY,
Deputy Paymaster.
Dec 2, 1915

ADVERTISEMENT IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

THE CHRISTMAS SPECIAL NUMBER OF THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, (guaranteed circulation 15,000 copies) will be issued on Saturday December 18th. All advertisements for this issue must be sent in before Dec. 13th.

Trials of Our Fisherfolk

Many Similar Cases of Late Rescues Occurred in Past Years—Lot of Our Seamen a Hard and Dangerous One

It seems to be a remarkable coincidence and certainly is a happy circumstance that no lives were lost in the recent stormy weather when the "Blanche M. Rose", "Annie" and "Swallow" were driven to sea and lost and passengers, men women and children and their crews were taken off the vessels. Old timers now in the city say it was always the same in the past when sudden storms occurred, and many instances of rescues, similar to those which occurred in the case of the vessels named above, have been given us within the past few days.

Speaking of the awful sufferings of the boy Michael Dornidy, recorded exclusively in The Mail and Advocate last week, when remained 72 hours on a sea-swept rock holding to a pinacle and for 12 hours held his father's dead body with one hand, one old man told us of a somewhat similar experience which a man named Samuel Strong of Old Perlican had about 35 years ago. He, in the late fall, was bound from St. John's to Perlican in a small schooner with little freight on board when a sudden storm overtook her. She was completely overturned and all were lost except Strong who managed to reach a rock on some wreckage and was there clinging to it for the better part of two days before being picked up, and though in a bad way when rescued, lived, and our informant thinks is still alive.

Driven across the Atlantic. Some 35 years ago, one old fisherman and seaman said, a man named Butler left here in his schooner of 40 tons for Green Bay and was not long out when the vessel was overtaken by a hurricane of off-shore wind. There was nothing to be done but to run before it for days, and the friends of those on board had given up all hope of again hearing of vessel or crew. But vessel and crew were all right and after a couple of weeks news came that they had reached Waterford, Ireland, pretty badly used up from exposure, hardship and worry, but with the knowledge that their lives had been spared and that they were the recipients of every kindness that could be extended to victims of such an unusual set of circumstances which included the surviving of a terrific storm and an involuntary run across the herring pond.

One of the worst cases of suffering and hardship possibly ever endured by our seamen was that which overtook Capt. Job Vine and Capt. Wm. Martin, now master of the Red Cross Liner Florizel, when they lost the Vidania barquentine, off Petty Hr. a few years ago in midwinter during a raging blizzard.

She left St. John's the day before the storm broke, dragged in on a lee shore, struck a reef at night and the men had to go over boards placed on the slob ice which had made, crawling along on their hands and knees in the midst of the blizzard to the shore more than half a mile away. For two nights and a day without a particle of food they crouched under a large boulder—6 men of them—suffering terribly until the storm abated and they managed to get to a house. One of the men, seaman Sweeney of Carbonear, was the life of the miserable company during these awful hours.

He sang and made them dance and kept the circulation up and cheered them with his comicalities and assurance of rescue later. This poor chap was afterwards drowned and was with Capt. W. J. Kennedy in the "Pioneer," when that vessel bound from Carbonear to St. John's was driven to sea, picked up in the Gulf Stream by the S.S. Rotterdam, and her crew were taken off and brought to Rotterdam.

Amongst our fishermen and seamen of the olden days there is a wealth of stories of plinal hardship and rescue, many of them of thrilling interest, which have never been publicly recorded but which would form most interesting reading matter.

T. D. C.

OUR THEATRES.

THE CASINO.

One of (if not the most interesting) places one visits whilst witnessing "Our Boys" in the beautiful picture now being shown to crowded houses at the Casino, is the "Brig O'Doon" made famed as in song and story. It is the bridge over which Tam O'Shanter crossed in his memorable ride. This magnificent picture taken of The First Nfld Regiment previous to their final departure for the Dardanelles has been shown all the week and is most enthusiastically received at each presentation. To-morrow afternoon special performances will be given for the benefit of the children who will undoubtedly flock to see this great production of both National and Historical importance.

ROSSLEY'S.

There will be a monster contest to-night which will make you forget your troubles, for there are a good many names. Last Friday broke all records but we think this will be even better. Don't miss, take it in; then Carroll and Ellor in two distinct acts and some first-class pictures. The rehearsals for the pantomime are going ahead, and Professor Roche and Mrs. Rossley have their work cut out. The costumes this season will eclipse any thing ever seen here, they are simply magnificent. Mrs. Rossley certainly has no equal in her line of training children for the stage. One has only to look at the finished performances of the sunshine girls who are as capable as any performers, and this year the numbers are more novel than ever. On Monday Ballard Brown and Madge Locke. Look out for a big surprise.

THE CRESCENT.

Mr. Dan Delmar sings "Its Too High," a comic song at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. There is a fine picture programme, the usual first class production as is always screened at the Crescent. The Biograph Company presents a strong Western feature: "His Brother's Keeper," the cast contains the names of all the A.B. stars. The Selig Co. presents a comedy drama: "The Kidnapped Lover." Isabel Rea features in a touching Domestic drama: "The Brooding Heart," and two very funny comedies are "Getting rid of Nephew" and "The Big Night." You must see this great week-end bill. To-morrow's matinee will be the usual big thing. Extra pictures for the children's benefit; send them all along for a good afternoon's enjoyment at the popular Crescent.

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

REMOVE THIS NUISANCE.

Repeatedly of late letters have appeared in the press relative to the presence of an ice house on the margin of one of our most beautiful suburban sheets of water, Long Pond. This shack is not alone an interference with the right of the public to the foreshore of the lake but is a nuisance and an eyesore.

Strong representations have been made about it, and we hear that the Minister of Agriculture has ordered the owner to remove it, but with characteristic nerve he has treated the order with disdain. A word to the police authorities might make this cheeky individual wake up or if not the public who use the lake may effectually eliminate this blot on a pretty piece of scenery. COM.

A GOOD IDEA.

Mr. Simon Faour of this city has a personal friend and business correspondent in Malta, Mr. C. Columbus. Mr. Faour has repeatedly sent parcels, such as tobaccos &c. to friends of his own and others in our regiment on Gallipoli and will be glad to send to his address any parcels that people may wish to send. They will go with absolute safety and there is not the slightest danger of their going astray. This is a good means to send along particular parcels to our boys.

Preliminary Hearing Recount

Yesterday Afternoon Was Taken Up With Hearing Objections Raised Against Granting a Recount—Judge Will Consider Points Raised by Counsel

The recount proceedings in the Prohibition Election began yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in the Court House, before Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson, Messrs. Furlong, K.C., and Kent K.C., represented the applicants, and Messrs. Hunt and Dunfield the prohibition cause.

Mr. F. M. Stirling, of the Colonial Secretary's Department, attended with the ballot boxes, with the exception of those of St. Barbe, which have not been returned to the Colonial Secretary's Office up to the present time.

Practically the whole afternoon was taken up in the hearing of the preliminary objections to the recount advanced by Mr. Dunfield. His contentions were:

(a) That the affidavit of Mr. Vinicombe, upon which the order for the recount was granted, was insufficient on the ground that it did not state that any definite returning officer had miscounted, but referred to St. John's only, and that St. John's itself is divided into two districts;

(b) That the affidavit did not show any real ground for the alleged belief that there had been any miscounting;

(c) That insofar as the affidavit applied to any district outside St. John's, it did not show any miscounting or any belief that there had been miscounting and that, therefore, the order should be rescinded insofar as it applied to districts outside St. John's.

(d) That Mr. Vinicombe had no status to object to the count in any district, where he did not reside, or at which count he was not present;

(e) That the application was put in after the time limit for same had expired;

(f) That there was no ground for departing from the procedure under the Election Act, 1913, which provides that voting and counting must be by electoral districts, and that the said Act must be followed as far as possible.

Mr. Furlong, K.C., contended that the application was for the recount of one election extending over the whole country, and that the recount must be for the country as a whole, and that, therefore, the affidavit was sufficient, and that the application was put in within the time prescribed.

Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson said he would consider the points raised by the counsel, and the hearing would be resumed this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ARRESTED FOR OLD THEFT

A few days ago a man named Gregory Bruiff was arrested at Cape Broyle on suspicion of being the person who in July 1914 entered the Reid Nfld. Co's. railway station there by a window and stole the cash box with its contents, about \$80. He was taken to Ferry land and tried before Magistrate Freebairn. Mr. W. R. Howley, K.C., defended him and he was acquitted of the charge.

LOCAL ITEMS

The marriage of Miss Sophie Pike, daughter of Mr. Mark Pike of Port-aux-Basques, and Mr. Stanley Burden will shortly take place.

Though bad weather has prevailed so long, some of our local fishermen go to the grounds when opportunity offers, and get fair catches of cod. They dispose of it quickly in the St. John's markets at good figures.

Capt. Amundsen and crew of the whaler "Cachalot" should arrive here to-day on their way home to Norway. Their steamer is at Trinity laying up after one of the most successful voyages in her history.

The firemen of the Adventure not having been given due notice of her sailing are ashore to-day and the ship has not gone though ready for sea. The Bellaventure will not sail until to-morrow.

To-day in court Jos. Baird (alleged to elsewhere) for stealing a coat, the property of Walter Hibbs valued at \$5, pleaded guilty and was sent down by Mr. Morris, J.P., for 6 months.

About 20 young men from various nearby settlements who had been in the States all the summer returned by the Stephano. They worked at different occupations, did well, and came to spend Christmas and the winter with their friends.

The men Wadden, Snow and Hodder who were morooned on Dog Island were picked up by Capt. W. J. Kennedy of Carbonear who some years ago in the schr. Pioneer was taken off himself and crew and brought into Rotterdam.

Yesterday evening Sgt. Savage found a teamster who had imbibed too freely asleep on a long cart in Cliff's Cove. Without waking the inebriate the horse was driven to the station door and the man, still snoring soundly was comfortably bedded in the cells.

Passengers by the Fogota say that the men Snow and Hodder who were morooned on Dog Bay Island as exclusively reported in yesterday's Mail and Advocate were in a desperate state when rescued. It is believed they would not have held 24 hours longer had they not been found.

Of the 56 slaughter houses between Topsail and Upper Gullies Inspector W. O'Brien yesterday inspected 37. He reported to his superior officer, Dr. Brehm, that most places visited were in a very sanitary condition. With only two or three exceptions all had meat dressed to bring here to-morrow.

SALE CLOSED LAST NIGHT

Last night the sale of the L.C.A.S. came to a close with a concert, which was largely attended and most enjoyable. The sale was a most successful one and at its close the goods left over were sold at auction by Mr. A. Soper and fetched good prices. We heartily congratulate all concerned on the excellent outcome of the sale.

LAID TO REST.

The funeral of the late Bennett post mail which consisted of over Young, drowned over Tessier's wharf Monday night, took place from undertaker J. T. Martin's mortuary rooms yesterday afternoon. The body was enclosed in a handsome casket and some 50 Lunenburg seamen of various vessels from that place in port, attended the obsequies. Interment was in the Church of England cemetery, Rev. J. Brinton conducting the burial service at the grave side.

SCHOONER A TOTAL WRECK.

Mr. LeMessurier had a telegram to-day saying that the auxiliary schr. "Berbena" owned by the Gorton Pout Fisheries Co. drove ashore at Trout River yesterday, and Captain Hackett reports she is a total wreck.

Wounded Naval Man Returning

J. Butler who went with the first contingent of Naval Reservists will arrive here by the express to-day. He was on the Cornwallis in the Dardanelles, when in returning from a landing party, a shell struck their boat and the 40 men in it went into the water, most of them being drowned. Butler clung to some wreckage and was saved though badly wounded with shrapnel. He lost some fingers, his arm is disabled and he was in hospital at Malta and again at Chatham.

STOLE CASH AND CASH BOX

For some time past Mr. Wm. Spurrel who keeps a store on Livingston Street has noticed boys coming nightly to the place asking the names of people and where certain people lived. This he recently learned to his cost was only a blind to cover several thefts of aerated waters, tobaccos and other goods, committed when Mr. and Mrs. Spurrel had left the shop and the coast was clear. A couple of nights ago they made the boldest haul when one of them got in quietly around the counter and stole the cash box and its contents—about \$5. They are all known and will be handed over to the police.

A PITIFUL OBJECT.

At present there often walks Water Street an old man who is led along by his little boy. He is an object of pity as he seems to be on the verge of collapse. He is blind, anaemic and clothed in rags which are a poor protection against the cold December winds. He seems to be ill-nourished and we hear he lives in a hovel.

We hear a deal of late from those fussy, if well meaning ladies, who are looking after comfort and security of beasts of burden. Now would it not be more consistent with charity and Christian feeling if some of these good people would spare an hour directed to the alleviation of the miseries which men like the one we allude to suffer. We think it would, and that any kindness and help extended would be repaid tenfold.

SHOULD GET A PREMIUM.

We have heard it said that once in a home here a man got away safely with a hot stove and was never captured, but we think the limit has been reached in the story which the police give out, that a safe and its contents was stolen in Western Bay. The man capable of performing such a feat is what our "good friends" the Huns would call a super-man.

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LATEST WAR MESSAGES

War to End Soon Says Redmond

LONDON, Dec. 3.—John Redmond, in a speech at Waterford yesterday, recounted talks that he had with Kitchener at the beginning of the war. Kitchener said to Redmond: "Can you guarantee me 5,000 men from Ireland? If you can I will say, thank you. If you can guarantee 12,000 I will say I am deeply obliged." Redmond added, amid ringing cheers, "It is not 5,000 or 12,000, but 1,000,000 that we have sent from Ireland. It is a perfectly amazing performance when one considers the past history of the country and how it has been drained by emigration. I am convinced," continued Redmond, "that so far as the Western front is concerned, we have got the upper hand definitely. I am also convinced that the war will come to an end sooner than most people believe."

Silence of Greek Gov't Makes Fr. Press Suspicious

One Paper Says Greece Has Made a Deal With Bulgaria—Correspondent at Salonika Says Bulgars Have Resolved to Take Monastir

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The prolonged silence of the Greek Government respecting the demands of the Entente Allies has again aroused the suspicion of the French press. One newspaper goes so far as to assert that Greece has concluded, or is about to conclude a treaty with Bulgaria by terms of which Monastir and the Vardar Valley, in Serbia, are to be "ceded" to Greece, in return for her aid against the Anglo-French expeditionary forces.

French correspondents at Salonika indicate that the Bulgarians, notwithstanding the promises made by the Germans that the Bulgars would not enter Monastir have resolved to take that city, which is their real objective realizing that the Germans are not in a position to stop them.

Kitchener Back In London Again

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Earl Kitchener, British Secretary of War, did not visit King George today, having paid customary respects to Cabinet Ministers on returning from his trip yesterday.

Kitchener today attended a meeting of the War Council and afterwards was present at a Cabinet meeting at which he doubtless made a report of his trip to the Near East, Rome and Paris.

CAUGHT TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Edward Weinacht, formerly the European manager of the Adams Express Co., and who later assisted the organization of the Sutherland International, with offices in New York and London, was committed for trial today, charged with trading with the enemy.

FOUND—Picked up in Trinity Bay, One Herring Net (large size). Owner can have same by proving marks and paying cost of this adv. ELIOL HISCOCK, Winterton, Trinity Bay.—dec3,2id,dec4,11w

FOR SALE—One Sewing Machine—almost new. Ap this office.—nov27,t

Official to New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The German Army Headquarters announce the occupation of Plevlje and Jabuka, in North-eastern Montenegro, near the Serbian border, and the capture of four thousand additional prisoners.

A despatch from Athens denies the occupation of Monastir. There is little activity on the Western front. A French official statement says: "Artillery exchanges continued last night with decreased intensity in the various sectors of the front. Firing in the Artois district, in the region of Bretoncourt, in the region of Fuses, on the Somme and in the Champagne district, near Tahure. There is nothing to report on remainder of the front. Paris announces apart from artillery battles and mine warfare, no special incidents have occurred on the Western front. The situation in the East is unchanged."

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF NEW M.P.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Col. William Hall Walker, member of Parliament, has presented to the nation his famous breeding farm for race horses at Tully, Kildare and his training stables at Russley Parks, Flintshire, the Government undertaking to purchase the land at its own valuation. Acceptance by the Government means that it intends to initiate state horse-breeding, as is done by the Governments of France, Russia and Germany.

ITALY'S DECLARATION HAILED WITH JOY IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 3.—British papers, led by the Daily Telegraph, exult this morning over Baron Sonnino's solemn declaration that Italy will adhere to compact of London and not make peace until Central Empires are beaten into the dust.

SWISS COMMITTEES TO PROVIDE FOR NEEDY

BERNE, Dec. 3.—With the arrival here today of an hospital train from Constance, Germany, a new exchange of men incapacitated for further fighting. Reparation of 20,000 French civilians, who evacuated the northern Departments of France, will begin soon. Swiss committees intend to provide all these 20,000 persons, who are mostly poor women and children, with fresh linen and underwear.

FRENCH ARE ENTRENCHED BEFORE KRIVOLAK

PARIS, Dec. 3.—2000 Bulgarian rifles were found in a trench taken on Wednesday by French troops, according to a despatch from Salonika. The French are strongly entrenched before Krivolak, 150 yards from the Bulgarian advance posts. British troops are also well dug in in this sector.

FORD IS OFF

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Scandinavian-American Line steamer, Oscar II, which Henry Ford has taken passage for his peace expedition to the Hague, will leave New York to-morrow afternoon.

BRITISH CASUALTIES EXCEED HALF MILLION

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Great Britain's killed, wounded and missing since the war began number 510,000, Premier Asquith informed Parliament to-day. These figures were furnished by the Premier in writing, in response to a query addressed to him in the House of Commons. Of the casualties, 379,958 occurred in France and Belgium, 106,610 in the Near East, 11,502 in various other zones of land fighting and 12,160 at sea.

The S.S. Seniac left for P. E. I. to-day and will make two more trips before navigation closes.

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