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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ASQUITH AND LLOYD GEORGE CONFER WITH WORKERS DEPUTATION

Premier Appeal to Delegation Was Along Lines of Immediate Action Necessary to Secure Efficiency in Military and Financial Stability—Urged the Immediate Adoption of Lloyd George's Scheme of Labor Dilution—Press Bureau Says Government Have Agreed to all Demands of Trade Unionists

LONDON, Jan. 3.—An account of the conference held on Friday evening between Premier Asquith, David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, and a deputation from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which is most influential trade union body, as it includes most trades concerned with the manufacture of munitions was issued to-night by the Press Bureau, and shows that the Government have decided to acquiesce to all demands of trade unionists in return for their consent of the immediate introduction of Lloyd-George's scheme for labor dilution.

The Press Bureau's account is made up for the most part of excerpts from Asquith's remarks to the deputation at a conference which lasted for three hours; but includes also the statement that the deputation agreed before the conference closed to accept, on behalf of the membership of their society, the scheme of dilution and co-operate actively therein. A bill covering union demands is to be pushed through Parliament as soon as possible. The demands mainly concern matters of pay and conditions of labor for unskilled workmen and women introduced under the dilution scheme. The Government has already agreed to restore the status quo after the war.

Premier Asquith's appeal to the delegation was along the familiar lines from point of view of the States. He said, the great point I want to impress on you, is the importance of putting this dilution scheme into effect at once.

It is an urgent matter as most needs of war are important, also the output of munitions should as far as possible be domestic, not foreign, be-

cause the financial problem before us is a very serious obligation as we must pay, either in exports or gold to America and other countries like her, for the munitions which we are getting there. Thus your immediate consent to the dilution scheme means an enormous gain in military efficiency and financial stability. No doubt it is difficult to persuade men who regard priorities and privileges of skilled labor as almost gospel to forego for a time these privileges and admit unskilled men into a class of work which skilled workmen have been in the habit of doing. There have been natural fears that when the war ends it will be impossible to re-establish old conditions and that all the elaborate safeguards, built up by generations of trade unionists, will have been undermined. The only way that these suspicions can be eradicated is by the unions exerting all their force to influence their members.

OBJECT TO ALLIES ACTON IN SALONIKA

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, have made collective representations to the Greek Government relative to the arrest of their Consuls at Salonika by the Allies, according to a Havas despatch from Athens. They were informed by Premier Skoufoulis that he had already protested to the British and French Governments.

STEAMER BURNED

PARIS, Jan. 2.—An official Montenegrin statement issued yesterday from Cetinje says:— "During the bombardment of Dusan yesterday by an Austrian squadron the steamer Michael, carrying more than five hundred tons of provisions for Montenegro was burned, and her cargo destroyed. The steamer Michael referred to probably is a French vessel of 1772 tons gross, built at Sunderland, 1881.

RUSSIA TO BREAK BACKBONE OF CENTRAL POWERS IN BALKANS

London, Observers See in New Russian Move in Bessarabia one of the Most Ambitious Strategic Plans Since the Beginning of War—Russia and Allies to Meet in Balkans and Secure Complete Mastery of That Peninsula—Greece Makes More Diplomatic Protests—Roumania's Attitude Growing in Importance

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Russia's campaign in Bessarabia continues the most important visible war activity. From Pripet to the Roumanian frontier, over a front of at least three hundred miles huge Russian forces with a great appearance of confidence are hurling sledge-hammer blows at the opposing force which, according to all accounts, totals at least a million and half men.

Petrograd still claims considerable success in the early stages of the campaign. Despatches emphasize the excellent equipment, supplies and munitions, which Russia laid up for this purpose during the period of comparative passivity. Some London observers are speculating on the meaning of the Bessarabia move and hail it as one of the most ambitious strategic plans since the beginning of hostilities. They predict it will prove a colossal success, the beginning of the period of comparative passivity. Some London observers are speculating on the meaning of the Bessarabia move and hail it as one of the most ambitious strategic plans since the beginning of hostilities. They predict it will prove a colossal success, the beginning of the period of comparative passivity.

Asia keeps up her present activity just north of the Roumanian border, the attitude of Roumania will continue to grow in importance. There have been many assertions in the Entente capitals that Roumania was about to enter the war on the side of the Allies, but nothing to support this has yet been heard from credible Roumanian sources. Meanwhile in the south Balkan peninsula the Allies continue their expectant attitude toward threatened attack, although Greece seems mainly occupied in making various diplomatic protests, having followed up the protest to the Entente allies against the arrest of Consuls by an equally strong protest to the Central Powers against airships flying across Greek territory. In the raid which killed a Greek shepherd and a few sheep.

The sinking of the steamship Persia with the death of the American Consular officer, brings up in European capitals the familiar query, as to what the United States will do now. Despatches from an English correspondent picture the sinking as a particularly aggravated case, owing to the fact that the ship was not only hit without warning or opportunity for the passengers to escape, but was also hit in the most vital part, so that the most ambitious strategic plans since the beginning of hostilities. They predict it will prove a colossal success, the beginning of the period of comparative passivity.

In connection with the submarine across the Balkans. Thus one critic interesting to note that an official report shows the total as only 20 British ships sunk by submarines during the month of December with the loss of 67 lives, while eight more were subdued and the vital of Austria, sunk by mines with the loss of thirty-Hungary menaced. So long as Russia

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Headquarters in France report enemy mining activity near Loos with some few casualties and slight damage to our trenches. Elsewhere in France enemy infantry was completely repulsed. German works were wrecked north of the Aisne.

Further details of naval fighting near Durazzo show that the French submarine Monge was sunk. The crew were mostly saved. An enemy transport was sunk and an enemy hydroplane destroyed. At Kulemarra the casualties at Christmas were about 70 killed and 300 wounded.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Persia has been sunk by a submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is believed with serious loss of life.—BONAR LAW.

BONAR LAW

LONDON, Jan. 1 (official).—The enemy has been active in mining about the quarries north of Loos. Last night five mines were exploded, there by causing a few casualties and slight damage to our troops. No attack was made. The damage is being repaired. There has been artillery activity on both sides at Hulluch, Givenchy, Wytschaet and St. Julien, and increased hostile shelling about Armentieres. Our heavy howitzers have caused considerable damage at various points.

LONDON (official).—The enemy this morning sprang a mine in front of our trenches east of Cunein, but did not occupy the crater. During the afternoon we exploded three mines near La Poisselle, our artillery and trench mortars co-operating. Our artillery also bombarded hostile trenches north of Elies and east of Ypres. To the former bombardment the enemy replied vigorously but without doing any damage. Elsewhere there has been normal activity only.

FRENCH

PARIS via St. Pierre, Jan. 2.—In Belgium our batteries successfully shelled the first and second lines of the enemy trenches, also the railroad opposite Boesinghe.

In Roye district a lucky shot from our artillery seriously damaged a material depot at Vorspilliers to the north of the Aisne. We demolished a German work to the west of Souper. On the heights of the Meuse there was efficient cannonading of enemy shelters and blockhouses, at Chevaliers wood, and in the Vosges. After active artillery preparation the enemy launched against our positions in Hirsgein district, an infantry attack, which was completely repulsed.

On the 30th, after a bombardment executed by our heavy artillery, the fire from the Turkish batteries on the Asiatic coast sensibly decreased. Several enemy guns were damaged and a munition depot exploded.

MONTENEGRO

PARIS, Jan. 2.—An official Montenegrin communication reports success over the Austrians who are said to have sustained heavy losses. The statement follows:—"On the northern front on December 30th, there were engagements with artillery. "On the eastern front in the vicinity of Rozai, we attacked the enemy who was compelled to retire. We occupied Volka. Towards Rogova we repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses, and capturing horses and munitions. "The Austrians occupied Bogicevito, near Plava, where we had only a small detachment."

KING PETER HAS REACHED SALONIKA

LONDON, Jan. 3.—King Peter of Serbia, who reached Italy last week from Albania, is said by Reuter's correspondent to have arrived at Salonika by a French battleship, accompanied by several Serbian Ministers and officers.

MAY SEE SEVERAL RESIGN

Political Situation Said to be Still Tangled—Asquith Must Yet Satisfy McKenna and Runciman

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The statement that the new Compulsory Recruiting Bill will also be applied to Ireland so far rests on the authority of the Press Association which, however, is often the medium of official intimations, moreover, according to the Times Parliamentary correspondent, the political situation is still tangled and there is a possibility of other resignations besides that of Sir John A. Simon Secretary of State for Home Affairs, whose position can hardly be reconciled with the remaining Ministers.

A revised draft of the Compulsory Recruiting Bill was circulated to the members of the Government during the week end, and was discussed at Thursday's Cabinet Council. According to the Times, Premier Asquith has still to satisfy Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, regarding the total strength of the army and "the danger of the situation lies in the dangerous, but plausible compromise for the sake of retaining these two Ministers."

HAD NO TIME TO CUT ROPES

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A despatch to the Times from Cairo says that two boatloads of people were drawn down with the steamer Persia when she sank as there was no time to cut the ropes. Four boats got away, but it was thirty hours before a trawler picked them up. Several ships passed by without assisting the refugees being afraid, presumably, of decoys. Many passengers were thrown into the water when the vessel heeled over.

Persian Sank In Five Minutes

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co. received the following telegram to-night from C. C. Bigham, who was among the survivors of the Persia disaster:—"A torpedo struck the ship on the port bow at 1.5 in the afternoon when about 40 miles south of the east end of the island of Crete. No warning was given, nor was any attempt made to assist. Within five minutes the ship sank. "It was impossible to lower the starboard boats owing to a heavy list. Five or six boats were lowered on the port side. I did not see this myself, as I was washed overboard when the boat capsized. "The general conduct of passengers and crew was splendid. There was no struggling and no panic. Four boats, after 30 hours at sea, were picked up by a warship."

Hostile Airships Raids Saloniki

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Salonika despatch says:—"The Taube aeroplane which flew over Salonika at Midday was driven off by gun fire. Air raids this week constitute the first overt acts of the enemy since Dec. 12th, when the Entente Allies recrossed the frontier. Bombs were dropped this morning on the British line encampments but they no damage. The Greek camp just outside the town was apparently mistaken for the Entente Allied quarter. The bomb dropped near the divisional headquarters killing one shepherd and some sheep."

CHURCH BURNT AT LOW POINT, C.B.

SYDNEY, N.S.—The Parish Church at Low Point was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building was valued at twenty thousand dollars. Insurance was nine thousand dollars.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

611 Private Harry Mott Rowe, 17 1/2 Cabot Street, Gunshot wound, no date.

405 Private Frank Snelgrove, Battery Road. Admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wands worth. Frost bite.

Additional Information. 571 Private Michael J. Evans, 37 Cokstown Road. Previously reported, gun shot wound in arm, Malta. Now reported, admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

633 Private William Taylor, 41 Le-Marchant Road. Previously reported gunshot wound in left shoulder, Suva. Now reported, admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

10 L-Corp Ronald Williams, 20 Young Street. Previously reported, frost bite, serious; Suva. Now reported, admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wands worth; frost bite.

648 Private John J. Baird, 321 Water Street W. Previously reported, dysentery, Malta, Nov. 17. Now reported, admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; dysentery.

JANUARY 3rd, 1916. 1196 Private Joseph Stansford, Grates Cove, Bay de Verde. Previously reported dangerously ill with enteric; next reported progressing favourably. Now reported dangerously ill at St. Andrew's Hospital, Malta, Dec. 26.

555 Private Patrick Holden, South Side. Previously reported gunshot wound in head, admitted to Valetta Hospital, Malta, Dec. 23rd. Now reported to be dangerously ill in Malta, December 26th.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Says Persian Was Torpedoed Without Warning

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, Egypt, telegraphs that the Persia was torpedoed without warning and sank within five minutes. Washington advices to the State Department today from American Consul Garrets at Alexandria, Egypt, indicate that Robt. McNeilly, Consul at Aden, Arabia, who was on the steamer, was lost. He was last seen in the water after the vessel sank. Consul Garrets reports Charles E. Grant, Boston, another American aboard the Persia was saved.

WILL GIVE DELEGATES A FREE HAND

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Although reaffirming the principle of strong opposition to any form of compulsory military service, the executive committee of the Railway Clerks Association decided to-day to give a free hand to its delegates in the conference to be held on Thursday at which the Cabinet decision regarding conscription will be considered. The committee decided on this attitude view of the very exceptional circumstances of the hour.

TO BE THE FINEST EFFORT OF HIS CAREER

LONDON, Jan. 3.—For the British Cabinet, Wednesday will be a red letter day, for on that day Premier Asquith will introduce conscription, and the Premier probably has never had a more difficult task than he will have in engineering this measure. His speech in presenting it to the House is expected to be one of the finest efforts of his career.

NEWS THAT LINER WAS TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING WORRIES WASHINGTON

THINKS HE SAW THE RIPLE OF IT

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Cairo correspondent of Reuters Telegraph Co. sends the following, concerning the sinking of the Persia:—"Nobody aboard the Persia saw the torpedo, the second officer is under the impression that he saw the ripple of it. The survivors, after thirty hours in boats, were rescued by a warship. Six officers were saved. The liner sank so quickly that there was no time to launch the boats. The other boats which were seen to be launched are missing; it is thought that there is little hope that further survivors have been rescued."

WILL MAKE CHANGE WHEN WAR IS OVER

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Reuter correspondent at Bombay, who reported yesterday that the Moslem League of India had suspended its sessions after a noisy demonstration, telegraphs to-day that though the League made strong demands at its last meeting for the self-government of India under the British flag, it was held that it was not imperative to make this change until after the war, when the whole form of the government of the Empire should be reconstructed. The resolutions were adopted unanimously expressing loyalty to the Crown, and appreciation of the administration of Baron Hardinge, Viceroy of India.

KING CONSTANTINE AGAIN ILL?

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Reuter's despatch from Athens says that Prof. Frederick Kraus of Berlin, and Prof. Elselberg of Vienna, who attended King Constantine during his illness last spring, have returned to Athens to examine the wound left by the operation performed in June, which has not healed. The wound is giving some trouble, although his general condition is good.

IRELAND IS NOT TO BE EXCEPTED

LONDON, Jan. 3.—According to an announcement made by the Press Associations, Ireland is not to be excepted from the Compulsory Recruiting Bill.

CONSTANTINE WOULD LIKE ALLIES TO WITHDRAW FROM SALONIKI

ARCHDUKE FREDERICK ASSISTED AT CEREMONY

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2.—The bridge across the river Save, near Belgrade, was opened Thursday, according to a telegram from Vienna. Direct railway communication has thus been re-established between the Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey. The Archduke Frederick, Commander in Chief of the Austrian Army assisted at the opening ceremony, and afterwards visited Belgrade, where the normal life of the city has been resumed, most of the inhabitants having returned. The Archduke later visited King Ferdinand of Bulgaria at Semendria.

SAYS GREECE WILL BE ASSURED

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Neutrals will not be surprised that we are watching our own safety, says the Temps, discussing the arrest at Salonika of Consuls representing the Central Powers, and Turkey and Bulgaria. Bad faith of the Austro-Germans compels the Allies to take summary measures. This is the first instance, Greece will not be surprised, but on the contrary will be reassured by this energetic act.

Anxiety Over News of Sinking of Persia is Increased by Receipt of Consular Despatch Saying U.S. Consul R. N. McNeely is Among the Missing—Austria-Hungarian Embassy Says the Matter Will be "Satisfactorily" Adjusted and That the Captain of the Submarine if he Disobeyed Orders Will be Severely Punished

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Anxiety over the news of the sinking of the British steamship Persia was increased in official circles here to-day when a consular despatch brought the information that the ship had been torpedoed without warning and at least one American citizen, Robert N. McNeely, new Consul at Aden, was among the missing. At the same time the officials were much gratified by the indication, emanating from Baron Eric Zweidinek, in charge of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here, that the Vienna Government would be quick to "satisfactorily" adjust the matter should it develop that an Austrian submarine commander had disobeyed instructions regarding the torpedoing of passenger-carrying ships without warning. "Judgment should be withheld pending the receipt of the real facts surrounding the sinking of the steamship Persia," said Baron Zweidinek. "It may have happened in many ways. In the first place it is not yet proved that a submarine sank the Persia. If it was a submarine, it must first be determined whether the circumstances were such as to warrant the action taken. I am confident, at least I hope, that the final explanation will be quite satisfactory. If the commander of the submarine 'disobeyed' his instructions I feel sure my Government will not hesitate to 'satisfactorily' adjust matters. "From the answer made to the last Note on the Ancona case it is quite evident that the Austro-Hungarian Government will not countenance any act which is wrong. Complete confidence prevails in Austro-Hungarian circles here that if any Austrian submarine sank the Persia without warning the act would be disavowed promptly and reparation made for any Americans lost and the submarine commander severely punished."

Tells Correspondent he Fails to See Why They Remain There—No Useful Military Purpose Can Now be Served Says 'Timeo'—Does Not Expect Any Offensive by Either Side

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle states in a despatch that the King of Greece told him that he could not understand what the Entente Allies were supposed to be gaining in remaining at Salonika. The correspondent quotes King Constantine as follows:—"I could understand their presence so long as there was a possibility of aiding Serbia, but now that the object of the mission has failed, why remain? No useful military purpose is now to be served. It is fairly obvious, that, if the Anglo-French withdraw to more profitable fields of operations, the armies of the Central Powers would withdraw also and the situation would solve itself. The King adds, says the correspondent, that he did not expect an offensive by either side and that, therefore, a Balkan stalemate might reasonably be expected."

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LATEST MESSAGES

ON PAGE SIX

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George Neal

PHONE 264.

Graphic Description of the Fighting Around Loos

Highlanders, by Sheer Pluck and Indomitable Endurance Hold Positions for Three Days in Face of Terrible Fire from the Enemy. Work of New Army and Territorials will Live as Long as British Nation Survives.

IT is now close upon two months since the great advance was made on the Western front, and though the main story of that great operation has already been graphically told by Sir John French, the part played by the New Army and Territorials in the fighting around Loos has never been described in the detail that the gallantry of the men deserve. It is a narrative of incredible courage and endurance. It would be seen how comparatively raw levies, some but a short time in the country, fought side by side with Regulars and seasoned Territorials and acquitted themselves with the greatest glory and distinction. Men who but a short year back were engaged in the ordinary pursuits of civilian life evinced amazing powers of heroic patience and personal initiative that will stand to the credit of their British birth as long as the nation survives.

That initial charge made by the 15th (Highland) Division of the New Army which carried the Kilts right away over the top of Hill 70 will all be remembered as one of the great feats of the war. With scarcely a check the men dashed over the 2 1/2 miles that intervened between our lines and the hill, sweeping all resistance away in front of them by sheer pluck and impetuosity. The Division had been ordered to go "all out," and it did, with the result that every objective was carried within a comparatively short space of time after the men had left their parapets. The attack on the Hullock-Loos frontage was carried out by the 4th Corps, which previous to the assault held the line running roughly from Grenay to the Vermelles-Hullock road. On the left, the 1st Division, composed of hardened Regulars, was to attack the German main line through points marked on a map as the "Lone Tree" and the Bois Garee. The 47th Division, composed of London Territorials, was on the extreme right just south of Loos, with a formidable "double crasser" as its main objective, while the 15th Division in the centre had to take Loos Village, and subsequently Hill 70. Such was the main outline of the attack.

Elaborate Preparations.
In the centre and on the right all went like clockwork, but the 1st Division on the left was held up for a considerable time, for though the brigade on the left got through to the outskirts of Hullock, its sister brigade on the right was stopped by uncut wire in front of the "Lone tree." Here the brigade was checked until about 2.45 in the afternoon, when a couple of battalions sent to the south and north of the German position at the "Lone Tree" managed to force a way through and surround the place, capturing some 700 of the enemy in the operation. From here the brigade pushed on to the Bois Hugo and Puits 14 Bis, where it held on until it was ultimately relieved. In the centre the 15th Division had got right through and was on the slopes of Hill 70, while the 47th Division on the right had gained all its objectives by 9.30 a.m. Fighting went on all through the day, and towards about 5.30 in the evening the 15th and 57th Divisions were still holding their positions, while the right Brigade of the 1st Division was coming into Bois Hugo, south-east of "Chalk Pit," and the other Brigade was in the outskirts of Hullock.

The men were, of course, somewhat exhausted by this time, being blown by their long charge and the heat of the subsequent fighting. Various reliefs were carried out during the night, and on Sunday morning an attack was made on the redoubt at the top of the hills but failed. Later in the day we lost the Puits 14 Bis. Reinforcements in the shape of dismounted cavalry came up on Sunday night, and were put in to hold Loos. There was further heavy fighting on Monday, in which the Brigade of the London Division distinguished itself by winning Chalk Pit cove south of Loos which was strongly held by German machine guns. From that time onwards the line was maintained against every counter-attack, and finally on the 20th the French took over the village.

Having described the operations of the 4th Corps as a whole we may now give individual performances of the New Army and the London Divisions in greater detail. All the preparations for the attack were made with the greatest care by the 15th Division, and every possible precaution was taken so that each unit might know exactly what it had to do. A perfect maze of trenches was behind our line in order to afford cover and communication for the troops prior to the assault, while other special arrangements were made for providing adequate water supply for dealing with the wounded and for maintaining telephonic communication. Special stores had also to be constructed for bombs and ammunition, and an important task consisted in the arrangements for gas and smoke, with which the attack was to be cloaked. All this colossal labour was carried out with the greatest cheerfulness by the Divisional Royal Engineers, and every thing was ready on September 20.

The Great Attack.
On the following day the great bombardment began, and lasted till the early morning of the 25th. The enemy's reply, it was noted, was weak. The troops formed up at 2 a.m. Two brigades were to make the assault, a third being in reserve, ready to move up as they required. Gas and smoke were used shortly before 6 o'clock. The weather was dull, with a slight rain, and the wind light. Such conditions were not very favourable for the gas attack. At 6.30 precisely the assault was launched on a narrow frontage of 2000 yards, and although the men met with heavy casualties on leaving the parapet, they continued the advance unchecked and with such speed that the reserve brigade had begun to move forward at 6.40. At 5.30 certain units of artillery were ordered to move forward, passing over special crossing places constructed by the Engineers over the British and German front lines. By this time some of the infantry were advancing up the slope of Hill 70.

At 9.30 the headquarters of the Division learnt that the greater part of the two brigades were going through, or had already passed through, Loos, while the reserve brigade had occupied our front line trenches vacated by the remainder of the Division. In the meantime the attack of the 1st Division on the left had been held up, and thus the left flank of the 15th Division which had pushed so far forward was seriously threatened. To relieve this situation a party of about 100 bombers from the Camerons were sent off to assist the right brigade of the 1st Division, and these actually succeeded in clearing some 70 yards of the enemy trenches. Shortly after 10 o'clock the left brigade of the 15th Division was reported to be on Hill 70 and the reserve brigade was ordered up to the German front line, though, as a matter of fact, the right hand battalion of this brigade had already gone forward either through the eagerness of the men or as the result of a misunderstood order. Some of these men actually reached Hill 70. Incidentally the tremendous speed with which the initial charge was carried out may be gauged by the fact that this battalion was passing through Loos as early as 7.20, close on the heels of the other battalions comprising the attacking brigades.

Consolidating the Gains.
As the morning advanced, however, the position became more and more critical, and at noon there was still no sign of the promised reinforcements. The two brigades were still holding on to Hill 70, but were unable to advance against the Cite St. Auguste. About this time the reserve brigade came up to garrison Loos village. A little later the position was somewhat relieved by the arrival of a brigade of the 21st Division, but such was the confused manner of the fighting that its future movements are hard to trace. During the afternoon the advanced troops were engaged in digging themselves in on the slope of the hill, worried the whole day by a heavy German fire from their batteries and finally shortly before 6 o'clock a brigade of the 1st Division which it will be remembered had been held up by wire managed to get forward and the anxiety felt as to the safety of the left flank of the 15th Division was somewhat allayed. At 6 o'clock orders were given for the positions won to be consolidated and strengthened. Sporadic fighting went on all through the evening, but the line was maintained, though the enemy made violent attempts to regain the lost ground. A heavy counter-attack was delivered shortly after midnight, but was repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers and an assault of a more violent nature, the Germans advancing in close formation several lines deep, was also beaten off with still heavier losses to the enemy. Our men were by this time, as can be imagined, somewhat exhausted but they nobly responded when ordered to make a fresh attack on the hill.

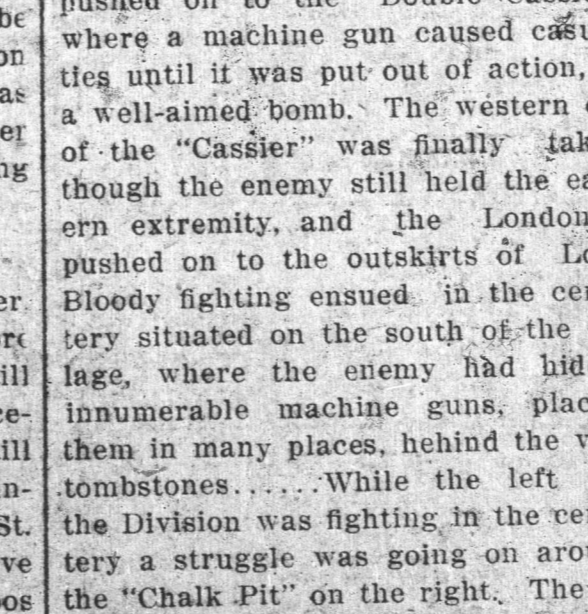
On Sunday morning, after an hour's bombardment by our guns, the various battalions of the 15th Division, assisted by the 62nd Brigade, went forward with gallantry, but the enemy's redoubt on the top of the hill was a formidable obstacle, and an intensive fire poured out by massed machine guns hidden behind sandbags proved too strong, and our men had perforce to fall back. The assault was renewed, the gallant Scots charging with the bayonet, but again was checked, and our line on the slope of the hill was re-occupied. The whole of Sunday was a critical day. The enemy had had time to reorganize his men and to bring up reserves and artillery, while our men, who had been fighting consistently since dawn, were greatly fatigued. Despite these adverse conditions, however, those Highlanders held their line against all odds. Nothing could shake them. The line they were holding had naturally been hurriedly dug, and, therefore, lacked much of the usual cover afforded by well-made trenches. About 5 o'clock, however, just as darkness was coming up, further reinforcements arrived, and some of the tired men were relieved. All through the evening the enemy's shelling was very heavy particularly of Loos Village, but there was no wavering, and not a man gave way. Towards midnight a dismounted cavalry brigade came into the village with instructions to hold it at all costs, assisted by certain units of the 16th Division. In the meantime parties of stragglers who had been separated from their regiments were collected, and time was found to bury the dead and attend to the wounded.

Highlanders' Indomitable Endurance.
Towards half-past 6 on Monday evening some of the cavalry were sent to reinforce the troops hanging on to the hill who were being very hard pressed, and half an hour after midnight on Tuesday morning the gallant 15th Division withdrew. It is hard to speak in sufficient eulogistic words of the performance of the Highlanders. They took their objectives and they held them for three days against all the force the enemy was able to bring up against them. They suffered heavily, but not a man complained so long as he knew that every effort of the Germans to win back lost ground had been baffled by sheer pluck and indomitable endurance.

The attack of the Division on the extreme right, the 47th (London) was made simultaneously with the Highlanders. Two brigades made the assault with a third in reserve. The orders were to take the long double slag heap known as the "Double Cassier," and from that to form a defensive flank facing towards the south. Other units were then to advance and occupy the "Chalk Pit" south of Loos, the way to which was guarded by an enclosure which was a collection of fortified houses. The assault was launched at 6.30 to the minute, all the units going forward with greatest steadiness, to the intense amazement of the French in their trenches on the extreme right of the Division's frontage. One man of the London Division led the charge with a football at his feet which he "dribbled" for nearly a mile. Little trouble was experienced with the enemy's first line, and the men then pushed on to the "Double Cassier," where a machine gun caused casualties until it was put out of action by a well-aimed bomb. The western end of the "Cassier" was finally taken, though the enemy still held the eastern extremity, and the Londoners pushed on to the outskirts of Loos. Bloody fighting ensued in the cemetery situated on the south of the village, where the enemy had hidden innumerable machine guns, placing them in many places, behind the very tombstones. While the left of the Division was fighting in the cemetery a struggle was going on around the "Chalk Pit" on the right. The pit was finally taken, but little cove adjacent to it defied all attempts at capture. On Monday the cove finally fell into the hands of the Division, which eventually came out of the line on Tuesday morning. —Mearns Leader.

SOME "KID" THIS
A curly-headed girl climbed up the steps of a signal box between Nottingham and Derby the other day and told the startled signalman that she had fallen out of a train. When he had recovered from his surprise, his little visitor added that she was five years old; lived with her grandmother, who was expected to meet her at Beeston; had travelled by the 11.40 p.m. from Nottingham, and after falling out had found herself on some grass. With the exception of a few bruises she was not hurt by her fall. Passengers who saw the child fall stopped the train and a party set out from Beeston to find the body thinking that the little girl had been killed.

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THE BELGIAN EXODUS TO HOLLAND AND DISSENTIONS AMONG THE BELGIAN EXILES

By A. J. BARNOW in the Nation.

On October 8, the anniversary of the fall of Antwerp, an exhibition was opened at The Hague of sixty-three drawings by the Dutch painter, Leo Gestel, all illustrating the miseries of the Belgian exodus into Holland. Leo Gestel has lived through various episodes of that eventful time, and has recorded them with brush and pencil in scenes so throbbing with woe and speechless agony as to haunt the mind for days after. The most impressive are these in which the artist shows the interminable, wave-like processions of the wearily tramping crowd; young, thin-faced mothers with deep-sunk eyes, dragging their children along and bending under the burden of all their belongings tied up in bundles; old women wheeling a perambulator turned into a removal van; street-walkers in showy furs and painted faces; young fellows with lowering looks, carrying heavy bags slung over their shoulders, or pushing a wheelbarrow in which an old paralyzed father is propped up against a pillow; dirty patriarchal Jews and dangerous-looking hoodlums; tottering omnibuses packed on the top with an indistinct mass in which nothing but heads and arms and fists and dangling legs can be discerned; and over this sea of tearless despair a dark sky looms, lit up in the far distance by the lurid glare of a town on fire. Pictures like these are mighty epics, in black and white. But the artist has also observed these poor exiles in their biggedly-piggledy makeshift camps, improvised on sodden fields by the roadside, in the shelter of a haystack, and in drenching rain with only a straggling tent or the tilt of a cart to cover them. Still, after the former, these resting scenes are pleasant to behold, and the artist, who drew the flight in black only, has painted these camping episodes in bright transparent water-colors. The collection reveals the powers of a great artist, and is a lasting monument both to his own fame and to that terror-stricken flight of half a nation.

The Belgians, at that time fraternized by affliction, here, in their exile, resumed the old political quarrels by which the nation was sadly divided before the war. In a letter to the "Nation," published in its issue of April 22, I considered it possible that the danger from abroad would eventually prove a means of consolidating the Walloon and Flemish elements. But when the first terror of the invasion and flight had subsided, and the war dragged on with hardly a change to stir their flagging hope of

would not hear of such a compromise so long as home rule was not guaranteed to Flanders. Either group had its adherents among Mr. de Swarte's staff. Mr. Rene de Clercq, his co-editor from the beginning, stood up in opposition to him, and succeeded in persuading Mr. de Swarte to resign, leaving "De Vlaamsche Stem" in the hands of the extremists.

The other group, the "Flanders next, Belgium" men, have at once started a new paper, a weekly called "Vrij België" (Free Belgium), by the choice of this title asserting their devotion to King Albert's country. "Vrij België" accuses Mr. de Clercq of bringing grist to the German mill by starting his anti-Government action while this Government is still in exile: Mr. de Clercq, in his turn, reproaches the "Vrij België" leaders with faintheartedness and betrayal of the Flemish cause. "It need not concern us whether a Flemish Flanders is to the interest of Germany, it suffices us to know that it is of the highest importance to our people," writes Mr. de Clercq's co-editor, Dr. Jacob. And while this leader, in happy unconcern of Germany interests, is dictating to his followers the tenets of true Flemish nationalism, the anything but disinterested German conqueror at Ghent dictates to a few Germanophile Flemish journalists the tenets of true Pan-Germanism for the edification and instruction of the subscribers to "De Vlaamsche Post." In this paper, the agitation for an autonomous Flanders has lately, under German auspices, gone to the extent of summoning Flemish to open rebellion against their exiled rulers. "Thus far," writes one of these hotheads, "we Flemings have been satisfied with begging and talking—we had better smash windows and preach revolt against our Frenchified Government when it returns to Brussels." And while such irresponsible penmen are compromising the Flemish cause, branding it with the suspicion of apostasy, Flemish soldiers are daily shedding their blood in defence of that country for whose unity their writing leaders pretend not to care!

Which must we take as the truer reflex of the Flemish people's mind: the journalist's word or the soldier's deed?

No doubt the latter. The average Fleming cares not for the nice distinctions which cause schism between intellectual Flemings. He feels one craving: an undisturbed possession of his native soil; he knows one truth: that his enemy, who denies him that peace, is the German. And he expresses that conviction with laconic eloquence by calling "De Vlaamsche Post," which dickers with the enemy, "De Vlaamsche Pest" (The Flemish Pestilence).

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The Second of the Great "WHO PAYS" Series.

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

Fifth Episode of "THE GODDDSS."

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

WEDNESDAY—"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

FRIDAY—"CHARLIE CHAPLIN."

A German Ode to Pres. Wilson

LONDON, Dec. 27.—In an illustrated supplement of the Government controlled Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger on last Friday is the following bit of verse entitled "Ode to Wilson," of which the following is a rough translation:

How wildly you roar forth your speeches, and blindly you howl, How you thunder out rage and damnation, And words which the winds but disperse, To cast loving eyes towards the Fatherland, Is treason for Germany's clan. To take thought of the soil of his fathers, Is the right of every free-born man. Like an idiot you've blandly suggested That the Germans' right role is reserve, And meekly while' homeland is bleeding Like deaf, dumb and blind should observe, Shamed deep in both cheeks you would have him stand by looking on and not stir; None but a fool would demand it, None so craven to obey but a cur.

Britain Needs Many Doctors

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Nothing brings more vividly before us the effects of the war than the recent announcement of the Director-General of the Royal Army Medical Corps of Great Britain that before the close of the current year at least 2,500 additional doctors will be required, ready to take commissions and to be sent where needed.

"This means that, at the very least, one-third of the members of the profession in Great Britain who are within the military age will be called."

So states The New York Medical Journal, editorially, under the caption "Doctors and War." The editorial adds:

"Without competent medical advice it would be impossible to maintain in the field such huge aggregations of men as go to make the modern army. Without proper sanitary precautions they would be swept away by epidemics more deadly than the shells and bullets of the enemy.

"To supply the needed quota of medical men Great Britain has been divided into districts, and local meetings of the members of the professional in these districts have been summoned to meet the representatives of the Government and learn the needs of the army in the matter of medical service.

"The doctors who remain at home are likewise serving their country, for arrangements are being made on a business basis which will, so far as practicable, assure the preservation of the practice of those men who go to the front, so that on their return they will not find themselves shouldered out of the profession.

"All this furnishes an impressive lesson for the medical profession in the United States, for our social, professional and military organization is along much the same lines as that which obtains in Great Britain.

MAKING IT HARDER FOR TRAVELLERS

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Passenger traffic between England and France will be confined to the Dieppe route, or by way of ports farther west, after December 25. Only soldiers and bearers of diplomatic passports or special permits, which are granted only for the most serious reasons will be allowed to travel by way of Calais and Boulogne.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Refutes Bryan's Charges About India's Loyalty

A year or two ago one William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, politician and peace advocate, spent three short weeks in India making a thorough study of India's three hundred million people and their condition under British rule. One of the after-effects of that trip was an interview in which Bryan condemned British administration in India.

Mr. Bryan may not have been quite frank in saying what he really thought about British government in the ancient empire, but last week Mr. Rustomjee, editor of the American Club, did not mince words in saying what he thought of Mr. Bryan.

"Lies, abominable lies," was the distinguished Parsee's description of Bryan's statements that India was suffering under British rule, was paying tribute to Britain and furnished Britain's younger sons with easy and lucrative positions.

Mr. Rustomjee told of the rapid growth of India's population under British administration, of the increase in the wealth of the people and the tremendous development in trade. With a trade of a billion and a half of dollars India contributed only £100,000 a year for the protection given by the British navy. Not one dollar of tribute was paid by India, and not a dollar went out of the country but for India's good. Less than one per cent. of the positions of the civil service of India was in the hands of Englishmen, and these were mostly technical positions, Indians could not yet fill.

Speaking of the reasons lying behind India's wholehearted support of Britain in this war, Mr. Rustomjee declared that Britain's championship of Belgium, her determination to stand by her pledged word, no matter what the cost, had been a guarantee to the princes of India that the integrity and liberty of their states would be maintained. The people of India realized also that the war was one between two great forces, the forces of autocracy and freedom. Those who had preached sedition—and there were a few—had buried the hatchet to unite against the common enemy, and all the people had united in defence of the Empire.

Major Minard, president of the American Club, thanked Mr. Rustomjee. He dealt briefly with the organization of an American legion who were going to fight side by side with Canadians, Australians, Indians and the men from the Isles of the sea. The American legion would be fighting, not for the British flag, but for the principles of freedom, truth and justice for which that flag to-day was standing, and on the side on which every lover of justice and liberty had ranged himself.

The most effective way of spoiling beefsteak is to permit the average housewife to cook it.

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THE INFANT WONDER WILL APPEAR TO-DAY. You will say she is a marvel.

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beg to announce that the Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal, have established a branch in St. John's, and are prepared to fill orders promptly for all lines of Colonial and Cherrystone enamelware at lowest factory prices. Send for our Price List.

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

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

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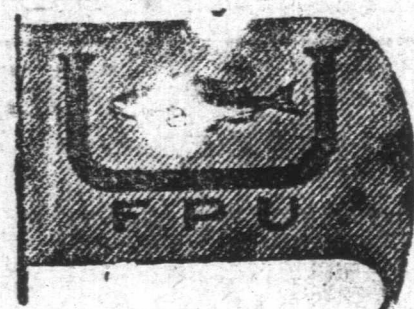
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The Mail and Advocate

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

Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., JAN. 3rd., 1916.

F.P.U. Appointments

THOSE new appointments taking effect to-day:

Mr. C. J. Loughlin to be Assistant Manager of the Union Trading Co.

Mr. C. J. Loughlin to be Manager of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.

Mr. Geo. Grimes, M.H.A., Buyer and Business Manager of the Dry Goods Cash Store.

Mr. Geo. Soper to be Inspector of Outport Union Stores.

Mr. J. G. Stone, M.H.A., to be Agent for the Trading Co. at Catalina.

Mr. Geo. Richards to be Agent for the Trading Co. at Port-de-Grave.

Mr. Jacob Patten to be Agent for the Trading Co. at Bay Roberts.

Mr. Thos. Elliott to be Agent for the Trading Co. at Cat Hr.

Mr. A. Winsor to be Agent for the Trading Co. at Doting Cove.

Mr. W. Hardman, Accountant in charge of the General Office.

Mr. W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A., Cashier of the Union Trading Co., Union Export Co., Union Publishing Co. and F.P.U.

Mr. Snow in charge of the Dry Goods Department.

Mr. C. Bryant in charge of the Provision Department.

Mr. Wm. White, Wharfinger.

W. F. Coaker, President and General Manager of the Union Export Co.

Hon. John Harris

THE country has lost one of its best sons by the death of the Hon. John Harris, President of the Legislative Council and senior partner of the firm of Hearn & Co. He was a self-made man. He raised himself from the rank of an ordinary citizen to be one of the foremost commercial men in the Colony and to the highest legislative position in the gift of the Crown. Broad minded, level headed, cool, and possessing an abundance of common sense, and a leading member of the Catholic hierarchy his place in the community cannot be filled.

He made no enemies. He was universally respected. We were privileged to have considerable business intercourse with Mr. Harris the past three years, and found him the essence of honor and honesty. He was universally esteemed by the members of the Legislative Council, who greatly respected his opinions on public matters.

The deceased was a sympathizer of the F.P.U. movement and recognized in it great possibilities for good to the country and the toiling masses. He sincerely believed in the principles of Democracy. His success as a business man is proof of the ability which he possessed.

The firm of Hearn & Co. has sustained a staggering blow by the loss within a week of its two principles—Mr. Henderson having

but recently passed away after a very short illness.

It is thought Mr. Harris's illness was the outcome of too close a devotion to business. He is not an old man, and that makes the blow the harder for the Colony, for there is a great need now of able middle aged business minds such as the Hon. John Harris possessed, for stormy days are in store for poor Terra Nova.

The large attendance at the funeral yesterday—representing all classes and denominations—clearly demonstrated how universally the deceased merchant and legislator was esteemed by the citizens of St. John's.

We extend to the family and relatives our sincere condolence, not only personal, but on behalf of the Fishermen of Newfoundland.

1915 Fishery

THE fishery for 1915 is given at 1,277,000 qtls. by The Colonial Commerce Magazine. We consider 1,200,000 qtls. will be as much as the fishery for 1915 produced, but the value will be at least fifty cents per quintal in excess of 1914 catch.

Owing to the shortness of tonnage more fish remains in the Colony to-day than there was last New Year. The problem now is to find tonnage to convey the stocks held to market. Unless a couple of large steamers are forthcoming during January and February, the exporters will be considerably worried over ways and means to ship stocks held to market. The trouble is to get the fish to market. Prices abroad will be sure to advance considerably during the winter, for according to present indications, the supply will not be equal to the demands owing to the shortage in tonnage.

Cod oil exports for 1915 show a surprisingly large falling off, the exports being 8,000 casks short of 1914 exports. No oil of any account remains in the Colony, while last year at this date the local holdings amounted to 1000 tons. The output for 1915 is therefore something like 1500 tons less than 1914. In addition to this large shortage, there is no Norwegian oil available, while in 1914 the Norwegian supply available was equal to 10,000 casks. The Norwegian output of this winter's fishery has all been sold to German agents at prices equal to \$200 per ton.

The whole demand for cod oil will therefore have to be met by the few hundred casks now held in the Colony, which is not more than 4000 casks, two-thirds of which is in the possession of the Union Trading Co. The situation has been further strained owing to the short supply of seal oil, which has advanced to twice its normal value.

Seals this year should bring \$6 per cwt. instead of \$4.75 paid last spring. Those who smiled at Mr. Coaker for buying all the cod oil he could secure at such high prices during the fall which he refused to sell to exporters will now realize that Mr. Coaker knew what he was doing. The merchants sold the bulk of their oil this fall at \$130 per ton and at \$140 per ton; Mr. Coaker refused to sell at \$157, he sold some at \$160—about one-third of his collection—and it now looks as though he will easily sell the balance at from \$170 to \$180. The largest cod oil transaction the Colony ever beheld is that which the Trading Co. undertook the past fall and the Trading Co. will make more money on cod oil this year than the whole trade has made from cod oil in five years.

It is remarkable that Mr. Coaker should have foreseen the heavy shortage in the cod oil supply and refuse to dispose of his holdings, while others were anxious to sell at \$130 per ton. 8000 casks is quite a shortage in the supply of 1915, in addition to the total closing out of the Norwegian supply for 1915 and 1916.

Exporters who hold stocks of fish should not be discouraged over the foreign shipping problem now confronting them, for it ought not to be impossible to arrange salt cargoes for a couple of large steamers. Jobs, Bowrings and Baine Johnston could arrange to have a couple of loads of salt shipped here and stored for the spring's demands for the extra cost of storing would be well repaid by the savings in the cost of return cargoes of casked fish.

Why not set to work, gentlemen, and charter two suitable steamers to bring salt, and take return cargoes? Such a venture would surely be profitable. Salt will be in demand this spring and prices will be much higher than last spring. Don't allow this opportunity to slip.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

FOOD VALUE OF FISH

AN eminent English physician—Sir James Chrichton-Browne—tells us that it cannot be too strongly insisted upon, that for working people of all classes, fish is an economical source of the energy necessary to enable them to carry on their work; and that for children and young persons it furnishes the very stuff that is needed to enable them to grow healthy and strong. It contains what is called proteid, the nitrogenous constituent which is mainly concerned in the formation of the tissues of which the body is composed, and it contains fat, one of the main sources from which the energy of the cells is derived.

People generally, and Newfoundlanders particularly, eat too much butcher's meat, and could, with benefit to their health, reduce their meat allowance and increase their consumption of fish. We recently heard one of our best known local medics declare that many of the diseases which are so widespread to-day are due largely to the enormous quantities of meat that we consume. This is especially the case in diseases of children; they are literally stuffed with quantities of "salt junk" and pork of a very questionable kind. Of course it is well known that pork, unless well boiled, is at best a rather dangerous article of diet, as pigs are oftentimes affected with trichinosis.

Fish is one of the most digestible of foods, especially fresh codfish and fresh herring. The salt varieties are not so digestible, but with plenty of watering the fish could be made almost fresh again. This watering should be done very carefully, not a la Mackinon cod; but it should extend over two days at least.

The war has caused a sharp rise in many articles of food, especially fresh beef; and the working people find it hard now to find the wherewithal to pay the butcher's bill. Living expenses might be materially reduced, if we were to use more fish foods, and we have them in abundance. It seems somewhat singular that we generally confine our fish dietary to cod and herring. We have several other fishes of great food value in abundance, e.g., haddock, bream, and flounders—fish that are highly valued elsewhere. We have also halibut in abundance. We have often wondered why our fishermen do not take up this fishery more generally. The halibut fishery is now confined to the South Coast, really to Hermitage and Fortune Bays. There are halibut grounds even within easy reach of St. John's. Then we have the juicy turbot—a fish almost unknown to the local trade. It is the richest fish in our waters. Again we have eels, and we have already discussed how this fish is regarded elsewhere. The eel is a regular feature of the dietary of the Canadians.

Recently the New York City Health Department issued a bulletin showing the food values of fish of various kinds as compared with beef. This should be circulated amongst our people. We are really so dreadfully conservative, that we cannot even get away from our old time dietary. In former times, the out harbor people used far more fish as an article of diet than we do to-day. To this we believe we must attribute their hardy, rugged, natures. We are

now, compared with the men of the olden times, simply a people of weaklings. If we want to revive the stamina of the younger generation we should get back to the fish diet which was so characteristic of the old folks.

Comparative Values of Fish and Beef

(New York City Health Department Bulletin)

FISH
Haddock contains 13 per cent protein; sells for 7 cents a pound.
Herring contains 19 per cent protein; sells for 8 cents a pound.
Codfish contains 18 per cent protein; sells for 12 cents a pound.
Eels contains 18 per cent protein; sells for 15 cents a pound.
These are New York prices, and would cost just fifty per cent here, to the out harbor fishermen the cost would be almost nil, as the fish is at their doors.

BEEF
Chuck contains 19 per cent protein; sells for 24 cents a pound.
Rump contains 19 per cent protein; sells for 24 cents a pound.
Round contains 21 per cent protein; sells for 20 cents a pound.
Sirloin Steak contains 19 per cent protein; sells for 30 cents a pound.
Ribs contains 18 per cent protein; sells for 26 cents a pound.

These prices do not differ materially from our own; and it is evident that the use of fish foods would lessen the cost of living more than fifty per cent. We eat meat simply for the sake of the protein which it contains; why not get it from fish when there is such a saving. With a good stock of fish and such vegetables we can all raise in this country, there is absolutely no reason why we should waste such sums of money on Chicago beef and other products.

Much of the beef imported into this country at the present time is a cold-storage article; and every body knows what the effect of cold storage is on foodstuffs. We should not confine our fish eating to Fridays; we should do, as many people really do, make it a part of our dietary at least three days in the week.

'A GLORIOUS END'

By ANNIE JOHNSON FLINT
in The Springfield Republican

THE soldier tells of that fierce charge
In which his hero brother died;
The father stands with lifted head
As if he saw the splendid ride,
The sister hears with face grown pale
And eyes that brim with tears of pride;
The mother does not heed the tale—
She only knows that he has died.

She makes no moan, she sheds no tears,
She feels no thrill of pride or joy,
For, looking back across the years,
She sees a little, little boy;
She hears the lisping baby speech
That begs for some beloved toy,
She feels the clasp of little arms
That tells a love without alloy.

Their words are but an idle tale
Of war and battle, sword and gun;
She has not heard that he was brave,
She does not care what he has done;
She only turns her head aside,
She has no thought for glory won
She only knows that he has died,
Her son—her son—her first-born son.

MARCHING THROUGH RUSSIA

(Toledo Blade.)

Let's scan the good old atlas now, for light upon the road—
Let's learn the way to Warsaw to old Bakhunovary;
Anticipate the German as they goose-step to the fray—
While they go marching through Russia.

From towns of seven by syllables or more—
Comes daily news with consonants galore—
Pskoff! Slobodsk! Tzarevsoanchulsk!!
While they go marching through Russia.

See the terrible words they've set to a good old Yankee tune—
Ivanovo-Vgneseensk—let's hope the end comes soon.
If they ever take Zoznyzk we'll simply have to swoon—
While they go marching through Russia.

O, Kaiser, please, take Hvitits next; let Krasnoslobski go.
Pronouncez Wjufedvstak doth twist our jawbones so.
We pray you'll let that town go hanž, tackle Wanko—
While they go marching through Russia.

Tavastehus is easy; there's Kimpä waiting near,
And if the Kaiser takes them we'll never shed a tear.
But Malovischeryskia that's where he'll go, we fear—
As he goes marching through Russia.

The inspiration of the Allies
London Daily Telegraph:—Nothing comes home more closely to the heart of the ordinary soldier in either army than the sense that he is in a fight for the decencies and humanities to which all men who are not savages owe respect, and to which the German record in this war, from the first hour of it, has been one continuous insult.

Every man who wears a British uniform, from King George downwards, knows that General Joffre means when he says, as he did lately of a certain effort of frightfulness, "No French officer could possibly give such an order, for he would not be obeyed." That remark is understood by French and English; to their enemies it would seem subversive of the whole military system. It is that deep-lying community of ideals which makes so deeply true King George's words to the soldiers of France: "My Armies are very proud to be fighting at your side, and to have you as comrades."

The Best

American Mayo's... 15c Plug.

At the **Royal Cigar Store,**
Bank Square, Water Street.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Columbia Ignitor Cells

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

Water Street Stores Dept.

We extend the Season's Greetings to every person, and wish each a Peaceful and Prosperous New Year.

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

HALLEY & COMPANY MERCHANTS

ELIMINATE YOUR PURCHASING TROUBLES

BY visiting us when you are in town, by doing so it will benefit your business and sustain our reputation for Service, Quality and Reliability;— Besides, it will make satisfied, repeating customers of you, and best of all sworn patrons.

Troubles in your purchasing department hurt your entire business. The way to eliminate such a condition is to send your orders to us.

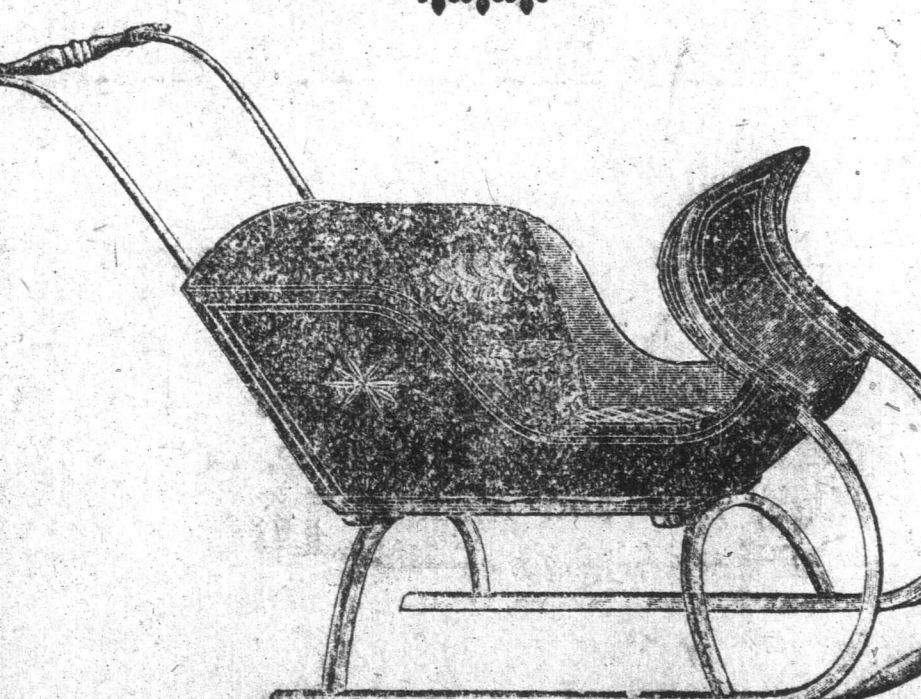
THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS IS BUILT ON QUALITY OF SERVICE, MATERIAL, AND PRICES

If you need one of our Price Lists before you, phone or write us.

HALLEY & COMPANY
St. John's, Nfld.
106-108 New Gower St. Leonard St., New York
P. O. Box 786 Phone 722

HALLEY & COMPANY

Christmas Presents



BABY SLEIGHS, with Cutter Box—\$2.35.
BABY SLEIGHS, not upholstered—\$4.25.
BABY SLEIGHS, not upholstered—\$4.75.
BABY SLEIGHS, upholstered—\$6.00.
BABY SLEIGHS, upholstered—\$6.25.
BABY SLEIGHS, upholstered—\$7.75.
BABY SLEIGHS, upholstered—\$10.00.
GIRLS' and BOYS' SLIDES.
FLEXIBLE FLYERS.



ACME SKATES.
WINSLOW, STAR and AUTO HOCKEY SKATES.
HOCKEY STICKS and PUCKS.
CUTTER BOXES, with handle only—\$1.60.
BABY GUARDS—60c.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail.

ESTABLISHED...
For nearly a century I have Newfoundland are many satisfied with our...
Our first... but the... \$12.00.
We represent the ever at a... you... old ones...
DR. (The 203 V. fac.14.m.w.)
J.J. FLO... Like... W... FIVE QUAR... RO... Very... PC... Sm... Cho... RI... Best... Y... Eve... ECLIP... to b... bring... Coup... day... J.J. Onkw...
WHERE THE...
The Mail had at the...
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Mrs. G...
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Mrs. B...
James W...
F. Pitt...
of Nun...
Mrs. O...
Mr. Pa...
Mr. E...
Avenue...
Mrs. W...
Mrs. E...
Mrs. D...
Mr. F...
Miss E...
HILL...
Mrs. B...
M. A. D...
M. J. J...
Mr. H...
Popular...
Mrs. T...
Mrs. C...
Mrs. H...
Hutchins...
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and Alex...
A. M...
Gower St...
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cott street...
READ THE



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 broken 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.
Juel4.m.w.f.eod

THE COASTING NUISANCE.

Since New Year's Eve boys have been coasting over Carter's and Barter's Hills at great risk to themselves and people passing. One man was knocked down on Carter's Hill, rendered unconscious and was severely hurt about the body. Boys should go to the country to indulge in this sport. It is too dangerous for the city.

FELL FROM TELEGRAPH POLE.

Friday forenoon as some repairs under Supt. Cunningham who has been working from Rantem towards St. John's, were repairing at the junction of Topsail Road and Cornwall Avenue a painful accident occurred to one of the men, Patk. Mansfield of Conception Hr. He had just climbed a pole about 20 feet high and was placing a cross-piece on it when he accidentally lost his balance and fell to the ground, striking on his side. He had a narrow escape from instant death and was so badly hurt that he was sometime unconscious.

After being revived, Mr. Woodford, M.H.A., was communicated with and secured the ambulance, in which the injured man was taken to hospital where it was found when the X-rays were used that he had received a fractured hip, while he was also seriously cut and bruised.

"QUEEN MARGARET" UNDOCKS

The S.S. "Queen Margaret" came off the dry dock yesterday forenoon and hauled down the stream, preparatory to resuming her voyage to Boston after having been ashore at Cape Race. She dry-docked on the 5th. December and was practically a month on the stocks getting a new bow. After coming off there was a slight leak near the forepeak but this quickly repaired. The contour of the bow under water was greatly altered.

CALLED ON BROTHERS.

Many ex-pupils and old-time students of St. Bonaventure's College and St. Patrick's Hall and Holy Cross schools paid formal visits to the College and Mount St. Francis New Year's Day. There was a hearty exchange of the New Year's greetings between, Rev. Principal Ryan, Bros. Fennessey, Strapp and others at the College, while at Mt. St. Francis cordial greetings were also extended to Rev. Superior Ryan and Revs. Bros. Kennedy, Ennis (Mount Cashel), Hurley and the other gentlemen of the Order there. Hundreds of well-wishers of the good Brothers visited them during the day.

AN UNFORTUNATE FEMALE

An unfortunate woman who has seen better days and who within the past few weeks has been several times arrested, acted in a very disorderly manner near Adelaide Street Friday evening. She was under the influence and her conduct and language were of a character which impelled the police to take her in a cab to the station.

BOY GOES THROUGH ICE.

While a number of boys were trying to skate on the ice on Mundy's Pond Saturday evening one of them named Snow ventured out on very thin ice and went through. Three young men, Harris, Kavanagh and Crickard went to his aid at great risk and after much trouble managed to save him. The boy was chilled and wet, and before reaching home his clothing was frozen to his person.

RAN UNDER BARE POLES

The tern schooner "Winfred," Capt. Freeman Ernest, of Mahone Bay, arrived here Friday evening. She was on her way from Lisbon to Bonne Bay with sail and had to put in here out of the weather. On the run across the ship had a succession of terrible storms, lost her spanker and fore-sails and in the Southernly hurricane of Tuesday last they were running for a day and night under bare poles and with a heavy hawser out over the stern as a drag to keep her head up to the sea. It is said that Capt. Geo. Rumsey of this city has brought the vessel.

THE PORTIA HERE

The S.S. Portia, Capt. Joe Kean, arrived here at 7.30 New Year's evening with a big freight of herring, codfish, oil &c., the former being mostly from Bonne Bay. She had fine weather but frosty with one or two snow storms, and her passengers were J. R. Bond, J. D. Burke, Mesdames J. Bond, W. J. Rose, Miss Ivy Rose and 10 second class. The ship landed at Placentia 17 first-class and 20 second class passengers who arrived here by train.

Considering the fact that there was no woman in the case, the married life of Adam and Eve was singularly infelicitous.

MAGNIFICENT VALUE!

FOR YOUR GIRLS

let your Xmas Gifts be:

SWEATER COATS.

300 Charming Sweater Coats for Girls, worth up to \$2.00 each, but as each one is slightly imperfect (though not noticeable in a great many of them) we offer them

For **\$1.25** Each

Principally Maroon and Cardinal. Get them for your Girls, they will be delighted with them.

S. MILLEY

Catalina Notes

On Saturday morning the schooner Belle Franklin arrived from St. John's with supplies for Mr. Robert Randall.

The schooner Drummer's Tax, Capt. James Murphy, also arrived with supplies for Messrs. McCormack and Walsh.

The train came in about three hours late, Mr. J. G. Stone, M.H.A., who had been away to the city on business and several of our men who had been away to Millertown also arrived by the train.

The S.S. R. W. Gordon left here on Saturday evening for Lewisporte, Capt. Edward Haynes went along as pilot.

The schooner All Right, Skipper Styles, from Hillview, T.B., also arrived with a load of firewood.

On Christmas night that well-known bird, the Stork, paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Hicks and presented them with a baby boy. Some Christmas present, eh?

Mrs. Theophilus Sheppard is also confined to her bed, and will likely have to go to the Hospital to undergo an operation.

A NEW NIGHT SCHOOL.

A new commercial night school, is being opened to-night in the Springdale St. School under the supervision of Mr. P. G. Butler, with whom is associated Mr. H. R. Bishop, A.A., late of Bishop Field College. It will begin with three classes of about 20 pupils in each and is a departure in connection with which the promoters deserve every encouragement.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 8 a.m. yesterday, bringing H. T. Keedby, C. H. Emerson, Miss D. O'Quinn, Y. C. Poole and K. Cooke.

"COBAN" TOWED HERE

The S.S. Coban, Capt. McPhail, which had been ashore at Placentia Beach since the recent storm and was towed off Thursday, arrived here last evening, having been towed to port by the steamers Louisburg and Meigle. The ship was towed to the Reid Nfld. Co's premises and will likely be docked for repairs to-day. Her rudder and rudder-post are badly damaged and propeller gone, while some of the after plates to the hull are smashed, and she will be given full repairs here.

"PROSPERO" GOES NORTH

The Prospero sailed North at noon yesterday with a full freight and one of the largest passenger lists in her career. Her passengers were: Messrs. G. Pynn, G. Jones, E. Wellman, R. Tucker, C. Batstone, D. Bartlett, P. Wells, G. Tucker, E. Wiseman, J. Bishop, A. Blackwood, J. Bishop, J. Tiller, H. Freeman, L. Fifield, E. Powell, H. Stuckless, Capt. E. Bishop, E. Hann, H. Peyton, Rev. Thibault, G. Bishop, G. Weeks, E. Sainsbury, C. Mursell, J. Stuckless, A. Stuckless, W. Hodder, R. Budden, J. J. Norris, B. Norris, S. Efferton, J. Winsor, W. Miley, Mesdames Winsor, Hann, Hutchings, Winsor, Bishop, Mursell, Kean, Budden, Collins, Norris; Misses W. Wiseman, W. Orford, H. Hamilton, S. Jones, T. Rideout, F. Orford, T. Mursell, P. Perry, N. Kean, Master Kean, R. Gosse, J. Primmer, A. Ring, W. Rideout, J. Grimes, J. Kirby, J. Collins, J. Duffett, J. Spencer, M. Atcock, S. Parsons, D. Wheeler, A. Lush, Winsor, Richards, Hutchings, Gillett, Wells, and 97 in steerage.

One great drawback about teaching is the unsatisfactory compensation.

REMOVAL NOTICE!

F. A. MEWS
Barrister, Solicitor, & Notary

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

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chat-ers, 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 ic 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 it's a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,tf

CHURCHILL HAS NARROW ESCAPE

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill, who resigned the portfolio of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in order to join his regiment at the front, had a narrow escape a few days ago, according to wounded men, who have arrived at home. These men say that Mr. Churchill's dugout was hit by a German shell.

When a woman is able to make another woman jealous she realizes that she has not lived in vain.

Nothing makes a man forget that he has been silted as the society of another woman.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.
Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

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

Squires & Winter,
Barristers, Solicitors
and Notaries.

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

R. C. CATHEDRAL

New Year's Day the towers of the Cathedral were decorated with bunting, and at 11 a.m. Solemn High Mass was sung. The celebrant was Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, V.G.; Revs. Fr. Sheehan and Dr. Carter assisting as Deacon and sub-Deacon respectively. His Grace Archbishop Roche occupied the Throne being attended by Rev. Dr. Greene and Rev. T. Nangle. A beautiful programme of music was rendered by the choir under the skilled leadership of Prof. C. Hutton and which included the "Adeste Fideles" (novello) as an offertory. A large congregation attended. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was imposed at 7.30 p.m.
At St. Patrick's a Missa Cantata was sung by Rev. J. Pippy, who preached a beautiful and very appropriate sermon.

The Vorwaerts consider it essential that the Empire's income be more than doubled to meet these obligations and current expenses. Before the war, it says, the financial state of Germany was a source of anxiety to the Government. In 1909 tax-marks, but the Budget did not balance. In 1912 the Government adopted the extraordinary measure of taxing wealth and levying a non-recurring contribution for armament in order to cover the deficit. Maintenance of the existing financial system, The Vorwaerts continues, is impossible, so far as taxation of imports is concerned. Provisions, raw materials and many other articles may be expected to rise in price after the war, and if the present tariff were continued it would lead to an artificial increasing of price for Germany which would undermine the capability of German industry to compete in the world market.

"Therefore, the interests of consumers and producers," The Vorwaerts concludes, "demand abolition of these import taxes after the war, which would reduce Germany's income considerably, and therefore the time has come for the Government to declare what course it is steering."

GERMANY WORRIED OVER HUGH DEBT

Now Amounts to Forty Billion Marks, Requiring Annual Income of Two and a Half Billion Marks; Vorwaerts Demands Free Imports

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, announced in the Reichstag yesterday that the next Budget cannot be balanced without additional income, and that proposals for new taxation are now being drafted for submission to the Reichstag.

The Secretary declared that no matter how large a war indemnity was received the war would impose a colossal burden of taxation on the Germans, and they must, therefore, expect greatly increased taxation after the war.

The Socialist paper, Vorwaerts, says:

"With the new war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks, the German war debts reach 40,000,000,000 marks, which, according to Dr. Helfferich, should last until the end of March. Interest on 40,000,000,000 marks amounts to 2,000,000,000 annually, and for redemption, which is necessary in order to maintain the credit of the Empire another 500,000,000 marks is

A MOTHER-IN-LAW STORY.

(From the Boston Transcript.)
A man with a really excellent mother-in-law came back from the shore with a mother-in-law story.

He said a woman fell off the pier into the sea one morning, and a fat man began to rave and roar:

"My wife! Oh, save my dear wife! A reward of \$20 to the man who will save my dear wife from a watery grave!"

A fisherman leaped in and saved the woman. Then he modestly demanded the promised \$20 from the fat man. But the fat man bit his lip and said:

"I'm sorry, my dear fellow. You see it wasn't my wife you saved after all. It was my mother-in-law. I mixed the two ladies up in the confusion of the moment."

"That's my luck," he said. "How much do I owe you?"

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

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Write For Our Low Prices

Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

- The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
- Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
- Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East.
- Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd.
- Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
- Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
- Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road.
- Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
- James Whelan—Colonial Street.
- F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunnery Hill).
- Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
- Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
- Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
- Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
- Mrs. Ebsary—South Side.
- Mrs. Dounton—Fleming Street.
- Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
- Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.
- Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill.
- M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
- M. J. James—Cookstown Road.
- Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.
- Popular Store—Casey Street.
- Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
- Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
- Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.
- Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
- A. McCoubrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street.
- Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
- Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
- Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.
- Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
- P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
- Axford's—South Side.
- Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.
- Miss Murphy—Water St. West.
- Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Sad Drowning Accident New Year's Afternoon

Benjamin Rodgers, an Employee of Reids Machine Shops, Falls Through Ice Under Long's Bridge and is Quickly Drowned

A very sad drowning accident occurred New Year's afternoon about 4.30 p.m. the victim being Benjamin Rodgers aged 20, of Hamilton Avenue, a boiler-maker's helper with the Reid Mfg. Co.

Rodgers who had walked over to the Long Bridge spoke to Saml. Bone and a number of other young chaps who were on the bridge and he remarked that he would go out on the ice which had formed about the piles parapet of the structure and which was very thin. The boys refused to go and remarked that Rodgers was what he was doing was dangerous. He walked a few steps from them when without warning the ice gave way and he was left struggling in the water. A strong current runs down here and the young chap was swept by it under the bridge but floating on the water.

Bone and the other boys with him threw a piece of board, which they had with them, to Rodgers and as he was swept down the stream Mr. Peter Maher, who was in the sub-station, jumped out through one of the windows at the rear of the structure with a life-belt which is kept there for such emergencies, but just as he got to the breastwork the unfortunate man had disappeared and never rose again.

He had then been swept about 20 yards down from the bridge and towards the South Side. The poor chap disappeared quickly and it is thought the shock of the ice-cold waters affected the heart and deprived him quickly of life. The young chaps who witnessed the accident were at first appalled but then did their best to render aid.

Not a boat was to be found near and not till they got down to Monroe's on the South Side did they procure one from the skipper of a craft and rowed up to the scene. In the meantime the matter had been reported to the police and officers Bryne and Tobing and a number of others with men from both sides of the harbor started to drag the waters with jiggers to recover the body. At 5.30 p.m. Arch Avery and Ken Roberts, two young South Siders, grabbed the body and brought it with the assistance of the police to the morgue.

None knew who the deceased was and all Saturday evening and till a late hour that night many citizens visited the place but none could identify the man until 11.30 p.m. yesterday when Messrs. Jno. Fagan and John Turner, engineers at Reids, with other fellow employees, on seeing the remains immediately identified them.

The young man was a son of Mr. Geo. Rodgers and boarded with Mr. Simmonds of Hamilton Avenue. The remains were confined yesterday afternoon and taken in charge by his relatives.

Riverside Blankets. Insist on getting them.—dec29,61

BISHOP WILL LECTURE.

His Lordship Bishop Jones will deliver the first of a series of lectures to the school teachers of the Church of England, Sunday schools, in the Synod Building at 8 o'clock this evening.

FOR SALE!

SCHOONER "BRITISH EMPIRE"

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

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

LOST CATTLE—Strayed from Western Bay, B.D.V., a 2 Year Old RED HEIFER, only white patch is on the belly. The top of one of the horns is sawn off. Finder please notify REV. E. P. WARD, Western Bay, B.D.V.—dec31,61

OBITUARY

HON. JOHN HARRIS, M.L.C.

Though prepared to hear of such news owing to the serious turn his illness had taken, the public were much affected on learning of the passing of Hon. John Harris at his home, Rennie's Mill Road, on the eve of the New Year. All recognized that St. John's had lost a worthy citizen and Newfoundland a man and gentleman who could be dispensed with only at a great loss to the Colony, for such men as Mr. Harris mean much to a community.

It is a speculatively sad coincidence in connection with the death of Mr. Harris that his life-long friend, and business associate in the firm of Hearn & Co. for 35 years should have passed away on Christmas Day. Mr. Harris had been ailing for at least two years past and his illness becoming more acute he proceeded to Montreal early in October, where he had the advice and ministrations of some eminent medical specialists. However, the disease from which he suffered had made too much progress to be successfully controlled and returning home with the knowledge that the inevitable must occur he faced the sad situation with courage and fortitude and patiently and resignedly awaited the final summons which found him prepared, for he died an edifying death, fortified by the holy rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was a devout and loyal adherent.

The parting from his beloved children, brothers and sisters to one of his kindly and loyal nature must have caused poignant sorrow, but even this was borne bravely, and calmly and peacefully the end came with the deceased gentleman in the possession of all his faculties. Hon. John Harris had only comparatively recently passed the meridian of life.

Born in this city in 1860 he attended St. Bonaventure's College, and when but a young lad he entered the hardware establishment of the late James Gleason on Water Street, and in 1877 transferred to the office of Messrs Hearn & Co., becoming a partner in the business in 1880. As a public man he brought to bear on matters affecting the commonwealth and municipality, the ability which made him prominent in commercial life and the strict probity and honorable dealing for which he was noted all through his career. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1892, and on the retirement of Sir Edward Shea, a few years ago, became its president, a position which he filled with ability and grace. He was elected to the Municipal Council in 1890 and for years, whether serving on elected or appointed Boards, his ability was always in evidence and his advice in all problems was ardently sought and justly valued.

By temperament a worker, Mr. Harris was one of our busiest citizens, for while acting as one of the responsible heads of a large commercial concern, he yet found time to throw himself with enthusiasm into every worthy public movement. His connection with the Catholic Cadet Corps, with various church movements, with the many relief funds instituted to meet public calamities or emergencies and every other scheme of service or uplift are too well known to need accentuation from us.

Though a business man in the strictest sense he was yet kindly and generous, and these traits were particularly noticeable in his social and private dealings. His wife, formerly Miss Mamie Jardine, well known as the "Nightingale of Newfoundland," predeceased him by about 9 years. There are left to mourn him, three brothers, Messrs William, James and Thomas, and four sisters, Mesdames M. F. Smyth, W. H. Tobin and Katie and Maggie Harris, now Sisters Raphael and Callista of the Vincentian Order, New York. To the family and relatives in their great sorrow The Mail and Advocate tenders its sincere condolence.

EAGLES WORRY

U. S. FARMERS

GAINSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 27.—Ozark country has been invaded by a host of bald eagles and the big birds are committing depredations such as they have never done before. It has been estimated by farmers that in the past ten days the eagles have killed pigs, calves, fowls, lambs and goats to the value of nearly \$1000 in this country and in Baxter County, Ark. Adjoining countries also have reported that eagles are more numerous than ever before.

Farmers are setting traps, snares and putting out poison meat, attempting to kill off as many as possible of the "national birds." The State game law protects the eagles, but by a provision of the law any person is entitled to protect his premises from the ravages and depredations of any bird or birds.

'Within the Law' At the Casino

Klark-Urban Company Presents on Next Monday the Most Talked of Drama of the Day—Had Successful Run in New York

The Klark-Urban Company have secured "Within The Law" for presentation at popular prices. A play as famous as "Within The Law" produced by a company of the known excellence of the Klark-Urban Company is a dramatic treat. It is not merely one of the most vivid and stirring; but without doubt the most satisfactory melodramas ever written, for it is more than a play of suspense and situation, it has a real and vital theme, and it poses a question unanswerable under present conditions. No more entertaining and exciting play has ever been seen here. Over and above these essential qualifications of any dramatic entertainment, "Within The Law," is profoundly moving.

For a melodrama to achieve the effect of making an audience feel deeply and actually do a little thinking is an achievement for which the author really deserves credit. There was never a play in which the suspense was better sustained, and there is ample humor in it as well. The scene is with the heroine, while protesting her own innocents, passionately pleads the cause of the underpaid saleslady driven by their necessities into shameful or criminal courses is founded on solid fact, and forms a moving and impressive act. It is an effective theatrical illustration of an evil that cries for amendment. The succeeding acts are given with attention to minor detail and a wealth of action that leaves the audience enthusiastic. All the incidents are ingeniously contrived, and the interest is maintained to the last moment.

The Klark-Urban Company has an enviable reputation for producing only the best obtainable plays in an excellent manner. "Within The Law" must now head the list, for it is the most famous play ever presented at popular prices, and will be presented at the Casino Theatre on next Monday evening. Seats on sale to-morrow morning at Atlantic Book Store.

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

FRIDAY'S LATE MESSAGES

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The British armored cruiser Natal was sunk yesterday afternoon while in harbour, as the result of an internal explosion. An official announcement to this effect was made here to-day.

The Natal's sinking is the severest loss which the British Navy has sustained in several months. No British naval vessels of importance have been sunk since the Triumph and Majestic were torpedoed at the Dardanelles.

The Natal, although a powerful man-of-war, was laid down eleven years ago. Her displacement was only about one-half that of the largest British sea fighters. Her normal complement was 704 men, and the survivors of the disaster number about 400.

ROME, Dec. 31.—An Athens correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia confirms the withdrawal of the Austro-German troops from the Macedonian frontier. Some attribute it, says the correspondent, to fear of an attack by the strong forces gathered at Salonika with formidable artillery, others to dissension between Germans and Bulgarians, and still others to an intention of the Teutons to entrench themselves in the Balkans as on the French and Russian fronts.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A German aviation lieutenant, accompanied by his mechanic, deserted with an aeroplane, says the Cahais correspondent of the Excelsior. They flew over the Dutch border, being greeted with volleys from the frontier guards, and landed at the village of Aardenburg. They have been interned at Flushing.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The capture of fifteen hundred prisoners by the Montenegrins in an engagement in Sanjak, in which an Austrian detachment was wiped out is announced in a Montenegrin official statement received here to-day.

The statement also admits the recapture of Raskova Gora by the Austrians.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A despatch to the Times from Salonika, says: "Consuls of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, with their staffs and families, have been arrested by order of the French General, and taken aboard a British warship."

"The Consulates are now occupied by Allied troops."

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT.

"The Face of the Madonna" is the great feature that the Crescent Picture Palace is showing to-day. This marvelous drama is produced in three reels by the Kalem Company. A strong Biograph drama is "Destiny Decides," featuring Isabel Rea. A fine Swedish comedy is "Father's New Maid." Wallace Berry makes the fun in this comedy. Don't miss seeing this big week opening-show.

THE CHILD WONDER AT THE PANTOMIME

The great show at Rossley's is the talk of the whole town and so it should be for there never has been anything to equal this wonderful show. There are no less than twenty-eight songs and about fifteen different dances. The singing and dancing of the city girls is just perfect. Miss Madge Locke as the Prince is a positive treat, while Mr. Ballafé Brown in his songs pleases all.

To-day the infant wonder will appear and patrons will say they have in St. John's a little wonder, and one who will make a great sensation.

There is in preparation another wonderful new pantomime, "Jack and Gill." And to give all the children a chance to see the biggest and best show ever produced in this city they will be admitted for five cents. Surely no parent will allow their children to miss so great a treat. A clean and refined entertainment.

Riverside Blankets. The more you wear them the better you'll like them.—dec29,61

Irish Peddler's Narrow Escape

Fell Over Wharf While Boarding a Schooner on Job's Wharf—Rescued by Watchman and Other Helpers on the Premises

About 5 o'clock New Year's evening just after the young man Rodgers had been drowned near the Long Bridge, an Irish peddler, well known in the city and outports, narrowly escaped a similar fate by going over Job Bros. & Co's eastern wharf while trying to board a craft lying there. The man had some liquor taken and fell between the craft and the wharf.

Messrs. Kirby, Murphy and others who were in Job's watchhouse heard the noise and ran to the man's aid. Kirby clambered down on the shores and held the man over water until the men of the craft with Murphy and others got him up, when the police who had arrived brought him to the Police Station quickly, stripped him of his drenched clothing and rolling him in warm blankets he was soon all right. His clothing were dried and he was held in the station all yesterday. He was chilled at first when brought to the station but after a short while by the hot stove there was quickly warmed up. The man's escape from drowning was a narrow one. The large sum of money he had on him was taken charge of by the police and placed in the safe at the station after the wet notes in it had been carefully dried.

Riverside Blankets and Yarns made up to a Standard, not down to a price.—dec29,61

GRENFELL HALL

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

Absent Firemen Hold Up Prospero

Were Let Have New Year's Day in Port—Police Had to Get Them Aboard Yesterday—Much Inconvenience Caused

The S.S. Prospero was ready to sail Friday night for the North but as the firemen did not turn up Mr. Munn of Bowring's decided to let them have New Year's Day at their homes here. It was decided that the ship would sail at 4 a.m. yesterday and the firemen were notified to be on board and get the ship ready, and the passengers (75 first-class and 97 second) were aboard at 10 o'clock Saturday night but the stokers remained away and most of the people had to return yesterday morning to their hotels and boarding places.

The ship did not get away till noon yesterday, and might not have sailed then had not the engineers gone with the police to the homes of the stokers and practically forced them to take up their duties on the ship.

Such conduct is reprehensible in the extreme and we hear the matter will receive sharp attention at the hands of the Executive of the Firemen's Union. The Prospero had a record freight for Northern ports, including much for the French Shore, and the delay might mean that freight, especially food stuffs, badly wanted by the people of the Shore may not reach them, as ice might possibly have accumulated off the coast. The passengers on the ship were also put to much inconvenience.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Yesterday an official announcement was read from the pulpit at the R. C. Cathedral, St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's, in which to put it briefly, it was ordered that in future the Sacraments of Matrimony and Baptism would only be administered in the Church. In the case of marriages the principals will attend a nuptial mass.

LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN

The Hall will be open from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. every night during early closing. Sundays excepted. A special meeting will be held on Friday next, Jan. 7th, at 8 p.m. Every member must attend. Orders: Monday Jan. 3rd, Recruit Drill 8 p.m.; Tuesday, Jan. 4th, Drill, 8 p.m.; Wednesday, Jan. 5th, Drums and Bugles, 8 p.m.; Thursday, Jan. 6th, Recruits and Signalling, 8 p.m.; Friday, Jan. 7th, Special Meeting, 8 p.m. Orderly for the week, L-Corp Bugler Russell. By order of E. W. VERE HOLLOWAY, Lieut. O.C. L. F.

AN INSPIRING FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Hon. John Harris, which took place yesterday afternoon, was one of the largest and most imposing witnessed here in many years. The C.C.C. Band, with a Guard of Honor from the Catholic Cadet Corps, the Police in uniform, and a course of citizens, attended. Undertaker Myrick had charge of the funeral arrangements and in the mournful procession were His Excellency the Governor, Premier Morris, the members of both House of the Legislature, Civic Commissioners, members of the Bench and Bar and citizens prominent in every walk of life.

The funeral services at the Cathedral were performed by His Grace Archbishop Roche, assisted by Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, V.G., Revs. Drs. Green, Kitchen and Carter and Fathers Pippy, Sheehan and Nangle. Thousands of people thronged the Cathedral and as the funeral procession emerged, the great organ solemnly intoned the "Dead March in Saul."

Interment was in the family plot at Belvidere Cemetery.

FIVE DIPHTHERIA CASES

Since Thursday past no less than 5 cases of diphtheria have been taken to hospital from city residences. The disease is fast nearing the epidemic stage.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

NEW YEAR'S HONORS

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Among the New Year honours conferred by King George are the following:—

Barons, Wm. Waldorf Astor, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Alexander Henderson, Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, David A. Thomas and Capt. Cecil Wm. Norton.

Baronetries—Vice Admiral Sir Fred. Sturdee, Sir Wm. Goschen, Sir Chas. Johnson, Alfred A. Booth.

Privy Counsellors—Wm. Crooks and Fred. Banbury.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston and the Duke of Devonshire have been made Knights of the Garter and Lord Mersey elevated to Viscount.

K.C.M.G.s—Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, Mr. Collingwood Schriber.

C.M.G.s—Wm. Bryner, Pres. Canadian Academy of Arts.

Knights Bachelor—Hon. I. C. Tailor, K. C., Montreal.

Military Commander of the Bath—Major Gen. C. Watkin, Chief of the Canadian General Staff at Ottawa.

Civil Commander of the Bath—Major-General John Carson, Montreal now on active service.

C.M.G.s—Lieut.-Colonel Crasset, Chief Constable of Toronto, Surgeon Carleton Jones, Ottawa, now on active service, Brig. Gen. J. C. McDougall and Royal Red Cross Matron, H. H. McDonald.

FURTHER RUSSIAN PROGRESS

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Russians have captured the heights northeast of Czernowitz, Bukovina, according to a despatch to Reuters Telegraph Co. from Petrograd. Eight hundred and seventy prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians.

QUITE RIGHT

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The War Office announces hereafter commissions will be granted only to men who have completed their course as recruits, and that preference will be given to men who have served with the expeditionary forces.

SIR JOHN SIMON RETIRES FROM CABINET

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Chronicle announces definitely that Sir John A. Simon, Secretary of State of Affairs, retires from the Cabinet, thus breaking his brilliant ministerial career for conscience sake.

158 SURVIVORS ARRIVED

LONDON, Jan. 3.—152 survivors have arrived from the ill-fated Persia. Survivors comprise the chief officer, second officer, seven engineers, twenty-seven seamen, sixty-three lascars and fifty-nine passengers.

AMERICAN CONSUL TO ACT FOR TURKS AND GERMANS

Saloniki, Greece, Jan. 1, via Paris, Jan. 3.—At the request of General Sarraill, Commander of the French forces here, John E. Kahl, American Consul at Saloniki, has taken charge of the Turkish and German interests. The Consulate will be delivered to him to-morrow.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PREVENTS DOCK STRIKES

Rome, Jan. 2.—By a Government decree all ports and dock laborers have been placed under military control. This action has been taken for the purpose of preventing strikes for higher wages during the effort to disencumber the ports of large quantities of merchandise and war material.

KING PETER WILL VISIT KING CONSTANTINE

Athens, Jan. 1, via Paris, Jan. 3.—King Peter of Serbia will go to Athens to visit King Constantine after an inspection of the Serbian troops at Saloniki, it is generally believed.

JAP FLEET TO SAIL FOR SUEZ CANAL

Tokio, Jan. 3.—Announcement is made by the Jigi Shimpo that a squadron of Japanese warships will sail for the Suez Canal presumably to protect Japanese shipping. It is said the armored cruisers Kesuga, Tokiwa, and Chitose have been assigned for this purpose.

CHANGE IN ROUTE OF SHIPPING IS DISCUSSED

London, Jan. 3.—The possibility of British liners which are using the Mediterranean changing their route as the Dutch and Japanese steamships already have done, is being discussed in the press, but it is pointed out that British mail boats are in a different position. They are under contract with the Government by specified routes and therefore could not change without consent of the Government.

ALARM OF FIRE

Shortly after 4 yesterday an alarm of fire was turned in from box 334. It was for a chimney which blazed up in Guzzwell's residence, Patrick's Street, and though the firemen attended their services were not required.

LOCAL ITEMS

A telegram was received here Friday saying that the Beothic had reached Archangel, all well.

The Volunteers who had drill in the Armoury Friday were given leave till to-day at 9 a.m.

On New Year's Eve the police arrested five old offenders, all drunks. One of them was a woman, who is often in the cells.

Thursday next being the Feast of Epiphany will be a holy day of obligation with our Catholic fellow citizens. Masses will be celebrated at the same hours as on Sundays.

Hon. Samuel Milley left here by the express yesterday evening for New York and proceeds to England on his annual business visit. He will return here by the end of March.

The tern schooner Janstien, 14 days from New York with anthracite coal for A. J. Harvey & Co., arrived here New Year's Day. She had head winds most of the way.



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Limited Engagement. Commencing Monday, Jan. 10.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAYS.

KLARK-URBAN COMPANY,

In the Greatest Plays ever Produced at Popular Prices.

OPENING PLAY—The Great New York and London Success:—
"WITHIN THE LAW."

A solid car of Special Scenery. Change of Play Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Prices—20, 30, and 50 cents. Seats on sale Tuesday morning at Atlantic Bookstore.