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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. II. No. 206.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1915.

Price: 1 Cent.

GREEK CRISIS NOW CONSIDERED OVER

Decision of Greek Government Said to be Favourable to the Allies—Ample Protection Afforded Troops For Their Own Security—Decision of Allies to Pay Justifiable Indemnities to Greece Has Greatly Impressed the Greek Government—Greek Steamers Held Are Now Released

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Greek Government replied on Wednesday to the Allied note, according to a despatch related to the Telegram Company, which adds: It is understood that the reply agrees not to disarm the Allies' forces, and gives them liberty of action to Greek territory for their own security, as well as accords them railway and telegraphic facilities. The Government only makes reservation regarding the further examination of certain details.

The Allies' declaration, that any part of Greek territory occupied by the Allies will be restored in due course and any justifiable indemnities will be paid, has favorably impressed the Greek Government.

The situation is developing, so well that Greek steamers held up at Malta, have been released. Difficulties are no longer placed on transmission of Commercial cables.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—In an Athens' despatch to the Havas agency, dated Tuesday, says: After a meeting of the Greek Cabinet which considered the joint note of the Allies concerning Greece's attitude toward the Allies' troops, it was said the situation has been cleared by the demands of the Entente Powers having been more moderate, than was looked for in Greece. It is understood that Allies ask simply Greece to assure the safety of Allied troops in Macedonia. The public are being officially informed that the situation is developing normally.

THE QUESTION OF EXPORTS

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The exportation of cotton adding, cotton wool, and from one of all descriptions, is prohibited to all destinations by an Order in Council passed to-night.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WILL SUPPLY ALL GUARANTEES ASKED

An Athens Despatch Says Note From Allied Powers Expressed a Friendly Spirit—Constantine Said to Have Been in Sympathy With Note and M. Cochin's Views Were Favourably Received by Him

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Collective Note from the Allies to the Greek Government expressed a friendly spirit. In general character it requests the Greek Government, according to an Athens despatch to the Havas Agency, to confirm the assurances already given relating to the position of the Allies' forces on Greek soil. The Note asks for the earliest reply possible under the circumstances.

Prior to the presentation of this Note the questions it deals with were discussed at luncheon given by King Constantine in honor of Denys Cochin Member of the French Cabinet. M. Cochin's views were favorably received by the King and no doubt appears to exist. The despatch adds that the Greek Government will supply all the guarantees requested.

To Get Control Of Securities

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, gave in the House of Commons today the first official confirmation of the reports that the Government had begun negotiations with the large holders of American securities for the purpose of obtaining control of those holdings.

The negotiations, McKenna said, are confidential for the present; but he promised to make a full statement of the project before the general public are invited to join in the movement.

German Agents In Persia

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Foreign Office statement issued today on the subject of the arrest of the British Consul at Shiraz, in Persia, by revolting gendarmes, acting without the knowledge of the Persian Government, as announced yesterday, says that the prisoners have now been removed to the neighbourhood of Oran, where they are apparently in charge of Hans Wassmuss. The gendarmes are in open revolt against their Swedish officers. The statement adds that they hold Kum in the interest of the Germans.

After declaring that further outrages have been committed by these gendarmes, giving instances, the statement concludes: "These acts of rapine and outrage were done in defiance of the Persian Government, and are instances of the way in which German agents instigate violence or criminal action in neutral countries."

Main Serb Force on Kosovo Plain

PARIS, Nov. 24.—There appears to be confirmation of the report that the Serbian army of General Bokovitch is now opposing only a thin screen to the Austro-German advance, says a Salonika despatch, dated Monday. The main forces have been concentrated on Kosovo Plain, and General Bokovitch will hurl ninety thousand men against one hundred and twenty thousand Bulgarians guarding the defiles of Katerinik and Kertcho. The Serbians may even attempt the supreme effort of dashing into Uskub and then on to Vesh, there to join hand with the French.

But in order that the battle shall end in anything but sublime suicide the operation must be carried out energetically and success must be achieved promptly. There is good reason to believe the Bulgarians will not occupy Monastir until the arrival of the first detachments of Austro-German troops.

Trade Unionists Object to New Liquor Laws

LONDON, Nov. 25.—"No work before dinner," is the cry of the London Trade Unionists, who are organizing to resist the new regulations shortening the hours during which saloons may be kept open. Meetings were held in different parts of the city this evening to protest against the new regulations. Delegates were appointed to attend a conference to be held on Saturday to decide what action the Unions will take to defeat the regulations which will come into effect next Monday.

The workmen employed in the Smithfield markets sent telegrams to all the Labour Members of Parliament demanding that they save London from total "tyranny."

WHERE DOES WM. JENNINGS COME IN?

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Henry Ford announced to-day that he would take a peace expedition to Europe to attempt to end the war. Ford will invite leading American pacifists to join the expedition, as well as peace advocates from other neutral countries.

Negotiations have been opened with the Scandinavian-American Line for the charter of the liner Oscar II. If the boat is secured it is proposed to start from New York on Dec. 4th.

TAKES EXTRA PRECAUTIONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The watchfulness of the guards about all the principal government buildings in the Capitol is redoubled by special orders.

AUSTRALIA'S EXTRA FIFTY THOUSAND.

Melbourne, Nov. 24.—The Commonwealth Government has decided to raise an additional fifty thousand men. This will bring up the Australian contingent for the war to three hundred thousand.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 25, 1915 925—Private William Patrick Prowse, C Company; father, Mr. Charles Prowse, 53 Bannerman Ct. Gunshot wound, Nov. 6.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Can't Land Without Passports

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Alien sailors on ship that touch at British ports must have pass-ports if they attempt to land, the United States Embassy was notified today by the Home Office. The notification followed the recent arrest of a number of Americans, members of the crew of the American Line steamship New York, who came ashore without passports.

The Home Office notification stated that they must remain on board their ship while their vessel is in port.

GREEK PREMIER CLAIMS ALLIES HAVE NO GROUND FOR COMPLAINT

Says Greece Has Allowed Them Use Her Territory Which is an Infringement of Neutrality—Greece is Neutral and Will Remain Neutral Despite Whatever Pressure is Applied

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Premier Skouloudis of Greece, is quoted by the Petit Parisien, to-day, as saying, that if the Allied forces in Macedonia retreat across the border, Greece may disarm them, although the Greek Government has not committed itself to this point. This statement is forwarded from Athens by G. De Matziere, correspondent of the Petit Parisien. He quotes Skouloudis as follows:—Greece is neutral, and will remain neutral, despite pressure, no matter from what quarter it is applied. Her neutrality, as it affects the Allies and France in particular, will be of such a benevolent character that Greece will never lift a finger against the Allied troops. Our friendly attitude toward the Allies is shown by the fact that we have permitted them to pass freely through our territory, which, in itself, is an infringement of strict neutrality. To-day we are asked to give engagement that we will permit the Allied forces operating in Serbia, to recross our frontier and also Greek territory, as a base and for field operations. This would constitute active co-operation in the war on our part. I was obliged to answer that such an event would raise the question of the application of the Convention adopted at the Hague, which permits neutrals to prevent, by disarming, belligerent armies from converting their territory into a battle-field. I added that I broached this point in only a theoretical manner, and from the legal aspect, without in any way intending to commit myself as to the future, for circumstances often are more convincing than the most approved legal principles. This observation, which I was obliged to make, has caused uneasiness to the Allies, who answered with a sort of blockade.

ATHENS, Nov. 25.—The newspaper, Hestia, publishes an interview with a Serbian War Minister, who is at Salonika, in which the Minister said: "Although we have lost 35,100, killed or wounded; and 20,000 taken prisoners, operations are anything but ended. Our forces now numbering two hundred thousand, are still intact, we are only deficient in heavy artillery."

REPLY TO NOTE IS DRAFTED

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A Havas despatch from Athens, filed Wednesday, says: "The reply to the Joint Note of the Allies has already been drafted and will be submitted."

GREECE AGREES ALLIES DEMANDS

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Reuter message from Athens says the Entente Ministers presented a collective Note to Premier Skouloudis demanding that Greece define her attitude. The Cabinet was immediately called together.

After the Cabinet meeting the Greek Ministers said the situation had been cleared by the presentation of the Note which gave the Government information in regard to what was expected by the Allies. These demands were less exacting than had been expected.

The Ministers added that Greece had never refused requests for the assurance of the security of Allied troops in Macedonia.

AN IMPORTANT ITALIAN VICTORY

ROME, Nov. 25.—An important victory for the Italians was scored yesterday when the Austrian trenches, between the fourth summit of Monte San Martina were taken by storm and held in spite of desperate counter attacks.

FRENCH GERMAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN SERBIA

GENEVA, Nov. 25.—The arrival of seven regiments of German troops at Prilep, Serbia, is announced today by newspapers, in what purports to be a despatch received from Bucharest.

Are Preparing Surprises Says Premier Asquith

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The reports are in circulation in Greece that Great Britain and France are preparing for important new efforts in the Balkans. The Salonika correspondent of the Petit Journal, says he has learned from a member of the Serbian Government that Premier Asquith sent a telegram on Monday to the Serbian Government giving a firm assurance that Great Britain and France will carry through the expedition.

Asquith is quoted as having said: "I can assure you, France and Great Britain are preparing surprises in the Balkans; you will shortly have the corroboration thereof."

SERBS WILL WEAR OUT ENEMY UNTIL ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES COME

Serb Army Now Intact Number 200,000—Morale of Troops Good But Army Lacking in Heavy Artillery—Russia's Intervention Will Produce a Change in Rumania's Attitude

ATHENS, Nov. 25.—The newspaper, Hestia, publishes an interview with a Serbian War Minister, who is at Salonika, in which the Minister said: "Although we have lost 35,100, killed or wounded; and 20,000 taken prisoners, operations are anything but ended. Our forces now numbering two hundred thousand, are still intact, we are only deficient in heavy artillery."

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY RUSSIAN DESTROYER NEAR LIBAU.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Petrograd says: "The German guardship sunk by a Russian destroyer near Libau is semi-officially stated to be a cruiser armed with three and one half and four inch guns, and having a crew of two hundred, twenty of whom were saved. The fight was only a short one."

SIR JOHN STILL IN COMMAND.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Premier Asquith told the House of Commons to-day it had not been considered advisable to place all the land forces on the Western front under one commander. The Premier's statement was in reply to a question by Sir George Scott Robertson.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Turkish position at Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad, was captured with 800 prisoners on the 22nd. Our casualties were two thousand. Heavy counter-attacks were repulsed, but want of water today caused retirement to the River three miles below the captured position.

France reports mining and air duels. Russia: An enemy trench was captured on the Dvina. Local successes at other points.

Italy: A strong entrenchment was carried on the Carso.

Serbia: Enemy reports continue to claim large captures.

Persian gendarmes revolted at Shiraz, and the British Consul was imprisoned.

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—An official communication this evening concerning the operations of the British force in the region of Bagdad, says: "Zeur was occupied, after which Ctesiphon, 18 miles from Bagdad was captured. We then retreated three miles through want of water."

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The War Office made the following announcement this afternoon: "Nothing of importance occurred last night outside of the usual cannonading, except in the Argonne, where fighting with mines resulted to our advantage."

"In the section of Bolanti our aviators blew up a small German position. In the Vosges an effort to capture one of our positions on the plain to the north-east of Celles was repulsed completely."

FRANCE CALLS 1917 CONSCRIPTS

PARIS, Nov. 24.—After hearing Gen. Gallieni, Minister of War, the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies decided upon to call to colors in December 1917, of the young conscript class of 1917.

These will be sent to garrisons, then trained, and incorporated in various regiments of the services.

POSITION OF SERBIANS GREATLY IMPROVED

Peace Terms Once More

ZURICH, Nov. 25.—Reports of a movement for peace were revived today by a conference held here between Prince Von Buelow, former German Chancellor with Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne and Dr. Von Huelberg, Prussian Minister at the Vatican.

Prince Von Buelow, whose presence in Switzerland several weeks ago had given rise to various peace rumors, arrived in Zurich from Lucerne this morning. The conference is regarded as of great importance in view of the fact that the Cardinal is on his way to Rome to attend the forthcoming conclave in the college of Cardinals.

A Rome despatch of Nov. 17 said Cardinal Von Hartmann was soon to arrive there and that he was the bearer of an important communication. It is believed the expected visit might be an indication of a definite peace movement.

Conditions Better Thanks to Gerrard

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Replying to a question as to the reported sufferings of British prisoners in Germany, Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, said in the House of Commons today that conditions had materially improved of late, owing to the unremitting exertions of the United States Embassy in Berlin.

Tennant said he had no knowledge of reciprocal measures by the French which, as the questioner stated, had excellent results in securing proper treatment for French prisoners in Germany. He expressed sympathy with the British prisoners, who were, he said, forced to endure hardships, but he did not propose to alter the treatment accorded to prisoners of war in this country.

SERB GOVERNMENT MAKES ANOTHER MOVE

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Serbian Legation announced to-day that the Serbian Government, which had been located at Pristrend, is departing to-day to Scutari, Albania.

ROUMANIA SOON TO JOIN IN WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES

Leader Liberal Party Says Rumania is Desirous of Following National Policy and Will Fall in Line With Entente Powers—Bratiano, Premier, Quoted as Saying Relations Between Rumania and Russia Were Never Better

GENEVA via Paris, Nov. 25.—A Bucharest correspondent to the Geneva Tribune sends a despatch which says, that Take Jonescuc, former member of the Rumanian Cabinet, and leader of the Liberal party in Rumania, is quoted as expressing the belief that the Rumanian Government is desirous of following the national policy, will soon intervene in the war on the side of the Entente Powers.

HUNS DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE AT DVINA RIVER

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Germans are still making desperate efforts to advance in the direction of the Dvina says a Petrograd despatch to the Times. They have built a new road for the transport of ammunition and heavy guns. Huge quantities of ammunition have recently been forwarded to the regions of Ikeul, Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt.

The position of the Russian armies has been enormously strengthened, however, by an abundance of ammunition, the correspondent says.

The schr. John Parker, 3 days from Louisburg with coal to Crosby & Co., arrived here to-day.

produce a change in Rumanian's attitude. I can assure you, says the Minister, that France and England are preparing surprises in the Balkans.

Serbs Gain Victory Over Bulgarians Northwest of Kosovo Plain—Bulgars Sustained Another Repulse West of Guilan in the Gemoratch Mountain—Junction With French Army Not Yet Effected—Reinforced by Allied Troops Serbs Could Force Bulgars Now Pushing Towards Tetovo to Retreat

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Serbian Legation said today that there had been a great improvement in the strategic situation of the Serbian forces. The following note reiterating the announcement of the Serbian victory west of Nish was issued today by the Legation:—

"The situation of the Serbian army is improving slightly, following the Bulgarian defeat at the north-western part of the Kosovo Plain, near Lebans. The enemy, according to news from Pristrend, has sustained another repulse west of Guilan, on the Gemovatch Mountain and at Velik Planka. The Serbians are reported to have captured five mountain cannon."

The Serbian army, after having avoided several efforts to surround it in its retreat, to-day finds itself pressed from the north-west by an Austro-German army and from the north-east and east by a Bulgarian army. The junction with General Sarraill's French army has not as yet been effected. The Serbians, while not seeing complete salvation, find at least a great improvement in their strategic situation.

For the moment the Serbians have only one way out, namely: to retreat towards the Albanian and Montenegrin mountains or endeavour to piece the Bulgarian front near Uskub. This appears to be succeeding, judging from the latest despatches from Pristrend. If the Allied forces are increased by the debarkation and British troops can make their advance north of Corcedat, a junction with Serbian troops would be realized and would necessarily cause a retreat of the Bulgarian troops, which are pushing on towards Tetovo.

Prilep and Monastir and the western part of New Serbia would thus be freed of the enemy forces and Serbians, grouped with Allied contingents, would be able to stop the advance of their enemies' armies.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

FOOD RIOTS IN POLAND

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Amsterdam says that food riots are frequent in Poland. The shortage of supplies is so great in towns around Warsaw that even the wealthier classes are unable to obtain sufficient food.

As a consequence, outbreak are almost a daily occurrence and involve fighting between the civilians and German troops.

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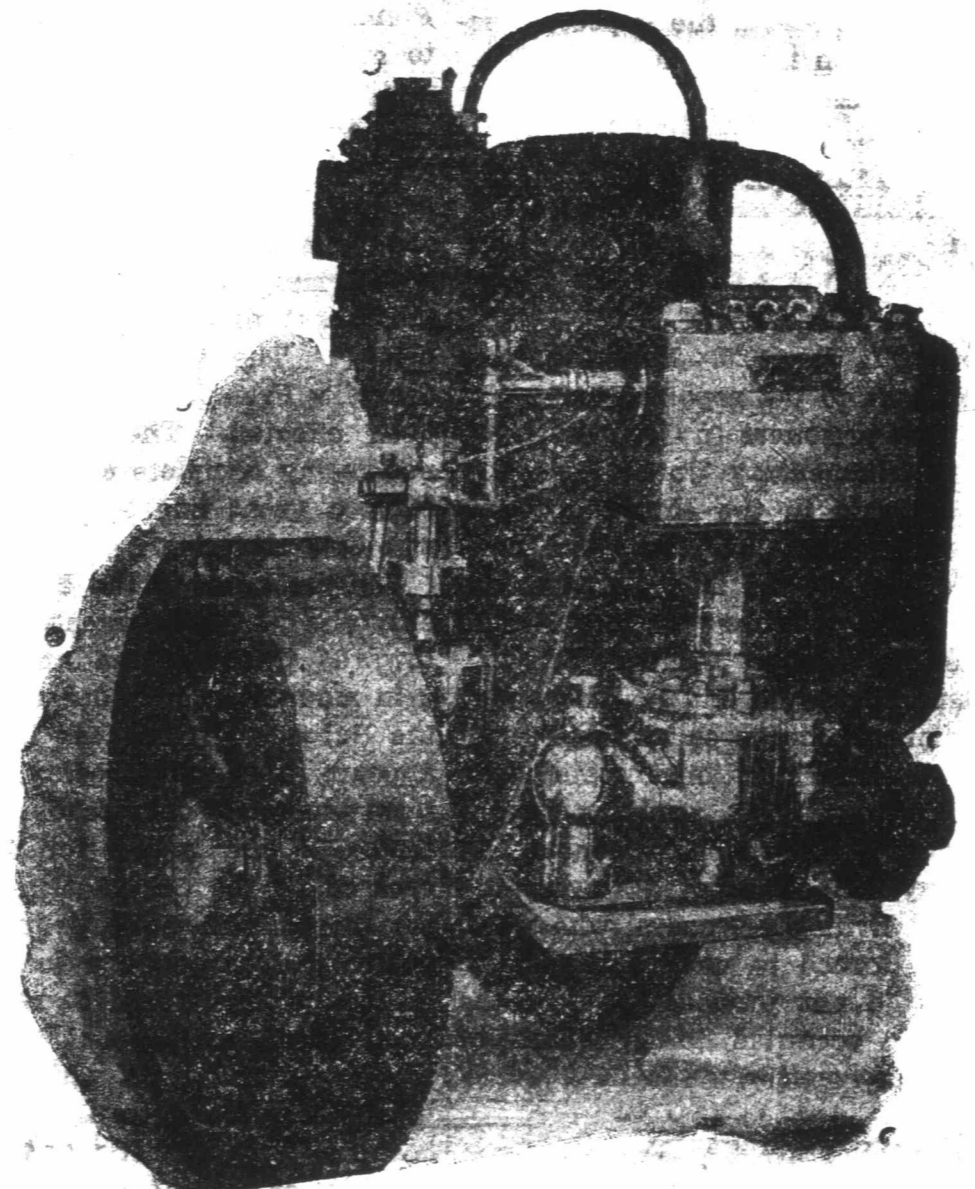
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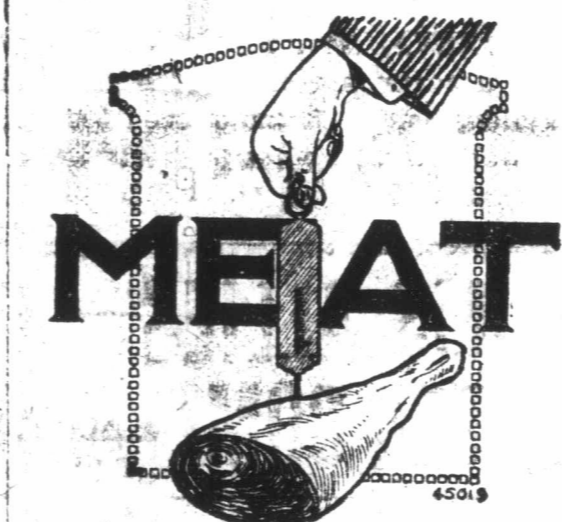
What Britain Has Achieved

Slowly and Surely We Are Gaining the Upper Hand in Every Element of Military Strength—Endurance is the Watchword of the Hour, and its the Last Lap That Tells.

BEFORE we can grow accustomed to the daily "crisis" which a section of the press manufactures with unwearied assiduity, we find ourselves surprised from unexpected quarters by "mysteries" and "concealments." Even the Manchester Guardian as if to disprove the thesis for which it stands, that there is some hope, some strength, something worthy to survive in democracy, has begun to sound the tocsin. It is, we gather, no "alarmist," but "the situation needs to be envisaged as a whole," and there is "truth" which we are informed will be stimulating, even if it be a little disconcerting. We hold no brief for concealment. There is much about the war that could be told that remains untold, from what seems to be mere narrowness of vision. But the trend of all this suggestion—and the Manchester Guardian can scarcely be ignorant of the fact—is a growing conviction of the country's abundant inaptitude. We may remind those who favor conscription that this is hardly the correct tone to pipe for their particular purposes. If everything is so critical, if in all these months of struggle we have achieved nothing, we can hardly expect a nation to pour in, open-eyed, a further stream of young lives to follow that which has passed for ever.

The "situation" needs to be envisaged as a whole. Let us envisage it in the unshakable faith in the survival value of democracy and of freedom, we refused in time of peace to support an armed force beyond the requirements of our safety and our Imperial needs, with the exception of a surplus which, if the cause called, we might send to fight on the Continent. The surplus was so small that if the two Continental groups joined battle, our military force would hardly have any effect in redressing the initial inferiority or mobilized power. Yet it was to that side that the balance of motive inclined us. We took the risk of fighting at the outset, and perhaps for some time, with a group of Powers greatly outnumbered, in the belief that we should be able to avoid a decisive defeat, and that time would rally our resources, as well as those of our Allies. The course of the war was thus predetermined. The German armies would muster at the outset a much greater number than the Allies. Russia was slow of mobilization, and incompletely a conscript nation. All the earlier odds were on the side of the Austro-German combination. The strategy of the Allies would necessarily be to feel the strength of the enemy, but to avoid decisive action except under the most favorable circumstances, to hold on and wear down the enemy until in all the elements of his force his superiority diminished, and the balance turned in our favor. Can anyone reasonably complain that the war has followed its normal course? Upon what ground does any reasonable being expect that, when the Austro-German forces could not, with a huge superiority, achieve a decision, we who are just arriving at equality in all the various factors of military force, can at once decisively defeat to Paris, and so on. All this simply has not happened. For over a year the Germans have used every advantage to compel a decision. Cheated of Paris, they sought to take Calais. Still unsuccessful, they turned to Russia, and for a year hammered away at one point or another, for nearly seven months. But, although they took city after city and fortress after fortress, they could not compel the Russians to accept a decisive battle, still less push them out of the conflict. There is still no decision, and this struggle of nearly fourteen months has worn down the enemy's resources until slowly, but surely, we are gaining the upper hand, in every element of military force. The only tangible advantage they retain—and it is not to be despised—is the Allied country they seized by means of their great initial superiority. But, if we, starting with the same superiority, had failed to beat decisively so ill-prepared an enemy, every newspaper in the country would be visualizing the time when the balance would turn against us.

So much for the general course of the war. Our own part in it has been if not the greatest, perhaps the most wonderful. Our tiny handful of men struggled against heavy odds at Mons, escaped the trap of Marbouge, and fought at Le Cateau a decisive action, outgunned and probably outnumbered tenfold, which gave them breathing space for the rest of the retreat. They shared in the Battle of the



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The Germans' counter to our blockade has been met with the Navy's unflinching resource, and the submarine menace, if not ended, is well in hand. And our sea power was exerted so instantaneously that the western flank of our Ally, a long, unguarded coastline, which must have fallen an easy prey to the German fleet, has remained more invulnerable than the fortified Belfort-Verdun eastern flank. How could France have fought with that western flank at Germany's mercy? How could we have fought by her side unless the Navy had exercised an immediate superiority? Our ships sail the seas, and our commerce though necessarily diminished, persists. On the other hand, the enemy's commerce has almost completely vanished.

Again, if we have made mistakes, has not the enemy? If frequently our hopes have been killed on the eve of realization have not the Germans? They have the advantage of their defects. They are autocratically ruled, and this gives decision and force. We believe in the right, which we possess, of self-determination. But we must recognize that such a right involves a great responsibility. We have a certain freedom of speech and criticism which is not substantially changed, even by the Defence of the Realm Act. But it is no legitimate use of criticism to create an atmosphere which much deprecate the morale of both civilian and soldier. If we do not know the detailed position of the war, we know it sufficiently in outline for our purpose. We have created an army which is of the same order as the huge Continental armies. There is no reason to doubt that we can secure even more recruits if they are wanted. We can recruit up to the financial and economical limits of our position as financiers of the war. We can do this if we remind our people, not that everything has gone wrong, but that the course of the war so far has proceeded on the lines we might have expected, except for such extraordinary victories as the Marne and the first Battle of Ypres. If we could achieve these when we were far the weaker, what shall we be able to do when we are the stronger of the belligerent groups? Our own losses give us a sure indication of the scale of the enemy's wastage. The new adventure in the Balkans may hold unwelcome surprises for us, but can hardly turn to our permanent disadvantage. Russia is slowly regaining the power of the initiative. Endurance is the watchword of the hour, and it is the last lap that tells.

And the atmosphere in which all this has taken place is that of a Navy which has developed such force and efficiency that to-day it possesses that perfection of strength, the quality of being unchallengeable. We can re-echo with pride on the anniversary of Trafalgar the achievement of a greater triumph than Nelson lived to witness. The German flag has gone from the seas. We have established an effective "distant" blockade, now virtually extended to the Baltic, an achievement which was thought to be, if not impossible, at least incredibly difficult. We have taken practically all Germany's Colonies, and our troops are actually pursuing an enemy to Bagdad.

Even though the hog cholera has been stamped out on our farms, there is always a possibility of infection still remaining on the premises, hence we must maintain due precautions at all times to prevent a return of the disease," warns W. J. Wilson, assistant in serum production at the South Dakota State college. He says further:

To Prevent Hog Fever

"We must not allow ourselves to feel secure in the belief that complete eradication has been accomplished, although by wise use of serum and the practice of hygienic and sanitary methods the disease has been checked in many localities. The virus or germ that is the specific cause of hog cholera is not killed by cold weather; it does, however, become weakened and lies dormant awaiting a time when conditions of temperature, food moisture, etc., are favorable to its renewed growth and activity.

"If due precautions are taken throughout the winter, there is small likelihood that there will be any trouble even though there are cholera germs present, but with the coming of spring and warm weather, at the time of weaning the young pigs, they, having outgrown the immunity derived from the sow, will become susceptible, and preventive means should be taken immediately to prevent an outbreak.

"Employ all preventive measures possible, notably sanitation, plenty of sunlight in feeding and sleeping quarters, clean troughs, yards and pens and the use of sheep dip as a disinfectant in spraying the houses, or dipping or spraying the hogs to free them from parasites. A good balanced ration to keep the stock in a healthy, thrifty condition is also an important preventive measure.

"Write to your experiment station, stating what kinds of feed you have available and what kind of pigs you intend feeding, whether shorthorn, fattening hogs or brood sows, asking for a balanced ration suited to your needs, utilizing the feed you have."

Britain started the war &c.—Count Tisza, interviewed by Mr. Von Wiegand for The World.

If Count Tisza wishes us to pay attention to the rest of his sentence he should begin it "Britain persists in the war," or something like that. Americans know who started the war.—New York World.

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WE desire to draw the attention of our innumerable customers around the Island, to the tremendous display of fine Furniture we have in our Show Room. This has just been replenished by some two or three shipments from the best English and American makers.

Our stock includes the largest assortment of Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites, Bureaux, Dining Tables, Chairs, Lounges and Sideboards in the Island.

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U.S. Picture & Portrait Company,
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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

500 ARMENIANS MASSACRED BY KURDS

LONDON, Nov. 25.—News of further Armenian massacres have reached those in charge of Lord Mayor's Armenian refugees fund. It tells of the massacre of 500 refugees by Kurds. The refugees succeeded in reaching Russian trans-Caucasia, but nearly two hundred thousand refugees were already there. 500 tried to return to that part of Armenia in Russian occupation. They were massacred on the road to Van.

DEFENDS HIMSELF

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Stung by the virulent criticism his recent attack in the Lords, on the British Headquarters Staff at the front had brought down on him, Lord St. Davids told the peers today that a wrong construction had been placed upon his words when he spoke of the visits of women to Headquarters. He only had in mind a single visit at the beginning of the war, he said.

WILL RULE HIS KINGDOM FROM CETTINJE

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Sofia says there is a report that King Peter of Serbia has accepted an invitation from King Nicholas of Montenegro to come to Cetinje and rule his country from the Montenegrin capital. The report adds that the Serbian Ministers will accompany King Peter to Salonika.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Allies to Remain At Salonika

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that according to reports received there from Vienna, the Allies are preparing to remain at Salonika for an indefinite period, as they are landing machinery for an electric power station, besides awarding contracts for extensive and substantial barracks.

CONDITIONS IN POLAND

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dark picture of Russian Poland, an incidentally an argument against the necessity of providing food by charity, will be published in the Times to-morrow. A leading member of the so-called Polish Independence Party, which remains in close touch with the Supreme Polish National Committee of Austrian Poland is responsible for the statements.

The Times explains that the latter Committee was created and is responsible for the Polish legions fighting with the Austro-Hungarian army against Russia, and says that the author of the memorandum, therefore cannot be supposed to entertain any hostile bias, at least against Germany's Austrian ally.

One of the main features of the German administration in Poland says the memorandum is the attempt to exploit the occupied territory economically to the utmost. Every new regulation aims at getting as much as possible out of the country, although the German authorities try to disguise this tendency in different ways.

RUSSIA, Nov. 25.—Major O'Connor, British Consul at Phiras, five other Englishmen and ten Sepoys have been taken by gendarmes into the mountains, the Turks and Germans continuing their intrigue in announcing the departure of the Shah with the diplomats of the Central Powers from Teheran.

REPORTED ANARCHY AT TEHERAN WAS CAUSE OF TROUBLE

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A Petrograd despatch received herefrom Teheran, says, that communication with Kum restarted yesterday. Major Helstrom, instructor of gendarmes, which was responsible for the bloodshed at Hamadan, has resigned. It is explained that the conduct of the gendarmes was due to false news received of the anarchy at Teheran, which was reported to have been taken and burned by the Russians, fighting between the Russians and gendarmes and Dersfall Cossacks, also, to the failure of telegraphic communication with Teheran, declaring that they acted under orders from Teheran, issued, owing to the reported outbreak of the war between Persia and Great Britain.

GREECE'S REPLY IS MADE KNOWN

ATHENS, Nov. 25.—An official announcement is made that the reply to the collective note presented by the Entente Ministers has been delivered to them. Announcement says: "The reply is couched in very friendly terms and gives satisfaction to the demands of the Entente Powers, and all guarantees considered essential."

While Mr. H. D. Reid was driving his car down Water Street yesterday afternoon, when at the junction of Cochrane Street, a boy named M. Hally jumped from a team and ran across the front of the auto. To avoid killing him Mr. Reid steered the car quickly and crushed into the fence just west of Shea & Co's. office and narrowly escaped serious injury. The boy who was a wee lad was knocked down but escaped with only a few bruises. Mr. Reid saw to the boy and sent a doctor to look after him. Mr. Reid had a narrow escape.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

THE NICKEL Programme Culled From the Very Best the World Affords.

"THE VANISHING JEWELS" is the third stirring installment of the
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."
 SENSATIONAL—THRILLING—WONDERFUL!

"A GEORGE ADE FABLE"—An Essanay comedy. "A ONE NIGHT STAND"—A Keystone comedy.

A BROADWAY STAR FEATURE IN 3 PARTS:—
"The Return of Maurice Donnelly."
 This powerful Vitagraph production affords the last word in thrills. Edgar Allan Poe never excelled the gripping, inspiring power of the scenes during which Maurice Donnelly is electrocuted and then brought back to life. Leo Delaney, Leah Baird, Mary Maurice, are the principals.

"THE GODDESS" is a story of Love, Honour—of Red-Blooded Men and an INNOCENT GIRL—A Diamond in the Rough.

OUR ECONOMIC? CIVIC COMMISSION

The public learned with disgust and astonishment to-day that not alone is the Taravia pavement a failure but that the pipes under that section of the city streets have burst and that many of them purchased through Mr. Longley are faulty and of little use. Yet this was the great civic corporation that were to perform economic privileges in civic life. Come on Mr. Ellis, the people are pretty well sick of this crowd of incompetents and the sooner a civic election is held to give popular representation another chance the better.

CIGARETTES FOR "OURS"

The Baseball League intend shortly to send Christmas gifts of DeReske cigarettes to old members of our clubs now on active service with our Regiment. All, whether at the Dardanelles, Ayr or in training here will receive a package.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. John O'Brien of Cape Broyle brought in 10 fine salmon yesterday which he sold to Mr. W. Ellis at good figures.

A fine horse owned by the Horwood Lubmer Co. dropped dead on New Gower St. yesterday. It was worth at least \$200.

The schr. Olive from Summerside, P.E.I., 6 days to Bowring Bros. with hay, &c., arrived here this morning.

The Prospero left Old Perlican at 9.30 this a.m. and arrived here at 2.30 p.m. to-day from the North.

The schr. Quisette, owned by Mr. Jas. Moore, arrived at St. Anthony yesterday. She harbored at Catalina out of the big storm.

The police ask us to say that people who have bought goods, such as wearing apparel, from the young man Connell now held for several larcenies, have better leave any such at the lock-up. If they do so they will save themselves serious trouble.

The French brig, "St. Michael" arrived here to-day from Cadiz, salt laden, after a run of 46 days. She had the full benefit of recent storms received some damage, and was boarded by Dr. Campbell, the port health officer who found her captain ill of typhoid. He will be sent to Hospital likely.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. Hutchings, K.C., presided to-day. A drunk and disorderly who assaulted Const. Forsey on the Fogota yesterday was fined \$10 or 30 days. Another who was drunk was fined \$2 or 7 days.

18 DAYS FROM BELLEORAM

Yesterday we recorded the case of the schr. Conscript, 42 days out from Corbett's Hr., Labrador. The Danish schr. Noah has a record also for a long local run. She arrived here from Belleoram yesterday to Harvey & Co., after being 18 days on the run and was out in all the recent storms. She suffered no damage.

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chat lers, 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 up on 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 cos. \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go; coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,tf

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.
 St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

COMPLETE NEW VAUDEVILLE SHOW TO-NIGHT.
 Carroll and Ellor in Big Act:—

"THE VILLAGE SCHOOL."
 With Carroll as the Yankee School Marm. Also the Great Female Impersonator in the Refined Prima Donna.
 THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PHOTOPLAYS.

Extra Big Contest Friday Night.
 THIS CONTEST WILL ECLIPSE ALL OTHERS.
 In active preparation, Mrs. Rossley's 4th Annual Pantomime, "Beauty and the Beast."

OURS--Rossley's West End Theatre.

5 COMPLETE NEW FILMS.
 All New. Never seen anywhere.
 The finest in town.

Miss Aneta, Latest New York Songs

2 Shows Nightly---7.30 and 9 p.m. prompt

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE TRAGEDY OF BEAR MOUNTAIN"
 A 2 Act Kalem Mining Drama.

"FOR THE MAN SHE LOVED"
 An Edison Feature with Mabel Trunnelle and Edward Earle.

"THE MISSION OF MR. FOO"
 A strong story of Chinese cunning and intrigue.

"THE CAPITULATION OF THE MAJOR"
 A Vitagraph Comedy featuring Lillian Walker.

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

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
 A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

2 SHOWS EVERY AFTERNOON, COMMENCING AT 2.15.
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IN STOCK:
 Apples, Oranges Grapes, Onions, Potatoes, Turnips, Parsnips, Carrots
 Lowest Prices.

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Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Specials! Specials!

WHAT is meant by Special? Generally speaking it means goods that have been purchased below regular selling prices. Sometimes this is due to manufacturers or the representatives having an oversupply of stock on hand at a time they do not desire and which in order to dispose of quickly they make a cut downwards on their ordinary prices. We have been fortunate in securing a quantity of these SPECIAL VALUE goods and offer them at such attractive prices that we know you will take advantage of YOUR OPPORTUNITY to save money which you can use for buying other necessities or else lay aside for a rainy day.

Men's Underwear SPECIAL!		Furs! Furs! Furs!	
THIS Underwear is made by a well-known and reliable Canadian manufacturer. The Garments have some slight imperfections which do not in any way affect their excellent wearing qualities. 90c. Sale Price. Each		An Extraordinary Offer in FURS of Various Styles and Colors. LESS THAN HALF PRICE. A rare opportunity for the Ladies to make a big saving. SEE THEM.	
Fancy WOOL SQUARES Reliable quality; good size. Fancy Reds and Greys. Reg. 90c. value. 70c Sale Price, each	BLUE SERGE Suitable for Men's and Boys' wear; 30 in. wide. Reg. 25c. value 22c Sale Price, each	Men's NEGLIGEE SHIRTS In nice Stripe effects. Reg. 80c. value. 69c Sale Price, each	Men's White Laundered COLLARS Regular 15c. value. Sale Price, 12c each.
Fancy Colored Jute Mats. All Fringed. 14c each.	White Shirting. A Nice Soft Finished Article, Free From Dressing. Thickens After Washing. Sale Price, 5 1/2 C. Yard.	Straw Mats. In Attractive Designs. Sizes 27 x 54. Only 27c each.	
Specials in Boot Department. Youths' Box Calf Boots; sizes 10 1/2 to 13 1/2. Reg. \$1.60 value. \$1.40 Pair. Boys' Box Calf Boots; sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$2.10 value. \$1.85 Pair.	Rubber Heels. Cheaper than Leather. Women's & Girls' sizes. Pair. . . . 12c Men's and Boys' sizes. Pair. . . . 15c	Child's and Misses' Stocking Supporters. THE biggest 8c. and 10c. value in the market. Nickel pin to "pin on" makes sewing unnecessary. The full rubber button and flap loop holds the stocking securely without tearing.	Men's Fur Caps. Made from First Quality Skins. Popular Styles. Regular price would be \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sale Price. \$1.60 to \$3.50

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Bright
Whole Corn
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Real Estate Agent

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("To Every Man His Own.")

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 Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 25, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

F.P.U. Convention

LAST night Fogo District Council held its Annual Meeting. Mr. Halfyard presiding. Fogo District is well represented at the Convention, and an interesting session was spent.

This morning Bonavista District Council held its Annual Meeting, being presided over by Mr. R. G. Winsor. A large number of delegates from Bonavista District are in attendance.

This afternoon the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Trading Co. is being held, presided over by the President of the Company—Mr. Coaker.

To-night President Coaker will open the Seventh Annual Convention of the Supreme Council which will close Saturday night.

President Coaker has been indisposed the past two days, but is feeling well enough to preside at the Shareholders Meeting of the Trading Co. being held this afternoon.

We notice some old friends representing their Councils are in attendance at the Convention, friends that attended every Convention since that held at Catalina in 1910.

The Bonavista District Council this morning took up the consideration of a proposal to debar steel steamers larger than the Sagona from engaging into the seal fishery, which proposal seems to meet with general approval.

It is also thought that the Legislature should be approached regarding the granting of a bonus per ton for 10 years to be paid to motor schooners which might prosecute the seal fishery. If the large steamers are withdrawn it is possible schooners will be again introduced, as it is hardly probable that many small iron steamers the size of the Sagona would be built expressly for the seal fishery, consequently as the wooden ships are reduced schooners about 200 or 250 tons, propelled by kerosene oil engines, might replace them. Those schooners could find ample employment during the balance of the year as coasters and foreign freighters, which would mean additional wealth for the Colony and much better returns for the men, as they would receive a half share of seals instead of one-third given by the steamer owners.

Motor schooners would secure

the seals just as successfully as the steel steamers have done; occasionally some may miss the patch, which if after all only what the ice-breakers done last year. If the Colony possessed 100 to 200 motor schooners of about 250 tons, the value of the seal fishery would increase 100 per cent in respect to the local returns to owners and men.

Now is the opportune time to move respecting the exclusion of the large steamers for all of them will probably be withdrawn or sold this season and no one can complain if action taken to prevent their re-entrance in future.

The following members of the House of Assembly will attend all the sessions of the Convention:—Messrs. Coaker, Halfyard, Jennings, Stone, Targett, Abbott, Winsor and Grimes.

Mr. Parsons' Letter

IN our columns under date of Nov. 18th we published some correspondence from Mr. Selby Parsons of Hr. Grace and the Postal Telegraph Department relative to a message sent by Mr. Parsons, which message was wrongly forwarded by the postal operator.

We have received a letter from Mr. Parsons drawing our attention to an error in his letter of Dec. 3rd, 1914. The words "If I were in Dublin I would not be treated so bad although being a British subject." It should of course have read Berlin instead of Dublin.

Mr. Parsons has asked us to state that the present operator, Mr. Heath, is in no way responsible for the mistake which cost Mr. Parsons a loss of \$45.00. Mr. Heath was off duty at the time and is therefore not to blame.

Grand Bank

BELOW will be found a letter from Grand Bank complaining about the poor mail service here. If what our correspondent says is true, that it is two weeks since a mail was received there, we say it is time the postal authorities woke up.

Grand Bank is one of our most progressive towns and the business people there are certainly entitled to better treatment.

Day after day we are receiving complaints from all parts of the country relative to postal matters and it looks as if the present Post Master General is unable to cope with the situation.

We call upon the Colonial Secretary to get busy at once and rectify this rotten state of affairs. Grand Bank is paying its share of the revenue and is entitled to better treatment than a mail once a fortnight.

What's the trouble, Mr. Bennett?

Grand Bank

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR.—Is it not time something was done in regard to the mail service of this place; it is nearly two weeks since we received any mail. It is a gross injustice to a community doing the amount of business Grand Bank does to be without mail for so long. We had with us three commercial men tied up here over a week on account of the steamer not calling. I trust, Sir, that by calling the attention to this state of affairs in your paper the proper authorities will take notice and help us so that we will not be left in this way again.

—TRAVELLER.
 Grand Bank, Nov. 20, '15.

An Outrage and an Affront

Boston Transcript—We now know all that will for the present be certainly known about the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the German military authorities at Brussels. The report of Minister Brand Whitlock, transmitting the statement of his secretary of legation, Mr. Gibson, lays bare the essential facts. It was an atrocious exhibition of the barbarism of the German military law and of the savagery of the German military law. The handling of the case, and the treatment of the pleas of the American and Spanish ministers for clemency in Miss Cavell's case, show the utmost contempt not only for these gentlemen and

KHAKI AND GIRL SLAVERY

—The Ottawa Citizen—

WHILE the soldier men are dealing with the enemy in Europe, the civilians safe at home at least should make it a duty to polish off the nation's internal enemies. The Canadian soldier is asked to go as a champion of the women and children of Belgium and Northern France, of Britain, and of Canada. He has donned the khaki, with the maple leaf showing bravely on cap and collar. What would the soldier say, if he knew the very khaki clothing he wore had been made under conditions verging on girl slavery in Canada?

Khaki clothing is being made in Toronto, under certain militia contracts, where the girl workers are said to be little better than sweatshop wage-slaves. They work long hours, twelve hours or more a day, on piece work where the price is cut to the sweating level. They seem to have no trade union organization to protect them. But they have had the temerity lately actually to ask for better pay. The rate allowed for finishing off khaki trousers is 6 cents per pair. They are asking for an increase of one cent!

The finishing off work on a pair of khaki trousers includes sewing on 11 buttons, and doing certain necessary hand stitching, as well as taking out all tacking threads left in during the machining operations. It is virtually an hour's work; and the pay is 6 cents. The girl slave at the end of twelve hours toil will have 72 cents due to her! But supposing a girl to have exceptional skill, with eyes never tiring under the strain—even the finishing of 16 pairs of khaki trousers per day will mean 96 cents less than a dollar for the day's slavery . . . and the work would have included sewing on 76 buttons, and an equally laborious amount of stitching and picking out of threads.

Hon. A. E. Kemp, M.P., has denied the charge made in the clothing trade journal, Men's Wear, that a militia clothing contract has been placed with a real estate agent. But has every clothing contract been placed with a genuine clothing manufacturer? Has every contract been carried out by the person receiving the order from the War Contracts committee? Or has there been subletting and profiteering middlemen? This country should know. It has to pay for the clothing. Does it pay at a rate of 6 cents an hour for girl slavery? Or is the price only a sweatshop price after the profiteering fat has been devoured by middlemen? Civilians might at least stir from their fire-side to wipe out the sweatshop, while the soldiers are handling the enemy abroad.

their governments, but for the humane sentiment of the civilized world. The deed explains, as Louvain and the Lusitania had explained before it, why America condemns and hates German militarism.

THE ASQUITH GOVERNMENT

—Montreal Journal of Commerce—

AT every stage of this trying period, the British Premier has proved himself worthy of his great office. A strong party man, leading a Government that had been compelled to fight every inch of its way along the path of reform that it had marked out, he had been, naturally, obliged to rely on his Liberal friends, and to look with suspicion on the men opposite him.

A weaker and less patriotic man would probably have found in the strenuous political contests preceding the war a reason for adhering to party lines and treating the question of the war in the same spirit as the questions of internal politics. But immediately after the outbreak of the war—indeed, before the actual declaration—Mr. Asquith realized that in view of the crisis that had arisen there should be no question of party in England, but that representatives of all sections should be afforded an opportunity to co-operate in the common cause.

From the beginning, the leaders of the Opposition were taken into the confidence of the Government. Mr. Asquith and his colleagues realized that as members of the Cabinet they must accept the responsibility for the course adopted. There was no attempt on their part to place responsibility on the shoulders of the men on the other side. But the Opposition leaders were invited to co-operate with the Government, and they did so in the most patriotic manner.

The value of the co-operation—the importance of having all the British parties present a united front to the enemy—was so apparent that closer union naturally followed. Mr. Asquith asked and received from his Liberal colleagues authority to organize the Cabinet on that would admit of the creation of a national Government, representing all the Parliamentary groups.

Never was there a Government in England more thoroughly representative of all classes of the British people than the Cabinet which, under Mr. Asquith's Premiership, is in power at Westminster to-day; never one apparently more capable of discharging its duty.

Mr. Asquith's speech in the British House of Commons on Tuesday was a strong, frank and manly declaration of the position of the Empire. Without attempting to calm that there had been no errors of judgment, he was able to point to a noble record of what the Empire's naval and military forces had accomplished in the fifteen months of the war.

There was no note of discouragement as to the future, no abatement of the declaration he had previously made that Britain would not sheathe the sword until complete victory had been achieved. But there was a solemn warning that victory could only be won by even greater effort and greater

FOR TWO VOICES

By Maurice Hewlett in The Bruno's Weekly

"MOTHER, mother, isn't it fun, The soldiers marching past in the sun!"
 "Child, child, what are you saying?"
 "Come to church. We should be praying."
 "Look, mother, at their bright spears!
 The leaves are falling like women's tears.
 You are not looking at what I see.
 Nay, but I look at what must be."
 "Hark to the pipes! See the flags flying!
 I hear the sound of a girl crying.
 How many hundreds before they are done!
 How many mothers wanting a son!
 "Hear rides the General, pacing slow!
 Well, he may, if he knows what I know.
 O, this war, what a glorious game.
 Sin and shame, sin and shame!"

The World's Press

A Ruthless Military Depotism
 London Daily News and Leader—In that remarkable book, "Government and the Will of the People," which Dr. Delbruck, the successor of Treitschke, published on the eve of the war, he declared the gospel of Prussian depotism with ruthless candour. He dismissed government by the "will of the people" as a vain ideal. There was no such thing, he said, as the will of the people. Legislatures were only representative of oligarchies which were in control of the party machinery, and though Parliaments might be useful for criticism they could not exercise sovereign power. The temple of the State, in a word, was not the Parliament, but the barracks, and the problem of government was not, who elects Parliament? but "Whom does the army obey?"

sacrifice than had yet been made. Let us hope that Mr. Asquith's vigorous statements of the position of the moment and the outlook for the future will silence those who have pursued a policy of unreasonable criticism. The great offices of the nation are in good hands. Who is better qualified than Mr. Asquith to sit at the head of a British Cabinet? Where shall men be found more capable than those who direct the army and navy? Where shall we find more experienced and wiser men than those who sit in the Foreign Office?

If Asquith, Lansdowne, Balfour, Grey, Kitchener, Lloyd George and their colleagues, men representing every shade of political opinion in the Mother Country, and most of these men of wide experience in public affairs, are not capable to govern, where shall we find others more worthy of guiding the Empire's affairs?

THE REAL DANGER.

Harold—I quite dread facing your father to ask him for your hand.
 Evelyn—You needn't dread facing him so much; it's when your back is turned to him that the greatest danger is to be apprehended!

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Established, 1908.

President—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
 Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.
 Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

District Chairmen

Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.
 Harbor Grace, A. Morgan.
 Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker M.H.A.
 Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.
 Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
 Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
 Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
 Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.
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 Disaster Fund—\$6,000.
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Bonavista Bay Service.

S. S. DUNDEE leaves Port Blandford every Monday and Friday for ports of call in Bonavista Bay.

TRAVEL AND SHIP YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS ROUTE.

RATES ON APPLICATION.

Stylish and Comfortable Fur-Like Mole-Skin Set.

HUNDREDS of young Women know the great difficulty of procuring a suitable Collar and Muff.

Here is a splendid set, made of a fabric woven to represent the genuine Moleskin, that will suit any young Woman.

The Mole is a little animal about five or six inches long, that inhabits America, Canada, and Labrador, and is very difficult to capture; hence the genuine Mole-Fur Muff and Throwover is rarely offered in this market, and the few we occasionally see are exorbitant in price.

You'll like this faithful copy of the Mole—the wonderful way in which the manufacture has contrived to give this set the appearance of being made of small skins, although woven in one piece is really marvelous.



It is difficult to convey to you an impression of the coloring, the best we can say is, "It is Mole."

Sets exactly as illustrated are lined with Black Satin, artistically trimmed with Black, Coney Seal, and finished with wide, silk-thread knotted fringe.

Price for Muff and Throwover, \$6.30.

Also the same trimmed Persian Paw, also sets at higher prices.

Anderson's Water Street, St. John's

Aristide Briand Premier of France

ARISTIDE BRIAND, the new French Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, is a discovery of M. Clemenceau's. The veteran polemic and the statesman, who is now taking office in the critical circumstances of the Great War, form the most remarkable pair in political France today, if we except M. Poincaré, removed by his big office as President from the strife of parties. Briand was Clemenceau's protégé. It was through his influence that he came to power. Nothing, however, could be in greater contrast than the character of the two. Clemenceau is the strenuous hard-hitter, the remorseless adversary. Briand, on the other hand, is all suppleness and conciliation; he has an extraordinary gift of disarming opposition, whilst Clemenceau revels in it, and is as keen upon throwing hand grenades at the enemy as any trench-fighter. Yet there is a certain quality of loneliness common to both. Neither inspires great friendships. Both inhabit a solitary hill from which they look down upon humanity; but there is no condescension in their gaze—merely an active, almost a passionate, interest in the problems which vex their fellows.

Non-Party.

M. Briand's exclusiveness comes from the fact that he belongs to no party; he broke with the only party to which he was joined temperamentally—the United Socialists. They never forgave him in that, being of their number, and a most ardent advocate of the new Heaven and new Earth, he yet accepted office in a bourgeois Cabinet. It was the one sin for which there was no forgiveness. But his fall from grace was accompanied by extenuating circumstances. It so happened that the country called him so insistently that there could be no refusal.

How He Broke A Strike.

But for Aristide Briand, there would have been no separation, probably, between Church and State, bound together by the concordat dating from Napoleon's time, and the result would have been perpetual irritation, for the spirit of union had departed, and it was fitting therefore that each should go his way. Come to office in times of great industrial unrest, the present Premier showed power in bridling Labour in its most truculent mood. A general strike was threatened, and had begun with the railways. Then the postmen joined in, and for a week France was cut off from the rest of the world. The Premier broke the movement by calling up the railwaymen as Reservists. The docility with which they responded showed their heart was not in the struggle; indeed they were thankful to escape from their own agitators by obeying the voice of the master.

Briand's master diplomacy will be wanted for the final settlement. It is for the reason that his presence at the Quai d'Orsay is of paramount importance. He will prove a superb negotiator, firm and strong. Though he is no longer to be counted amongst the official Socialists, he has remained a Socialist at heart, and still dream of effecting those essential reforms which shall bring happiness and plenty to the homes of the poor, and give to labour a large share of the profits of industry. But he knows the difficulties of such proposals, and has poured much water into the wine of his boisterous political youth. For he was a stump orator with the best. He wrestled daily with political opponents in a small cafe at St. Nazaire, the seaport in which his parents lived. That is how he learned to speak, and to speak so well that he came to Paris as a Trade Union Secretary. In Parliament his maiden speech was violent, and in it he reproached the Government for having expressed a strike bloodily. Later, the House came to know his dulcet tones; heshowed the other side of his character, all persuasion and light and shade.

No man has had a more romantic career than he. His family was so poor that his education was a matter of difficulty. He went to the Bar and achieved success, but he scandalized his fellows by pleading for Gustave Hervé, the famous antimilitarist, of those days, but now one of the most sweetly reasonable of the Republican journalists (notwithstanding his fights with the Gensor). Yet Briand was never anti-patriotic; he claimed that as an advocate he had the right to submit any thesis to the Bench without necessarily committing himself to the view as his own opinion. In Paris itself, his first contact with political life did not promise the sober and serious statesmanship which he has since revealed. Without losing anything of his passion for justice and his detestation of social wrongs, he has known how to adapt himself to the work of Minister of the Re-

public. "I am a man of realizations," he tells us, meaning that he prefers the half loaf to no bread, the practical policy of reform to the dream.

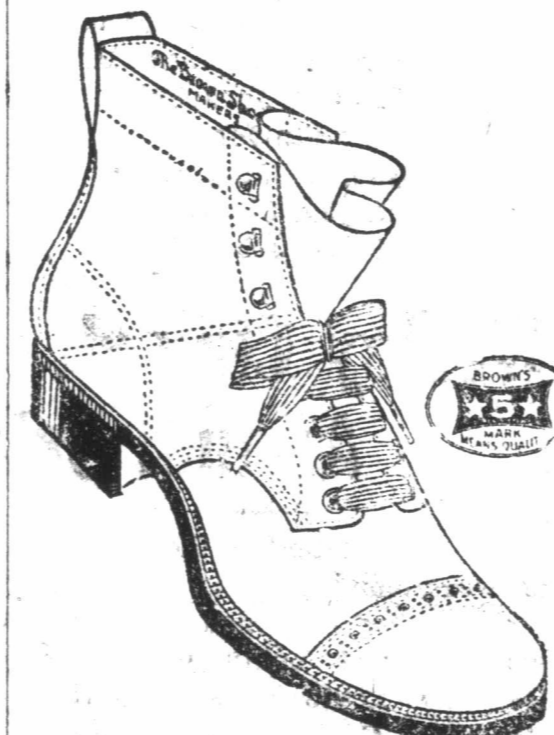
A Man of Memory.

His methods of work are so original as his career. To the outward eye he does not work. You never see him surrounded by a mass of papers covered with notes. He seems never to take notes, and to rely exclusively upon a prodigious memory. He thinks out his speech beforehand, but never writes it, either partially or in full. He consults his political friends about the substance of it, and then he delivers it with the freshness and spontaneity that belongs to an impromptu oration. You may differ radically from his arguments, but you will be forced to admit the persuasive character of the oratory.

A Dramatic Gesture.

The value of a man of this calibre at the head of affairs at the present moment cannot be gainsaid, for he has strength as well as sweetness. He knows how to reach his countrymen and how to capture them. Thus his triumph is certain to be great when he is speaking on subjects which admit of no argument. Subjects as sacred as the cause of the country in time of war. I predict a brilliant future for this harmer of men who, sprung from the most unlikely surroundings to constructive statesmanship, has yet known how to conjure with difficulties, how to be firm as well as subtle, how to speak in the name of France even when his subject bristles with controversial points. Never shall I forget the dramatic emphasis of his gesture in the Chamber when called to account by the Socialists for having settled the railway strike by military means. "There is no blood on these hands," he said, stretching out his palms to-

Waterproof Boots!



Men's Tan Norwegian Waterproof Boot, as illustrated above. Price \$7.00.

Men's Black Norwegian Waterproof Bott, as illustrated above. Price \$6.50.

Men's Hand-Pegged Waterproof Boots.

16 inches high. Price \$6.50.
14 inches high. Price \$6.00.
12 inches high. Price \$5.50.
10 inches high. Price \$5.00.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene

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Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

Hint of Peace Terms Britain Would Accept

Rt. Hon. G. F. G. Masterman Presents "Minimum" of Allies' Inventions for Disposal of Teutonic Possessions After the War

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A London cable to the New York Times this morning says:

The Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, in an article entitled, "The Only Possible Peace Terms," published in the Daily Chronicle, quotes Premier Asquith's statement, "We shall never sheath the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she sacrificed until France is adequately secured against menace of aggression; until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. That is a great task worthy of a great nation."

Mr. Masterman's Plan.

Mr. Masterman, who was believed to represent the Government's views, then proceeded:

"The minimum of so inspiring and righteous an ideal has been interpreted non-officially to me by some such scheme as follows:

"Belgium will be restored to complete independence with an indemnity paid by Germany adequate to the rebuilding of her ruined cities and villages, and the revival of her destroyed industries, and full compensation for her disabled and her dead.

"France will receive Alsace and Lorraine, and an indemnity for all the damage done in the present provinces, but also a natural and defensive boundary. The natural boundary which would render Germany's attack forever unrepeatable alike upon Belgium and France is the boundary of the Rhine. Let Germany remain there, for the Rhine is its natural boundary.

"Denmark shall receive Schleswig which is purely Danish.
"German, Austrian and Russian Poland shall be united under the Czar or a King appointed by him.
"Italy will receive the Trentino and the whole of Italy irredento.

Turkey Must Go.

"The Turkish Empire would be torn to fragments, and Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Thrace divided among those who would develop and revive these once fair places now desolated under alien rule. The Turks would generally be penned up in Central Anatolia, where they would be compelled to learn to work instead of massacre.
"Serbia will be restored, with heavy indemnity from Austria-Hungary, to repair the vast damage done. She will receive Bosnia and Herzegovina; Full and adequate access to the Adriatic and all of Austria that is Serb.

A Warning.

"A united Roumania, a united Greece, is possible, if these nations can rise to the height of their opportunity. If Greece or Roumania consider Greece Irredento or Transylvania not worth fighting for, they will never receive them in the end, for a government and nation which will not risk its life for its enslaved brethren is a government and nation unfit by such cowardice to be given the privilege of ruling over them, even if liberated by other hands.

German Fleet's Fate.

"The German fleet should be surrendered, and either sunk or divided up among the Allies. All Zeppelin or Zeppelin hangars should be burnt. German colonies, worthless in themselves, must remain as trophies for the nations who have conquered them—South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand.

"On some such basis European peace might be secured. The terms may seem unduly favorable to Germany, but no German would be left ruled by or subject to another race and no other race would be ruled by a German. Nationality would be vindicated, and only by nationality being vindicated, is there hope of peace."

wards the benches from the height of the Parliamentary tribune. He meant, of course, to imply that no blood had been split in his tussle with refractory labour, labour which by its "demonstration" had jeopardised the life of the State. And that simple phrase, so eloquent of his achievement, won him the suffrages of his fellow men.

THE HEIGHT OF IT.

"They tell me," said the professor, "that Mrs. Highroller is a very sympathetic woman."

"I should say she was," said Harkaway. "Why, when her husband eloped with Mrs. Gayboy she immediately sent Mrs. Gayboy a telegram of condolence."

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Special Showing of NEW DRESS GOODS

DRESS VENETIANS, all colors, 50c. up

COSTUME TWEED, assorted, 50c. "

DRESS SERGES, Bl'k & Navy, 70c. "

Plain and Fancy, Black, 40c. "

For Evening Wear

COLOURED VOILES, All Shades and Prices.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

Write For Our Low Prices

—of—

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

—and—

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

SPECIAL TO OUTPORT --SHOP-KEEPERS--

It will cost you only a few cents to send us a letter. It may save you many dollars.

It is to your advantage to find out about the splendid line of

POUND GOODS

that we carry. We have every thing you need in this line AND OUR PRICES ARE UNEQUALLED, but best of all the quality is such that you will have no remnants left over. All will sell at a good profit.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK

Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

Groceries!

ALL FRESH STOCK.

30 cases DESICCATED COCOANUT—fine nda medium.
CRYSTALIZED and GLACE CHERRIES, in 10 lb. boxes.
5 boxes SHELLED ALMONDS.
10 boxes SHELLED WALNUTS.
20 cases FRENCH PEAS—1s & 2s.

25 Cases
All Size
Tins.



20 40-lb. boxes Brown & Polson's C. FLOUR,
1/4 and 1/2 lbs.
100 gross C. J. & Co's. EGG POWDERS, 1/2 gro. boxes.
10 gross Bird's CUSTARD POWDER.
10 sax PEARL BARLEY.
10 sax TAPIOCA.
200 cases White's S.S. and Rowat's PICKLES.
100 boxes MACARONI in 1 lb. pkgs.
120 doz. FLAVORING ESSENCES—Lemon, Vanilla, etc.
25 cases LYLE'S GOLDEN SYRUP.

STEER BROTHERS

LOWEST PRICES. PHONE 647.

GARNEAU, LTD.

We are offering at Lowest Wholesale Prices

80 doz. WEATHER COATS,
200 " White TURKISH TOWELS,
600 Pairs White and Grey
COTTON BLANKETS.

GARNEAU, LTD.,

104 New Gower St. P.O. Box 36.

"VICTORY" FLOUR THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Its a Long Way to St. John's City

Mr. Longley of Water Pipe Fame Comes Back Again—Water Pipes he Sent Condemned—Who Pays the Cost?—Will Gosling Tell?

Nov. 25th., 1915.
(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
DEAR SIR,—Mr. Longley of water pipe fame is with us once more. What will his special visit cost the taxpayers this time? It is quite fresh in the memory of all how Mr. O'Driscoll got left on the big order for water pipes. Without referring to our records it may be of interest to state the twenty inch piping was quoted through Mr. Longley one dollar per ton lower than Mr. O'Driscoll, and now we see the streets strewn with twenty inch pipes marked with red X's. On enquiry we are informed they are condemned by the Water Department. Is this the case Mr. Gosling?

Now that your guide, philosopher and friend is on the spot once more the same Mr. Longley we paid fifty dollars a day, dined, motored and appointed by the Commissioners, or perhaps one or two of that body, to act as Purchasing Agent, Inspector and Advocate for the quantity of water pipes supposed to be required to make St. John's the best supplied city on this side of the Atlantic with water.

Now that we will have to drink more water after prohibition it is most important that all should know how many of the lot are in a damaged condition. The citizens demand a truthful and detailed statement of our Commissioner's doings.

Mr. Gosling, we want to hear something good after your weekly sitting on Friday. We must have the truth even if it be ever so painful, now is the time to give it.

Yours truly,
TAXPAYER.

Nfld. Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street, pays highest prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.—nov25

SCHR. "CORONATION" HAD ROUGH TIME

Schooner "Coronation," Capt. Silas Noseworthy, left Hr. Grace Monday 15th inst. for Munn & Co. with a load of cod-oil bound for Sydney. All went well until Tuesday about 10 a.m. when a storm of W.N.W. struck the vessel and carried away all her canvas, and before the captain could have to be found he was 160 miles to sea; and all hands were called to try and repair the canvas to bring the ship to port. Before this was accomplished the vessel was 260 miles off E.S.E. of Cape Race. After receiving considerable damages the captain arrived safely in St. John's on the 22nd.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 25th.
The following new streets were named in St. John's this day: "Victoria," "Cathedral," "Darling," and "Chapel," 1855.

The origin first played in St. Thomas' Church, 1860.

The 'William Donnelly' lost in Trepassy Bay, 1878.

Simon Donovan married Miss Bogan, 1880.

Edward P. Morris admitted to the Bar, 1885.

Steamer 'Assyrian' arrived, here from England with 800 troops on board, en route for British Columbia, 1896.

The auer incandescent gas light first used here, 1893.

Michael Whelan, who was spending a life term, escaped from penitentiary; it is said he arrived in United States, 1887.

Supreme Court quashed the smuggling convictions against M. Tobin, J. J. Tobin, G. Brownrigg, J. McKay, and J. J. Collins, 1895.

Congregational Sale and Concert

The Sale of Work promoted by the Congregational Church Ladies' Aid, was held in the Lecture Room yesterday afternoon, with a very large attendance, particularly at night, when, after the stores had closed, high teas were served.

A splendid trade was done by the ladies in charge of the tables. After tea, a most enjoyable concert was held, the following being the programme:

God Save the King; Piano Duet, Misses L. Ladley and M. Whiteley; Song, Mr. F. J. King; Recitation, Miss Doris Thomas; Song, Miss Eva Jones; Song, Miss M. Mitchell; Recitation, Miss Curtis; Violin Selection, Miss S. Johnson; Piano Duet, Misses B. Stowe and E. Barnes; Dialogue (The Cricket Match)—Misses E. Barnes, R. Carmichael, O. Hutchings, P. Snow, L. Knight, F. Chancey, J. Russell.

Each performed his or her part splendidly.

The Chairman was Rev. Mr. Thomas and refreshments were served after the concert when the Sale closed and was pronounced a great success.

We congratulate the ladies and all concerned with the Sale on this happy outcome of their efforts.

The S.S. Evandale, Capt. Keay, which put in here Monday with the compassing gear out of order, will continue her voyage to Manchester to considerable damages the captain arrived safely in St. John's on the 22nd.

Poultry Show Opened Yesterday

Large Gathering of City Folk Present—Quality of Stock Bette Than Last Year's Exhibit—Prof. Landry of Truro Awards Prizes

The fourth local Poultry Exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Governor in the Prince's Rink yesterday afternoon, there being a large gathering of people there. His Excellency congratulated the Association in a brief address on the worthy object of the Association—the encouragement of poultry raising—and wished the Exhibition every success.

The exhibits are larger and the quality of stock better than last year, and all present were delighted with what they saw. There was a big attendance last night. After the formal opening Prof. Landry, of Truro, began judging the exhibits. Up to closing time last night these awards had been made:

LIGHT BRAHAMAS.

Cock—1st, W. R. Butler.

Hen—1st and 2nd, W. R. Butler.

Cockerel—1st, W. R. Butler.

Pullet—1st, W. R. Butler.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

Cock—1st and 2nd, G. R. Williams.

Hen—1st, S. White; 2nd and 3rd, G. R. Williams.

Cockerel—1st and 2nd, G. R. Williams.

Pullet—1st, 2nd and 3rd, G. R. Williams.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

Cock—1st, A. G. Carter.

Hen—1st and 2nd, A. G. Carter; 3rd, J. King.

Cockerel—1st, A. G. Carter.

Pullet—1st and 2nd, A. G. Carter.

BUFF ROCKS.

Cock—1st, H. Bursell.

Hen—1st and 2nd, A. G. Carter.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE.

Hen—1st, Miss Calver.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE.

Cock—1st, C. J. Cox.

Hen—1st and 2nd, C. J. Cox.

MINORCA BLACK (S. C.)

Cock—1st, W. R. Butler.

Hen—1st and 2nd, W. R. Butler; 3rd, H. Parsons.

Cockerel—1st and 2nd, W. R. Butler.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Cock—1st, G. R. Williams; 2nd, H. Parsons; 3rd, G. R. Williams.

Hen—1st, F. Perry; 2nd, H. Parsons; 3rd, J. Seddon.

Cockerel—1st, G. R. Williams; 2nd, G. W. Gushue; 3rd, H. Simms.

Pullet—1st, F. Perry; 2nd and 3rd, G. R. Williams.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

Cock—1st, J. King.

Hen—1st and 2nd, J. King.

Pullet—1st, J. King.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

Hen—1st and 2nd, T. Lynch.

Cockerel—1st, G. Bears.

ANCONAS.

Cock—1st, W. R. Butler.

Hen—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. R. Butler.

Cockerel—1st, W. R. Butler; 2nd, H. W. LeMessurier; 3rd, W. R. Butler.

CAMPYERS.

Cock—1st, G. W. Gushue.

Hen—1st, 2nd and 3rd, G. W. Gushue.

Cockerel—1st, G. W. Gushue; 2nd, A. G. Carter.

Pullet—1st, A. G. Carter; 2nd, G. W. Gushue; 3rd, L. Conroy.

POLISH.

Cock and Hen—1st, T. Lynch.

Pullet—1st, M. Churchill.

BUFF COCHINS.

Cock, Cockerel and Pullet—1st, M. Churchill.

BANTAMS.

Cock, Hen and Pullet—1st, J. King.

SHIPPING

The schr. "Linda Parly" coal laden, arrived at Grand Bank yesterday from Sydney.

The schr. "Linus A." left Burin yesterday for Halifax with 1473 qtls colfish from Vigus and Pouch.

The schr. "Ambition" arrived at Fogo yesterday with 137 tons coal after a good run from North Sydney.

The 'Neptune' which took a fish cargo to Naples is now 10 days out from Gibraltar to this port and should show up in due course.

Holwells' schooner, to which we referred yesterday, and the crew of which were taken off her, 8 or 9 years ago, was bound from Dog Bay here with lumber. The men were taken away by a large steamer and brought into Hamburg, later returning here.

Yesterday the schooners 'Howard Young,' 'E. J. Reddy,' and 'J. McRae,' arrived at Marystown, P.E.I., produce laden. The 'Linda Tibbo' arrived at Grand Bank; and the 'Mischief' at Push Through also with produce cargoes.

The S.S. Home arrived at Port Saunders at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. Bad weather delayed her down the Straits. Up to midnight she had not left for Bonne Bay, having evidently been delayed again by stormy weather.

We advise trappers to send their Furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.—nov25

Our Volunteers

The volunteers had Swedish and Section drills in the armoury yesterday. The following enlisted bringing the number of recruits to date to 2572:

Chas. Guy, Arnold's Cove.

Ambrose Guy, Arnold's Cove.

J. R. Penney, Salmon Cove, B.D.V.

Hy. A. Lawrence, Bonavista.

Frank Phillips, St. John's.

John Field, St. John's.

Wm. Coysh, St. John's.

James Murphy, St. John's.

Geo. Blyde, St. John's.

Wesley Church Annual Sale

Yesterday afternoon the annual sale of work conducted by the ladies of Wesley Church opened in the Church basement and continued at night. Rev. Hy. Royle opened the Sale, as Hon. J. C. Crosbie, who was to do so, was unavoidably absent. The attendance was very large and the tables were well patronized. The soup supper was a very enjoyable feature.

The Sale will be continued to-night when another soup supper will be held. We congratulate the ladies of the church on the excellent outcome of their efforts and believe that the sale will be an unqualified success.

SCHOONERS AFTER HERRING.

Yesterday the following vessels arrived to seek herring cargoes at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay.

At Wood's Island T. M. Nicholson, Gladiator and Hiram Howell to load for T. and M. Nicholson of Bucksport, Maine, and the Lillian and J. J. Flaherty for the Gorton Pew Co. of Gloucester.

At Bonne Bay, the John Hays Hammond and Blanche for Ppinney and Davis Bros. respectively of Gloucester.

ATTACKED THE POLICE.

Last evening a man on board the Fogota who had taken too much liquor, caused a disturbance, and Officers Forsey and Mercer were called to the ship. The man attacked Forsey and after a desperate struggle he was thrown down and had to be handcuffed before they got him to the station.

MARRIAGE

GREEN-LESTER—On the 24th. November, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. K. S. Trappell, 63 Power Street, by the Rev. N. M. Guy, Miss Violet Green, daughter of Mr. Robert Green to Mr. Augustus Lester.

Ingraham Fails In Her Search

Had Stormy Weather and Saw no Sign of Missing Schooners—Tug Getting Short of Coal—Captain Returned to Port Last Evening

The tug Ingraham, Capt. Rose, arrived here at 6 p.m. yesterday. She left here at 10 o'clock Thursday morning last and went South cruising off the land in the vicinity of Capes Pine and St. Mary's, going off the shore as far as 50 miles. She ran on and off, knowing that the 'Annie,' for which she was searching would be trying to make the land if above water.

A sharp look out was kept up the whole time and the vessel daily took various courses and was time and again off St. Mary's and Trepassy Bays. She passed part of a dory on Tuesday at noon, 25 miles west of Cape Race. They were at Ferntose, Saturday night, and Trepassy Monday night to get wires of the Annie, but there was none to be had, and Tuesday night they ran in again and found that the crew were safe.

She then left Trepassy for here yesterday morning. She also, in her search, asked for information from Cape Race. She met an Aquaforte boat, the 'Avelita,' off the coast, and towed her down here in answer to her signal for help.

The tug had a very stormy time of it while out and had several gales in succession.

Capt. Rose thinks the "Rose" and "Swallow" would drive off in the track of shipping and that those on board them might be taken off.

She saw a tern schooner off Cape Race yesterday, and the "Oressa Belle," coal laden for Wexleyville, and the "Arabia" for Ferryland. She saw another vessel 15 miles off Renews. Other vessels were also seen, and 12 miles off the "spout" was a French barquin with her top-gallant yard gone.

The Ingraham after so much continuous steaming was getting short of coal and it would be necessary to come here soon, if she was to remain any longer on the search, to get a supply and for the necessities.

LOOKING FOR "SWALLOW"

The Cabot sails again this evening to search for the schr. "Swallow," the only vessel now missing. So near was the ship to the schr. "Blanche M. Rose" that one of the casks of oil on her deck was picked up by the Cabot, which arrived here last night. One of them men from Groats Islands identified it this morning.

FEAR SHE IS GONE

The schr. Lillian Beauvelt, Capt. Comeau, is to-day 17 days out from Halifax to Colin Campbell with tar, &c. Several vessels have arrived from Nova Scotia since she left and it is now feared she has been lost with all hands.

FOGOTA'S PASSENGERS

The Fogota sails North at 5 p.m. taking a full cargo and as passengers:—Eli Hicks, J. Winsor, H. Hicks, A. Abbott, Peter Whiteaway, R. Wright, W. E. Davis, G. Pynn, Mrs. A. J. House and 30 second class.

An aeroplane salutes by dipping and rising in the air.

OUR THEATRES.

ROSSLEY'S.

Carroll and Ellor, the Irish singing and dancing act at Rossley's theatre have a funny act to-night. Carroll as the Yankee school mistress will be a scream; Carroll is funny beyond words. Everyone likes Carroll, he is a mountain of good nature, good humor, good, clean, refreshing comedy. He will also make a big change, and in one of his magnificent costumes give a refined Prima Donna act, as well as the school act. The pictures are delightful, there are none better. The contest on Friday night promises to be a real dandy. Wait till you see and hear some who will appear this week. The pantomime rehearsals are going ahead, and its safe to say Rossleys need not take a back seat when it comes to a production meant to please.

Rescued at Sea Schooner Sunk

Crew and Passengers on the Schr. "Blanche M. Rose"—Missing Since Monday Week—Taken off and Landed at Sydney

The Marine and Fisheries Department this forenoon had the following message from Carbonear in succession:

"May Duff" arrived at North Sydney with 6 women, 4 children and 9 men, taken off the schooner 'Blanche M. Rose. Instruct seeing W. Hackett, Sydney.

"(Sgd.) DUFF."

James Baird, Ltd., had the following message from Carbonear shortly after noon:

"May Duff" at North Sydney with 6 women, 4 children and 9 men, taken off the schr. 'Blanche M. Rose."

The glad tidings of the rescue spread about the city at noon and people everywhere were overjoyed on hearing of it. When we cited the cases of the 'Pioneer' and Holwell's vessel in our article of yesterday we little thought how near realization was our hope that the vessels might be in the track of shipping and the people on board taken off.

Some of the friends of those on board, to-day, cried with joy when they heard of the safety of their loved ones, so long missing. We also hope and trust that very soon similar good news will be heard of the 22 people on the "Swallow."

CAPT RENDELL IN BONAVENTURE

We learn that Capt. Rendell who has been in Scotland looking after the construction of the new steamer "IceLand" will take charge of the Bonaventure this trip. Capt. Conch, who was hurt being unable to go. Capt. Cross will go in the Bellaventure to North Sydney shortly.

"CACHALOT" HIGH LINER

The Cachalot has done exceptionally well at the whale fishery this season, having taken 71 fish. This is in excess of last year and is better than the combined catch of the other whalers operating here. Capt. and crew will come on here, to go home to Norway.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Whaling Plants and Utensils

FOR SALE

FOR sale by Public Auction on Saturday, 27th inst., at 12 noon, in the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, the following Waterside Property situated at Dublin Cove, near Rose Blanche, comprising:—

20 Acres Freehold Land, together with the Whaling and Carcase Plants erected thereon, consisting of Buildings, Boilers, Machinery and Tools and Utensils.

Also: The Whaling and Carcase Plants situated at Maggoty Cove, Trinity, consisting of Buildings, Boilers, Machinery and Tools and Utensils. The Land on which this Property is erected is Leasehold.

Also: Sundry Tools and Utensils now on the Southside Premises of Job Brothers & Company, Ltd., St. John's.

Inventories of the above Property can be seen and full information received on application to JOB BROS. & CO., LTD., Managers for Liquidators of The New Whaling Co., Ltd., or,

A. S. RENDELL & CO., Auctioneers.

nov24

Post Office Notice

BY direction of His Excellency the Governor, the following is published for the information of parents and friends of the members of the First Newfoundland Regiment serving with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force:—

Parcels and letters should be addressed as follows:—

Private _____, No. _____, Company, 1st. Nfld. Regiment, Mediterranean Force, c/o Pay and Record Office, 58 Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Parcel Rates as follows:—

Up to 3 lbs. 21 cents.
Over 3 lbs., but not more than 7 lbs. 48 cents.
Over 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs. 72 cents.

Parcels should be carefully and securely packed in metal or wood boxes, round, no corners which may injure other parcels, stout canvas, linen wrappers or several folds of soft brown paper, and be addressed on inside wrapping as well as outside, with sender's name and address as well as address of person to whom it is being sent.

Suitable gifts recommended by the War Office are:—Handkerchiefs, Housewives (Needles, thread, etc.), Boot Laces, Chocolate, Peppermint, Briar Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Tobacco packed in tin foil, if possible; Safety Matches packed in sealed tins; Automatic Lighters; small tins of Boracic, Ointment or Borated Vaseline for sore feet; Antiseptic Powder; Pocket Knives, Lead Pencils, Paper, Envelopes, Razors (safety or ordinary), salt, Cocoa, tea, Sugar in lb. parcels.

As considerable delays may take place in ultimate delivery of parcels, perishable articles should not be included.

H. J. B. WOODS, Postmaster-General.

nov25,41.eod.

TARVIA PAVEMENT DEFECTIVE

Not long since a special meeting of the Civic Commission was held, when City Engineer Ryan reported that the new tarvia pavement laid on Duckworth Street was defective. It has been "ravelling" and 14 holes had been found in the section of the street covered with it.

It was decided that the Tarvia Co.'s be telegraphed that the work is not satisfactory and that they be asked to send an explanation in reply.

NOTICE!

EXPERIENCED Woodmen wanted for lumber woods at Badger.

A. N. D. Co.

nov25,41

NEWFOUNDLAND SHELL COMPANY, LTD.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$100,000.00

Registered Office:

Horwood Lumber Co. Building, Water Street West

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

Hon. M. G. Winter
A. J. Harvey, Esq.
F. W. Angel, B.A.Sc.

Hon. R. K. Bishop
R. B. Job, Esq.
S. O. Steele, Esq.

R. F. Horwood, Esq.

THIS Company is under contract with the Canadian Shell Committee to manufacture Shells for the Imperial Government under terms which assure very profitable returns. Five Hundred Shares in the Stock of the Company (par value \$50.00 each) are now offered for Public Subscription. Applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned at the Company's office.

nov25,121

R. F. HORWOOD, Secretary.