

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 331.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1916.

Price: One Cent.

To-Day's Cables

Russo-Roumanian Forces Driving Germans Back

Two more Norwegian Steamers Sunk, also British Steamer with Americans on Board

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In the Dobrudja region of Roumania, where Russo-Roumanian forces have turned upon the invaders, the Teutonic Allies have been driven from the heights in the region of Balabanica and Dochkoi, and the Russians and Roumanians are now disputing with them in a violent battle the possession of other positions along this line. In Roumania proper the Teutons are advancing along both sides of the Insu-Racovitzer Road, but are meeting with steady resistance from the Russo-Roumanians. Along the Pirlita Stankuoc front the Teutonic Allies have pushed back the advance guard of the defenders. Except for some battles in Roumania and in the Carpathians, S.E. of the Kimpolung-Jacoben railway, where the Russians have captured several heights and at various points on the Russian front where attacks by Russians have been repulsed by Germans, little infantry activity is being displayed.

TWO MORE STEAMERS SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces that the steamer Liverpool has been sunk. The steamer Bayhall, according to another Lloyd's announcement, is believed to have been sunk. There are three steamers named Liverpool listed on the Marine records, and all small vessels of less than 1,000 tons, two being British and one French.

ENTENTE ALLIES' NOTE TO GREECE

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The new note of the Entente Allies to Greece, which according to understanding here was presented to-day includes, says Reuter's Telegram Co., the following principal demands: Control of telegraph posts and railways; release of all Venizelist prisoners; prohibition of meeting of reservists, and an inquiry by a mixed commission into the disturbances of December 1th.

DANISH W. I. SOLD TO U. S.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 21.—Both Houses of the Danish Parliament have now approved of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The Landsting or Upper House, voted favourably.

THE KAISER SUMMONS GERARD

LONDON, Dec. 21.—In Berlin diplomatic circles, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam, it is understood the German Emperor will at an early date summon to Headquarters the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, with a view to discussing with him a possible American mediation and action.

MORE NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lloyd's announcement that the Norwegian steamer Modig has been sunk and her crew landed. The Shipping Agency also says that the Norwegian steamer Falk is reported torpedoed, and her crew landed.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received Dec. 22, 1916. 2040 Sergt. Harry Tansley, Waifs, Shell contusion. 2280 Private Arch Bursey, Gamba, B.B. At 9th. General Hospital, Rouen, December 12, gunshot wound in left arm—slight. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN N. DOBRUDJA

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.—A violent battle is in progress in Northern Dobrudja. Here the offensive was assumed by the forces of the Central Powers which first carried several heights, but later were driven from a portion of the captured ground, the war office announced to-day. Russian attacks, in an effort to gain control of the remaining heights, are going on.

BISSING VERY ILL

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A News Agency despatch from Amsterdam to-day says: "General Von Bissing, the German Governor General of Belgium is reported dangerously ill of pneumonia. Despatches received to-day from the frontier says he has been temporarily replaced in Brussels pending his recovery."

RUSSIAN ADVANCE

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.—An advance for the Russians in the region of Kimpolung, in the Carpathians, where height positions were captured, was announced by the war office in today's official statement. In Galicia Teutonic attempts to advance in the Zlota Lipa region have been checked.

NOBILITY KILLED

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The new Almanach No Gothas list of nobility fallen in the war includes 258 Counts, 557 Barons and 1465 of lesser nobility.

GENERAL SURPRISE ON THE SCENE

LONDON, Dec. 22.—An absolutely startling surprise was the first feeling in Britain, aroused by Pres. Wilson's note. The Government was surprised, and frankly admitted it so, and members of Parliament were equally surprised when the news spread through both Houses during the afternoon session. Newspaper offices were surprised and undoubtedly the public will be equally surprised when they read Ambassador Page's statement to the Foreign Office. The morning papers feature all information from America during the past few days and quote despatches from the usually best informed Washington correspondents. Advising and banking firms said that the President had not any intention of taking any steps toward peace or making a move in European affairs when he transmitted Germany's note to Britain without comment. It was assumed that this action represented his general attitude towards the European situation.

GERMANY WILL TRY OTHER PEACE MOVES

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Evening Globe says it is urgently necessary that the people of this country should not think the rejection of Germany's peace proposal will end the peace plot. On the contrary there is certain knowledge that other moves are to be expected. One of them is the new bluff of Ambassador von Bernstorff, that Germany is ready to disclose terms and might even be willing to compensate Belgium. In the United States the Germans are even talking of guarantees for the future. The Allied Governments will know how to deal with these and other developments.

ALLIED REPLIES IDENTICAL BUT SEPARATE

LONDON, Dec. 22.—While the replies of the various Allied Governments to Germany will be made simultaneously, probably before Xmas, as indicated last night, yet these replies will be textually identical and will not take the form of a joint reply. The reason for this is that while all Entente Allies are agreed on the general principles of the reply, each came into the war under different conditions, calling for somewhat different statements. For example the defence of small nationalities was one of the main causes bringing England into the war in defence of Belgium, whereas Belgium and Serbia did not enter for that reason, but because their territory was invaded. Similar difference of conditions exist as regards France, Roumania, and other countries, so that while all replies will agree on essential points covering reparation and future security, they will not be identical.

IRISH PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Government have decided to release the Irish prisoners who were interned after the rebellion in Ireland, so Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has announced. According to a state by the Secretary for Home Affairs in the Commons last October, there were 576 Irish interned in connection with the rebellion.

SERVICE GETS MOST ATTENTION

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The suggestion of the United States for an exchange of views among the belligerents has been received at the Foreign Office and is now under consideration, pending receipt of which no statement will be made.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

BRITISH GOVT. SILENT ABOUT WILSON'S NOTE

LONDON, Dec. 21.—In Government circles an official silence is observed regarding President Wilson's note suggesting an exchange of views among belligerents, which will be given out for publication on Friday. This morning's newspapers explained that this delay in publication is due in part to the absolute surprise caused by the receipt of the note which was altogether unexpected, and in part to the desire to admit of its simultaneous publication in all Allied countries. While it cannot be said the note was received with anything resembling a feeling of resentment, the Associated Press is enabled to say that its sudden and unexpected receipt puzzled officialdom which was unprepared for it, coming so close on the heels of the German peace proposals. It is therefore believed the note will not interfere with the plans of the Allies for sending a joint reply to the German proposals, which will probably be done before Christmas. It is understood the opinion in official circles is that the speeches delivered within the last fortnight by the spokesmen of all the Allied Governments, the latest of which was made by Premier Lloyd George, will form the most effective replies to the proposals of Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg. They really state the position of the Allies regarding a peace movement from any quarter.

ENEMY AIRPLANES ARE DESTROYED

PARIS, Dec. 21.—A French official statement on the progress of hostilities given out this afternoon by the War Office says there has been a relative calm on the front in France with the exception of aerial activity. Four enemy airplanes have been brought down by French pilots and French machines have been employed in throwing down explosive bombs behind the German lines.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 21.—The Board of Trade has decided to establish a branch at Cardiff for control of railways and dock, and collier will be taken over in order to end present chaos.

A DECLINE IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A maximum decline of seven cents was registered in the wheat market at the opening today on President Wilson's peace note.

Merchant Captains Enjoy Immemorable Rights

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Government can't admit any distinction between the rights of merchant ships and those armed for defensive purposes, said Sir Ed. Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to a question today in the Commons. Continuing, Carson said merchant captains enjoy an immemorable right to defend vessels against attacks, visit or search by any means in their power, but they must not seek out enemy to attack him, that function being reserved to ships of war. So far as he was aware, all neutral powers take the same stand. The First Lord of the Admiralty said the British Government was devoting its continuous attention to theory practice of defensive armament.

Sir Edward Carson says no doubt it was the aim of the German Government to confuse the defensive and offensive action, with the object of inducing neutrals to treat armed vessels as if

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U. S. SUGGESTIONS FOR CONFERENCE

LONDON, Dec. 21.—While the morning papers give much prominence to American and other foreign comment on Lloyd George's speech, the question of peace was side-tracked today for the discussion of projected national service, and comment everywhere indicates the readiness of the nation to mobilize. The description by Rowland Prother, President of the Board of Agriculture, of Britain as a beleaguered city and his dictum "The war may be won or lost in our corn field and potato lands," are featured as furnishing a keynote to a situation which calls for the utmost national efforts.

IRISH PRISONERS MAY BE RELEASED

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Correspondents of the morning papers in the lobby of Parliament believe that the majority of the Irish prisoners interned after the rebellion will be released today. Their belief is based on inquiries following a sympathetic statement made by Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question made by John Dillon in the Commons last night, indicating that the Chief Secretary and Premier were inclined to release the prisoners. Mr. Duke said there had been a steady course of improvement towards the appeasement of Ireland in past two or three months.

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Last Night's Cables

Lansing Makes Clear United States Position

Wishes to Correct Wrong Impression and Says There is No Change in U. S. Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary of State Lansing late today issued a statement amplifying and qualifying the one he made this morning regarding the President's notes to belligerents because he said he feared some incorrect inferences had been drawn from his first utterances. Lansing said his purpose in making a second statement was to make it clear beyond question, that there was no change in the policy of the neutrality of the United States. He also said his purpose in amplifying his statement was to make it plain that the notes to belligerents should in no sense be construed as a threat to any government. Secretary of State Lansing stated the following: I have learned, from several quarters that a wrong impression was made by the statement which I made this morning; I wish to correct that impression. My intention was to suggest a very direct and necessary interest which this country, as one of the neutral nations, has in the possible terms which the belligerents may have in mind. I do not intend to intimate that the government was considering any change in its policy of the neutrality which it has consistently pursued in the face of constantly increasing difficulties. I regret my words were open to any other construction, but now realize they were. I think the whole tone and language of the notes to the belligerents show our purpose without further comment. On my part, needless to say, I am unreservedly in support of that purpose, and hope to see it accepted.

Miss Asquith is Engaged

To Hugh Gibson of the American Embassy in London.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The New York evening press prints the following: "The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Asquith, youngest daughter of the former Premier, to Hugh Gibson, First Secretary of the American Embassy in London, will be announced soon. It is reported here that both have been staying for the last fortnight at the Vice Regal Lodge. They left at the same time today. Miss Asquith is not 21 years old. She is very fond of outdoor sports and is an accomplished linguist."

GENERAL NEVILLE SUCCEEDS JOFFRE

PARIS, Dec. 21.—An official letter summoning General Nivelle to command the armies in the north and south last night was signed by General Joffre. General Costellau, General Joffre's chief staff officer, having reached the age limit, has been retained on the active service list by special decree signed by President Poincare, which is preliminary to his appointment to the command of an army group. Brigadier General Ferdinand Auguste Pont, who General Nivelle has chosen as his Chief of Staff, has been promoted to General of Division for the duration of the war. General Pont, like his Chief, is an artillery officer and was a junior Lieutenant-Colonel in one of the armies at the beginning of the war. His brilliant military talents soon brought him to the notice of General Joffre, who singled him out for rapid promotion.

FOR CLOSER HARMONY

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Arriving aboard the Adriatic from Liverpool, Sir Horace Plunkett, Irish leader, predicted a provisional settlement which will bring Ireland and England into closer harmony, and expressed the belief that Ireland will give between 130,000 and 150,000 more men for defence of the United Kingdom.

Venizelist Movement

Allies Says Cannot Admit it is a Seditious One

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Receipt of a Greek note respecting the so-called revolutionary movement in Greece has occasioned surprise to the Allies. It is said they cannot admit the Greek contention that the Venizelist movement is in any way a seditious one, and it is added that the majority of the people of the Greek Islands have voluntarily thrown in their lot with the Greek Provisional Government. The Times says it learns that the Greek Government, notwithstanding its note, is fulfilling its promises and that the movements of troops is proceeding satisfactorily.

STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Lloyd's reports the Norwegian steamer Prima 1234 tons register, sunk.

Three More Ships Sunk

Lloyd's Reports Sinking of Three Danish Ships

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lloyd's reports the sinking of the Danish steamers Chassie Maerak, 1037 tons gross, and the Gerda, 755 tons gross, of Nantes, in the Bay of Biscay. The American steamer Kansan was damaged by striking a mine. Efforts are being made to remove a part of her cargo and take her to a dock. The Kansan sailed from Boston on December 6th for Stnaizare. She is owned by the American Hawaiian Steamship Co.

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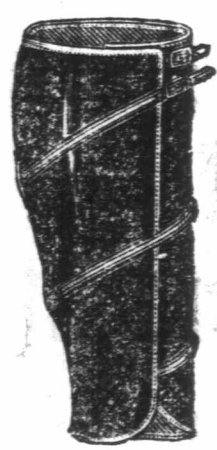
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CHILDREN'S BUCKLE GAITERS... \$1.20 to \$1.90
CHILDS' LONG RUBBERS... \$1.45 to \$2.50
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THE SHOE MEN.

Complaint About Lumber Camps

Dear Mr. Editor:—
This is my first time writing you, and if you would please make a space in your valuable paper for those few remarks, I would be glad.
There is quite a number of men in this camp, working for the A. N. D. Co. They are paying their men per month, \$24.00, they think that is some- thing large for men that will take their axe and swing it from daylight camp to dark, and then look around and see the boss, he don't know but that and bunks comfortable, with mattress- he is a commander of a dreadnaught, and sometimes he is only boss of what for such and if the companies do not they call a camp, covered with felt, provide the requirements according to and when that was put there they law the Inspector's duty is to give 10 were not as particular about it as they days' notice of the complaint now are, for you can see the skylight and if not remed, action before the anywhere out through, and when it Court becomes necessary.
comes to rain, imagine how it is with necessary. We regret to find numer- only one stove to give any heat, and We regret to find numer- to dry the men's clothes. The camp shows Mr. Yates, the Inspector, of is 0 ft. long, so you see there is poor shows Mr. Yates, the Inspector, of the comfort there. I am not going to say, camps, is not doing his duty. If the

much, but I can say a good bit. Just look around our camp, and see, the splendid bunks that the men have to sleep in. But I think if a man gets \$24.00 per month lying on a mattress, the man that lies on boughs should get \$28.00 and would not be paid then for his suffering, but the A. N. D. Co. don't care as long as they get their work done. This is the lumber wods, and as things are now men should get paid for their labour.
Wishing the readers of the Mail and Advocate a glad New Year.
[We draw the attention of the In- thing large for men that will take their axe and swing it from daylight camp to dark, and then look around and see the boss, he don't know but that and bunks comfortable, with mattress- he is a commander of a dreadnaught, and sometimes he is only boss of what for such and if the companies do not they call a camp, covered with felt, provide the requirements according to and when that was put there they law the Inspector's duty is to give 10 were not as particular about it as they days' notice of the complaint now are, for you can see the skylight and if not remed, action before the anywhere out through, and when it Court becomes necessary.
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THE FIRST PAIR

DON'T make any mistake this year. Let your first pair of Rubber Shoes be BEAR BRAND. Times are too hard for anyone to take chances of being out of work for two or three weeks with a cold which could have been avoided by getting satisfactory Rubber Shoes. The good old BEAR BRAND Shoes, which are becoming more widely known every day, are being sold in St. John's by
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Steer Bros.
Jesse Whiteway.
Wholesale by
Cleveland Rubber Co.,
men will write Mr. Coaker direct, giving clear information of any neg- ligence on the part of the Inspector or of the companies in living up to the law. he will have such brought to the notice of the proper authorities.—Editor.]

Hymns of Red Cross Man Service's New Poems.

It was as a writer of swinging, graphic verse that Robert W. Service made his reputation, which has suffered a little in recent years through his ventures into rather common- place prose. Now he has returned again to his first literary medium, and in "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man" (Briggs) he demonstrates that his pen has not lost its cunning. Mr. Service served with the Red Cross at the front in France, and these poems are the result of his experience there. It seems appropriate that the volume should be dedicated to a Canadian soldier who gave his life for his coun- try, his own brother, Lieut. Albert Service, killed in action in France last August.

In the early "Sourdough" and "Cheekako" poems of Robert W. Service, he showed a gift for vivid al- descriptive writing, his verse being al- ways flowing and easy. He established himself as a word painter of marked ability, whose chief defect was that in striving for atmosphere he fre- quently became unnecessarily sordid and brutal. The poet has found full scope for his descriptive powers among the fighting men in France. He always writes at his best when treating of primitive things and the feelings of men when stripped of the conventions and placed close to vital experiences. His "Rhymes" of the soldiers are as manly as were his "Songs" of the Yukon, and they bring out a more attractive side of man's nature. Sometimes Mr. Service's lik- ing for stark, daring description ex- erts itself, and his pictures of the horrors of war become almost too strong for imaginative persons to read, but he gives many suggestions of the humor as well as the tragedy of the life of the trenches. There are a number of the "Rhymes" that al- most sing themselves, they are very easy to read. A characteristic Service poem is "The Man from Athabaska," and for that reason it may be quoted in part as a sample of the work con- tained in the volume.

Oh, my wife she tried to tell me that 'twas nothing but the thrum- ming
Of a woodpecker tapping on the hollow of a tree;
And she thought that I was fooling when I said it was the drum- ming
Of the mustering of legions, and 'twas calling unto me;
'Twas calling me to pull my freight and hop across the sea.
And a-mending of my fish-nets sure I started up in wonder,
For I heard a savage roaring and 'twas coming from afar;
Oh, the wife she tried to tell me that

it was only Summer thunder,
And she laughed a bit sarcastic when I told her it was war;
'Twas the chariots of battle where the mighty armies are.
Then down the lake came Half-breed Tom with russet sail a-flying,
And the word he said was "war" again, so what was I to do?
Oh, the dogs they took to howling and the missiles took to crying,
As I flung my silver foxes in the little birch canoe;
Yes, the old girl stood a-blubbing till the island hid the view.

Says the factor, "Mike, you're crazy! They have soldier men a-plenty. You're as grizzled as a badger, and you're sixty year or so."
"But I haven't missed a scrap," says I, "since I was one and twenty, and shall I miss the biggest? You can bet your whiskers—no!"
For I joined the Foreign Legion, and they put me for a starter
In the trenches of the Argonne with the Boche a step away;
And the partner on my right; hand was an apache from Montmartre;
On my left there was a millionaire from Pittsburg, U.S.A.
(Poor fellow! They collected him in bits the other day.)

But I'm sprier than a chipmunk, save a touch of the lumbago;
And they call me Old Methoosalah and plague me night and day;
'm the exhibition sniper, and they work me like a Dago.
And they laugh to see me plug a Boche a half a mile away.
Oh, I hold the highest record in the regiment, they say.

There are many others with a ring similar to these verses, such poems, for instance, as "A Song of Winter Weather" and "The Whistle of Sandy McGraw." There are others that have a more sentimental coloring like "Tri-color" and "Milk Time," and there is a poem called "On the Wire" that for sheer horror surpasses al- most anything that we have read about the war. It describes a man who kills himself because he is caught in a wire entanglement. Then once at least the poet becomes bitter and a little cynical in "The Twins":

There was two brothers, John and James,
And when the town went up in flames,
To save the house of James dashed John,
Then turned, and to his own was gone.
And when the great World War began,
To volunteer John promptly ran;

Lloyd-George vs: Kaiser

A Hohenzollern Arrayed against Man Born of the People.

The immeasurable power exercised by Wilhelm II. is in his hands, as he often assured the world, by divine birthright; because God put it there as a circumstance of paternity, says the New York Sun.

This one man power has served God's purposes, according to the in- terpretation of its possessor, by plunging Europe into the most fright- ful of all wars, the extent and end of which no seer can yet see.

Against this one man power Great Britain has now set up another in the person of a War Minister of demo- cratic election, commissioned under an unwritten constitution, practically a war dictator, chosen because he is believed to be in individual quality the fittest to energize and concentrate and direct the forces of the nation in its great emergency.

Was there ever since history began a more impressive contest—William of the Hohenzollern purple and his antagonist, David Lloyd George, born of the people?

Saved by a Dream

A dream saved the life of Mrs. Small, of Birkenhead, whose husband a mining expert, died on his way home from West Africa, and who had arranged to return home with her daughter from Greenore by the Con- nemara. The day before, however, she dreamed that she had sailed in the Greenore steamer on a stormy night and that the vessel was wrecked. She regarded the dream as a warn- ing, and refused to sail by the Con- nemara, thus saving her life, for this was the ship sunk by collision with the Retriever.

And while he learned live bombs to lob,
James stayed at home and sneaked his job.

John came home with a mising limb:
That didn't seem to worry Jim;
But, oh! it set his brain a-whirl
To find that James had sneaked his girl.

Time passed. John tried his grief to drown:
To-day James owns one-half the town;

His army contracts riches yield;
And John? Go search the Potter's field.

Fortunately, the poems of that tenor are the exceptions in the book. On the whole Mr. Service shows hu- man nature to an advantage, and "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man" con- tains some of his best verse.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

J.J. St. John

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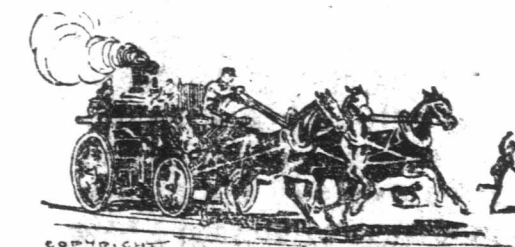
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District

Jack London

The most engaging figure in the younger ranks of American writers disappears with the premature death of Jack London. He had the gift, rare among American successful authors, of personality. His success has produced an enormous school of red-blood writers of whom Jack London must be taken as the founder. But whereas in his successors the gusto and the "punch" are machine-made and made to order, in Jack London they were the immediate expression of an abounding and winning vitality. He was more genuine than the primitive heroes of his own stories, because he was more many-sided and more human. His Socialism, for instance, was the expression at the same time of a love of combat and freedom and justice and of a generous sympathy for the weak and the unfortunate. This may not be in harmony with his preoccupation as a writer for the brute strength of man, and his preoccupation with the chronicles of tooth and claw, but it adds to the attractiveness of the big-muscled, clear-eyed, and warmhearted personality that the general public visualized and his friends knew. Not since the death of Mark Twain has there been a literary figure in the United States that was productive of so much newspaper copy, legitimately and not through the wiles of the press agent. The parallel to Mark Twain is found in the facts of Jack London's life with its self-made success out of humble and difficult origins. What the Mississippi and the West were to Mark Twain, the Pacific and the Yukon were to Jack London. The comparison need go no further. It would be idle to assert that London copied out of his experience the high literary values attained by the great Missourian.

Popular opinion is justified in regarding "The Call of the Wild," published thirteen years ago and quite early in his literary career, as the best of his tales. While the zest of life, the love of adventure in the

open, remained with him to the end, the original impulse became in later years too much overlaid with generalization and formula drawn out of books. His brief and sporadic studies at college and his reading in economics and popular sociology tended towards a self-conscious primitiveness. He became too fond of speaking of male-strength instead of men, and his strong lovers were too prone to address the object of their affections as "my mate" or "my woman," suggestive more of a training in the principles of sex education and the biological responsibilities of citizenship than of the unreflecting impulses of the truly primitive nature. The hero of his "Sea Wolf" is a methodical superman; not so much one of Nietzsche's unconscious blond beasts as a man who has read Nietzsche and acts up to formula. Better than these sophisticated primitives are the genuinely simple types of one of his very earliest books, "The God of His Fathers," in which the simple elements of struggle, of human endurance, and loyalty and sacrifice are projected with almost childlike directness against the white desolation of the Far North which London added to the geography of literature.

Jack London is perhaps the best known of American writers abroad. He has been for years a best-seller in Russia and other countries on the continent. This is due to the direct appeal of his story-telling art. Jack London has a place in world literature which is denied to much greater American writers. A creative artist he was not. In the long list of his books he has not added a living character to literature. His concern, for that matter, was not with character, but with action.

Baseball Talk.

I say that Southpaw has Portside skinned forty ways. You mean he is infinitely his superior, my son, corrected the Boston father. But who is Southpaw? Our pitcher, dad. Oh! to be sure. Certainly he has him skinned forty ways.

A Voyage in a Tank A Vivid Experience

The following vivid article by a French gunner was printed in the French magazine "Lecture Pour tous."

"Tanks have made their debut, and a startling debut it was. We are in the front line with our 'Tanks,' in little groups of 'crews,' each under the command of an officer, the resemblance to a battleship had seemed to us so striking that we had named our 'Tanks' of our own accord. There was the crew of the 'Crete de Menthe,' at the 'Diplo-docus,' and of one ironically styled 'The Boches' Victory.'

A manhole is opened in the side of the 'Tank' and one by one we enter the interior, like cats going through a hole in a door.

The whole crew climb on board this fortress on wheels. I install myself in the narrow space by the side of my machine gun, whose muzzle is pointing outside the steel-plate sides of the 'Tank,' and fix my eye on the loophole. "How hot it is!" said my neighbour. "It will be worse in an hour!" Through my loophole I can see just a strip of sky, which looks light to me, although the day has not yet fully dawned. In front of me I see undulating fields which have been ploughed up by guns of every calibre. Farther on, the Fourreaux Wood, where we are to operate.

There is a crater to the left of the wood which, according to the reports of our airmen, the Germans have converted into a fortress. This is the objective of the "Tanks" on our left. At the right of the wood there is a field described to us as extraordinarily powerful: walls, interminable barbed-wire "chevaux de frise," a formidable entanglement of all sorts of vile contrivances. A real "nest" of vile beasts! This is to be our job. By Jove, how stifling it is! Suddenly the glare of a rocket lights up the sky, followed by ten, twenty, thirty others. A sharp whistle sounds strangely in

But, in faith, they are wasted shots. They have as much effect on our machine as pellets of bread against a wall.

Gigantic Iron Wedge.
At last we are near the "nest" we are to destroy. I can distinguish the sandbags heaped up and the walls pierced with holes. Little white flakes are coming from these holes, as though they were safety valves for the escape of steam. These are the guns of the enemy.

Our "Tank" advances steadily and inexorably. A ditch—we clear it; an incline—we scale it; a heap of rubbish from a demolished house—we pass over it. And then we come to the first barbed-wire entanglements. Our "Tank" does not even make an effort; everything breaks, everything is torn up. Splinters of wood jump up on all sides of us, the "chevaux de frise" are beaten down. I have the sensation of being in the interior of a gigantic iron wedge which is cutting through something like butter.

As for us, we fire without ceasing, hand on gun and eye glued to the loophole pierced in the steel, with the sweat pouring down our foreheads.

Thus, a powerful panting, a last and almost imperceptible stop! The nose of our "Tank" scatters sand and cement bags and throws them right and left, as if it were ploughing up a field. Another violent shock, a heavy blow and a crashing. We are going straight through a wall. We are pulverising machine guns. Grenades burst upon our armour. We are in the midst of the "nest." All at once, ugly German heads with terror on their faces appear on both sides of us! To work! Now it is my turn and that of my comrades! Our machine guns crackle; our bullets whistle in the German trenches, taken thus by enfilade, and in the underground passages leading from the "nest" to the rear.

The Germans are in the greatest disorder. They throw themselves flat on their stomachs, they raise their arms to heaven, some of them try to run away. A whistle sounds in the "Tank," and it stops. Then word cheers come faintly to my ears, and I soon see the dear old uniforms of our

boys who are taking possession of the "nest" and gathering up everything living which remains.

VESSELS ASHORE AND IN COLLISION.
The storm of Sunday brought more than ordinary excitement to the town of Carbonar, especially at 3 p.m., when it was at its zenith. A fleet of vessels lay in the harbor and so very violent was the wind and sea that they began to drag their anchors and no less than four went on the rocks. These were the 'Orion,' owned by Duff & Sons and an old time banker; Soper's 'Olonda' which ran on the rocks, broke in two and became a total wreck; the third was a small craft owned by F. J. Jeffers and the 4th, Leander Pike's well known coaster, the 'Maria.' The last named took an erratic course on parting her chains, collided with and damaged several vessels, and her own windlass torn out and was badly damaged and then went ashore. About 12 other schooners were more or less damaged by collision and the crash of the hulls as they came violently together could be heard over the din of the elements. In several instances the schooners had their sterns as well as stems carried away, booms were broken, planking ripped away and general havoc wrought. An unfortunate feature is that all were insured in the Conception Bay scheme, but the policies expired on the 15th and the owners lose heavily. The losses amount to thousands of dollars.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE STILL LIVES.
It is scarcely open to question that in the period before the war the British policy and power have been bulwarks of the Monroe Doctrine. Bismarck never concealed the fact that if Great Britain had been willing to become a partner of Germany, and enter arrangements that Germany would have been glad to make, it is not unlikely we should have been called on to fight or to consent to the erection of a new Prussia in Brazil. Should Germany emerge from the war triumphant the Monroe Doctrine will not be what insurance men would call a good risk. That Germany was in mind any idea of conquering the United States is highly improbable but that she would like to exploit South America is hardly open to doubt. Should we object, the occupation of some part of the United States might well be the military expedient adopted to induce this country to consent to Germany enjoying South American sunlight.—New York Globe.

SHIPPING
The Prospero left Little Bay at 8 a.m. to-day.
The S.S. Nevada which discharged coal here to the Reid Mfd. Co. sailed for Louisburg last evening.
The S.S. Corunna, coal laden to the Reid Mfd. Coy., arrived here to-day from Sydney, after a good run.
The Portia left St. Mary's at 7.30 this a.m. and is due here at 10 to-night.
The schr. Emmanuel cleared yesterday for Gibraltar for orders, taking 3,324 qtls codfish, shipped by Baine Johnston & Co. and will leave here to-day.
DENOUNCED WIFE BEATER.
At 2.30 this morning Const. Vail arrested a resident of Mundy's Pond Rd. who was charged before Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C. with beating and ill-treating his wife. The woman appeared against him and showed that for four long years she had been subjected to cruel treatment at her cowardly husband's hands. His Honour denounced the fellow's brutal and cowardly conduct in scathing language and promised him that but for consideration of his innocent wife and family, who would also suffer, he would give him the full penalty of the law and a long term of imprisonment. He would ask him now to give bonds in \$100 to keep the peace, but promised that if ever he again came before Court on a similar charge, the heavy hand of outraged justice would fall mercilessly upon him.
SCHOONERS STORM BOUND.
The S.S. Earl of Devon reports that at several places North schooners have been delayed from getting South owing to stormy weather. All these are laden with fish and oil and have fully 10,000 qtls in their holds. Most of the vessels are held up at Shambler's Cove and Seldom.

CRUISER SINKS ITALIAN SHIP
PARIS, Dec. 21.—The sinking of an Italian steamer in collision with the French armoured cruiser Ernest B. Bonan is reported in a despatch from Marseilles. The steamer, which was taking Italian soldiers home on leave, was cut in two. Several persons, most of them passengers, were drowned. The number of survivors is given as 120.

CAN'T CONSTRUCT NEW CABINET
VIENNA, via London, Dec. 21.—Alexander Spitz Mueller has failed in his effort to construct a new cabinet and the task has been turned over to Count Clam Martiniz, former Minister of Agriculture, in whose cabinet Herr Spitzmueler will have the Finance portfolio.

MORE YOUTHFUL THIEVES.
Yesterday Sgt. Byrne was again busy rounding up a gang of youthful thieves and brought four boys into the official net, whose ages ran from 14 to 15. They were convicted to-day of stealing a bottle of wine from some unknown person, with 4 cigarette holders and 2 walking canes, the property of Mr. S. E. Garland.
Having regard for their tender years and for the joyous Christmas season, Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., before whom they appeared, observed he would be lenient, and would be content to ask the parents of the lads to furnish bonds for their future good conduct.

"THETIS" GETS BOILER REPAIRS.
Capt. Faulke, of the steamer Thetis, tells us that on the run from Campbellton he had extremely strong weather and had to run into Twillingate for shelter. The ship was bound to New York from Campbellton with pulp and paper, and in the E. N. E. storm which raged her engines and boilers got out of order. She hauled up to the dock premises for repairs, and will likely resume her voyage to-morrow.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT
Argyle is due at Placentia to-day.
Clyde left Herring Neck at 4.20 p.m. yesterday, outward.
Dundee passed Salvage at 3 p.m. yesterday, going out.
Ethie left Port aux Basques at 9 a.m. yesterday, coming East.
Glencoe left Harbor Breton at 9.50 p.m. yesterday, outward.
Home left Pilley's Island at daylight yesterday, outward.
Sagona left Port aux Basques at 8.50 a.m.
Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.45 a.m.
Wren arrived at Clarenville at 12.13 p.m. yesterday, outward.
Meigle to leave North Sydney yesterday for St. John's.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS
The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques this morning bringing W. W. Marshall, Mrs. E. Anthony, E. Grills, J. Barry, W. Lemond, A. Dwyer, Miss J. Yates, Mrs. J. Squires, J. A. Caines, W. Carran, C. Cowney, A. Gardiner, J. Cooper, J. Meade, Miss L. Darby, T. Marshall, R. Skinner, Mrs. Harvey, Miss M. Broff, Mrs. M. Kenny, E. C. Lewis, P. R. McLeod, F. McIsaac, R. J. Dunn, J. Hartley, Mrs. Hartley, Miss D. Sedley, F. Shannahan, T. A. Hall, J. W. A. Johnston, Capt. Parsons, T. Marshall, Dr. J. Bruce and W. Mercer.

TRAIN REPORT
Wednesday's No. 1 express arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.20 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 1 express left Badger Brook at 8.25 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 2 left Alexander Bay at 9 a.m.
To-day's No. 2 express left Port aux Basques at 9.35 a.m.

Not Served There
The applicant for cook was untidy and insolent in appearance. "Don't hire her," whispered Jones to his wife: "I don't like her looks." "But," remonstrated his wife, "just consider the reputation for cooking she bears." "That doesn't matter," said Jones testily; "we don't want any she-bears cooked; we don't like them."

It was a saying of Aristotle, that all noble-minded men are inclined to sadness. It is not merely the feeling that their lot is a hard one which oppresses them; it is something more—it is their inward sympathy and consciousness of participation in the sufferings of the human race to which they belong.—Guesses at Truth.

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<p>EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES —IN— LADIES' BLOUSES MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS. Ladies Black Cashmerette Blouse, low neck and neatly trimmed... 95c. Other grades in Cashmerette 65c. to \$1.80 from... Ladies' Black Poplin Blouses in three different style collars, all neatly trimmed... \$1.65 to \$1.80</p> <p>SILK BLOUSES. Fancy Wide Stripe Silk Blouse, low collar, good Pearl Buttons... \$2.60 White Silk Blouse with Revere collars... \$2.40 to \$2.75 Ladies' Black Silk Blouses, made from good Merve Silk with neatly trimmed fronts... \$2.90 to \$3.50</p>	<p>Ladies' Fur Collarettes In Black and Brown. From \$1.80 to \$4.00. Ladies' Marmot Muffs. Special Price, 10.50. Astrachan Muffs At \$1.25 each.</p> <p>WOOL SQUARE SPECIALS! Pink, Pale Blue and White Colors. 45c. Each... White and Black Colors. Each... 55c. Pink, Pale Blue, Cardinal & Black Colors. 75c. Each... Black Color only. \$1.35 Each...</p>	<p>CHILDREN'S Flannelette Sleeping Suits in very neat stripe effects, 35c. each. CHILDREN'S Striped Flannelette Night Shirts, 37c. to 55c. each. LADIES' Colored Striped Night Shirts, 75c. each.</p> <p>GET YOUR DRESS GOODS FROM US. You will be the better off in pocket. Dress Poptins in Colors Tan, Brown and Navy, 60c. Yard. Black only, 75c. Yard.</p>	<p>Misses' Middy Blouses Made from Heavy Jean material in Colors White and Blue, 50c. each. To suit age from 8 years up. Ladies' Middy Blouses With Belt. Special, 85c.</p> <p>FEATHER TRIMMINGS In colors of Navy, Browns, Old Rose, Royal Blue, Black and White 40c. yard. Children's WOOL MITTS, 47c. to 75c. pair.</p>	
<p>SEE OUR BOYS OVERCOATS from \$3.00 up. MEN'S OVERCOATS from \$7.00 up.</p>		<p>NAVY AND GREY NAP CLOTH, \$2.75 yd. BROWN CURL CLOTH \$2.70 yd.</p>		
<p>MEN'S SHIRTS. Grey Stripe Flannelette, with low or high collars. Each... Heavy Grey Flannel. Each... \$1.25 Heavy Grey Stripe, with-out collar. \$1.30 up. Each... Heavy Tweeds, 32 inches wide, from 80c. yard up.</p>	<p>BARGAIN in Boys' Negligee Shirts. 45c. each. Neck Frillings —IN— Plain and Fancy Colors, 12c. to 25c. White Pleated Ruchings, 17c. to 28c.</p>	<p>SPECIAL VALUE —IN— Heavy Black Herring Bone Serge, \$1.30 Yard Heavy Black Cheviot, \$1.60 Yard. Heavy Weight Comfortables In Floral and Scroll Designs, \$1.85 to \$3.85 up. Riverside Wool Blankets, \$5.40 per Pair up.</p>	<p>KHAKI CLOTH. A strong and durable material, suitable for Shirts, Overalls or other wearables. 28c. per yard. Corsets! Corsets! In various styles, from 75c. to \$1.40.</p>	<p>SPECIAL in Ladies' FELT HATS. Latest Styles. \$1.00 up. Infant's Wool Booties In White & Fancy Colors. 15c. pair up.</p>

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OUR MOTTO: "Suam Cuique."

The Mail and Advocate

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

Alex. W. Mews, Editor in Chief
R. Hibbs, Morning Editor

("To Every Man His Own.")

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, DECEMBER 22, 1916.

I HAVE always thought of Christmas time, when it has come around, as a good time, a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time, the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely. And, therefore, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it.

—CHARLES DICKENS.

WHETHER it has been intentional or not, Germany has availed of a favourable time of the year to suggest peace. And we find that all the war talk is now coupled with a spirit that is expressed in many English papers and other sources, a spirit which asks that if mediation is possible, not to let pride stand in its way, but to make an effort that will eventually pave the way for peace. The spirit of Christmas makes this idea more acceptable to us than it might be at any other season. This time of the year does not appeal to us as an aggressive time. It is the one time of the year when differences should cease, when we should have a broad charity to all and wish no one ill. For the present we prefer to let the atmosphere of the Season have its way with us, and if this influence has such an effect on all the warring nations, so that it will lead them all to do justly, to relinquish all that might have given them, and to settle the reparation and restoration in a Court of Arbitration, then we say we may well be grateful to this Children's Festival. President Wilson seems to think that the psychological moment has arrived, and without warning he has rushed into the breach and is endeavouring to keep negotiations open. We anticipate that the coming weeks will be perhaps the most critical that we have yet passed through.

WE DISLIKE very much voicing any complaint at this Season, but we should like to inform the readers of the morning paper that the absence of several messages from our columns was occasioned by their late receipt at our office. Yesterday morning we received only a part of President Wilson's message, while some of the part which we received was evidently not received by our contemporary The Daily News. If the Postal Telegraphs would accompany such discrepancies with an explanation it would be better. If this public message service can be improved we are sure that the Post Master General will do his utmost to have it done, as he has passed through all the difficulties and guesswork which meet us in the effort to decipher and make readable the typewritten sheets sent us.

THE Evening Edition of The Mail and Advocate will be published at noon to-morrow. Its character will partake of matter suitable to the season and we think will prove to make an interesting paper. We have a great deal of pleasure just here in paying a just meed of praise to Foreman Long and his staff for the invariably attractive and well printed work which they accomplish. Our experience has covered only one week, but that has been sufficient to show us the loyalty and harmony which exist in our pressroom in a very marked degree. To them, and to our reporters, who daily seek news under all weather conditions, we take this opportunity to extend Season's Greetings.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

DECEMBER 22
New Moon—24th.

Daps Past—355. To Come—9.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS died 1818, aged 78. An English statesman of repute whose last years were spent in retirement, during which period it is believed he wrote the famous "Letters of Junius."

GEORGE ELIOT died 1880. The pen name of Marian Evans who produced some of the most memorable novels of the 19th century, including "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.

FREDERICK TEMPLE, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1902 aged 81. The famous Churchman made a strong Archbishop and dominated the church with his vigorous personality.

PILGRIM FATHERS landed and founded the Colony of Plymouth, Mass., 1620. This date has long been recognized by the descendants of the early Colonists as a religious festival.

CHRISTMAS CAKE

Take the flour of Kindness, Stir it round and round (When Christmas comes along— you know the date). Add some spice of Friendliness, More than half-a-pound; Don't grudge to give a little extra weight.

Mix some Generosity With the precious flour,

Add a little Honesty of Thought; Strain off Animosity. Or 'twill make it sour, Spilling quite the recipe here taught.

Add Congeniality, Mix with Commonsense, Sweeten with a real Spontaneous Smile; Drop in some Equality, Strain off all Pretence, Also all the Cant and all the Guile.

Take a cup of Charity, Have it rather full, Add a little Humor, too, with zest, Season with Hilarity, Never let it cool; Essence of Good-nature does the rest.

Frost it o'er with Purity, Sweeten same with Wit, Let Olive Leaf and Holly form the crest; Wisdom in Maturity Must fill all of it— Of Christmas Cakes the sweetest and the best.

—Allan Ross.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fair to-day. Saturday: E. winds, increasing to gales, near West Coast, with sleet and rain.

FILE RATE INCREASES

The Canadian Railway Commission has ordered the railway companies to file at Ottawa supplements to the joint freight tariffs now in effect. These supplements must provide new joint rates, which must not exceed those now in effect by more than two cents per hundred pounds in the first class, down to one cent more for the fifth class.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

WHO is to take up with serious mind, deep and sincere earnestness the problem of the unemployed in this country? On the constant and remunerative employment afforded its people must depend the prosperity and happiness of its people. Idle hands make a poor country, busy hands a prosperous one. It needs no argument to convince anybody of this. It is a truism that needs no telling, no waste of eloquence to bring home to even such people as those who at present usurp the prerogatives of government and style themselves "The People's Party."

Even the replicas who sit in the legislative assembly making the laws of the land have powers of apprehension sufficiently developed to grasp the truth of the remark, and this is saying a whole lot for the simplicity of the statement. Plain as it is and self evident to even the dullards of the government, it is worth repeating, for we are apt to let governments forget, overlook or in some way neglect it. Seeing that so much of a country's welfare is locked up in the steady employment of its people in the productive arts it should be the first duty of a government to see that every possible avenue of employment is opened up to the people.

All governments know this and attest to its force, even the Morris Government recognizes the truth of it, for even they, when it is expedient, and it is desirable to appeal to the favor of the people or to catch a vote have recourse to promises of development. We all know what electioneering kite-flying means. We all are familiar with the old gag. It is a popular position to take that you are going to induce large labor-giving concerns to operate in our midst. Nothing appeals more forcibly to the mawkish of the country than this promise of abundant employment. This fact proves that the people recognize the importance of labor and the development of industry to the well being of the country.

All wealth is in some way the product of labor, and the greatest loss to a country is the idleness of her people. This is the only real loss, not of course counting loss of population by death or emigration. Where a people are constantly engaged in productive labor, all things else being equal, the country must be prosperous. We think that a careful census of this country would reveal the fact that there is a great deal of idle time among the people, time that were better employed in some useful pursuit. This is true all over the country. Some of this is voluntary, but much of it is enforced. The number of men lounging in enforced idleness in St. John's alone is a blot upon our economic system.

There must be something wrong with the system which permits this to go on from year to year, and all the time growing worse instead of better. There should be no enforced idleness in a country such as this. Every year sees the gap between wealth and poverty growing broader, the one expanding to limits that make Croesus himself look like a Lazarus, and the other sinking deeper and deeper, not only by contrast but in actuality.

Newfoundland is Britain's oldest Colony, and it is safe to say there is not a more backward or undeveloped one to be found in all the broad dominions.

We have coastal waters teeming with fish, a great watery farm from which we may take year by year a finny wealth without in any way diminishing it or tending to exhaust it. We have not begun to realize the full importance of our position out here in the Atlantic anchored as it were on the great-

est fishing grounds in the world. There is wealth enough in this great unincumbered farm of the deep, if properly garnered and looked after to promote the welfare of every man, woman and child in the country, even if we had no other source of wealth to fall back upon. We are neglecting to give that attention to our fisheries that their importance deserves, and that other countries are giving to theirs.

We export too much raw material. This is a prolific source of much of our backwardness. We have all the basic elements that go to the making of great subsidiary industries, but because of our stupidity these avail us but little. Our people are bound to be the "brewers of wood and drawers of water" to other nations.

Once we ranked high among the copper producing regions of the world. How do we stand in this regard to-day? Where are the copper manufacturing industries that should follow the development of our copper mines. The mines have become exhausted and we stand to-day where we stood before the mines were discovered, minus the ore and the splendid opportunity which the presence of those great ore deposits held out to this country. What we did in respect to our copper mines, we are doing to-day with our iron ore deposits, exhausting them as fast as we can, and sending every ton of the ore out of the country to be the basis of great industries elsewhere.

What do we get for it all, nothing but a beggarly royalty of seven and one-half cents a ton on part of the output, and the privilege of sending our sons to delve the ore at the risk of life and limb. That ore should be kept in the country and made into iron and steel and moulded into rails, plate for ship building, stoves and all the other things that are made of iron or steel. If this were being done Bell Island mines could be a source of wealth for centuries, whereas now it is a question of a short generation when those mines will have been abandoned.

ECONOMY IN CANDIES

The demand for National economy has had one far-reaching result in respect to candies. Mr. Runciman, speaking in the House of Commons upon the exorbitant charges that were inflicted upon the consumers in certain articles, hit out at the high class candies, handsomely bound in coloured boxes. Since then the press has got busy and shown that the profits on these fashionable sweets run into 200 and 300 per cent.

No Church Bells

A Clergyman was recently summoned at the North London Police Court for allowing the bells of his church to be rung after sunset. The magistrate said this was probably the first time a clergyman had been summoned for calling his parishioners together for evening service. The original idea of the bell was to warn off evil spirits, so that the congregation could assemble without fear, but now conditions had so changed that the ringing of the bell might summon a congregation of Zeppelins.

VARIA BY GALE

MONEY

THE Institutions which handle money, generally, will now occupy our attention for a brief space, and we shall discuss Banks—derived from the Italian word *banca*, or the O.H. German *banch*, meaning a bench. The special connection of the signification of the word with money is an Italian development; a credit institution or a dealer in credits.

The earliest bank of which mention is made in history was the Bank of Venice, founded A.D. 1171, though it is stated that the Lombard Jews had established banks prior to this date, and that bank notes had circulated in China as early as A.D. 808. Lombard Street in London is a reminder of the presence of the famous money-lenders in England in former times.

Funds deposited in the Banks of Venice could not be withdrawn, but they could be transferred on the books at the pleasure of the owner—in this respect not unlike the perpetual annuities of the British National Debt. The Bank was in reality merely a fiscal agent of the Government.

The Bank of Genoa went into operation in 1407; and for centuries it was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to use circulating notes, which were negotiated or passed only by endorsement. It remained in operation till 1800 when it was pillaged by the French army under Napoleon.

The Bank of Amsterdam, established in 1607, was the earliest institution of the kind which looked to the promotion of commerce. It was plundered by the French army in 1794, when it was found that, with the reputation of fifty million dollars in its vaults, it had nothing, its capital having been loaned to the States-General, the East India Company, and the City of Amsterdam.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of deposit and circulation based upon fine silver bars; and the deposits were confined to silver.

In 1663 a bank was established in London by Francis Child; and in 1667 the "London Directory" contained a list of goldsmiths keeping running "cashies."

Hoare's Bank was founded in 1680; and Smith's Bank, in 1688. The Bank of England, known the world over as "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" (a corruption of Thridneedle Street, i.e. the third street from Cheapside) was devised by William III. in raising supplies for the war against France. A charter was granted appointing Sir John Houblon governor, and Michael Godfrey deputy-governor, in 1694. It opened, with 54 assistants, in the Mercers' Chapel; but removed after a few months to Grocers' Hall, Poultry, 1695. The foundation of the present building in Threadneedle Street was laid in

1732. The Bank of England, the largest in the world, has had a very remarkable career. By Peel's Bank Charter Act of 1844 its issue of notes is limited to Fourteen Million Pounds, and it is required to furnish weekly returns.

The Bank of Montreal which has a large branch in this city is one of the oldest Canadian Banks, and is regarded as one of the strongest in the world, after the Bank of England and the Bank of France which occupies in France a place similar to that occupied in England by the Bank of England. According to their foundation banks are either deposit banks or banks of issue. A bank of deposit has merely the right to receive money from depositors, but has no power to issue notes. A bank of issue has, as the name implies, the right to receive deposits and the power to issue notes. All the banks doing business in this country are of this class.

In England and Wales very few banks are banks of issue, the right to issue notes being confined chiefly to the Bank of England, which cannot issue notes of less value than Five Pounds. In Scotland and Ireland, however, the banks have power to issue notes and they are not restricted to the issue of Five Pound Notes, but may issue notes for any number of pounds from one pound upwards. According as the banks are owned by private individuals or a number of individuals (not being incorporated) banks are said to be private banks or joint stock banks.

As we mentioned before the banks doing business in this city cannot issue notes of smaller denomination than Five Dollars, the Dominion Government issuing the ones and twos. Canada still has a 25 cent note commonly known as "the shin plaster" on account of its diminutive size. The Newfoundland Government also issues "shin plasters" but they are of much larger size than the Canadian notes, and, by the way, it is very difficult to get rid of them anywhere outside of the Colony.

Newfoundland has had a banking history which is, as far as the writer is aware, without parallel in financial history. We need but refer to the defunct Commercial and the Union which closed their doors on "Black Monday," of December 1894. We do not wish to unduly emphasize this sad story, but we refer to it simply en passant as the greatest banking monstrosity ever conceived. By the failure of these two institutions—now however regarded as one of the greatest blessings which ever befel the Colony from a business viewpoint—hundreds of small depositors were irrevocably ruined.

A system of—shall we call it banking?—existed in Newfoundland in former times which was a very singular one, indeed. Plant-

ers left their annual balances on the "books" of the merchants; and they received no interest. On the contrary we are told that in certain instances merchants made a charge for "taking care of the money." This statement is founded on fact; and the writer happens to know at least one instance in which this actually occurred.

Since the failure of the Commercial and the Union many of our outport people, especially, have fought shy of banks, and they have returned to the primitive way of keeping their money—in the stocking. This is a very undesirable way of keeping one's savings; and we have already suggested a means by which the fishermen may be able to not only retain their savings, but to gather in a goodly harvest by way of constantly accumulating interest.

"In the Beginning God"

Mr. Alfred Noyes, the poet, speaking at Bedford College, said we were "in danger of something like intellectual disintegration."

"It had been made the test of a man's greatness in modern literature that he should be able to show in new and startling ways the ultimate nothingness of things. Solemn books were produced discussing nothing more and nothing less than the great question whether our world might not be an 'accident.'"

"Let there be no mistake about it: from that way of thinking came this hideous disaster upon our civilization. Germany carried it further than we did; they declared that there was no power above the State."

"All great art was to set the object with which it dealt in relation to the Eternal, and all great art was based on the first four words of the great Book: 'In the beginning God.'"

JUST LIKE DUTY

"Why does your wife call herself Mrs. Duty Rouser?" asked Mr. Naylor. "Where did she get the name Duty?"

"Oh, she adopted it," replied Mr. Rouser. "She claims that every married woman's middle name is Duty because she is either being done or neglected."—Exchange.

There is the little girl who was only allowed to draw Sunday pictures on Sundays, and who produced a drawing of a lady with a strange little quadruped seated on her lap:

"What is that, my dear?" inquired the mother. "A young she-bear," answered the daughter. "But I don't," was the rejoinder, "remember anything of that sort in the Bible." "Oh! it is not in the Bible, it's a hymn," rejoined the little girl, "don't you recollect?"

"Can a mother's tender care Cease towards the child she bears!"

--JUST IN--

No. 1 King APPLES
Florida Sweet ORANGES
J. J. ROSSITER.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Steamship Service.

The Bay steamers will finish this Season's Service, making their final trips (weather and ice permitting), as follows:

S.S. "ETHIE" will leave Humbermouth on Wednesday, Dec. 27th.
S.S. "WREN" will leave Clarendville on Friday, Dec. 29th.
S.S. "DUNDEE" will leave Port Blandford on Friday, Dec. 29th.
S.S. "CLYDE" will leave Lewisporte on Friday, Dec. 29th.
S.S. "HOME" will leave Lewisporte on Monday, January 1st.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

By Our Own Correspondent

THE HERRING OUTLOOK

WE DEVOTED a good deal of space to the herring fishery last season; and we hope to be able to keep our fishermen and other readers posted as to herring conditions abroad for the coming few months, as we believe that by judicious management our herring fishery, even though the catch be small, can be made a very important factor in our fisheries.

The "Fishing Gazette" of New York says in a recent issue: "The Newfoundland herring fishery does not appear to be progressing as rapidly as was indicated by early reports from St. John's. Fishermen have already had to figure losses, because of the delay. There may be a plentiful run of fish this winter, but conditions along the coast, especially as re-

gards herring, do not bear out the prophecy. It is the opinion of the wisest heads in the herring business that there will be only a trifling run this year. These things should be considered by salt fish factors throughout the country. A shortage means high prices."

In connection with this we advise our readers to ponder on the following, as it is very suggestive: "No one would dispute the fact that Holland herring is the cheapest imported herring to be had in the American markets. But when it sells in Pennsylvania at 60 cents per keg, it is priced so low that importers of first quality herring cannot compete. This very low-priced Holland herring is either of inferior quality, or those who are selling it are not in business for profit."

There seems to be a very brisk demand for herring in New York; and herring other than ours are having good sales. More than 27,000 packages of Holland herring were handled in New York for the week ending November 30; and a total of 60,000 packages is recorded for the season. Scotch herring is commanding a good sale chiefly on the East Side in New York, and prices continue to

be maintained at the price of \$12.50 for half-barrels, while barrels (large fulls) are bringing from \$25 to \$26. Small consignments of Iceland herring are also being placed at from \$18 to \$19 per barrel.

Evidently the Scotch herring catchers are preparing for a big catch this season and a large number of motor herring boats are getting ready for the winter fishery at Stornoway and Mallaig. Some have already left for the fishing grounds; and it is said that the prospects for a good catch are very promising. Three Mallaig yawls landed an average of 12 crans of herring a week ago, for which they obtained the price of six pounds per cran. A cran is equal to a full barrel of fish.

In addition to the competition from Holland, Scotland, and other foreign countries, there is now a domestic article in the United States which is proving a formidable competitor with our herring. A large herring fishery is being developed in the State of Maine; and from recent American advices we learn that the quality is good. Some such herring sold recently in the New York Market at from \$12 to 14 per barrel.

The Holland fisheries are being prosecuted on a very large scale; and herring is one of the chief articles in the fishery. During the first nine months of 1916, 3,282 steam and 6,339 sail fishing vessels landed at Ymiden market, at the entrance of the North Sea Canal, a total catch worth 19,482,665 florins (\$7,832,031). In the corresponding period of 1915 the number of vessels arriving was 3,538 steam and 5,512 sails, with a catch worth 8,662,569 florins (\$3,482,353). While this increase is in a measure due to higher prices, it is mainly accounted for by the larger catch.

Last herring quotations in the New York market were:
Domestic Herring—\$8.50 to \$14 per brl.
Irish Herring—\$22 per brl.
Holland Herring—Milchers, \$13 to \$16 per brl.; Mixed, \$12.50 to \$14.00.
Yarmouth (England) Herring—none.
Iceland Herring (new fat)—\$18 to \$19 per brl.

Scotch Herring—New Full Shetlands, \$25 to \$26.50 per brl.; Maties (selected), \$24 to \$28 per brl.
Newfoundland Herring—Scotch cured, large, full, \$12 to \$14; Scotch cured, medium, \$11; Scotch cured, new spring, \$10 to \$12.

This list is an eye-opener to us. We ask again for the third time, why our pack is quoted so low in comparison with other varieties? Our product is just as good as any imported article; yet we are at the foot of the column. We were assured last season after the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had toured the markets that we would be able to compete with any and all foreign shippers into the American market. We are now forced to the conclusion that the Minister's pronouncements were just another case of what the old saw says: *vox et preterea nihil*—"noise and nothing more"—as our old friend Judge Prowse would say.

SALMON

THERE is a demand for salmon such as really never occurred before. Possibly people are beginning to better realize the food value of this product. The American Department of Commerce is responsible for the announcement that 16 cents' worth of a good grade of canned eggs. Be this as it may, the salmon market in the United States is evidently booming from recent reports; and the stocks held in the New York market are insufficient to meet the

demand. The market is strong, and advances in price are likely to follow in the natural course.

The salmon situation is such in the United States that dealers are suggesting that the American Government place an embargo on the export of this fishing product. The President of the National Retail Grocers' Association, Mr. Westerfield, said recently: "Canned salmon has advanced extraordinarily. I have inquired of one of the prominent canned salmon brokers and have learned that the exportation of this article is almost beyond belief. He tells me that 3,185,667 cases of canned salmon, comprising all grades, have been purchased for export this year. The export trade has absorbed a larger quantity by far of the cheaper grades than is left for home consumption. These figures do not include the Canadian pack." The matter, we understand, has been already taken up with the American Federal authorities.

Our packers do not seem to be aware of the fact that the color line is drawn sharply by the American purchasers of salmon. The preference, of course, is for fish of a red color, while, as a matter of fact, white salmon is known to be a finer fish. One of the largest handlers of pickled salmon in New York, according to the "Fishing Gazette" is responsible for the statement that white salmon, as a general rule, is a better fish than red or pink salmon, and it is his contention that the public have become prejudiced largely through habit. There was a time, so this dealer states, when people would not use pink salmon at all; and quantities of it were wasted on the Pacific Coast every year. This authority insists that the white salmon is a better fish generally than most of its deeper colored cousins. It is always fat and rich in flavor, and it is sufficiently cheaper than red or Columbia River salmon to recommend it for use.

The prejudice against white salmon has been marked in the United States, especially in the East, for many years. The same prejudice is found right here amongst ourselves. It is just as valuable abroad, however, as the pink variety.

There is a great scarcity of pickled salmon in the American market at the present time. Recently a large shipment was made from the United States to Scandinavia, principally to Denmark and Sweden, from which countries the

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15—EVERY NIGHT 7.15.

Presenting Lillian Drew and Harry Dunkinson in **"Back to Youth and Trouble"**

A Two Reel Essanay Photo Play.
L. C. Shumway and Celia Billington in **"THE DIAMOND THIEVES,"** a Lubin Drama.
Helen Gibson in **"THE SPIKED SWITCH,"** an episode of the "Hazards of Helen" railroad series.
"Davy Don" in **"FRILBY FRILLED"**—A Comedy Burlesque.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Latest and Best Music, Drums and Effects.

Send the Children to the Great Big Saturday Matinee. EXTRA PICTURES.

Brooklyn Council F.P.U.

December 18th, 1916

Mr. Editor:
Dear Sir, please give space in your most favoured paper to a few remarks concerning our Annual Meeting which went off on December 16th, 1916. We had a grand time all old officers being elected for the third time excepting door guard. After the election of officers for the coming year, we had applications for six new members which we balloted on and five of them were admitted to our ranks. Instead of our Union dying out as was prophesied for us it is still growing, wet and cold as the weather is, against all our opponents we will stand by our president and the F. P. U. Now the names of our officers:

- Chairman—Andrew Lethbridge.
 - D. Chairman—John J. Pye.
 - Treasurer—Isaiah Pye.
 - Secretary—John L. Pye.
 - Door Guard—George Parry.
- Yours truly
Chairman Brooklyn Local Council

supply of domestic salmon has been sold to Germany. Columbia River salmon is said to be offering in some quarters at 21 cents to 22 cents per pound, and Alaska is quoted at 13 cents to 16 cents. These are mild-cured salmon. Hard-cured is now offering in New York by a few operators; but the supply is very limited. Halifax salmon is in good demand; but we hear nothing of any of our product. Halifax sells around \$18 or \$19.

The employees of the different Government institutions in the city were given their monthly pay yesterday, in order that they may have the immediate use of the money to supply the wants of the approaching festive season.

FATTY OF THE ANZAC ZONE.

Fatty, a large, well nourished Turk with a certain humorous twist. Used to pop up his head from the trench and signal us when we missed;
Then he would just bob down again and his laugh was loud and gay.
For Fatty was always fond of his joke in his curious Turkish way.
But Fatty was more than a bit of a sport when all was said and done.
For he spotted two of our wounded lads that lay in the blistering sun.
And up he bobbed and salaamed and smiled, and you bet we didn't fire.
When Fatty cropt up with a spot of drink to give them their hearts' desire.
He lifted their heads and he poured it down with the Good Samaritan touch.
(There's blamed few Boches, I'll bet my boots, would ever have done as much.)
And when he tipped us a last look round with a cheery-o kind of smile
We gave him a rousing cheer for himself that might have been heard a mile.
And at sundown Fatty was out again, still wearing that cheerful grin.
To shift those wounded boys, if you please, to where we could fetch them in!
So now, though to strafe that perfect gent would be nothing short of a crime.
We shoot at Fatty to hear him laugh and miss him every time!
—Touchstone.

Three guests found lodging at the Police Station last night, a man and a boy, and girl. The man and girl were intoxicated when arrested, but the boy was sober.

ROSSLEY'S BRITISH THEATRE!

Sixth Annual Christmas Production.

(Under the distinguished patronage and presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady and The Misses Davidson).

THE BLACKBIRDS.

THE MOST NOVEL AND ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT EVER WITNESSED ANYWHERE.

BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
DAINTY DANCES,
LATEST SONGS,
ALL NEW PICTURES.

Matinee, doors open 1.45 p.m.; commences 2.15. Night, doors open 6.30 o'clock, commence 7 o'clock; second show 9 sharp. Admission:—Matinee, 10 cents and 20 cents. Night shows, any seat, 30 cents.

Reid - Newfoundland Co'y.

Electrical Department

Flexible Arm Lamps

for Sewing and Reading and Studying

\$4.00



Lamps for Floor Use
Adjustable Arm

\$7.50



BEAUTIFUL STANDS LAMPS

\$7.00 to \$30.00

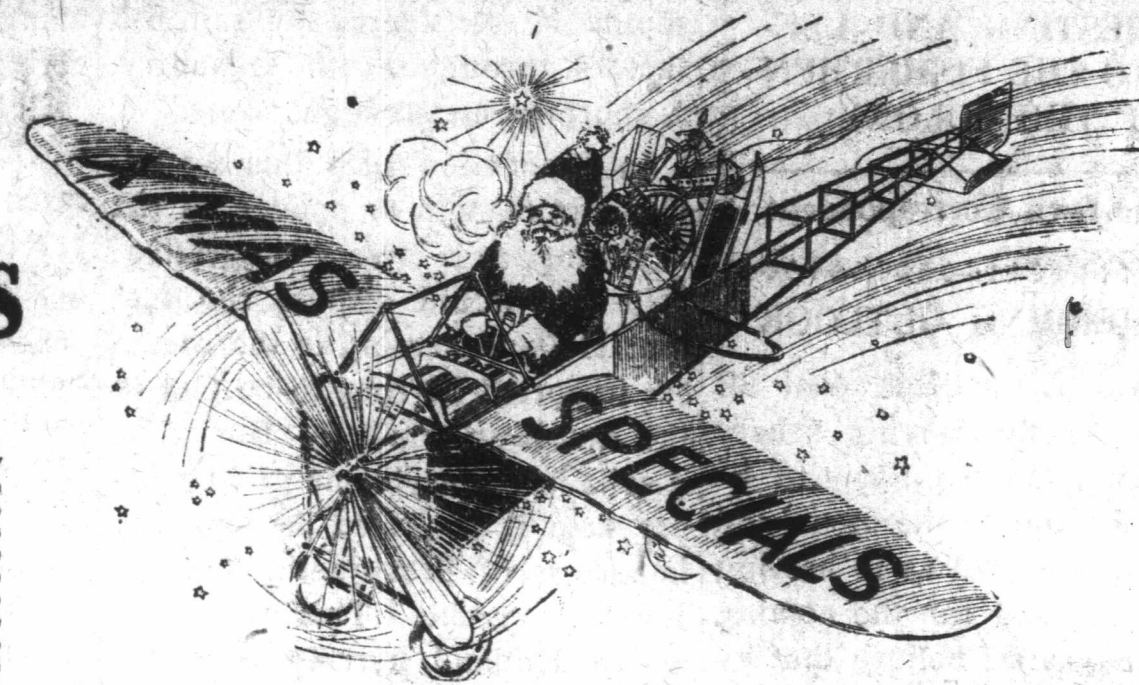
Reading Lamps for every purpose.

SEE OUR WINDOW FOR GRAND DISPLAY.

PHONE 240

ANDERSON'S

Last Call to
Xmas Shoppers



Footwear

Ladies High Boots

With plain pointed toe—and new heel. Leather stitched up back. Made of Kid and Gun Metal. The newest boot. **\$4.50**

Felt House Slippers

GENTS—Grey with leather sole—all sizes. **\$1.60**

LADIES—In Pink, Red, Light Blue and Grey. **\$1.70**

In Grey tipped with red. Red and brown tipped with grey. Royal Blue tipped with white. **85c**

MISSES'

Royal Blue tipped with White. Red Grey. Grey Red. **85c.**

Blue tipped with White. Red Grey. **\$1.80**

CHILDS'

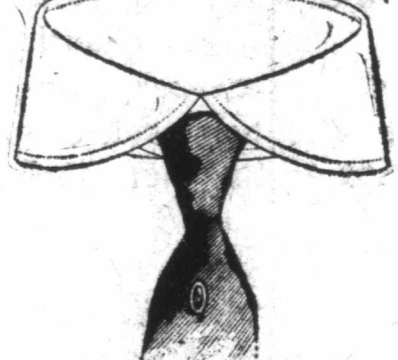
Red tipped with Grey, Royal Blue tipped with White. **80c.**

Boys' Sweater Coats

Grey—button up front—two pockets—all sizes. Special. **45c. to 60c.**

Gents Furnishings of Style

LONDON



THE PERFECT SHAPE Correct in every detail. Made on entirely new lines. Low Front "A" Back 2 1/2 in.

Corliss-Coon Collar

Flowing End Ties

50c. —Pure White with small helio spots, Cerise, Cream and White with designs Black. 75c. Purple with Self Stripe, Saxe, Sky, Black, and White Stripe. Black and Navy with Flowers worked on them. Black and White Stripe. 90c. Purple, Navy, Green, Saxe and Fawn, with Flowers and Designs worked on wide end.

READY-TO-TIE-BOWS

50c., 90c. COLLARS The famous—well made—perfect fitting—Coiliss Coon—10 different shapes and styles. 1/2 sizes in stock.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Percale Evening Shirt of narrow neat stripes—different colours. **75c.**

Negligee Shirts of light and white grounds—and different width—black stripes—double cuffs—all sizes. **\$1.10**

The New Pleated Front Shirt of very fine linen—stiff cuffs. **\$1.60**

HALF HOSE—Fine Cashmere Hose—with clock work up sides. **70c.**

UMBRELLAS

Gent's size Umbrellas of very strong but light make.

FURS

Furs for the Children

THREE PIECE FUR SET—Cap Collar and Muff. Cap with special ear protectors—cord on Muff to go around neck. **\$4.30**

THREE PIECE BEAR SET—Cap, Collar and Muff—Cap with special ear protectors. **\$2.30**

TEDDY BEAR SETS—Muff and Stole. **70c.**

WHITE BEAR SETS. **60c., 75c.**

WHITE BEAR SETS—Lined with fine Sateen. **75c., 90c., \$1.10**

IMITATION ERMINE SETS—Something your child will look nice in. **90c., \$1.10, \$1.50, \$1.80**

Misses' Sets

Of Imitation Ermine—Lined with Satin Stole—extra long. **\$4.00**

LADIES' FITCH SETS—Lined with sunny brown satin. **\$8.50**

BLACK PLUSH SETS—With fringe—Black Silk lining. **\$7.00**

FITCH MUFFS—In the new small size. **\$10.50, \$14.00.**

ASTRACHAN MUFFS—Colours Saxe and Navy—Satin lining and cord to hold it. **\$1.25**

Useful Xmas Gifts

HANDKERCHIEFS

Gent's Pure Silk—with initials—different sizes. **45c. to \$1.00.**

Imitation Silk—with initials. **17c. to 25c.**

Fine Linen—with hemstitched hem. **12c. to 20c.**

LADIES'

Lace Edge. **10c., 15c., 18c., 20c.**

Lawn with Initials—Hemstitched hem. **18c.**

Lawn—Hemstitched hem. **5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.**

Hand Embroidered. **20c.**

Embroidered—with design in corner. **9c., 12c.**

CHILDS' NURSERY

With Children's Pictures and Verses. **5c.**

White Lawn. **3c.**

Pure Silk—designs worked in corners. **3 for 25c.**

UMBRELLAS

Ladies' new long straight handle. **\$1.70, \$2.00.**

SCARVES and MUFFLERS

Ladies' Cream Mufflers—fits close to neck with dome fasteners. **30c., 50c.**

LADIES' SILK SCARVES

With wide silk fringe—in colours. **70c. to \$1.30.**

PURE WOOL SCARVES

For Gent's or Ladies—in Brown, Grey and mixtures. **80c. to \$2.00.**

CHEST PROTECTORS

Of Pure Wool—Cream. **50c.**

Cream Wool Phoenix Muffler that fits close to neck with dome fastener. **19c.**

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



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

MORE DOGS THAN SHEEP

At a meeting of farmers at Colchester Mr. Rowland Partridge said there were more dogs in England to-day than there were sheep. In London alone there were about a million dogs, many of them costing 18s a week each to keep. In Germany the dogs had either been killed or sent to Switzerland, and he thought the dogs in this country ought to be killed except those needed for stock purposes.

ANNUAL MEETING KEELS COUNCIL

At the annual meeting of Keels' Local Council held recently the following officers were elected for 1917:

Chairman—James Wheeler.
D. Chairman—Edward Mesh.
Secretary—Andrew Hobbs.
Treasurer—John Penny.

ANDREW HOBBS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF JAMESTOWN LOCAL COUNCIL

At the annual meeting of Jamestown Local Council held recently the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Chairman—Azariah Mercer.
D. Chairman—Robert Yetman (re-elected).
Secretary—Augustus Yetman.
Treasurer—Robert J. Haines.

All members of council in good standing.

AUGUSTUS YETMAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING FRESHWATER LOCAL COUNCIL

The annual meeting of Freshwater Local Council was held recently. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

Chairman—Charles H. Moores.
D. Chairman—William Joyce, Jr.
Treasurer—John B. Harvey.

WILLIAM JOYCE, Secretary.

CAPLIN COVE COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of Caplin Cove Council, held recently, the following officers were chosen for the coming year:

Chairman—William Bursy (re-elected).
D. Chairman—Newman Reynolds, (re-elected).
Secretary—H. Thomas Reynolds, (re-elected).
Treasurer—Allen Bursy.

Council in flourishing condition.

H. T. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

BROAD COVE, B.L. COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of Broad Cove Local Council held recently the following officers were elected for 1917:

Chairman—Michael Kenfeck.
D. Chairman—John Kenfeck.
Secretary—John Tobin.
Treasurer—James Matthews.

JOHN TOBIN, Secretary.

TROUTY COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of Trouty Council, F. P. U., held recently the following officers were elected for 1917:

Chairman—Alexander Morris.
D. Chairman—Benjamin Johnson.
Secretary—William King.
Treasurer—Adam G. Brown.

WILLIAM KING, Secretary.

BOTWOOD COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Botwood Council was held recently. The following officers were elected for 1917:

Chairman—Harris Hayter.
D. Chairman—Abram Mugford.
Secretary—H. A. House.
Treasurer—James Loder.

H. A. HOUSE, Secretary.

F. P. U. CHARLOTTETOWN B. B. HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

At the Annual Meeting of Charlottetown Local Council held recently, all the officers of the past year were re-elected for the coming year, the names being as follows:

Chairman—William Ford.
D. Chairman—Allan Chauk.
Secretary—George Penny.
Treasurer—Bert Chauk.

The council is in fine condition all the members being in good standing.

GEORGE PENNY, Secy. Charlottetown, F. P. U. Brooklyn, D. B.

CARMANVILLE COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of Carmanville Council held recently the following officers were elected for 1917:

Chairman—J. C. Parsons.
D. Chairman—J. C. West.
Secretary—J. W. West.
Treasurer—George Esworth.

Council reports more members in good standing than in 1915.

J. W. WEST, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF TILTING LOCAL COUNCIL.

The Annual Meeting of Tilting Local Council was held recently when the following officers were elected for the coming year.

Chairman—Leonard Greene.
D. Chairman—William Burke.
Secretary—Joseph Foley.
Treasurer—R. P. Dwyer.

All the members of the Council reported are in good standing.

JOSEPH FOLEY, Secy.

ANNUAL MEETING SHALLOWAY COVE COUNCIL

At the annual meeting of Shalloway Local Council, held recently, the following officers were elected for 1917:

Chairman—James Croke.
D. Chairman—Patrick Dwyer.
Secretary—John Furlong.
Treasurer—John Croke.

JOHN FURLONG, Secretary.

SALVAGE BAY COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of Salvage Bay Council, held recently, the following officers were elected for 1917:

Chairman—William Moss.
D. Chairman—Eli Powell.
Secretary—Wm. J. Babstock.
Treasurer—Reuben Dyke.

Wm. J. BABSTOCK, Secretary.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

F. P. U. MELROSE, T. B. HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

At the Annual Meeting of Melrose Local Council held recently the following officers were elected for 1917:

Chairman—Michael Doody.
D. Chairman—William Peters.
Secretary—Thomas Peters.
Treasurer—Daniel Holahan.

All members are reported in good standing and Council in flourishing condition.

THOMAS PETERS, Sec. Melrose Local Council. F. P. U.

ANNUAL MEETING SUMMERFORD COUNCIL F. P. U.

The annual meeting of Summerford Council the following officers were elected for 1917:

Chairman—Obacliah Wheelan.
D. Chairman—Frank Wheelan.
Secretary—Martin G. Small.
Treasurer—Thomas Caid.

MARTIN G. SMALL, Secretary.

1st Lion (smitten): "Awfully nice isn't she?"

2nd Lion: "M'yes, s'pose so, as humans go. Can't say she appeals to me, though I've dined."

The Regimental Doctor

Where swaths are mover by lead and steel

The regimental doctor goes, His task amid the wreck to heal The wounds alike of friends and foes.

The air is rent with sounds of strife, But all unmoved he meets the storm Striving to keep the breath of life Within some maimed and shattered form.

His deft hands strip and staunch and bind, Speedy but unperturbed and sure; He faces with a quiet mind All that a soldier may endure.

And while the shrapnel walls and sings Above the reeking, stricken plain, His little, stabbing needle brings A merciful relief from pain.

Not his to give back blow for blow When passion surges to its height, To hurt the foeman back, to know The exultation of the fight.

Not his to win a victor's fame, Only to toll while he has breath Healing the men that war may maim, A hero faithful unto death!

TOUCHSTONE.

VICTOR FLOUR!

ON THE SPOT

2000 Barrels
Victor Flour.

GEORGE NEAL

BEACON FALLS
Top Notch Rubber Footwear

**TOP NOTCH
BOOT
BUDDY**



A Boot That's Different
It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

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

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

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

FOR SALE BY

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, The Royal Stores Ltd., Fred Smallwood, Steer Brds., Jesse Whiteway, Smith Co. Ltd., W. H. Liddy, Tor-Bay; A. & Grouchy, Pouch Cove; W. R. Goobie.

**Just Received,
In Time for Christmas**

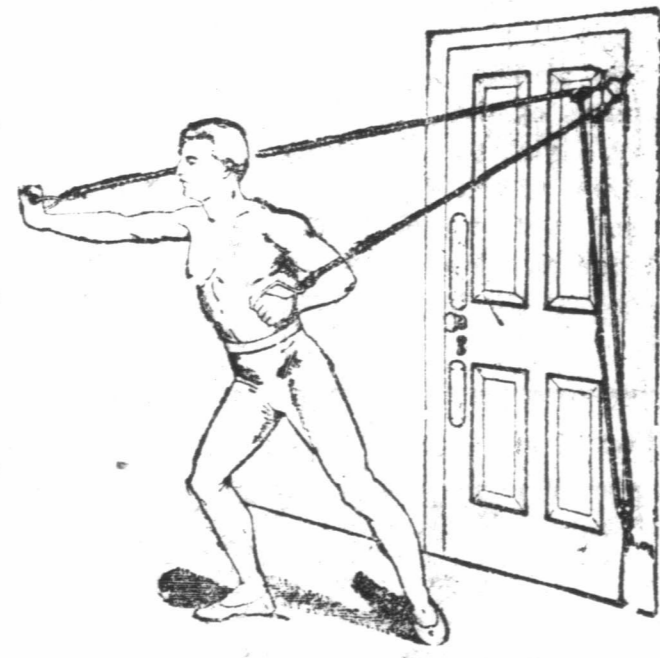
**Boxing
Gloves,**

**Punching
Bags,**

**Whitely
Exercision,**

**Sandow's,
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**Sandow's Dumbell's, Sandow's
Chest Expander, Swinging Clubs
Air Rifles, Playing Cards etc.,**



**Martin Hardware,
Company.**

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Mr. Merchant:

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

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

HALLEY & COMPANY
106-108 New Gower St.

HALLEY & CO.

**A Resolution and the
High Cost of Living**

People do not need a resolution of the Board of Trade to realize that the present high cost of living is "due largely to the uncontrollable causes arising from the great world war." They already knew that. But what the people do need is definite information that present high prices are due ENTIRELY to the war and this they do not know, by a long shot. The gentleman, who expressed the opinion of the meeting of the board that the resolution was not a wise one and might be misunderstood, was certainly taking the right stand and the pity is that he did not press his objection further. However, the board is on record, by means of the resolution, as contented to accept things as they are without even encouraging an effort to find out if certain interests are using the war as a means to exploit the public, as is strongly suspected. It is all very well for the Board of Trade to unctiously resolve that "we must learn to bear with patience whatever sacrifice it (the war) entails, exercising in our individual affairs prudent economy, etc." Having washed its hands of one of the most acute problems of the day it is hardly in keeping for the board to even offer any suggestions in the matter. Economy is right and proper, but it is merely blind folly to fold one's arms and accept, as final the dictum that the war and the war only is to blame for prices now prevailing.

Cheaper Food Wanted.

All over Canada, today, the cry of the working man is for cheaper food and other necessities. To this cry respond, the Board of Trade, in effect, holds out a stone. Gradually, however, the forces of the people are making headway and the insistent demand for relief has had the effect of putting under way investigations to show to what extent the war has caused price to advance and how much, if any, the profiteers are padding on for their own "patriotic" ends. East and west this movement is in progress and other cities, beside St. John, have seen the necessity for putting into operation the machinery provided by the Federal government. Were the advice of the Board of Trade followed, things would be accepted as they are and then God help the small man who after all, foots the bills. It is entirely unnecessary for the Board of Trade to herald its policy of inaction abroad by means of a resolution. If not willing to assist in a movement having as its object the prevention of possible exploitation of the necessities of the people, it had better have remained silent. The machinery provided by the Dominion government is none too perfect as to withstand a few clogs such as the resolution in question. The initiative in the matter should rest with the government but it does not and so the people themselves are obliged to show cause why the government should take action. The Board of Trade would do away with this and substitute, in its place, economy—for the small man, of course.

Advises Blind Acceptance

The mayor and the commissioners of St. John are already on record, by resolution, as expressing the belief that the present price of milk in the city is not justified even by war conditions and, by so doing, they have made it possible for the full facts of the matter to be brought to light. And let it not be feared, but that, if the present price of milk is shown to be a fair one, the common people of St. John will pay the price willingly, because the burden then must be borne if the great object of the war is to be achieved. The people have, however, every reason to suspect that there is too much of a margin between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays and they want to know. But the Board of Trade advises blind acceptance of things as they are and would apply economy for the possible evils of the matter. Milk is but a starter, with that question cleared away there is flour and the hundred and one necessities which must come under the probe. The people want to know, and they intend to know, if they are paying any of their hard-earned money in order that already swollen dividends may be further inflated. The average citizen will side with the mayor and the commissioners in this matter for, in considering the welfare of the people, they are discharging the first duty of public office. Resolutions such as that passed by the Board of Trade will be seized with avidity all over Canada, by those who would shun the light of investigation, and will provide a powerful lever for an even further boost in prices. The wage earner to-day, all over Canada, suspects that he is being exploited by "interests" to whom this horrible war means but opportunity for business expansion and the piling up of additional profits. The small man is quite willing to pay what prices are demanded by the stern exigencies of the war, but he will not help to fill the pockets of unscrupulous profiteers. He demands that these high prices be investigated and, in making these demands, he is but exercising his rights as a citizen. One thing is certain, whether the combines have Canada in their grip or not, the only way to find out is to try and do so and this determination will be pursued despite the simple faith expressed in the resolution of the Board of Trade.

In a recently published statement, Mr. Alex. Macdonald, of Winnipeg, gave some reasons for the high cost of living in which he gave instances of manufacturers dictating the price at which their products should be sold by the retailer. He instanced cases of certain companies, which manufacture breakfast food, starch, matches, large concerns handling milk, also canneries. Dealing with the price of canned goods to-day, Mr. Macdonald openly blames the manufacturers, through their combines, for recent big advances.

The Minister of Labor has full power to demand under oath production of full business returns from any firm where it is suspected excessive prices are being demanded. And if the investigations now taking shape prove only one-half of what is suspected, hanging is too good for those who, in such times as these, would stoop to such criminal meanness.—The New Freeman.—St. John, N.B.

**Money Plays Small Part
in Happiness**

Whenever and wherever I travel, I am always impressed with a growing conviction of the small part which money plays in human happiness. Some of the most uphappy people I have ever encountered were dowered with every earthly boon.

During this season there has been a man, worth millions; possessed of bright children and a gentle-faced wife; yet the man's disposition ruined his own life and that of his family.

His face looked like the envelope of a forwarded letter. It was marked all over with the stamp of ill-temper and discontent. His wife's face expressed disappointment, weariness, fear, and his daughter was a pessimist and a cynic at twenty.

They had travelled the world over, yet found nothing of interest anywhere and for people they had little but criticism; even for one another. No day laborer's family could be more unhappy, surely.

A woman of wealth, and of marked physical beauty, with a young, handsome and gifted daughter, is forever seeking happiness, she tells me, and never finding it. The daughter is restless with ambition and her face expresses irritability and discontent.

Both mother and daughter are looking out, never in, for happiness. Happiness is like a woman, and so long

as the human heart is like a pursuing lover, she turns her face away. When the lover ceases to pursue, and busies himself in other ways, happiness, looks and smiles. The object of life is not personal happiness—it is self-development, self-completion.

Keep in mind, oh you who seek joy! no matter whether you are rich or poor, the idle tourist or the day laborer; the spender of unearned inheritance or the wage earner. The object of life is the development of the best in you.

Once you realize this, happiness will be possible to you. The very realization brings it nearer.

Until you do realize, believe and know it to be true, nothing can give you happiness. You will seek, and seek vainly, for lasting pleasure. As fast as you attain some desired object, its value will depart; as soon as a joy is seized, it will perish. But once you understand that life is given you as a season for self-development, the Great Searchlight of the Soul will fall on the way to Happiness and you will know that you must have money and a change of environment.

That is not true. It is not substantiated by the history of great souls. The most noble, the most successful, the most admirable, the most beautiful lives in the world's galaxy, were not



The Gift Worth While

AN elastic bookcase of the famous

Globz-Wernicke

make—a bookcase that is always complete yet never finished for you add section by section as required. We have this year supplied two friends with additions to bookcases purchased twenty-three years ago.

**PERCIE JOHNSON
LIMITED.**



**THE HEIGHT OF
SATISFACTION**

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

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

THIS

is the kind of weather when the housekeeper will appreciate the comforts of a

**GAS
STOVE**

in the kitchen.
We have them in all
Sizes

and our terms make it easy for you to buy one.

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

For Sale by
**HENRY J. STABB
& COMPANY.**

those who from youth to maturity found the conditions by which they were surrounded to their liking. Every great soul makes its environment serve its purpose of development. And once a man does this, he begins the mastery of circumstances. He begins to create his own environment; he begins to understand what the word "Happiness" means. He knows it is independent of money, place, or position; it is within.

I have met such souls among the world's toilers more frequently than among the idle rich. Yes, I have, too, encountered the enlightened and illumined, being in halls of fashion; but wealth, or fashion, or poverty, or labor, can only serve the purpose, and can not hinder or harm the soul that finds the true meaning of life, its purpose and object—self-perfection.

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means
PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH

PROTECTION in Material.

PROTECTION in Style.

PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs

PROTECTION

Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,

Sinnott's Building

Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Special to Fishermen

If you are thinking of purchasing a Motor Engine ask us to mail you particulars of the

BRIDGEPORT

Job's Stores, Limited.

Wanted Immediately

A MEDICAL DOCTOR,
for Little Bay and Adjourning Settlements.

SALARY ABOUT \$3,000.

Apply to

W. A. McKay,

LITTLE BAY.



**CONFEDERATION LIFE
ASSOCIATION.**

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

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

HOW TALL WAS WELLINGTON.
Dispute in Great Britain over Two or Three Inches on Famous General.

To think of the Duke of Wellington as a little man is almost as difficult to think of as Napoleon as a big one, says the Manchester Guardian. Yet a heated controversy occupies its correspondence columns in The Spectator, as to whether there was much to choose in height between the two.

The duke was "very little, if at all, taller than Napoleon," says the writer, in an article of a late issue, and recently a surprising number of people who know the duke or lived as children with someone who was his

intimate friend, hasten to rebut the attack on his inches. The belittling school quote Thomas Carlyle, whose eye for physical characteristics was a keen one and who described the duke in 1850 as a shortish, slightish man. But the duke was getting old then and the stoop that marked him even as a young man may have increased. The people who will not have him less than medium height have better evidence to go on. One of them lived in constant association with him, till she was 18, at the house of the parents of another he was a constant visitor, a third frequently saw him riding in the park, and all claim five feet nine inches or more for him.

St. Thomas's Children's Tea

The children's tea of St. Thomas's Sunday School children at Canon Wood Hall last night was a great success. More than three hundred boys and girls sat down to a comfortable tea, with an abundance of good things, and it goes without saying that this part of the evening's amusement was generally enjoyed. At 8 o'clock, in the upper hall, the programme of song and speech was commenced, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Y. Mott, Superintendent of the city schools. Those who took part in songs were Charlie and Willie Hammond, Geta Hall, Mabel Martin and Rev. C. A. Moulton. Recitations were given by Geo. Bartlett, Cyril Press, Gordon Heale, Margaret Lyall, and Allan Snow. A very pleasing dialogue was given by the Misses Coaker (2) and Christian, and a skilfully performed Highland dance by Elsie Edney. Interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. H. R. Cook, Supt. of Virginia school, and Mr. W. H. Jones. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, addressed the assembly in terms of congratulation and thanks. Altogether the entertainment was delightful and much enjoyed by all.

After leaving their termini to-day the ships of the Reid Nfld. Co. will make only one other round trip, concluding the season's service. These boats have made a record year of it in passenger and freight traffic and not an accident of any serious nature has been experienced.

Weekly Meeting Civic Board

At last night's meeting of the Civic Board Mr. Gosling, the Mayor, presided. P. Templeman in reply to a letter from the Council, said he was willing to build a stable of concrete. The Engineer will report. H. Coffin, 16 New Gower Street asked permission to instal cold storage plant. Granted subject to the approval of the Engineer. Inspector Bambrick reported on work done during the week in the west end. Inspector Donnelly reported on water services laid and repaired during the week. The Health Inspector reported four cases of infectious disease for the week.

W. J. Halley can build a garage at Topsail Road, and R. Bowering's plans for house at Southside were approved. Quidi Vidi Road, to which Councilor Vinicombe drew attention, will be put in order.

Give Books, and for once you can enjoy your Christmas shopping, this year especially, for fine books are much less expensive than other five gifts. There is nothing more complimentary you can give than a book. All the latest books at GARLAND'S Bookstore.—dec22,3i

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT
The daring Helen Holmes features at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day in "The Spiked Switch," an episode of the "Hazards of Helen." Lillian Drew and Harry Dunkinson are presented in "Back to Youth and Trouble," a two reel Essanay. L. C. Shumway in "The Diamond Thieves," a great Lubin drama, and Davy Don in "Frilly Frilled," a comedy burlesque of "Frilly." Professor McCarthy plays a new musical programme for this great show. The Saturday matinee will be great, send the children to the popular crescent.

THE CHRISTMAS BLACKBIRDS.

At the Rossley British Theatre on Christmas Day, The Rossleys will present "The Blackbirds," a novel and original production, nothing like it ever having been seen before, and when one thinks it is carried out by such young children its simply marvellous and speaks volumes for the real hard work, time, patience and care bestowed by Mrs. Rossley on her little troupe, who selected only the best performers among many to give the entertainment. "The Blackbirds" will be something all together different to anything ever seen before, and certainly never by children. In the different pantomimes given before there has been witches, fairies, giants, elves, dwarfs, nymphs, kings, queens, princes and princesses, time and again so that a complete change should be welcome for the festive season. A clean moral show for laughing purposes only. "The Blackbirds" is under the distinguished patronage Governor, Lady Davidson and their little daughters.

A TARDY TRIP.

The "Cactus" is making a remarkable long run from the Straits of Belle Isle to port. She left there last August and owing to stormy weather, mostly. She has been compelled to shelter at almost every place from Quirpon up to Seldom. She had some narrow escapes from disaster and has a load of codfish, oil &c. on board.

The schr. Arthur D. Story left Ramca yesterday for Gloucester with 293, 921 lbs salt bulk fish for the Gortona Pew Co.

Convent of Mercy Closing Exercises

Yesterday afternoon in the Archbishop's Library the closing exercises of the Convent of Mercy, Military Road, occurred. The spacious apartment was filled to capacity with the parents and friends of the children who attend these excellent schools, in the audience being also His Grace Archbishop Roche, Rt. Rev. Mons. McDermott, V.G., Rt. Rev. Mons. St. John, Rev. Drs. Greene, Kitchin, and Carter, Frs. Renouf, Pippy, Conway, McCarthy, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. and Lady Morris and Justice and Mrs. Kent. The first part of the programme consisted of the Pope's March, a chorus and drill by the class, song by Miss Gleeson, recitations by Miss M. McGrath, Miss B. O'Neill and O. Devereaux, and an instrumental-duet by Misses Harris and Lawlor. The address of welcome to His Grace was read by Miss Margaret Emerson. The operetta entitled "The Hours" followed, and was splendidly presented, Miss Mabel McGrath, Madeline Kavanagh, Mary Wiley, Mary Ryan and Annie Lawlor who took the leading parts, doing exceptionally well. This was beautifully presented and the very beautiful stage setting it received is a testimony to the skill and taste of Mr. John Pippy. At the conclusion of the playlet Rev. Dr. Greene announced the name of each winner of premiums and His Grace who heartily eulogized the work of the Convent and the pupils, distributed them. Messrs Hutton, Bulley and Bradshaw composed the orchestra, which discoursed exquisite music during the afternoon. We hear that the operetta will be repeated next month for the funds of the W. P. A.

PRIZE LIST C.H.E. EXAMINATIONS INTERMEDIATE GRADE

Bettie McGrath—First place in Grade; Scholarship, \$25; Prize, Geometry, \$4.00; Honours in English Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, French, Geometry Shorthand; Gold Medal (presented by His Grace the Archbishop).
Josephine Foley (Hon. Div.)—Honours in Geometry Shorthand, Needlework; Gold Medal (presented by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Reardon).
Olive Devereaux (Pass Div.)—Honours in English; Prize (presented by Rev. J. Donnelly).
Loretta Browne (Pass Div.)—Prize (presented by Rev. W. O'Flaherty).
Reta O'Brien (Pass Div.)—Prize, (presented by Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris).
Annie Lawlor (Pass Div.)—Prize, Singing, Gold Piece; (presented by Miss Cashin).
Maisie Cullen (Pass Div.)—Prize in Typewriting, \$4.00; Honours in Typewriting, Office Routine, Shorthand; Prize (presented by Mrs. F. C. Smythe).
Madeline Kavanagh—Prize, Singing; Gold Piece (presented by Right Rev. McDermott).
Stella Byrne—Prize, French, Mercedes Hoskins—Prize, Good Conduct.
Mabel McGrath—Prize, Composition; Gold Medal (presented by Rev. Dr. Carter).
Gertie Phelan—Prize, Application.

PRELIMINARY GRADE

Mollie Ellis (Hon. Div.)—Honours in English Grammar, Literature, Arithmetic, French, Algebra; Gold Medal (presented by Rev. J. Rawlins).
Lillian Sullivan (Hon. Div.)—Honours in English Grammar, Literature, Arithmetic, Needlework; Silver Medal (presented by Rev. Dr. Greene).
Agnes Kavanagh (Hon. Div.)—Honours in English Grammar, Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra; Silver Medal (presented by His Grace the Archbishop).
Marie Taaffe (Hon. Div.)—Honours in English Grammar, Literature, Arithmetic, Needlework; Silver Medal (presented by Rev. W. O'Flaherty).
Nan Farrell (Hon. Div.)—Honours in English Grammar, Literature, Arithmetic, French, Algebra; Silver Medal (presented by Rev. J. Pippy).
Nellie Kennedy (Hon. Div.)—Honours in English Grammar, Algebra, French, Needlework; Silver Medal (presented by Rev. J. Conway).
Eleanor Hoskins (Pass)—Honours in English Grammar and Algebra; Prize (presented by Rev. D. O'Callaghan).
Mary Kavanagh (Pass)—Honours in English Grammar, Arithmetic, Needlework, Algebra; Prize.
Kose Hibbs (Pass) Honours in Grammar, Arithmetic, Needlework, Algebra; Prize.
Dorothy Barter (Pass)—Honours in English Grammar, Needlework; Prize.
Margaret Emerson (Pass)—Honours in Literature; Prize.
Margaret Hart (Pass)—Honours in Arithmetic, Needlework; Prize.
Rose Hart (Pass)—Honours in English, Needlework; Prize.

Molly Rolls (Pass)—Honours in English, Arithmetic; Prize.
Margaret Kieley (Pass)—Prize.
Margaret Edens—Mathematics, English; Prize.
Clara Armstrong—Domestic Science; Gold Medal (presented by Dr. Burke).
Mary Ryan—Christian Doctrine.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC EXAMS.

Associate Grade
Eva Harris, Second Place (Pass)—Gold Cross and Chain (presented by Mrs. Grenier, Montreal).
Senior Grade
Mary McCarthy—Honours, First Place; Pass in Preliminary Grade.
C. H. E.: Honours in English and Music; Gold Medal (presented by Rev. P. Sheehan).
(Pass Prizes)
Emma Wadden, Mary Hogan, Marjorie Gleeson, Alice Dee, Mary Veitch.
Intermediate Grade
(Pass Prizes)
Rita Ryan, Kitlee Harris, Marie Taffe, Monica Ryan.
Junior Grade
Alice Slattery Slattery (Hon. Div.)—Silver Medal (presented by Miss M. Ryan).
(Pass Prizes)
Agnes Armstrong, Mollie Kelly, Lillian Sullivan, Frances Barnes, John Kennedy.
Preparatory Grade
Josephine Kennedy—Honours; Gold Cross and Chain (presented by Rev. D. O'Callaghan).
(Pass Prizes)
Mary Power, Bessie O'Neill Prim, Bessie Maher.
Special Prizes for Music
Bridie Maher, Alice Harris, Gertie Byrne, Madeline McGrath, Madeline Kelly, Margaret Stewart, Isabel Furness, Patricia McGettigan, Maud Foran, Mary Gibbs, Mary Bennett, Mary Jackman, Margaret O'Reilly, Gwendoline Sparks, Mollie Wood, Tom Harris, Edward Martin, Mary Flanney—Gold Cross (presented by Rev. J. Enright).

Standard VI. (In Order of Merit.)

Prizes—Alice Slattery Sheila Conroy, Kathleen Gladney, Bessie Cullen, Florence Bartlett, Gertrude Farrell, Alice Coughlan, Helan Noonan, Mina Browne; Nellie Brownrigg and Muriel Delgado—prize won by Nellie Brownrigg.

Standard V. Division I. (In Order of Merit.)

Prizes—Mary Veitch, Nellie Myler, Inez Shea, Kathleen Thorburn, Marguerite O'Driscoll, Anna Abbott, Sadie McGettigan; Grace Moore and Winnie Alcock, prize won by Gracie Moore; Josephine Carew and Nancy O'Driscoll prize won by Josephine Carew; Kathleen O'Ryan and Nellie Duff, prize won by Nellie Duff.

Standard V. Division II. (In Order of Merit.)

Prizes—Nellie Byrne, Margaret Jackman, Hazel Donnelly, Mary Emerson, Helena McGrath, Flora Devine, Terese Smythe, Kathleen Redmond, Marjorie Harris, Katie McGettigan, Mollie Spratt; Margaret Ryall, Anna Donnelly, prize won by Anna Donnelly; Henrietta Murray, prize.

Standard IV. (In Order of Merit.)

Prizes—Marie Thorburn, Dorothy Ellie, Mary Organ, Margaret Godden, Dorothy McNamara, Gertrude Maher, Mary Coleman, Mary O'Reilly, Marie Hutton; Mary Summers, Helen Byrne, prize won by Mary Summers.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Papers to hand from Canada containing the latest casualty lists give the names of some Newfoundlanders. Selby Harris of Trinity Bay, who was reported as being wounded some time ago is now reported wounded and missing. He is the son of Eleazer and Dorothy Harris of New Melbourne, T.B. Enlisting on Aug. 13th at Sydney he joined the Mounted Rifles and had seen much sanguinary campaigning.

INVENTED A SHIELD.

An improved and most useful shield for the protection of infantry in action has been invented by Mr. Jno. T. Oxley, now of County Durham, England, who for many years resided in St. John's. It has been accepted at the Patent Office, London, and may soon be used extensively in the army.

S.S. Florizel, Capt. Martin, is scheduled to sail at noon, taking a full freight and as passengers—For New York—Miss F. Bowden, Miss Sinnott, Lieut. S. Lumsden and 5 in second cabin. For Halifax—Cat. S. Westhar-Rose Hart (Pass)—Honours in English, Needlework; Prize.

LOCAL ITEMS

The tern schooner Seth Junior, Capt. Keeping, left Pernambuco, yesterday, for St. John's.

Mrs. Geo. R. Cook who has been on an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Murray, of Atlantic, Mass., arrived by last night's express.

Mr. James Conran, a well known and prominent citizen of Harbor Main, arrived in town yesterday, on business.

The Thetis, Capt. Faulke, bound to New York with a cargo of pulp from Campbellton arrived in port last evening for bunker coal, after obtaining which she will continue the run.

Give your Boy or Girl a Flashlight—nothing will interest them more. We have the finest selection of Lights and Batteries. Call and see them at GARLAND'S Bookstore.—dec22,3i

The volunteers had drill in the armory yesterday and in the afternoon a squad had rifle practice at the South Side, the men doing excellent work with the rifle.

The dredge Priestman has been at work at Bay Bulls for some time past and has removed a lot of silt and sand from the harbor. She will soon finish in that section.

Lieut. Stan Lumsden will leave here to-day by the Florizel enroute to Bermuda, where he hopes to be restored to his former health, which is impaired by arduous campaigning.

Mr. John L. Slattery, the able and obliging Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council, who had been ill for some time past is now able to be about again and has resumed his official duties.

Mrs. W. G. Gosling gratefully acknowledges the following contributions towards the Christmas Tree for the Church of England Orphanage:—Mr. Tasker Cook, \$5.00; Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, \$5.00; Mr. J. H. Monroe, \$10.00.

If there is a city law to prohibit useless dogs from wandering around the streets it should be rigidly enforced. Not only do they cause great annoyance by upsetting garbage receptacles on the streets, but often they are a source of danger otherwise. Yesterday, a girl, passing along Bully Street, was attacked by two of these curs and had to seek safety in the nearest house. She was so badly frightened that she became very ill afterwards.

Unrecognized Hero Off Again

Patk. Hearn, whose heroism undoubtedly contributed to the safety of the crew of the ill-fated schr. Violet Courtney, has shipped in the schr. Maple Leaf for Brazil and she sails on the 28th with possibly the youngest crew of seamen which ever left this port. It will be remembered as told in *The Mail and Advocate* how Hearn swam nearly a mile with the old cook of the Violet Courtney and saved his life. He however is only the son of a poor fisherman and no recognition is to be his. However he has the knowledge of the fact that he performed a part which will not soon be forgotten by the seamen associated with him and especially by the old man Chadwick.

THE SUSU SAILS

The S.S. Susu left here at 10 a.m. to-day for the North with a full freight of Xmas goods and as passengers:—Capt. S. R. and Master Winsor, Mrs. Badden, R. Hall, Pte. L. Penton, M. Barbour, W. Ridout and several steerage.

An enjoyable dance will be given by the members of the C.C.C. at their new hall, Mechanics' Building on next Tuesday night and all who attend will have a good time. The proceeds will go to the building fund.

FREIGHT WANTED—Schooner

"Ellen L. Maxner," 99 tons, wants freight for points in Conception Bay. She is now discharging at Horwood Lumber Co.'s west wharf. See the Captain, WILLIAM POMEROY.—2i

FOX FOR SALE—One Female

Light Silver Fox. Apply to GEO. GILLINGHAM, Lower Isld. Cove.—dec19,3i.

FOR SALE—60,000 Salted Squid

in good condition. Caught late this Fall. Apply to H. ELIOT, Harbor Breton.—dec19,6i

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A

Doctor. Reside at Western Bay. Practice from Broad Cove to Burnt Point, both inclusive. Valued at \$3000; perquisites extra. Apply EDMUND BUTT, Western Bay.—dec22,1f

WANTED—A Boy to serve his

time at the Printing business. Apply to Foreman "Mail and Advocate" office.—dec21,1f

DUE TO-MORROW
S. S. CORUNNA
1100 TONS
Sydney Screened Coal
T. A. BOWN.

RUBBER GOODS
We have in stock now a full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods, selling at old prices.

RUBBER SHOES
Child's and Misses' Low and High Cut Robbers.
Boys' and Youths' Low and High Cut Rubbers.
Ladies' Low and High Cut Rubbers.

RUBBER BOOTS
Child's and Misses' Long Rubber Boots.
Women's Long Rubber Boots.
Men's Bear Brand Rubber Boots.
Youths' Bear Brand Rubber Boots.

BUDDY BOOTS
All Sizes in Boys' and Men's Buddy Boots.
OLD PRICES IN EVERY CASE.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.
315 WATER STREET 315
Special attention given to Mail Orders.
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

Notice
Wrapper Holders
OF
"CHRISTIAN'S Borax Soaps"
Must have them in by
December 30th,
As competition for the \$10.00 closes on that date.
CHRISTIAN'S Borax Co.
Box 902.
M. A. Duffy.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
We are prepared to issue policies insuring property of almost every description, wheresoever situated in Newfoundland, against loss and damage by Fire. Our rates are the same as all other companies doing business in Newfoundland. We aim to settle losses as promptly as possible. If you are not covered and want Insurance write to or see our Agent, MR. J. A. CLIFT, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's.
Cal'donian Insurance Co.
(The Oldest Scottish Fire Office)
nos.eod,1m

Are You Looking For
Value in Return For
Your Hard Earned Dollars

?

¶ We have always claimed to give the best values for the least money and we've always done it. We propose to continue doing so

¶ We have a reputation to maintain. We must keep faith with the Public and give them more for their money than they can get elsewhere, or we cannot make our business grow. We want to sell you all the Household Furniture you and your family require. If you value the Dollars you earn and propose to spend your money where it will bring you the most value

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