

I HAVE \$3000 TO LOAN In Amounts From \$100 Up.

J. J. ROSSITER. Broker.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 16, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

By Acclamation

JUST as our paper was going to press, we received the following message from Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., from Bonavista: "Elected by acclamation. Meeting here to-night will be addressed by Pres. Coaker and myself. "A. B. MORINE."

The Mail and Advocate takes this opportunity for congratulating Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., M.H.A., and wishes him many years of usefulness in our local legislature.

The Dead Warrior

THE far flung Dominions of the Great British Empire feel keenly the loss of the famous soldier Lord Roberts, through his self-sacrifice and unstinted devotion to duty the bounds of Greater Britain have been notably enlarged for Earl Roberts was notably an Imperial factor.

And now he has sealed his devotion to the Empire with his life. Paris despatches tell us that the octogenarian warrior went to the front despite the warnings of his physicians. He put duty and honor and national issues before personal considerations and in doing this signed his own death warrant.

"Bohe" had often risked his life that his country might triumph. In this the last action of a notable career he forgot self that country might be served. "Honor, honor, honor to him; eternal honor to his name."

Notable Gathering

A NOTABLE gathering was that great F.P.U. Patriotic Rally at Catalina, yesterday. Not only did the audience of Union men applaud the loyal utterances of the speakers but many of its members gave proof that they were willing to do something practical on behalf of King and Empire.

We publish in full in this issue the speeches made by Pres. Coaker and Mr. A. B. Morine and commend them to the earnest perusal of our readers.

Both were masterpieces of eloquence; both advocated Britain's cause in noble style and both earnestly appealed to the manhood of our Country to measure up to the full standard of their high imperial calling.

It was an excellent idea that of Mr. Coaker's, and one emanating from his intense patriotism, that led him to offer, on behalf of the Union Trading Company, enough wool for members of Union families to knit five thousand pairs of socks for our soldier lads.

It is thrilling, too, to hear of Mr. Stone's patriotic request to be permitted to volunteer for active service with the Naval Reserves and to be told that the President himself declared that when the demand for men becomes insistent he will personally offer for service.

It was a grand meeting and an indicator of the intense loyalty of our Union members to their British connection and to British institutions.

The Blanche arrived from Gloucester Saturday, and was ordered to Bonne Bay.

MR. MORINE'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1.) Influence with Austria to promote peace.

On the 28th of July, Austria declared war on Serbia, but on the 31st agreed to discuss the whole question of her ultimatum, and for a few hours there seemed to be a hope of peace, but at this moment Germany suddenly and insolently demanded that within twelve hours Russia should cease to mobilize her troops.

Russia refused, and on the 1st August, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg presented a declaration of war. After Germany's declaration of war on Russia the Czar telegraphed to King George:

"In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done 'all in my power to avert war.'"

And the Government of Great Britain believed this statement to be true, while Germany at no time gave evidence of a sincere desire to preserve peace.

BELGIUM

Now let us turn to another centre of interest.

The kingdom of Belgium lies between Germany and France, on the west. It was at one time part of Holland, but in 1831 its independence and neutrality were definitely guaranteed by England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. By the treaty of London (1839) it was agreed as follows:

Article 7. "Belgium shall form an 'independent and perpetually neutral state. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality towards all 'other States.'"

By the fifth Article of the Convention agreed to at the Hague Peace Convention, in 1907, by all the Great Powers, it was agreed that:

"Belligerents are forbidden to 'move across the territory of a neutral power troops or convoys 'either of munitions of war or supplies.'"

International Agreement.

In 1870—at the commencement of the Franco-German War, it was agreed that if either France or Germany violated Belgian territory during the war, Great Britain would cooperate with the other for the defence of it. No such violation occurred throughout that war. Even leave to transport German wounded through Belgium was refused.

Germany and France adjoin each other on the north-east. Here the country is mountainous, intersected with deep valleys, and the boundary is strongly defended on the French side. Belgium and north-west France are flat, and easy for military operations. In faith that Germany would respect her pledge to Belgium, France did not strongly fortify her own north-west frontier. A rapid German advance on Paris was possible that way, and that way only.

Germany's Plea.

On the 29th July the German Chancellor intimated to the British Minister at Berlin that Germany might be forced to enter Belgium on her way to Paris, but if that country had not sided with France, her integrity would be respected after the war. Immediately the British Foreign Minister replied that the obligation of Great Britain to maintain the neutrality of Belgium could not be bargained away.

On the 4th of August the King of the Belgians appealed to our King to safeguard the integrity of Belgium. The German government, two days before, had demanded free passage through Belgium, threatening to make war on it if it resisted. On the same day German soldiers entered Belgium.

PERFIDIOUS ARGUMENT

Great Britain asked that within twelve hours a pledge be given by Germany that she would respect Belgium's neutrality, on pain of war with Great Britain. This protest was not heeded, and war was begun, the first hostile attack being made by German ships of war in the North Sea on the night of the 4th of August. Speaking in the German parliament, the Chancellor said:

No Law For Necessity. "We are now in a State of Necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and are perhaps on Belgian soil. We were compelled to override the just protests of Luxemburg and Belgium. The wrong—I speak plainly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached."

"Just For A Scrap Of Paper." When the British Minister at Berlin delivered the demand for an assurance that Germany would respect Belgium's rights, the German Chancellor said:

"The step taken by the British Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—'neutrality'—a word which in war time has so often been disregarded. Just for 'A Scrap Of Paper,' Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation."

Two Great Features at THE NICKEL For Monday and Tuesday

THE KALEM PLAYERS IN

"THE HAND PRINT MYSTERY."

A two-part romance—with just a touch of melo-drama—The sister who turns to aid her brother; the lover who saves her from exposure—these are two strong characters. Alice Joyce and Tom Moore are featured.

"HEARST-SELIG NEWS PICTORIAL."—One reel of interesting news items.

"GETTING EVEN."—A comedy.

The Vitagraph Company present Anita Stewart in

"THE GIRL FROM PROSPERITY."

A two-part comedy-drama. Her beau falls into prosperity; leaves Prosperity—falls into misfortune. She leaves Prosperity and brings him back to Prosperity. They are both happy, and he is mighty glad to stay in Prosperity. A dandy picture.

ARTHUR C. HUSKINS sings, "A PERFECT DAY."

EVERY AFTERNOON 2 to 5.30.

EVERY NIGHT 7 to 10.45.

Referring to the German offer to restore Belgium after the war, the Prime Minister of Great Britain has used the following:

"When Belgium addressed, as she has addressed in these last few days, her moving appeal to us to fulfil our solemn guarantee of her neutrality, what reply should we have given? We should have been obliged to say that, without her knowledge, we had bartered away to the Power threatening her our obligation to keep our pledged word. I do not envy the man who can read that appeal with an unmoved heart. Belgians are fighting and losing their lives. What would have been the position of Great Britain today in the face of that spectacle, if we had assented to this infamous proposal? Yes, and what are we to get in return for the betrayal of our friends and the dishonour of our obligations? What are we to get in return? A promise—nothing more; a promise as to what Germany would do in certain eventualities; a promise, he it observed—I am sorry to have to say it, but it must be put upon record—given by a Power which was at that very moment announcing its intention to violate its own treaty and inviting us to do the same. I can only say, if we had dallied or temporised, we, as a Government, should have covered ourselves with dishonour, and we should have betrayed the interests of this country, of which we are trustees."

Patient, courteous, firm to all the Powers, and striving for no other object than peace, the British Government offered Germany an opportunity to withdraw even after the frontier of Belgium had been crossed by German troops.

Germany's Marplot.

Of Germany's conduct during this trying time, it is sufficient to say, that from the beginning to the end she was the marplot, urging Austria to present her imperious demands on Serbia, the Kaiser personally amending those demands in the direction of greater sharpness, and finally declaring war on Russia when all the other Great Powers seemed to be ready to negotiate. The Kaiser has at least manifested to the world that he has all the ambition of Napoleon, and the Allies will consign him to Napoleon's fate.

CAUSE OF THE WAR

Let us ascertain, if we can, the deep underlying and actual causes of this war. It is apparent that even Austria did not go to war because the Heir to the Throne had been murdered. Germany did not really make war upon Russia because the latter was massing soldiers on her frontier. As clearly, Great Britain did not in fact throw down her gauntlet solely because her word was pledged to protect Belgium. All these are but the excuses for war, when war had in fact been decided upon for far more serious reasons.

GERMANY'S PROFESSED REASON.

The German White Book issued in August last published to the world the German official reason for the war. It asserts that Serbia was responsible for the murder of the Archduke Charles Frederick; that the crime was an incident of an agitation which aimed to dismember Austria, and to create a Balkan confederation under the influence, and later under the sceptre, of Russia.

In brief, Germany claims that a struggle for existence was imminent between Teuton and Slav, or German and Russian, and that she began this war, not because she desired war, but because war was inevitable, and he who strikes first, strikes hardest.

CALLS FRANCE VENGEFUL.

France, say the Germans, is bound by treaty to aid Russia, and is, besides, desirous of revenge for the defeat Germany inflicted on her in 1870. By invading France through Belgium we shall conquer her before Russia can invade Germany in much force. Therefore, it is necessary to success that we violate Belgium's neutrality, and 'necessity knows no law.' Great Britain will probably not fight; at the worst she will not fight at the outset and Paris will be reached by our German armies before Great Britain will move.

IS THIS THE TRUE REASON?

Is this German reason for the war the true one? It is certainly plausible. It is accepted by the mass of the German people. It is the reason for German unanimity. It is their belief in it which embitters so many German people against us British, for they cannot understand why we

should fight against them in what they consider a Holy War.

Patriotism inclines them to such a belief, and evidence is abundant that the mass in Germany have been deluded by the warlike classes.

A SLAVIC PERIL

What grave reason existed for believing that the Slavic races contemplated a racial war of extermination against the Teutonic races; that Russia, to put it more concisely, aimed at the destruction of Germany; and if Russian antipathy to Germany has of late been some apparent, were there not causes for it other than implacable racial hatred, the removal of which would have ended the danger.

Russia's friendship for the Slav races in the Balkans has long been pronounced, and Russia and Austria have continually schemed against each other for the greater influence amongst the Balkan people. But Russia is by blood the natural overlord of these people, and Austria an obvious intermeddler whose aim was to promote discord and to profit thereby.

GERMANY THE CAUSE

Austria has long been a mere south-eastern outpost for Germany, which has herself directly influenced Turkey against Russia, and therefore, it is clear that it is Germany which has promoted the tendency to a racial struggle between Slav and Teuton.

There were traditional ties of friendship between Russia and Germany. Bismark always made a point of cultivating Russian friendship. Germany and Russia shared Poland between them.

Germany instigated Russia to war with Japan. It is of comparatively recent years that dislike has been manifested, and at each exhibition of growing hatred, it has been Germany which gave the cause of offence. Her modern friendship for Turkey was assumed probably to keep the Russians from Constantinople.

What Opponents Say.

Opponents say that Germany's lust for world power, for the overlordship of Europe, for Colonial expansion, and even love of war for war's sake, are the real motives which have led Germany to declare war, and that she has raised the Slavic Peril, as she did the Yellow Peril years ago, against the Japanese, merely to incite her own people by patriotism or by fear to greater exertions than they would otherwise make, and to delude, if possible, that portion of the world upon which she does not war at present.

A ROBBER STATE.

Germany is by birth a robber state, and comes before the bar of public opinion with an evil reputation. The (Continued on page 7.)

Black Oats & Vegetables

Ex S.S. Morwenna To-Day, Nov. 16th.

1500 Bags Black Oats.

100 " P.E.I. Parsnips

Carrots and Beet also Blue Nose Potatoes.

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F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

Mr. F. Roberts, of the Elite Tonsorial Parlors, begs to announce to his many patrons, that he has installed the very latest Massage machines for face and hair; also that he will carry full assortment Choice Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

On and after to-day the Parlors will be open each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Poultry Association Exhibition

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson,

Will be held on November 18th, 19th and 20th IN THE PRINCE'S RINK.

The Exhibition will be opened by His Excellency the Governor at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 19th.

Admission, 10c. Official and Exhibition Tickets 20c.

10 per cent of the gross receipts will be given to the Ladies' Patriotic Association.

JOHN F. CALVER,

nov 11, 14, 16

Hon. Secretary.

RUBBERS, At Lowest Prices, For Everyday Sales.

- WOMEN'S from 47c. to 90c. MEN'S from 68c. to \$1.65 GIRLS' from 36c. to 64c. BOYS' from 54c. to 90c. WOMEN'S GAITERS . . . \$1.60 to \$2.65 MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS', LONG RUBBERS.

The Quality of the above will compare favorably with those usually sold at much higher prices.

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EAST, WEST and CENTRAL STORES. nov. 7, 9, 12, 16.

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