

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Vol. I. No. 228.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

U.S. Representative Says God Will Defeat Germans

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts Plays the Forces of the Kaiser

SAYS THE GERMAN CAUSE IS UNHOLY

And a Menace to the Principles of Democracy—Wants U.S. to Prepare

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's neutrality proclamation was torn to pieces, so to speak, in the House of Representatives today when Representative Gardner of Massachusetts played the Germans and expressed the opinion that God would visit defeat upon them.

"It is true, that with respect to the present European war, my views are not those of a neutral," said Mr. Gardner. "I am entirely convinced that the German cause is unholy and, moreover, a menace to the principles of Democracy.

"Furthermore, I believe the God of Battles will visit defeat upon the Germans, but, no matter which side wins, we must remember that, since the beginning of time, victorious nations have proved headstrong and high-handed.

"We must begin at once to reorganize our military strength if we expect to be able to resist high handedness when the day of necessity comes."

He stated the opinion that the United States was totally unprepared for any kind of war and that the effect of the vast sums of money spent by Andrew Carnegie in his peace propaganda had been to blind Americans to the fact that our nation's security from the military point of view is undermined.

Representative Gardner also introduced a resolution providing for a commission to investigate the preparedness of the United States for war, either offensive or defensive.

RUSSIANS ROUT AUSTRIAN FORCE

Capture Seven Officers As Well as Many Rapid Fire Guns

Petrograd, Oct. 15.—The Russian General Staff issued the following statement to-day: "There is no change to report on East Prussia and Central Vistula fronts.

South of Przemysl a Russian column engaged and defeated a force of Austrians, taking seven officers and capturing many rapid fire guns.

STILL FURTHER PROROGUED

British Parliament Not to be Summoned Until Nov. 11

London, Oct. 16.—Parliament, originally prorogued until October 27th, was yesterday further prorogued until November 11th, directly after several prominent Liberals had protested to the Chief Whip against any further prorogation. Their reason was they wished to interrogate the Ministers without delay concerning British assistance in the defense of Antwerp and the failure of the Government, so far, to honor the Premier's promise of increased assistance for the wives and children of the Reservists.

ORGANISE QUEEN'S GUILD IN NFLD.

London, Oct. 15.—Miss Catherine Merrit sails by the Digby for St. John's to organise Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and will then proceed to Canada.

The Digby sailed for St. John's yesterday morning.

WEATHER REPORT

Tronto (noon)—Fresh W. and N. W. winds, mild and showery today and Saturday.

ATTACK PROBABLE

Times Military Expert Looks For German Attempt On England

COLLISION OFF N. YORK

Fruit Steamer Matapan Sunk by the Freighter Iowan

London, Oct. 16.—Colonel Repington, Military Expert of the London "Times," writing on the situation last night, says that now that the war is reaching the climax of its violence, we must anticipate that all the living forces of Germany will be thrown into the conflict and that the German navy will no longer remain inert.

"We must expect to be attacked at home and must not rest under any comforting illusions that we are not to be assailed.

"As an attack upon us can have no serious object unless the intention is to land an expedition in England for the purpose of compelling us to sign a disastrous peace, it is well that we should look the situation in the face and reckon up Germany's power of resistance and means for improving it.

"From a soldier's point of view there is not much reason why the Germans should wish to strike at us, as the land campaign does not at present appear likely to produce results favorable to Germany."

The weekly meeting of the Civic Commission takes place this evening at 8 o'clock.

NUMEROUS REFUGEES

From Ostend Reaching England—Calais Folk Also Panic-struck

STEADILY ADVANCING

French Reoccupy Alsatian Towns—Gains at Other Parts of the Line

Folkestone, Oct. 15.—The Kenilworth, one of the last of the steamers to leave Ostend, arrived early today bringing 7,000 refugees, among them some Belgian soldiers, and as they were not wounded, the inference is that the Belgians considered that the taking of Ostend by the Germans was inevitable, and so caused the removal of every one who otherwise would be likely taken prisoners.

No Sign of Them

The captain of the Kenilworth said he left Ostend at 8 o'clock last night, and there were no Germans then in evidence.

A small steamer reaching here today from Ostend via Calais, reported that the residents of Calais were in almost as great a panic as the people of Ostend, apparently believing that the Germans would soon be upon them.

In a Panic

London, Oct. 15.—As indicating the panic among those leaving Ostend more than a dozen oyster trawlers arrived at Lowestoft, Suffolk, crowded with refugees, mostly women and children and old men. All bore evidence of fright and exposure.

The mayor and other officials of Lowestoft met the unfortunates and

German Submarine Sinks Cruiser Hawke

London, Oct. 16.—The British cruiser Hawke was sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine.

Out of a crew of 400 men only 50 were saved.

The Hawke was 7350 tons displacement and her complement is given as 544 men but she may well have had a fewer on board when she went down.

The Hawke was commanded, according to the British Admiralty list of September 1914, by Captain Hugh P. F. Williams and among her officers were Commander Bernard Barlow and Lieutenant Commander Robert R. Roseman.

London, Oct. 16.—The Admiralty has given out the following announcement concerning the loss of the Hawke:

"His Majesty's ship Theseus, Capt. Hugh Edwards, was attacked by a submarine in the Northern waters of the North Sea yesterday afternoon, but was missed.

"The Hawke, Captain Williams, was attacked about the same time and was sunk. Three officers and 49 men of the crew have been landed at Aberdeen from a trawler.

South African Rebels Defeated by Loyalists

Capetown, Oct. 16.—The first encounter between the rebellious Boers and the Loyalists has resulted in a victory for the latter.

A force of South Africa native troops under the command of Colonel Brits, sent against the rebels, defeated a band of them and took seventy prisoners.

ALL ARDENT LOYALISTS.

Old Transvaal Burgher Warriors Are Rallying To Botha's Standard

SEIZE FLOATING WIRELESS OUTFIT

German Sailing Vessel With Complete Telegraphing Outfit British Prize

London, Oct. 15.—The Admiralty announces that the Administration at Raboul, Blanche Bay, in the Bismarck Archipelago, reports the capture of the German sailing vessel Comet with a complete wireless telegraph equipment on board.

The Bismarck Archipelago was occupied by a British naval force on September 11th.

Raboul is not far from Herbertshohe which was the seat of the German administration of the Islands.

Forgata left Joe Batt's Arms at 10.40 a.m.

Roman Catholic Church In Newfoundland Greatly Bereft By the Passing of His Grace, Archbishop Howley

THE tolling, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday, of the great bell, which, for nigh half a century, had summoned him to his hours of duty, in that sacred edifice, announced to the people of St. John's that the Most Reverend Michael Francis Howley, D.D., first Archbishop and seventh Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. John's, had passed to his eternal reward.

As the poet quoted above, whom he loved so well, points out the Angel of Death in his rounds makes no distinction as to those upon whom he calls, and, whether it be in the humble cottage of the peasant or the palace of the King, all some day must attend his summons. He knocks equally at the palace door and the humble cottage.

And so it was yesterday at 2 o'clock the fat went forth and the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Newfoundland was summoned to the Great White Throne to give an account of his stewardship.

It is just 44 years ago since the late Archbishop, then a young priest, arrived in St. John's, with the Rt. Rev. Dr. Power, the newly appointed Bishop of St. John's. All of his clerical brethren who welcomed him on that occasion have passed away and paid the debt of Nature. He was the last leaf of that tree.

"The mossy marbles rest On the lips that he had pressed In their bloom; And the names he loved to hear Have been carved for many a year On the tomb."

And now he also has passed to that shadowy unknown Land where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

His Grace the Most Reverend Michael Francis Howley, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, since 1904, was born on Sept. 25th, 1843, just three years before the great fire that devastated St. John's, and ten years after the granting to be Colony of Representative Government, and would have been 72 years of age had he lived until the 25th of next September.

He was one of the many sons of the late Richard Howley. After being educated at St. Bonaventure's College, 51 years ago, he left St. John's for Rome, where he pursued in the great seminary of the Propaganda, his philosophical and theological studies.

After working on the Scotch Mission in Glasgow for three years as Secretary to the late Archbishop Eyre he returned to Newfoundland, as we have said, in 1870 with the late Bishop Power, having been present with him in Rome, at the great Ecumenical Council held there that year, at which the definition of the infallibility of the Pope was promulgated.

With the exception of some short visits paid to the West Coast during the life of the late Rev. Monsignor Sears, and a short period of Missionary work in Fortune Bay His Grace was attached as Curate to the Cathedral in St. John's from 1870 to 1885, when he was appointed Perfect Apostolic of the diocese of St. George's in succession to the late Rev. Monsignor Sears.

From 1885 until 1892, when the diocese of St. George's was elevated to a Vacariate, and he was made the first Bishop of the same, he laboured on that coast as the Roman Catholic head of that diocese, and in all that concerned the people, by a plenitude of zeal and work in the cause of the Master, gave promise to that full missionary vigor which was to characterize his labors in later years.

In 1894, on the death of the late Bishop Power, the late Archbishop was transferred from the diocese of St. George's to that of St. John's. Ten years afterwards he

Pallida Mors Aequo Pulsat Pede Pauperum Tabernas et Regumque Turres (Pale Death, Impartial, Makes His Round. He Knocks at Cottage Gate and Palace Portal)



The Late Archbishop Howley.

was created Archbishop of St. John's, when the diocese was elevated to the dignity of an Archdiocese, and became its first Archbishop.

During all these years, in every department of our social, religious, literary, educational and public life, he took an earnest and active interest. He was a most versatile man, and there was hardly any subject that his industry and sphere of action did not embrace. He had traveled extensively and was a graceful and easy writer.

He not alone compiled and published an interesting ecclesiastical history of the Roman Catholic Church, from its birth in Newfoundland to 1869, a period marked by the death of Bishop Mullock, but he was also a constant contributor to newspapers and periodicals on all matters in which the public were interested.

He also published a book of poems, and in a series of articles, contributed to newspapers and periodicals from time to time, rescued from obscurity the nomenclature and folk-lore of the Colony, a work which, to the future historian, will be of untold value.

In some respects he may not have filled as large or as lasting a place in the public eye as some of his predecessors.

The intelligence of the country, without distinction of creed, had conferred on the memory of Bishop Mullock a halo for intellectual light, as a great original earnest thinker and worker in the country's welfare. Even today old men will tell you that no man's heart was ever more filled than Bishop Mullock's with the thought of Newfoundland's interest, and that none ever laboured with greater devotion to advance its progress. And if the spirit which animated him in that direction had a fault,

it was that he was too impatient of the pace of advancement, and longed to accomplish in a bound what others lagged in performance.

In the case of the illustrious Bishop Power, who for 25 years presided over the diocese of St. John's, those of his parishioners who had the advantage of sitting under him listened to a ripe and courtly scholar, a man who was not alone profound in philosophy and theology, but who had carried off all the honors as Master of Arts of the great University of London, and as an orator has never been equalled in Newfoundland. To sit under him and to listen to his discourses was in itself a liberal education.

It was, then, no easy task for the late Archbishop to take up and complete the unfinished work of predecessors of this type. But in all the capacities that His Grace occupied amongst us, even those who widely differed from him will frankly admit that what he might have lacked in finish, thoroughness and brilliancy he made up in earnestness and industry.

It may be that his patriotic love of country and the intensity of his feelings in this respect may sometimes have led him to question the motives and sincerity of others. It was, nevertheless, always considered that in this respect the genuine patriotism which actuated him was a sufficient set-off. No one ever questioned his love of country and his patriotism. In his own beautiful words in the song "The dear old South Side Hill":

"He loved each nook Each trickling brook, Each corpse of russet brown, Each gully, pond and laughing brook, That tumbles rattling down; He loved it bathed in summer sun, With opal light aglow, Or robed in wintry garments, spun From wool of silken snows."

The solemn, silent tribute of all classes that poured into the Cathedral at 8 o'clock last night, when his remains were carried to the catafalque, testified to the esteem in which he was held, there to await the funeral obsequies. All must have thought, as they looked around the Church, and noticed the decorations of loft and altar, the polished floors and sumptuous pews, the painted glory of the stained glass windows, the pealing organ and all the adornments, the work of which had become part of his life, that in this respect at least he had accomplished a great task.

He was essentially a man of the people, ever ready to take great risks in what he conceived to be the people's interests. Fearless and independent, he went forth and battled in defence of what he regarded as the welfare of Newfoundland, and even in his last moments his request to be buried in Belvedere, and not under the High Altar in the great Cathedral with his predecessors is another illustration of the man and his methods.

Yet will he have chosen no unlovely or unattractive spot for his last resting place. There, in the cemetery of Belvedere, whose name best describes its charms, if the illustrious dead could come back to earth, their weary eyes would feast, they would be able to look out over the old South Side Hill, over the beautiful waters of Quidi Vidi, the Kenmount Hills, which at this season of the year are clad in their carpet of crimson and green and russet gold, all would speak and appeal to the dead prelate whose part now alas, to use the words of the great American poet,

"In all the pomp that fills The circuit of the summer hills, Is that his grave is green."