

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

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FRANCE'S MIGHTY PART REVELATION TO PRESS MEN

Her Troops Endure Many Hardships and Have Splendid Courage—The Service of the Individual Dedicated to the State

ALL FRANCE UNITED FOR SUPREME EFFORT

There is no Division of Interest, No Strife of Labor and Capital, No Shirking of Responsibility

(By W. A. Willison, Staff Correspondent of Toronto Daily News.)
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, Oct. 5.—We have motored scores of miles through France, passing hamlets and villages and cities, seeing in the fields of the country and the streets of towns only women, girls, old men and youngsters. There are no slackers in this country, no civilians of fighting age. One hardly ever sees a miff. Here democracy, through conscription is bringing its whole strength to bear on the side of civilization. It is a land of fighting men, of organization, of common, united, equal purpose of the same end—the defeat of Prussianism. There are those who deny the worth of national service, contending that the voluntary principle is alone consistent with democracy. Here we find a greater vision, a truer perspective. The service of the individual is dedicated to the State. There is no division of interests, no strife of labor and capital, no shirking of responsibility.

The Agony of France.
Here the war really comes home to one. Roads are barricaded. Sentries are everywhere. Army transports, ambulances, motors and lorries move in continuous procession from the base to the front. One sees little of troops. But the absence of young men, wherever one goes outside of the immediate war zone tells its own tale. As one approaches nearer the fighting forces, ruined buildings and deserted homes become more frequent, until near the firing line the agony of France is written in the dust of destruction. Wrecked homes and beautiful buildings are the least of her sorrow. It is the suffering of her little children, the anguish of mothers and daughters, the death of her brave sons that the real agony lies, an agony considered by sacrifice.

France's Mighty Part.
With our attention so focussed on the achievements of Canadian and British troops, we are apt to forget the mighty endeavors of the Republic. There was a time when the British line was but a tenth of the French—it was a mighty tenth, the centre of desperate operations. But from the North Sea to Switzerland France has held her lines upon lines of trenches, broken only where the little army of Belgium and the British expeditionary force gave her relief. Her losses have been great, her courage supreme.

Your correspondent was talking to-day with a Canadian high in command in the First Division. We were discussing the courage, resources and fine fighting qualities of the Canadian troops. "They are brave troops," he said. "There are non braver"—and then, after a pause—"unless it be the sons of France."
"They are the bravest troops of the world. I have talked to British generals who followed the Japanese in their operations against the Russians. I have talked to others who have had opportunity to judge of the national qualities of other races. They agree that the courage of France is unequalled. Her sons after hours in the trenches, subjected to continuous shelling which kills them in scores, buries them in debris, shocks them in every nerve—a shelling under which one would think nothing could live—leave their trenches at the command to charge with their faces haggard, drawn, lined as with old age, but with undaunted eyes. They seem to possess superhuman powers of endurance, to be fired and supported by a courage more than human. I wonder if Canada realizes how much France has done."
We wonder, also, if Quebec knows and appreciates the glory of the Be-

German Officer Sounds Warning

Major Moraht, Coolest of German Military Critics Says They Have as Yet Experienced Only the Beginning

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News says: "Although a majority of the German papers shriek loudly about the Allies' offensive being smashed, Major Moraht, quite the coolest of all German military critics, sounds a strong warning in the Berliner Tageblatt, clearly suggesting that Germany as yet has experienced only the beginning of things, and that much more serious attacks may be expected on a much more extended scale. He says: "What has been the result of the Franco-British offensive which has been going on for 11 days? Our higher commander remarks that the offensive is a failure. This judgment will satisfy wide circles in Germany who have concealed from themselves the serious of the Western situation. We must not, however, add to this the declaration that the great struggle in the West has yet found a conclusion. It is a question of several armies on the French side, and if one of them can be looked on as lost already, France will not leave the others inactive behind the front. Enormous supplies of ammunition, supplemented by what still comes from neutral countries, and the massing of heavy artillery will, no doubt, lead the French to a new action, for which they have made enormous preparations."

War Casualties
WEST POINT, Oct. 10.—Since the great war in Europe started more than 2,000,000 men have been killed; the wounded number nearly 4,000,000, while the total number of prisoners and of the missing is more than 2,000,000. These are conservative minimum figures compiled from the best available data, and were made public in Cullum Hall here today by Brigadier-General Francis Vinton Greene, U.S.A., retired in an address on the war, delivered before the members of the New York State Historical Association.
General Greene in an honor graduate of West Point of the class of 1870, and the author of many standard works on military history. He gave his hearers the benefit of what he called an "intelligent guess" as to the casualties of the war and submitted a table showing the increase of the national indebtedness of the European belligerents. The increase over 1914 approximately is \$20,000,000,000. How much of this is war debt, of course, is problematical. The combined wealth of the allies is estimated at 204,000,000,000; while that of the Teutonic allies, with Turkey included, is estimated at \$108,000,000,000.

Train Notes

Wednesday's westbound express left Little River at 7:30 this a.m. / Yesterday's left Norris Arm at 8:40 a.m.
The Kyle's express arrived here at 7:30 last evening.

public. Does Ontario know it? Does Manitoba, does the Middle West and the Far West? If not, let them read the histories already written of the first months of the war. Let them study France in Flanders, in the Argonne and the Vosges; let them think of the western front in terms of the Allies and not of the British. Let them compare the relative achievements of Belgian and British and French. In such reading there will not be born a lesser appreciation of what the little mighty expeditionary force of Britain has accomplished, or of what brave Belgium has done—rather the worth of their efforts will be more appreciated. And the glory of France will be greater still.

Freedom of Seas and Sec'y Gray

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sir Arthur Markham, who suspects the statement of Foreign Secretary Grey: "that the freedom of the seas may be a proper subject for discussion in any agreement between the nations after the war," shows a desire for a revival of the Declaration of London, and raised the question again to-day in the Commons.
Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied: "The opinion of Foreign Secretary Grey and myself is that the question of international agreements, and how they can be made worth anything in future, may reasonably form the subject of discussion between the nations after the war, in the light of the experience gained, and the reflections suggested by the way in which the war originated, and the methods by which our enemies have conducted it on land and sea."

British Press German Fronts

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 14.—A general attack by the British along almost the whole front, from Ypres to Loos, and accompanied by a bombardment of the Belgian coast is reported in an official statement of to-day from the War Office.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

(To The Governor of Newfoundland.)
LONDON, Oct. 14.—France reports enemy counter-attacks at Souchez failed with very heavy loss; also some further advance near Tabure. Enemy attacks were repulsed at the Vosges. Russia reports the enemy repulsed near Dvinsk, also further successes obtained in the Stripa region. Zeppelins visited the Eastern counties and London area last night. One airship is believed damaged by gunfire. Some houses were damaged and fifty-five were killed, including fifteen soldiers. One hundred and four teen were injured.—BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 14.—There has been a particularly violent artillery engagement in the Artois district, northwest of Hill 140, in which both sides took part, according to a statement given out this afternoon.
There has been also active trench fighting in the vicinity of Lihons, in the Champagne district, where the Germans have been throwing asphyxiating bombs on the French lines.
A German attack west of Tureau has been repulsed by French fire.
In the Lorraine district, cannonading between antagonists has been almost continuous.

The Latest Zep. Raid on London Cause Few Fires

No Great Damage Done as Fires Were Quickly Extinguished—Many Civilians Killed

LONDON, Oct. 14. (official).—A fleet of hostile airships visited the Eastern counties, and a portion of the city of London, dropping bombs. The anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery were at once brought into action. An airship was seen to heel over, and went to lower altitude. Five aeroplanes were shot down, but owing to atmospheric conditions only one succeeded in locating the airship. This aeroplane was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog. Some houses were damaged and several fires started, but no serious damage was caused to military material. All the fires were soon got under control by the fire brigades.

The following military casualties are reported. Fifteen killed and thirteen wounded.
The Home Office announces the following casualties, other than military—Killed, men 27, women 9, children 5, total 41. Total men 91, women 39, children 12, total 142.
Of these casualties 32 killed and 9 injured were in the London area.

Bulgars Prepare To Meet Russians

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A news agency despatch from Bucharest, published here, says that Bulgarian cavalry and German-Austrian troops concentrated to-day at Vidin, on the Bulgarian bank of the Danube, opposite Roumania, apparently ready for an offensive movement against Roumania or to meet the Russian forces reported to be on their way across Roumania to help the Serbians.

Britain Waits for Uncle Sam

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Britain will await final action by the States with reference to the recognition of General Carranza before deciding on its attitude.

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RUSSIANS WILL GIVE ASSISTANCE

Czar's Forces Will Co-operate With Allies in the Balkans—Foreign Secretary Grey Lauds Gallant Serbians

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Sir Edward Grey announced in the Commons today that the co-operations of Russian troops in the Balkans has been promised as soon as the troops were available.
In his remarks, Sir Edward Grey in alluding to Serbia, praised both the skill and courage with which she turned upon her foes and driven them out of her country, as one of the outstanding features of the war. Once again, he said, the crisis was upon Serbia, but she was meeting it with splendid courage. Through Greek territory alone, could assistance be sent to Serbia, continued the Foreign Secretary. "That this assistance was welcome, was sufficiently proved by the reception accorded the Allied troops."

Fate German Army in Belgium, France Grows Critical

Huns Prepare For Retreat of Army—Make Desperate Efforts To Check Allies Advance

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A correspondent at the front tells of a great battle now going on. According to this message the fate of the Germans in Belgium and perhaps in Northern France hangs on these fights. Their whole line is declared to be endangered by the successes of the Allies between Ypres and Arras.
The correspondent discloses that in Belgium, hundreds of trains are being held in readiness in case of a retreat of the army. Huge reinforcements are said to have been flung into the German battle line in renewed efforts to drive back the Allies and relieve pressure on the line near Lens, where the gravest danger is said to confront them.

French Bombard German Positions

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Correspondents of Berlin newspapers report that fighting on Monday in districts around Loos and Souchez was most bitter. An intense bombardment of twenty hours preceded the French attack, which began on Monday morning. It was directed against the hill near Vimija as well as against the German position further north, between Loos and Givenchy.

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Predicts a Severe Winter

Naturalist Sees Many Indications Of a Hard Season

PARIS, Oct. 8.—In view of the near approach of the Winter season and the effect its coming will have on the military campaigns, interest has been aroused by the prediction of Augustin Rey, the naturalist and meteorologist, that the winter will be an exceptionally severe one.
M. Rey has communicated to the French government the reasons on which he bases his opinion. He points first to the premature snowfalls in the Alps which began early and reached to low altitudes, and to the behavior of vegetables, such as the fact that the beeches began to lose their leaves in August, while heather blossoms contracted at the base of the stem, which he states is an indication of an early and hard winter. Animals, too, says the mountaineer naturalist, have begun to prepare for the winter, field mice having dug themselves in at the heights of 1,000 yards as early as Aug. 20, instead of late in September or early in October, as ordinarily. Birds, too, have been migrating in advance of the ordinary season.
"My conclusion," says the naturalist, "is that the winter of 1915-16, by its earliness, length, and the low temperature it will bring, will resemble the winter of 1870-71." The latter winter has been remembered for its extreme rigor.

A West Ender Makes Good

Local Inventor Applies Compressed Air Successfully to Motors of all Kinds

We learn to-day that a man of the West End of the city who is of an inventive turn of mind has successfully applied compressed air as a motive power for all kinds of motors. He has applied it to motors for boats of all kinds, cars, autos, locomotives, &c., and it also can be used on all kinds of machines designated for aerial navigation.
The invention was kept a dead secret until the author had fully tested its ability with those machines and local men we hear are starting a company to enterprise the innovation which will be patented in Canada, the United States and England.

A FRENCH BANKER HERE

The French 3 masted banker Raymond arrived here this morning from the Grand Banks and has to date about 200 tons of cod on board or equal to 4000 qtls.
She had some very stormy weather on the Banks of late and sustained some damage, including the loss of her rudder head. She will get repairs here and return to the Banks again to fish.
Her captain, mate and half of her crew were in the Jacqueline, which was on the dry dock here for repairs last summer.
Mr. Tasker Cook is looking after the vessel while here.

Chicago Packers Adjust Matters

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A statement was made in the Commons to-day by Reginald McKenna, that material progress is being made in negotiations between the Board of Inland Revenue and Chicago packing houses, regarding the amount of income tax due from those firms. Taxes for a period of more than ten years are involved.

Russian Troops For Odessa

GENEVA, Oct. 14.—"The Universal," of Bucharest, says that Russian troops have been withdrawn from Bessarabia, near the Roumanian frontier, and are now being concentrated at Odessa. From this point a movement will be undertaken against Bulgarian ports.

DR. GEISEL'S LECTURE AT CATALINA

Orange Hall Packed With Delighted Audience, Who Hear the Learned Lecturer in a Two Hour Address

CATALINA STRONG FOR PROHIBITION

Little Catalina Also Visited—Large Auxiliary Committee Formed With Slogan "Dry Terra Nova, 1915"

(Special to Mail and Advocate.)
CATALINA, Oct. 15.—Dr. Geisel lectured in the Orange Hall here last evening. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. Mr. Chamberlain presided and on the platform were Rev. W. B. Bugden and Mr. Harry J. Crowe. Dr. Geisel held her audience spell-bound for nearly two hours, while she told, in clear, convincing and eloquent manner the great need of whole men in the world of today and tomorrow and how we could build up a strong race. By charts she illustrated the destructive power alcohol has upon the human system.
Catalina has never listened to a more eloquent and practical address, upon the evil of alcohol than that which was delivered by Dr. Geisel last evening. The lecturer closed her address with a strong plea for Prohibition.
A vote of thanks, which was moved by Rev. W. B. Bugden, was carried by the entire audience with great enthusiasm.
Rev. G. S. Chamberlain, in presenting it to Dr. Geisel, spoke very feelingly of his personal convictions of the sound and unanswerable arguments of the learned Doctor, which he said were based absolutely upon scientific facts.
Dr. Geisel addressed a large and appreciative audience at Little Catalina in the afternoon, the audience following the lecture with the closest attention. Little Catalina will go practically solid for Prohibition.
Mr. A. Butler moved, and a John-son seconded the vote of thanks.
At the close of the meeting, Dr. Geisel formed a committee of ladies to aid in the campaign work.
This morning Dr. Geisel is holding another meeting in Catalina for women and will speak on what every woman should know.
A large auxiliary committee will be formed with officers representing all denominations. The slogan of these workers will be "Alcohol off the Island, 1915; Consumption stamped out by 1920."

Movements of Shipping

Mr. H. W. Lemessurier had the following messages to-day:—
The "Pretty Mary" arrived at, Burgen from Oporto to A. Monthu yesterday.
The schr. "Coyuja" arrived at St. Jacques from Sydney, with coal.
The "Nina Lee" started yesterday for Alicante from Grand Bank with 2,307 qtls. cod.
The S.S. "Alconada" left Botwood for London yesterday, with 4,100 tons Pulp, paper and lumber.
The S.S. "Darby Chene," from Fort Nelson, Hudson Bay, harbored at Port Saunders out of the storm yesterday.

Glencoe's Passengers

The Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 6:15 p.m. yesterday bringing W. S. Haddon, Jno. Short, Jas. Short, S. Farrel, T. J. Lake, W. Lawrence, P. Flannigan, E. Grant, G. Hollett, C. Benthau, J. Dicks, Capt. K. Fudge, J. Tobin, L. Guilford, J. Brushett, H. Brake, M. Greene, J. Martin, T. Baldwin, J. Rees, E. Smith, Miss Murphy, Mrs. J. Norman, Capt. W. Kennedy, W. N. Elmore, F. Curnew, L. Curnew, R. Rowsell, N. Pike, J. Pike and four second class.

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7:15 this a.m. bringing:—Mrs. E. Murphy, Mrs. T. J. Murphy, Mrs. Smythe, B. Smythe, A. A. Savage, Miss M. Cunningham, W. R. Prizer, R. H. S. Russell, S. S. Shattford, T. Montgomery, Rev. J. A. Grenlees, J. H. Cater and Max Black

VESSEL FINED \$50

Mr. H. LeMessurier was advised by wire to-day that Thos. Parsons, master of the schr. "Trafalgar," of Bay Bulls Arm, had been charged by Inspector O'Reilly before Magistrate Summerton, with a breach of the Labrador Passenger Act and fined \$50.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

300 CANVASSERS WANTED.

Will all Members of the City Prohibition General Committee, with their male friends attend a Meeting TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock sharp, at the usual place, Smallwood Building, Duckworth Street. Business important, to take up active work in the city campaign.

— GORDON F. PIKE, Sec'y Canvassing Committee