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HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

"Father Time a Severe
But Honest Judge."

For seven years the "FERRO ENGINE" has held the leading place among the Engines used in the Newfoundland Fishery. These "ENGINES" were built to use Gasoline; but we have hundreds of testimonials where Kerosene has been used with equal results.

Other Engines have been introduced and have been claimed by their Manufacturers to be the "ONLY." But Father Time has been their Judge and they fell by the Wayside.

Hundreds of "FERRO ENGINES" have been used in Newfoundland during the last seven years, and many of them without a cent of repairs, and the "FERRO" is acknowledged today as the best two Cycle "ENGINE" on the Market.

"THE NEW FERRO
Kerosene Oil Engine."

We have on hand a car-load of the "NEW FERRO KEROSENE OIL ENGINES" which were built expressly for Newfoundland trade, and which have Float Feed, Water Jacketed, Kerosene Carburetors, and all the Gasoline it requires is priming, no extra Tanks being required. These "KEROSENE ENGINES" will be sold at no advance over the price quoted by our Former Agents for the "GASOLINE ENGINES" while we have on hand a Number of the "GASOLINE ENGINES" which we will sell at a great reduction on their first cost to avoid the expense of shipping them back to the Factory.

The number of recommendations below should be satisfactory proof that these "ENGINES" though built for Gasoline will run satisfactorily on Kerosene.

La Scie, October 13th, 1914.

THE L. M. TRASK CO.
Dear Sirs—I saw by Advocate where you stated you would wish to hear from every user of a "FERRO ENGINE," and receive the number of same, and you would send a Spark Plug of your own make, so I thought I would let you know the number, (The No. is) 3263, it is a 7 H.P., and to just give you the truth about the Engine, it is the best one made. We used it last Summer on a large Motor Boat, a Deck Boat about 7 1/2 ft. wide, and about 3 1/2 ft. deep and towed a trap skiff that would bring about 16 or 17 barrels of round Fish after her, and did good work fast enough, too good for the 9 H.P. F— Engine, and this year we have the Engine in a new trap skiff about 30 ft. long, 6 ft. 10 in. wide, 33 inches deep, and cares for nothing here, and there are lots of Engines here of different quality.

The 8 H.P. A— Engine is here in a boat about the same size and they cannot do it, and for some, the A— Engine, F— Engine and all is here, have had plenty of trouble, and we have not had one hour's trouble since we had the "FERRO ENGINE." I say it is the best here.

Wishing you every success, I am yours sincerely,
(SGD.) MOSES BURTON.

Salvage, Bonavista Bay.

L. M. TRASK & CO., St. John's.
Dear Sirs—We have been using one of your 5 1/2 H.P. Ferro Gasoline Engines for two Summers, and it has given entire satisfaction in every way, it has never given one minutes' delay. We consider the Engine the best on the Market for fishing purposes, and would recommend it to anyone requiring a good Engine. The number of the Engine is ————

(SGD.) ISAAC SQUIRES.

For Folder, Write to

L. M. Trask & Co.
140 Water Street.

Splendid Patriotic Rally Hears Eloquent Addresses

Messrs. A. B. Morine and W. J. Higgins Chief Speakers At Big Meeting Held Under the Auspices of the S. U. F. With the Governor, Lady Davidson and Many Leading Citizens Present

(Continued from page 2)
Africa, our officers and men have shown the same heroism and very much greater skill.

On the sea we won a ding dong fight off Heligoland, and lost one off the coast of Chili, but of courage and skill there was no lack, and if criticism is justifiable at all in the latter case, it is that Admiral Craddock showed more bravery than wisdom by inviting a fight in which he had one large calibre gun to the enemy's sixteen. I say "if criticism is permissible," for I feel that there is a very real value to the Empire in that bull-dog courage which does not stop to question why, which does not wait to engage till success is certain, but which feels "theirs" but to do and die."

Passing of Bobs.

It is fitting that notice should be taken here of a great loss to the Empire by the sudden death of its most loved and most illustrious General "Bobs." The Empire's laureate has referred to it in these words: "He passed in the very battle smoke of them that he had despised; Three hundred miles of cannon spoke When the master gunner died."

He passed to the very sound of the guns.

But before his eyes grew dim He had seen the face of the sons Whose sties had served with him.

Clean, simple, valiant, well-beloved. Flawless in faith and fame, Whom neither ease nor honor moved A hair's breadth from his aim.

Great Work of Navy.

How many of us are rightly comprehending the great work being done for the Empire by the British Navy. Freedom from invasion, from such destruction of life and property as Belgium suffers, is a blessing for which the Navy only is to be thanked, not by the people of the British Isles alone, but by those of every dependency, and by us in this Colony not one whit less than by the people of any other part. We go about our streets in peace by day, and we lie down to sleep at night secure and safe from all alarms, because on the Seven Seas, and especially on the North Sea, our sailors keep sleepless vigil. Liberty would die, for us, if the little Island all British people call "home" were not protected by the British Navy.

Have you tried to estimate the value in money of the protection given to British trade routes by command of the sea? I am satisfied that no man can overestimate what that means, not merely in dollars and cents, but in human life and happiness. Our ships go roaming about the globe almost as though no war were in progress, with a very small increase in the rate of insurance, and as a result there is no want in all our lands, and scarcely an increase in the price of our food. Think of our condition in this Colony as it might be if our navy were not in power as it is today. Where and for what price could our fish be sold?

Wherever should we buy food and clothing, and from what corner of the world could it be brought if the seas were being freely traversed by the Warships of Germany. Not for six months, probably, could human life be sustained in this Colony if it were not for the British Navy. Our freedom could not last a single week if the ships of Germany were as the ships of Britain. It almost staggers comprehension to cast up our obligations to this one means of defence, and it amazes us when we remember in the light of the present—that the efficiency of the navy has only been maintained by great effort against the clamour of peace advocates and radical reformers for reduction in expenditure. Not during the lifetime of men now living I think will any sane man again advocate so-called economy in building ships for defence.

A Forecast of Results.

We shall win in this war! Make no mistake about that! The ultimate results will be good. The feeling of brotherhood amongst nations will show a pronounced growth. Britishers can never again look upon all foreigners with the old-time insular prejudice, for they are fighting the great fight side by side with Slav and Latin. Within this Empire the sense of Imperial unity will have become a conviction. Some form of Imperial control will be legislated. There will hereafter be no dividing line between the Colonial and the Home-lander. Discord within the Empire, between jarring races, will be largely stilled. Irish Home Ruler and Ulsterman cannot ever again be quite as hostile as

a few short months ago. Can we ever doubt again the loyalty of the South African Boer, or deny equal rights to the East Indian.

Finally, I believe that as direct result, there will be a great spiritual revival throughout the world, for even in Germany it will be felt that Jehovah—our God—is the only God, and that Right is Might, not Might Right.

I do not hold the opinion that our armaments will decrease, on the contrary, I believe "the little Navy man" will have ceased from off the earth, and that some form of conscription will be adopted within the Empire. To be prepared for war will continue to be the best guarantee of peace. Training is essential to physical fitness. To be physically fit tends to national virtue. Therefore, we should be training. I should like to see training universal and obligatory in this Colony.

Why We Should Fight.

And here let me deal with the question why we Newfoundlanders should fight for, pay for, and pray for the success of the Allies in this war. First, because we are free-born and free citizens of the British Empire, the greatest, the freest, the best, the one most worth living for in all the history of the world. We are charged with the responsibilities as well as vested with the privileges of full partners. It is the badge of serfdom to be cared for by others, without doing our fair share. It is the mark of the free man to share equally in the dangers as well as in the rewards of any adventure.

Second, because we have not done or paid a proper part in the past. Not a dollar, not a man, has the Colony contributed to the upkeep of that great navy whose invaluable services to us I have just referred to. We have accepted the blessings without gratitude, and the benefits without contribution. We have consented to be recipients at the hands of the taxpayers of Britain, and have not failed to growl because we had not an equal share in governing the Empire. The equality we demand we should by our conduct show ourselves worthy of and capable of defending.

Third, because we will not consent to inferiority to the people of any other part of the Empire. From Canada, Australia, New Zealand, men and means are being sent to aid in the struggle. Poorer, perhaps, in worldly wealth than our sister Colonies, we are not poorer in met, and we have given and can give of our best, the heart's blood of the Colony. From India, the natives have come to battle for us. In South Africa, the Dutch farmers whom we so recently fought are fighting now for us. All races, all creeds, all classes in the Empire, have rushed to the colors, and surely it shall not be said of us that we were less ready than others—we the sons of Devon, of Cornwall, of Scotland and Ireland, descendants of the fighting breeds of the earth, whose fathers were bred on the fishing grounds that in the past were the nursery of the Navy when the ships were "the wooden walls of England."

We shall fight

"For the sake of time-worn cities Our eyes have never seen, Some long-remembered homestead Or nameless village green; For the sake of a tattered banner In some old chancel waves, For the sake of ancient churchyards That hold our father's graves; For the sake of one small Island With triple flag unfurled; For still we count that Island The centre of the world."

What We Have Done.

We have not done badly, we shall yet do better. We have sent over a thousand men to the front on sea or land. Comparing the volunteering by native born Canadians to the native born population of Canada, and remembering that all our volunteers are natives of this Colony, and that we have sons in the Canadian contingent, I think we have done as well as the Canadians.

But shall we do as well? Canada is about to send a second contingent, and before the war closes will send others. Her native born will readily volunteer in larger proportion as the days go, and we here must strive to do as well or better.

I do not agree with those who in their patriotic impatience are prone to find fault with our outports for delay in volunteering. I do not think these critics quite understand the situation in the outports, nor appreciate the difficulties. I do not

think that the right methods to secure volunteers for sea or land have been taken. Not enough has been done to inform or arouse the people to a sense of the need and the duty of the hour.

Direction of Further Work.

Volunteering results more generally than otherwise from training. What would volunteering in this city for the contingent now in England have amounted to but for the Boys' Brigades which for years have been such means of good in our midst. Patriotism is a plant of slow growth, and it has not been nurtured, I fear, in our schools. Every school house should have a flagstaff and pole, and flag raising should be as regular a ceremony as the religious exercises with which schools are opened. Public meetings, addressed by our best speakers, should be held in every hamlet, to instruct and inspire, and patriotic songs and exercises should be resorted to everywhere, for the purpose of arousing the sentiments which should be dominant in our people. Literature, articles, addresses, speeches should be distributed to every house in the Colony, in newspaper or pamphlet form. The mails should be made free for this purpose, and volunteers to address and circulate as strongly, as earnestly, as persuasively as they might and should, at this crisis, on the Christian duty of taking part in this Great War of defence. It is, of course, not easy for the disciples of Peace on Earth to preach war, and yet Christ came "not to send Peace, but a sword," and surely that sword was meant for such evils as the Allies fight against in this war. And when all this has been done, when orators, singers and preachers have been heard, more should be done to call in the recruits. A door to door canvass should be made, and the names of volunteers be secured. That, practically, is being done in Britain, and if necessary there how much more necessary and excusable here. Our young men are often slow to move even when ready to respond, and need personal applications to make up their minds.

The Women's Part.

Nor should it be forgotten that the women are important factors in this matter, in his Colony. Our men many young, the poor man's blessing—children—come quickly as a rule. The breadwinner has to consider wife and children, the wife has to think of "the bag and barrel," as well as of the life of her spouse. She sees and hears little to inspire her patriotism, and it is little to be wondered at, therefore, that she opposes bitterly in very many cases any thought of volunteering. She is rightly influential with her husband, and must be reckoned with in this matter. What steps are being taken to meet her reasonable objections. What is being done to inspire and influence her? In courage, in self sacrifice, in love of country, the women have never been second to the men, and they will not prove so in the future, if made to understand. But this brings up another point, that it is not sufficient to pay our volunteers while in service, but the matter of a pension to disabled soldiers and sailors or their dependents should be attended to. While we at home are safe in our beds at night, and at our work by day, why should other men serve abroad, and their families suffer at home, if we provide no adequate compensation for the family in case of disablement or death. Of course, this does not apply so strongly in the

(Continued on page 4)



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Extra Great Battle! The Height of the Struggle

The Allies have held their position at the edge of the woods facing rolling country, over which Germans are approaching. The foreground to the right the French field pieces are being fired by its last man who wont give up the effort, to check the onrushing Germans, all of his companions being killed by a bursting shell. In the centre a hand-to-hand conflict between British officers and Germans. The onrush of the German lancers is appalling, but is met by the much-dreaded charge of the British Highlanders on the left. Other German columns are crossing the fields and will be met by the Allies beyond the burning farm house. The German siege and armored aeroplane guns are in the centre. In the sky a German Zeppelin with its monoplane scout whose aerial supremacy is about to be disputed by an approaching French biplane. Maddened horses are rushing wildly about, and the bursting shells makes this picture a thrilling one.

The above represents an incident in one of the prolonged and desperate encounters along the lines north of Rheims, and the first of a series of pictures by a special artist. Cut this out for reference, as you will buy a picture.

Boys and girls in city and outports earn valuable prizes selling them. Send for a lot of 10 now. We trust you; 10 cents each prepaid. We frame pictures. Watch for the Overseas Daily Mirror every Thursday.

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