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GT. BRITAIN, COMMERCE PROTECTOR

Lloyd George Points Out That, Beside Safeguarding British Trade, Our Navy Has Facilitated Trade For Neutral Nations

London, Nov. 27.—Dealing with steps taken by the Government to assist commerce during the war, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government had undertaken responsibilities which no Government ever had been called upon to assume before.

"We had not merely our own business to run," the Chancellor continued, "but we were an essential part of a machine that ran the international trade of the world."

"We carried half the produce, and provided the capital that moved the produce from one part of the world to another, not merely for ourselves, but for other countries."

Some Instances.
"Giving instances, he referred to the cotton trade, and said that all the movements from the plantations to the ultimate destination of the cotton were signed either at London, Manchester or Liverpool."

When the United States brought cotton or silk or tea in China, payment was made through London by means of these documents. That showed, he said, how complicated the system was.

The paper issued in London had become a part of the currency of the world. Into this fine, delicate paper machinery crashed a great war, affecting two-thirds of the people of the world, and confusion was inevitable. It was as if a violent kick had been given to an ant heap, and for a moment there were confusion and panic.

Not Britain's Fault.
The deadlock, which existed, the Chancellor pointed out, was not due to any lack of credit in this country. It was due to failure of remittances from abroad.

He told his hearers that the action which the British Government had taken was to save British trade, British commerce, British labor and British lives. The Government, he said, had hypothecated the credit of the State in order to restore the exchanges upon which the commerce and industry of the country depended, and upon which the whole community depended for their daily life.

Colonial Troops Now Being Sent Over to France

Havre, Nov. 28.—During last week Colonial and Territorial troops have been arriving from England by thousands.

Part of King's new army is expected soon and toward tents now being erected in the outskirts of Havre are said to be their reception.

XMAS BOXES FOR OUR MEN

Are to be Sent Over to the Camp by the Women's Patriotic Association

We learn from Mrs. E. P. McPherson, hon. secretary of the Women's Patriotic Association that 550 pairs of socks, 100 flannel shirts and 200 body belts were distributed to our Newfoundland contingent last Wednesday and that arrangements are being made to supply therewith what is required of knitted mufflers.

For Christmas it is hoped to send each Newfoundlanders a handsome Cardigan jacket with muffler, mittens and helmet.

A Kansas rural editor two weeks ago offered a six-months' subscription to every family, excepting the family of a clergyman, which preserved the old custom of family prayers every day. So far there has been only one application for the free subscription.

5,000,000 Total Of Casualties In Great War

West Flanders, Nov. 26.—The astonishing casualties which three and a half months of modern warfare has produced is a serious matter for the whole of Europe.

I have authority for stating that this war has already accounted for something like 5,000,000 of the pick of European manhood.

This is no fancy figure. It has been carefully worked out.

NEW WAR LOAN OF GT. BRITAIN GREAT SUCCESS

London, Nov. 27.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George announced in the Commons to-day, that the war loan has been greatly over-subscribed.

S.S. CASSANDRA WAS REFLOATED

Glasgow, Nov. 27.—The British steamer Cassandra, from Halifax Nov. 15th for this port, which was reported aground in the Clyde, has been refloated.

Says German Warship Sunk By Baltic Mine

Paris, Nov. 28.—A despatch to the Matin from Petrograd states that it is reported there that the German battleship *William der Grosse* struck a mine and sank in the Baltic Sea, but adds that there is no official confirmation of their rumor.

Nfld. Ship Has Foundered At I. aux Mort

North Sydney, Nov. 25.—The Newfoundland schooner *Speedwell*, with a part cargo of coal from this port, foundered at Isle aux Mort, Nfld., on Thursday night last and now lies submerged with only her topmasts showing above water, according to advices just received here by Joseph Salter's sons. The captain and crew of four men reached shore safely. The schooner *Protector*, which left here last week, is at Bay LeMoine with her rudder damaged and leaking. She will be towed to Channel for repairs.

FEARFUL BLOW DEALT TO FINEST GERMAN TROOPS

London, Nov. 28.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says that when the full details of the Russian victory in Poland are available, they will furnish a story that will astonish the world, the story telling of a blow to Germany's finest troops such as has not been known since the days of Napoleon.

Wesley Bible Class

Wesley Bible Class holds its regular session to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 p.m. in their room in Wesley Church. A special invitation is extended to all Methodist young men of the city. Visitors from the outports will receive a hearty welcome.

Jap Troops Won't Be Sent To Europe

Tokio, Nov. 5.—It is officially announced that Japan does not intend to send troops to Europe. The Japanese Foreign Minister, Baron Kato, announces that the Japanese entered the war merely to ensure peace in the East, and that it would impair her finances to take part in the struggle in the West.

Schr. A.M. Fox cleared from Bay Roberts for Plymouth, yesterday with 3423 qtls. Labrador fish.

BRITISH NAVY TO BE STRENGTHENED WITH FIFTEEN SUPERDREADNOUGHTS WITHIN NEXT YEAR, SAYS CHURCHILL

And the Best Germany Can do is to Add Three of These Ships to Her Fleet by the End of 1915—British Navy Has Gloriously Maintained its Traditions Throughout the Present War

COULD LOSE SUPER-DREADNOUGHT A MONTH BE STRONGER THAN ENEMY AT END OF YEAR

Number of Submarines Lost on Both Sides so Far is Equal—No British Destroyers Lost, but Germans Lose 8 or 10—British Lose 2 Light Cruisers out of 36; the Germans 6 out of 25

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY. IN NO PERIL OF LOSING SUPREMACY OF SEAS.

London, Nov. 28.—The British Government, while regretting the naval losses during the war is apparently in no fear that its predominance in the number of fighting craft will be threatened seriously.

"Britain can lose a dreadnought every month for twelve months without a single loss to the enemy," said Winston Churchill in the House of Commons today, "and yet he is as great a position of superiority as she was at the commencement of the war."

Churchill added that there was no reason for nervousness and alarm regarding the British Navy or the effectiveness of its work.

The French navy, he said, has complete command of the Mediterranean while the Japanese navy is in control of the Pacific.

London, Nov. 27.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech in the Commons this evening before the adjournment of the Lower House, told the country that despite the loss of some older ships of the British Navy, there was no cause for nervousness, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the Navy.

The First Lord told of the danger to British ships from mines and submarines, and the possibility of armored fast enemy liners escaping on the high seas and becoming a prey on the "slices" shipping, which, he added, had been prevented thus far.

Danger to Invaders.
He concluded his speech with the statement that there was another danger, "that of an overseas invasion enterprise, which was full of danger for those who might attempt it."

Churchill said that considering the work the Navy had done in the protection of British commerce and the restrictions it had placed on the enemy's supplies, and the conveying by it of great numbers of troops to and fro across the world, he was bound to say, "I think we have had our share of luck."

On the whole, the First Lord said, he considered the Navy had done well. It was, he declared, driving German commerce from the seas and preventing the enemy from getting war material which they needed more and more as the war proceeded.

Could Do It Single-handed.
Even if England were single-handed there would be no reason to despair, but with the French in control of the Mediterranean, the Japanese in the Pacific, and the Russian navy developing, we could go on indefinitely receiving our supplies from wherever we need them, and transporting our troops wherever they are required and continue the process with our strength growing greater every month, until the end, of perhaps, a not very distant date, when we achieve the purpose for which we are fighting for.

The British submarines could not score, as the German ships did not come to light, but he added that British torpedo boat destroyers had

proved their superiority in gun power, a fact that was unknown before the war.

Many Ships Building.
As for building, the First Lord said that Britain would add fifteen capital ships to her fleet before the end of 1915, to Germany's three. In fact Britain could lose one super-dreadnought monthly for a year and still maintain her superiority over Germany's ships.

Light cruisers, he continued, were being rapidly added to the British fleet, and Britain had commissioned since the commencement of the war more than Germany had destroyed or interned. This number, including the *Breslau*, he said amounted to six.

The loss to British merchant ships, the First Lord said, was a loss that had been anticipated by the Admiralty. Nevertheless, Britain had been able, by virtue of its sea-power, to draw from all over the world for the cause of the Allies, everything that was needed, including an abundance in a supply of ammunition, while deficiencies in these commodities are beginning clearly to show in the enemy's military organization.

The Main Perils.
The Navy at the outbreak of war, he said, was confronted with four main perils. In the first place there was surprise before it was ready and of war situations; that is the greatest peril of all.

In the second place, there was the danger of the escape to the high seas of commerce destroyers. That danger has hitherto been successfully surmounted. It was estimated before war that Britain would lose during the first few months of hostilities, five per cent. of her merchant marine, but the actual percentage of her loss was 1.9.

Then in the third place was the danger of mines. The enemy had adopted methods, he said, which before the war it was not thought would be practised by any civilized power. He was glad to tell the House that although losses had been suffered, yet the danger from mines had its limitations and was still being further restricted and controlled.

Submarine Dangers.

Fourthly, there was danger from submarines. These had been introduced under entirely novel conditions. In naval warfare, the old freedom of movement which formerly belonged to the stronger power was restricted in the narrow waters by the development of submarines. It was necessary for the safety of Britain that her fleet should move with freedom and harried, but none could pretend that anxiety was not always present in the minds of those responsible and it was satisfactory to reflect that Britain's power in submarines was much greater than that of the enemy. The only reason why we have not attained results upon a large scale, he added, is that we seldom had a target.

Churchill was not inclined to emphasize the fifth danger, that of invasion, as it was an enterprise full of danger to those attempting it.

Equal Number Lost.
The number of submarines lost on both sides had been equal. Our destroyers have shown an enormous superiority in gun power. We have lost none of them, while 8 or 10 of the enemy's has been destroyed. We have lost 6 of our older cruisers; Germany has lost 2, but we have three or four times as many of these as the enemy has.

Of the most important class of minor vessels, modern fast light cruisers,

GREAT WORK DONE BY THE ALLIED NAVIES.

Bordeaux, Nov. 27.—An official navy bulletin issued this evening says:

"In the Mediterranean the French and British squadrons continue their blockade in the Adriatic Sea and the Dardanelles to protect the coasts of Egypt and the Suez Canal."

"In the North Sea, British and French ships have made reconnaissance of the German batteries established on the Belgian coast."

"The German cruisers in the Pacific do not seem to have left the Chilean waters since the fight of November 1st."

We have lost 2 out of 36; Germany has lost 6 out of twenty-five.

Even More Satisfactory.

The prospects for the future, continued Churchill, were even more satisfactory. In the next twelve months, Britain would have double the number of the enemy's fast cruisers. He emphasized the excellent position of Britain regarding her superiority in dreadnoughts. Naturally he could not announce the numbers added to the navy since the war began, but could say the relative strength of the fleet was substantially greater. He supposed that Germany at the end of 1915 could add three dreadnoughts, while Britain could add 15.

It was no exaggeration to say that we could lose one super-dreadnought per month for a year and yet be in a superior position to that which she was in on the declaration of war.

In conclusion, Churchill expressed the hope that those facts would comfort nervous people. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the workmen at the shipbuilding yards. He said the health of the sailors was twice as good as in peace time and their conduct exemplary. The navy was following its traditions in historic struggles on the seas, while the soldiers in the field showed an zeal and enthusiasm which was inspiring their leaders with the utmost confidence.

'AUDACIOUS' REFLOATED?

Lusitania's Passengers Bring Report She is Now on Dry Dock at Belfast

New York, Nov. 28.—Passengers arriving here today on the steamship *Lusitania* from Liverpool say that the Dreadnought *Audacious* reported sunk off the Irish coast has been raised and is now in dry dock at Belfast undergoing repairs.

According to J. J. Spurgeon, one of the passengers, this report is generally current in Liverpool and is accepted as true by those on the island, although the same degree of secrecy is maintained as to the salvage operations as was the case regarding the sinking of the battleship and the attendant rescue of her men by the steamship *Olympic*.

The report is that the *Audacious* did not sink in the spot where she was left by the *Olympic* but that the other vessel succeeded in drawing her into shallow water where the hole in her bottom was patched sufficiently to permit her being towed into Belfast.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto, (noon)—North to west winds, decreasing tonight; fair and cold today and Sunday.

Thirty Bodies Are Recovered From 'Bulwark'

Sheerness, Eng., Nov. 27.—Thirty bodies from the British battleship *Bulwark* were recovered from the River Thames to-day. Most of the bodies so far recovered are mutilated almost beyond identification.

Many pathetic scenes were witnessed as relatives gathered in an effort to obtain information concerning them.

Up to the present time, however, the authorities have not given out a list of the lost.

DUBLIN CASTLE AS A HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED

Dublin, Nov. 28.—It is understood that the King approve of the proposal to utilize Dublin Castle as an emergency hospital for wounded soldiers. It is planned to have the hospital ready within three weeks to accommodate five hundred patients.

U.S. PRESIDENT ENTERS PROTEST

Washington, Nov. 27.—President Wilson has communicated, unofficially, to the diplomatic representatives of the United States, in the belligerent countries of Europe, his disapproval of attacks by bombs from air-craft, dropped on unfortified cities, occupied by non-combatants.

Berlin Places German Losses At 1,250,000

London, Nov. 25.—Berlin military circles estimate the German losses to date at 1,250,000 in killed, wounded, and missing, according to a Copenhagen despatch received here. This estimate, it is declared, does not include at least a half-million sick. The actual casualty lists, including those of Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, admits losses of 980,000.

SAFEGUARDS THE LIVES OF CIVILIANS

Lord Chancellor Promises That no British Subject, Sentenced by Court Martial Shall be Put to Death While Parliament is Adjourned

London, Nov. 27.—The Commons this evening adjourned till Feb. 2nd, and the Lords till Jan. 6.

Important Promise.
London, Nov. 28.—The Lord Chancellor gave an undertaking yesterday that between now and the re-assembly of Parliament no British civilian, tried by court martial, would be deprived of his life.

The subject was raised by Earl Loreburn who moved an amendment to the Defence of the Realm Bill so as to provide that a British born civilian charged under the Act should have the right to demand a trial by an ordinary court.

Viscount Haldane pointed out that such an amendment would kill the Bill and Earl Loreburn withdrew it on the assurance being given him.

Couldn't Get It.
Churchill's most persistent critic, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, wanted an explanation of recent naval management but Churchill declined to give this on the ground that time would not be ripe until all the factors could be discussed.

It is a noteworthy fact that the greater part of recent criticism of the Government has come from the Liberals and Labor members of the House.

Important Liberal newspapers have suggested that it would be for the country's interest for Parliament to remain in almost constant session so that the Government could be called upon for frequent explanations as to the conduct of the war.

The decision to have the House of Commons (Continued on page 6)

TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES!

Quality Right, Prices Right.

Hand Drills, 65c. to \$2.35.	Breast Drills, \$4.10 to \$5.20.
Marking and Cutting Guages - 5c., 12c., 15c.	




Iron Smooth Planes, \$1.45 to \$1.95.	Iron Block Planes, 17c. to \$1.05.
Stillson Wrenches.	Bar Wrenches.




Wood Bottom Jack Planes, \$1.15, \$1.25.	Iron Jack Planes.
Mitre Squares, Try Squares, Fore Planes, Try Planes, Disston's Panel and Rip Saws, Disston's Circular Saws.	Iron Fore Planes.




Adjustable Combination Pliers, 45c. Butt Guages, 70c. Trammel Joints, 50c.	Wing Dividers, 18c. to 40c. Plain Callipers, 10c. up Wing Callipers, 15c. up Hand Vises, 30c. to \$2.20
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Monarch Saw Sets, 65c.	Pike Tool Grinders from 3.20
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Geo. Knowlton.

Nov. 12, 14, 19, 21, 26.