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WAR COSTING GREAT BRITAIN 5 MILLION DAILY

Asquith Tells of Britain's Great Expenditure—Ministers on the Grill Regarding Conduct of the War

London, Nov. 16.—The vast cost of the European war was realized in England to-day for the first time when Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons, that Britain alone was expending between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 daily.

To-day's session was devoted to a discussion of the war.

Were Dissatisfied.

Some members were dissatisfied with the manner in which the Government had been run, and numerous pertinent questions were asked of Cabinet Ministers.

The first Minister grilled was Reginald McKenna, who was asked what precaution had been taken by him, as Home Secretary, to prevent the operations of spies in England.

Many Interned.

In reply, Mr. McKenna stated that 14,500 aliens had been interned in concentrated camps, this number not including prisoners taken in action. He admitted, however, that about 29,000 aliens had, thus far, escaped the Government's dragnet, and were still at liberty.

Churchill Questioned.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, came in for questioning, because of naval losses. Churchill said he had every reason to believe that the Canopus was quite safe. He admitted that she had been ordered to join the British Squadron in the South West Coast of South Africa.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA

Question of Confederation is Now Much Discussed in London

London, Nov. 13.—Among the questions connected with Canada's maritime defence which are understood to have been discussed with the war office and the admiralty by a Canadian statesman who visited London recently, the Montreal Gazette correspondent has reason to believe that the position of Newfoundland in its relation to Canada has figured with the result that the desirability of the colony joining the dominion, has again been suggested.

The strategic importance of Newfoundland is emphasized, while the mining and industrial enterprises of the two neighbors are closely related. If attacked, Newfoundland would naturally look to Canada for immediate aid.

Canada To Purchase Two Fast U.S. Cruisers

London (Ont.) Advertiser, in issue, says that it learns from a London man with an official connection with the Government at Ottawa, that the federal cabinet has practically decided to purchase four fast cruisers from the United States, at once, two of these to patrol the Canadian Atlantic coast, and the other to be dispatched to the Pacific.

TURK LOSSES IN BOMBARDMENT OF DARDANELLES

London, Nov. 17.—A despatch from Athens says the Turks lost 250 men and two guns destroyed in the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles.

The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which now fly the Turkish flag have re-entered the Bosphorus.

The schr. Elizabeth sailed for Liverpool yesterday with oil from Jobs.

British Parliament Votes \$1,125,000,000 And a Million More Troops For The War

Will Erect A Monument To Earl 'Bobs'

London, Nov. 17.—In order that no time should be lost in providing a suitable memorial for Lord Roberts, Premier Asquith will move in the Commons that an address be presented to King George asking directions that a monument be erected at the public cost with an inscription on it expressing the admiration of this House for his illustrious military career and its gratitude for his devoted services to the State.

Socialists Will Make Effort To Initiate Peace Congress

Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 14.—It is announced that the Socialist Peace Congress, which meets on December 6, will discuss the possibility of making peace overtures. Representatives of all neutral countries have been invited and Copenhagen is believed to be the city where such negotiations, if instituted, will be held.

Canadian's Congratulate Australians

On the Imperial Service Rendered by the Cruiser Sydney in Destroying German Warship Emden

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—"Bravo Australia. All Canada congratulates you." That was the cable message sent this afternoon to Premier Fisher of Australia by Sir George Foster, acting Premier. The message of course, relates to the work of the Australian cruiser Sydney in bringing to a close the spectacular career of the German commerce destroyer cruiser Emden.

The hope is expressed here that the Commonwealth battleship Australia may be able to perform a similar service to Canada and the Empire by riding the Pacific of the German squadron at large there. The Naval Department authorities here state that the Australia is big enough and fast enough to perform the feat single handed if she is sent on the errand.

EGYPT'S KHEDIVE JOINS TURK ARMY

Says He Owes Religious Allegiance to Sultan and Will Help Him

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The Khedive of Egypt has been in Constantinople since the outbreak of hostilities. He owes spiritual allegiance to the Sultan as the Head of the Mohammedan Faith. Despatches from Constantinople a month ago said the British Government has ordered him to return to Egypt.

Messages from Berlin received yesterday said the Khedive had declared to the correspondent of a German newspaper his loyalty to the Sultan, which was dictated by his religious obligations.

The same message said Khedive intended to accompany the Turkish army which is marching on Egypt by way of Palestine.

S. S. Nascopie sails to-morrow. She goes to Alicante.

Florizel arrived at Halifax Sunday morning. She left again yesterday for New York.

Great Britain Has Spent Practically all of the Five Hundred Million Dollars Voted Early in the War—Daily Cost of War to Britain About Five Million Dollars—Over Million Men Have Volunteered Since Outbreak of the War—Aid to Belgium and Serbia—Opposition Enthusiastically Support Government

London, Nov. 17.—The greatest single demand made upon the material resources of Britain was voiced by Premier Asquith this afternoon when, in the Commons, he moved an additional credit for war purposes of \$1,125,000,000, which, in addition to the \$500,000,000 already voted in August is equivalent to an increase of more than 50 per cent. of the National Debt.

\$500,000,000 Spent.

The Premier told the House that the largest portion of the first \$100,000,000 had already been expended in the conduct of military operations, in loans to Allies, disbursements for securing food supplies for this country. The expenditure for sugar—which had been especially large—would, in the belief of the Premier, ultimately be recouped to the Exchequer.

A considerable sum had to be spent to secure control of the railroads.

The Government expenditure included provisions for refugees. With regard to the purposes of the new credit, the far greater bulk of this would be for army and navy expenditures were inconsiderable and they would be largely for the purpose of securing food supplies of further commodities necessary for British use which must be made impossible for the enemy.

Another large item was made up of loans of money to other nations amounting to £43,000,000. The principal items on this list would be Belgian Government, £10,000,000 and Serbia, £8,000,000, on which no interest was to be charged until the end of the war, and other loans to the self-governing Dominions of Canada, U. S. Africa, Australia and New Zealand, countries which, under ordinary circumstances, would be compelled to borrow in the London market, would account for £30,250,000 of the new credit, for the reason that the Government had undertaken the responsibility of raising loans for these Dominions.

Cost Of The War.

Regarding the cost of the war, Asquith said he declined to delve into the future or to speculate on what commitments it might be necessary for Britain to incur later, but, up to last Saturday, the actual additional expenditure falling upon the Exchequer amounted to between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000 a day. Having regard for the enormous scale of operations and other considerations, this sum, the Premier said, did not exceed the estimates of the expenditure that might reasonably have been expected.

Continuing, the Premier said he

could hold out no hope these expenditures would likely be diminished. The present measure carries the provision to March 31st, which would not only satisfy the calculations based on experience, but would leave on hand a reasonable margin.

Opposition Congratulates.

Walter Long congratulated the Premier on the evident determination of the Government to carry through the great war and would leave nothing undone to make the issue the only one Britain could contemplate that is to say that a successful Government could count on the widest latitude and an absolutely free hand, Long said.

As long as the country was satisfied, it would prosecute the war with vigor and determination.

Situation Satisfactory.

Mr. Long said the country was not likely to be faced with the stupendous problem of unemployment which might naturally have been expected. He believed also that the men needed for the army would be forthcoming, because the spirit of country was so magnificent.

Long, Healey and Lord Beresford discussed the question of publicity and urged that the country should be given fuller details of the achievements of troops in the fields.

Cowan, Liberal, proposed that Britain follow Russia's example and prohibit the sale of liquor during the war. Mr. Healey demanded greater liberality in dealing with the dependants of soldiers.

He said: "We are not going to have crippled warriors in workhouses again or their dependants thrown up on the scrap heap."

France the Censor.

In his closing address Asquith placed the burden of censorship on France and said it was necessary to defer to the wishes of the country which was doing the greatest part of the fighting and where the fighting was being carried on.

Dealing with the matter of pay, the Premier said, the insufficiency of the pay of the lower ranks of commissioned officers has long been a reproach to this country but has become an indecency and a scandal when men are laying down their lives.

He announced that Lord Kitchener had prepared a scheme for increased pay and said that sickness among the troops had not exceeded ten or possibly fifteen per cent, and he believed no body of men had ever been brought together who had competed between themselves better than the present army.

Touching on other points raised in the course of the debate, Premier Asquith said that the increased exports to neutral countries were in most cases due to the fact that the supply to these countries from Germany had been cut off rather than the fact that Goods were being re-exported by these countries to Germany.

Recruiting Satisfactory.

Dealing with the vote of a million additional men, the Premier remarked that apart from the territorials 1,100,000 men were already under arms. That number, however, he added, was not enough that, he said, he saw no reason to be discouraged by the recruiting figures. The number of men the exigencies of the situation demanded, he believed, would be raised, indeed, he considered the recruiting position was very satisfactory.

Since the outbreak of war, Asquith said, more than 700,000 recruits had joined the regular army, and nearly 300,000 had joined the territorials.

Heroic Sacrifice By Crew of Russian Baltic Picket Boat

London, Nov. 12.—A despatch from Petrograd to The Times says the correspondent of Finnish newspapers report the heroic sacrifice of the crew of a Russian picket boat, in order to save a Russian cruiser, which was unwittingly approaching a mine, in the Gulf of Finland.

Realizing that it was too late to signal the danger, the boat deliberately rushed at the mine at full speed. A terrific explosion followed and six out of the crew of seven perished. The survivor, who was severely wounded, has been awarded the decoration of St. George.

Troulbridge Is Acquitted Of All Blame

Portland, Eng., Nov. 12.—Admiral Troulbridge, who was in command of the British Mediterranean fleet at the time the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau escaped from Messina, was to-day acquitted by the court-martial before which he was tried on charges following the fight of the warships.

Rear-Admiral Troulbridge was recalled to England soon after the Goeben and Breslau escaped and were successful in reaching Turkish waters.

Both the British and French fleets were in the Mediterranean at the time, and Rear-Admiral Troulbridge was charged with neglect of duty in permitting the German warships to escape.

Moslem Prisoners To Be Forced to Fight The Allies

London, Nov. 13.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Central News says:

"The Kaiser has ordered that all Mohammedans captured from the Allied armies be sent to Constantinople to serve in the Turkish army. A telegram from Bucharest, Roumania, says that Halil Bey, uncle of Enver Bey, the leader of the Young Turks, has arrived there on a special mission in behalf of Turkey."

GERMAN REGIMENT WAS DESTROYED

Says a Report From W. Belgian Field—More Territory is Inundated

Paris, Nov. 16.—A French official announcement this afternoon says: During the day of yesterday along the Yser Canal from Nieupoort to the country up river from Dixmude fighting was limited to artillery exchanges. The country having been further inundated the submerged territory now stretches from Dixmude to a point North of Bixchoote.

The force of enemy which endeavored to cross the Canal between the region of Dixmude and Bixchoote, all were driven back beyond bridges, and it is said a German regiment was completely destroyed at a point South of Bixchoote.

Southeast of Ypres, two other German attacks were repulsed.

On our part we have taken the offensive and reconquered certain points of support which the enemy some days ago succeeded in capturing.

Between the Yser and the Oise there has only been operations of minor importance and partial progress was made by our advance positions.

In the region of the Aisne and in the Chantagne country there have been artillery exchanges without result. In the Argonne, the town of St. Hubert has been again attacked by the Germans, but without success.

In the region of St. Mihiel a surprise attack undertaken by the enemy against Apremont resulted in failure.

GERMANS HAVE LONG JOB AHEAD

Amsterdam, Nov. 17.—King Ludwig of Bavaria on reviewing the Cadets of Munich today according to the Lokal Anzeiger, Breslin, says the war will last a long time, but we shall not rest until the enemy is beaten off the battlefield and until a peace is secured that will protect us a long time against attack.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (Noon)—Strong winds and gales; south-west to north-west; a few showers today. Wednesday colder with local snow hurries.

MORE GROUND IS FLOODED BY BELGIANS

And the Germans Are Thereby Held in Check—Entire German Regiment is Reported as Wiped Out by Allies

Paris, Nov. 16 (Official).—At a Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, under the Presidency of Mr. Poincare, Messrs. Millerand and Delcasse discussed the military and diplomatic situation.

It being the Feast of St. Albert, the President of the French Republic sent a congratulatory message to King Albert of Belgium, with his best wishes, and a renewal of France's determination not to lay down arms before obtaining full satisfaction for the violation of Belgium's rights, and a firm guarantee for a last place.

The King of Belgium replied, expressing his deep gratitude.

Along the Yser canal from Nieupoort beyond Dixmude yesterday, simple cannonading was reported. Owing to new flooding, the immersed ground now covers a district, extending south of Dixmude right up to five kilometres north of Bixchoote.

The enemy's forces who attempted to cross the canal between the region of Dixmude and the region of Bixchoote were thrown back beyond the bridges, and an entire German regiment was wiped out south of Bixchoote.

Were Fruitless.

To the south east of Ypres two other German attacks proved equally fruitless.

On our side we have again assumed the offensive and re-occupied several positions which fell into the hands of the enemy a few days ago.

Between La Lys and the Oise only secondary operations are signalled, with partial progress for our troops. In the region of the Aisne and around Champagne there has been simple cannonading.

In Argonne, St. Hubert has again been attacked by the Germans without success.

In the region of St. Mihiel, the enemy has failed in an assault on Apremont woods.

In the Vosges there is very little activity.

U. S. Navy Seeks Hidden Wireless

Washington, Nov. 14.—Persistent reports that hidden wireless stations along the coast of the United States are serving as information bureaus for belligerent cruisers at sea have caused the Navy Department to join the State Department in efforts to locate and destroy such stations if they actually exist.

According to the reports, both German and Japanese have concealed wireless outfits. One is said to be located in the woods of the Maine coast, another in the Northwest, and still another on the Florida peninsula.

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