

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Vol. I. No. 254.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

GREAT WAVE OF ENTHUSIASTIC LOYALTY SWEEPS BIG F.P.U. PATRIOTIC RALLY AT CATALINA, SUNDAY

Mr. Morine's Advocacy Of Great Britain's Case A Soul-stirring Address

Pres. Coaker's Appeal To Newfoundland's Men A Masterpiece of Loyalty

J. G. STONE, M. H. A., REQUESTS PERMISSION TO VOLUNTEER WITH THE NAVAL RESERVISTS

UNION TRADING WILL DONATE ENOUGH WOOL TO KNIT 5000 PAIRS OF SOCKS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

"It is Grand to be Able to Fight For Britain in the Cause of Right"

(President Coaker at Catalina Patriotic Meeting.)

I DO sincerely believe that Britain is fighting in defence of Liberty, the principles of true democracy, and the Freedom of the World. I believe by fighting Germany she is performing her destiny.

The War must be fought to a finish. Germany must be broken up into many small nations. If our country is called upon to provide a thousand or two more recruits, we must willingly supply them and acquit our selves as men. Many may yet be called to stand behind the guns of the Navy, and our men are well suited for that task.

It is a grand thing to be able to fight for Britain in the cause of Right, but it is still grander to be a unit in fighting to uphold Liberty and in bringing Freedom to all peoples. This fight will end in placing full power in the hands of the masses of every nation. It will be the end of war. It will release millions of toilers from the awful burden which they have carried for a generation, of providing millions annually for maintaining great armies and navies which filtered the life blood from the bodies of the toiling masses.

Our Mother Country shall shine as the Sun of the World's governments. All will love and esteem her for the sacrifices which she has made in order to prove the worth of a piece of paper containing England's signature.

None will dispute her claim as Protector of the smaller nations.

None will doubt her honor. Her brood of nations, hatched into full life and vigor by the perils of this War, will gather under her wing, will be called into her Imperial Councils, and will bring new life to the old and aged Mother.

To the young men I would say, do your duty as Sons of Britons.

Your King and Empire need the aid of you at this time, to fill up the gaps in the ranks of the Navy, fishermen as well qualified for duty on a warship as any class of men in the Empire.

Duty's stern demand calls for five hundred of our young fishermen to take their places on the decks of Britain's warships, and I hope this call will now meet with steady response from every part of the North.

THE RULERS OF OUR EMPIRE



Shall Newfoundland Fall From Her Honorable Estate?

(Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., at Catalina Patriotic Meeting.)

UNDER no flag in the world can the blessings be enjoyed which we possess in the British Empire. In Germany the people's representatives exercise little power, which is the special privilege of the aristocrat and the soldier. The Government is responsible to the Kaiser only, not to the electors. The latter no more govern the country than cattle control a farm.

Free speech and free criticism are impossible. The most casual reference to the Kaiser means imprisonment. A sharp retort to an official or rudely worded letter brings pains and penalties at once upon their author. Taxation is most oppressive.

Every male subject must serve as a soldier, and the soldier insolently swaggers over the civilian. The flat of a sword is the usual, and the sharp edge of it not the unusual, manner in which a soldier in uniform treats any civilian who does not humbly acknowledge by word and deed his superiority.

Does anybody ask, why should we take part in this war, why should we fight, what do we get from Great Britain which demands any return from us? Time would be too short for a mere enumeration of the advantages we daily enjoy, the blessings we in this Colony continually possess, by reason of our partnership in this great Empire, and the protection of British troops and ships.

What would our fish be worth to-day if British ships did not protect our trade routes?

What price would be paid for food and clothing, what means would we have to pay for them, if the British Navy were not paramount on the sea?

It alone stands between us and such brutal outrages as Belgium has suffered.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand—every British possession on Earth is aiding the Empire.

Shall we not play a worthy part in our defences? Shall we raise no strong hand to ward off a blow directed at our protectors and ourselves? Shall the boast implied in the title "Most Ancient and Loyal Colony" be an empty sound?

grandest public meetings ever held in Trinity Bay to a close.

Mr. Coaker stated that J. G. Stone, M.H.A., had asked permission to join the Naval Reserve, that the 500 recruits offered by the Government must be forthcoming, that he would go himself if duties were not so pressing and that if there were urgent need of men later he would offer, if 1000 young fishermen would go with him. He also stated that the F.P.U. and the Trading Company had determined to supply wool for 5000 pairs of socks which the Union women of the larger Councils would knit and present to the Central Committee.

Hundreds could not gain admittance to the Hall.

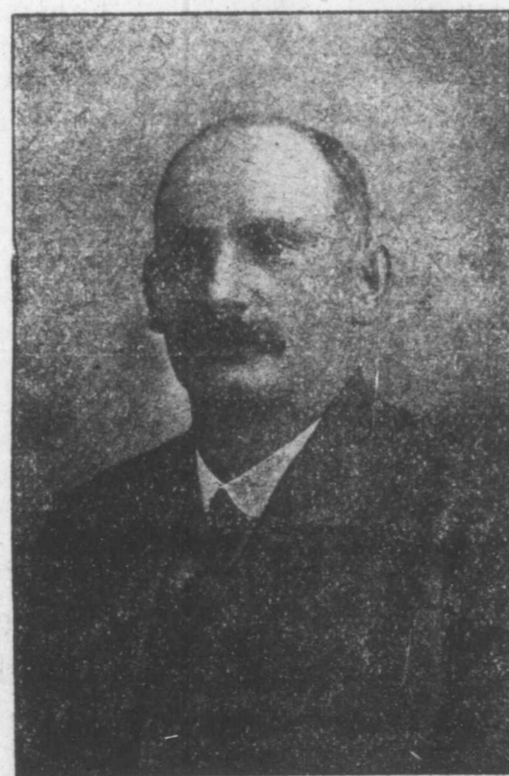
CATALINA, Nov. 16—(Special to The Mail and Advocate.)—The Patriotic Meeting held here yesterday proved a grand success.

Rev. G. S. Chamberlain presided and the L.O.A. Band rendered music.

Mr. Morine's address, which was a masterpiece of facts and eloquence, was of one hour's duration, was continually applauded and created wonderful enthusiasm.

In the audience were 100 Delegates of the Union, those on the Fogota and Prospero not having arrived.

Mr. Coaker's address was of half an hour's duration. Rev. Mr. Bugden also addressed the meeting after Mr. Coaker and the Chairman's address brought one of the



W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
President of the F.P.U.

MR. MORINE'S ADDRESS.

THE roots of this Great War reach far into the dim past. To understand how it commenced, those roots must be traced backwards, said Mr. Morine beginning his address.

South-east of Germany lies the "ramshackle" Empire known as Austria-Hungary, commonly referred to as Austria. Its ruling people are Germans, but it contains millions who are Slavs.

The province of Bosnia, peopled by Slavs, forms the extreme southern part of Austria. Prior to 1878, it had been for centuries under Turkish rule. It broke away in 1878, at the time of the Russo-Turkish War, and was placed by the Great Powers, under the control of Austria. In 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia, in violation of its treaty obligations, and the people of Serbia clamoured for war with Austria, but peace was with difficulty maintained.

Serbia and Its People.
Serbia lies on the South-east of

Austria and immediately east of Bosnia. The Slav people of both countries had long hoped for union, hence their anger at the misconduct of Austria, which fears a union by the Slav people, and has incessantly schemed against it.

The people of Russia are of the Slav race. So are the majority of the people in Bulgaria and Serbia. The sympathy known to exist between these countries until quite recently seemed to guarantee that if they could cooperate, a great nation would be created in the Balkans as the section of Europe is called in which Bulgaria and Serbia are situated.

Balkan War.

You will remember that in 1912 a war broke out between Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece—Christian nations—as they were called, on the one side, and Turkey—a Mohammedan country—on the other.

Russia was known to sympathize with the Christians, and Germany and Austria with the Mohammedans.

German officers had trained the Turks and supplied their artillery. Russian officers had trained the

Bulgars, and the French had supplied the Christians generally with their artillery.

Success crowned the arms of the Christians, but, stimulated by Austria, the Bulgars quarrelled with their Allies, and made war upon them with the aid of Turkey, which was inspired by Germany. Underneath all the struggle was the rivalry of Germany and Russia, Teuton and Slav. Rumania came to the aid of Serbia and Greece, and peace was made by the Treaty of Bucharest, 1913.

FARREACHING RESULTS

As one result of this war, Serbia increased in area and power, and the agitation for union between the Slavic people of Bosnia and Serbia grew more violent. It was well-known that the wrongful annexation of Bosnia to Austria in 1908 had been planned between the Emperor of Germany and the Heir to the throne of Austria—the Archduke Charles Frederick—and on the 28th of June last, when the



MR. A. B. MORINE, K. C.

Archduke and his wife were passing through the streets of Sarajevo—the capital city of Bosnia—to attend a public function, they were both shot and killed in their carriage.

The crime aroused general horror throughout the world, and sympathy was almost universally expressed.

Part of a Conspiracy.

There was evidence that the crime was plotted in Serbia, that Serbian money and arms had been used, and that it was part of a widespread and dangerous political conspiracy. Naturally, violent anti-Serbian feelings were exhibited in Austria. An ultimatum was presented to Serbia demanding action more humiliating than has ever been asked of an independent nation. It could not be doubted that compliance was not expected or wished, but that an excuse for war was sought. Nevertheless Serbia intimated her readiness to comply on all points except two, which she wished referred to the Hague Tribunal.

Russia's Position.

The Russian Government stated publicly that Russia could not remain indifferent in case of an Austro-Serb-

The collection amounted to \$23 which was given to the Women's Patriotic Association, Catalina.

The singing of the National Anthem brought a long-to-be-remembered meeting to a close.

The Supreme Council session will open on the arrival of the Prospero.

A grand meeting was held on Saturday night closing at 11.

Trinity District Council meeting opened on Saturday.

Messrs. Morine and Coaker addressed a public meeting tonight at Bonavista, which will partly be devoted to patriotic addresses by both speakers.

John Loder, George Rowe, Harold Clouter, James White, Samuel Tucker.

lan conflict and commenced to assemble troops. Great Britain intervened for the purpose of preserving peace, and her representations to France and Russia, and indeed to Austria itself, met with a favorable response, but not so from Germany, which refused to use her undoubted

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