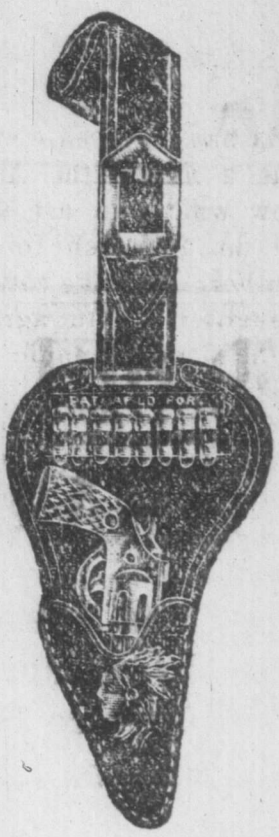


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Every Boy should have one, Special Leather Volunteer War Fob, with miniature revolver and cartridges. It's free for selling 50 Xmas Post Cards. Send for some now, we trust you.

OFFER NO. 2

If you do not wish to avail of above offer send us 50 cts. and we will mail Fob prepaid with 20 Xmas Cards FREE. You can sell Cards for 50 cts. and you still have a Free Fob.

To arrive in a few day's Thrilling War Pictures. Now, Boys, send for something at once. Big list of 150 other Prizes mailed with goods.

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"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 20 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, Donavista 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 minute's 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.

FOR WHAT ARE THE NATION'S FIGHTING?

(By Leon Goldmerstein.)

PICTURE a Western mining town in its lawless days. It boasts four store-keepers—three old-timers and one newcomer. Imagine that Merchant No. 4—the new man—has somehow managed to take away a lot of trade from the others. He is afraid they may try to even matters by attempting to run him out of town, so he buys a revolver and naturally becomes overbearing.

The only thing for the others to do is to carry "irons." The newcomer now faces a much greater danger than before he "holed" himself. It is a question if his competitors would have used force to put him out of business if he had not disclosed his own readiness for trouble.

By his own act the fourth merchant creates bad feeling, likely to break out at any minute. Armed, he finds his enemies also ready. Worse, he is faced by a combine of three against one. So he sends away and hires a couple of gunmen. Four concerns, supporting eight gunmen besides their usual selling force. At best, they are no honour to the community; they do not increase its productive powers. Gunmen are gunmen the world over. When they cannot fight each other they resort to beating up innocent citizens.

ELIMINATE THE GUNMEN.

Now, under such conditions, what would the community demand? First, eliminating the gunmen. Then, establishing a state of trade that does not have to be protected by revolvers at the cost of the welfare of the entire community. And it would not be surprising if, deep down in their hearts, those who work for the man who first introduced the gunmen were willing to work without jumping for cover everytime a box accidentally crashed to the floor. Nervousness in business is a very poor asset.

On a large scale this is exactly the present situation in the European war. The fight started ostensibly because Austria sent an unacceptable note to Serbia and Russia refused to stand by and see its Slavonic ally crushed. But the profound reason for war was the vital necessity for deciding if militarism to be continued and grow or whether European nations can arrive at an arrangement of reasonable expenditure for national defence.

The pace for European armaments was set by the Germans in the middle eighties, when that nation showed it intended to make a second raid on France. The attempt was frustrated on Russia, but it proved that the peace of Europe could be maintained only by opposing the Triple Alliance with a force equally as strong. The preparations that began in 1885 have proved in 1914 to be useful to the Allies.

A TERRIBLE PRICE.

Europe has paid a terrible price for peace, and none has paid more heavily than Germany. This price has not been so much expressed in dollars and cents as in social conditions which have seared the very soul of the German empire, a nation whose genius has entitled it to a better fate than that by which it is apparently confronted. Germany is a poor country. Except by the most extraordinary methods it could not have created in less than two generations an army powerful enough to wage war against the whole of Europe.

Germany held an honorable place in the councils of civilised nations, a position of which her sons may well have been proud.

No territorial expansion was needed to give Germany rights equal to other nations.

National honor did not demand arming to the teeth.

Her trade expansion was hampered rather than promoted by the eternal talk of German aggression, German system of armed peace, "mailed fists" and "shining armour."

Germany's best foreign markets outside of the United States were in Russia, England, France and Belgium. Trade in none of them was promoted by any conviction that every trading German was a potential enemy of the country in which he was trying to make a living.

German interests were not enhanced by any necessity for maintaining, on a permanent war footing among only 60,000,000 people, a standing army equal to that of Russia, a nation of 160,000,000 population.

Germany has paid for all this—as every nation must pay where militarism is carried to excess—by the decreasing birth rate.

WHAT GERMANY FIGHTS FOR.

What, then, is Germany fighting for? To maintain a feudal aristocracy that it despises, yet which exists on the hunger of the people? Or to maintain an aristocracy of officers who are insulted if invited to sit at a table with a merchant or a Jew, unless provided with marriageable daughters? Is Germany fighting for the right to eat horseflesh because burdensome taxes force the cost of life much more than wages? Or is it to see other nations,

supposing France and Belgium conquered, submitting to the same treatment?

The best a German can tell you to that he is fighting to protect his Fatherland from other nations. To a certain extent he is right. Germany must be protected now, because it is vital to the interests of every other European nation to crush German militarism—which Prussia has made synonymous with Germany—lest it spread to all the rest of the world.

For what is France fighting? The idea of revenge for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine has been practically as dead in France for fifteen years as the issue that brought about the American civil war. But this French loss has been universally recognised as a punishment for the misuse of an administrative system that had no chance to come back—the price paid for getting rid of the Napoleonic regime.

That price was not too high! France in twenty years has built an empire in Africa, the wealth and extent of which will surprise anyone who visits the wide stretches from the Mediterranean to Timbuctoo.

But France has been solving great problems at home—eliminating the dangerous influences of many religious orders; strengthening the foundations of a republican system of government that is the basis of her prosperity.

THE GERMAN MENACE.

France has been fighting—without sacrificing the people's real rights—tendencies of unbridled license and anarchy among certain laboring classes that became familiar during recent strikes. And all through this struggle to do her part in the world's work there has passed like a red thread the fear of Germany pouring its mighty legions across the border and destroying the very structure of French National existence.

FRANCE HAD THE RIGHT TO FEAR GERMANY.

In 1855 Russian intervention alone saved France from a renewal of the horrors of 1871.

Twenty years later France had to dismiss Delcasse, her best Minister of Foreign Affairs, because Berlin threatened war unless he did.

In the Agadir incident the republic again was almost on the brink of war with her troublesome neighbor.

Because certain powerful German interests could maintain in Germany a permanent menace to peace, the French peasant, who hates the military service, which interrupts his business when he is beginning to enjoy the fruits of his work, was forced to stay an extra year in the army and pay higher and still higher taxes to maintain the line of fortresses in constant readiness along the German border.

The Frenchman is essentially economical. He boasts the largest per capita savings. And by making a garden of his wonderful country he saves up enough to lend several billions to Russia, while he is picking up a stray couple of billion dollars of American and British securities. He wants the

certainly that his savings will be safe and that his land will not be attacked without cause. He has already the most democratic system of government in Europe. He has practically done away with feudalism, and desires only assured peace to develop the nation's wealth to heights that will astonish the world.

THE FRENCHMAN MORE THAN ANY ONE ELSE FIGHTS FOR PEACE AND FOR PEACE ALONE. Given that, he will pass to those other great changes which he cannot attempt until peace is assured.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

And England? Does England fight Germany because of fear of German expansion, or because Britain aims to seize German colonial possessions.

GERMANY'S ENTIRE COLONIAL HOLDINGS ARE NOT WORTH TO ENGLAND THE COST OF ONE MONTH OF THE WAR. And at the beginning it was clear that the war would last more than one month. Besides, England has seldom expanded her colonial possessions at the expense of the leading European nations. She is not likely to expand in that way at least, not while so many weak non-European nations, Persia, China, Central Africa, &c., may still be amicably divided. Britain's rule of territorial expansion has been always based on the principle: Help yourself, but do not interfere with our doing the same. It is not worth while changing this policy.

This war was not entered into by Great Britain solely to crush German commercial expansion. The British colonies, for the last ten years, have been among the best markets for German industry. Indeed, the British Isles have probably been the best. Unless Great Britain was strong enough to close her markets to Germany by imposing tariffs and laws, this could scarcely be accomplished by war. Colonies willing to disobey the mother country by peaceably excluding German goods would not be likely to rally round her flag to gain that end by an expensive war. England never threatened to send battle ships to bombard New York and Baltimore because the line after line of British specialties have passed into the hands of Americans.

The same toleration might have been expected by Germany if that nation, with almost brutal openness, had not deliberately engaged on a plan to eliminate British trade by crushing Britain in a war.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION.

Great Britain had faced a situation that obliged her to spend enormous sums for maintaining a supreme navy to protect herself against the enemy across the Channel. While she has been doing this look at her dilemma:—Her agriculture has been made unprofitable by importations from the richer countries of the New World.

Her manufactures have been forced to compete with the more modern methods of younger nations that produce their output at lower cost.

She has had to face the problem of a labor population that has wished, in a country where profits are shaded almost to the vanishing point, to live as workmen live across the sea in the midst of booming industry.

Her railways can expect no rapid increase in traffic because of local conditions, yet must raise wages to avoid strikes and improve equipment to satisfy a public educated by the accomplishments of other countries that can afford to invest capital because of these countries' greater expansion.

With all this, naval expenses were not the only burden that militarism laid on Britain. The nation to meet her emergency—to fight "for all we have and are"—had to raise more than a billion dollars in the first week of war by taxing chiefly the poor man. Any tax on the rich may fail to pinch. Large fortunes are elusive. But the poor man is always there, with no lawyers to advise how to conceal safely his income from collectors; no bankers to arrange for him to escape the taxes by the transfer of funds to foreign banks.

Here Lloyd George's mighty effort to shift at least part of the burden to the shoulders of the rich was doomed to partial failure. The army, and even more the navy, expenses became so heavy that the total taxation could not be borne by the classes that could afford to pay them.

England is fighting to reduce her crushing militaristic expenses to reasonable limits, so that the poor man can be relieved of paying taxes beyond his resources and still live a decent life.

A HAPPY BALANCE.

England as a nation grew to its eminence and maintained its liberties through ten centuries of historical development because of her three fundamental forces have remained in a happy balance.

The upper classes, helped by the people, prevented the Crown from

(Continued on page 3)

Smart Stylish Fur-Like Sets

FOR aristocratic appearance it is difficult to get a fur that gives such beautiful, radiating tones, as the real, Black Persian Lamb, but how many persons can afford to wear this superb fur—it is only within the reach of the wealthy—just imagine, a man's Persian Cap costs from fifteen dollars upwards—no wonder that manufacturers are compelled in self defence to copy this excellent fur. Here is an imitation black Persian Lamb



**Muff
and Throwover**
that only an expert can tell from the genuine fur.

This set as illustrated is made to resemble the real

fur, and is lined with silk-thread, knotted wide fringe—not the common kind but a rich quality that blends artistically with this superb imitation of real Persian Lamb.

To appreciate these sets see them to-day.
Prices as illustrated a set \$6 and \$7.
We have similar sets without fringe.

Prices \$3.30 and \$3.70.
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Rowring Brothers, Limited,

—ON—
SATURDAY, 21st of November, at noon
Calling at the following places:—

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| Old Perlican | Little Bay |
| Trinity | Nipper's Harbor |
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| Bonavista | LaScie |
| King's Cove | Pacquet |
| Greenspond | Baie Verte |
| Pool's Island | Coachman's Cove |
| Wesleyville | Seal Cove |
| Seldom-Come-By | Bear Cove |
| Fogo | Western Cove |
| Change Islands | Jackson's Arm |
| Herring Neck | Harbor Deep |
| Twilligate | Englee |
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