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Our new caps are better and warmer than anyone knew how to make last year and they are also about 20 p.c. cheaper than last year's purchases. We have over 4,000 caps for you to chose from.

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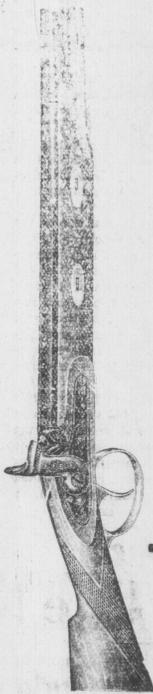
The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

Mr. F. Roberts, of the Elite Tonsorial Parlors, begs to announce to his many patrons, that he has installed the very latest Massage machines for face and hair; also that he will carry full assortment Choice Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

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22 Calibre Rifles.

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Also New Stock of Gun Powder in 6 1-4, 12 1-2 and 25 lb. kegs.

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Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of

STOVES

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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

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self protection, for a beaten France would have meant a weakened Britain, but if Belgium had not been invaded it is probable that Britain would not have taken part in the war, if at all, until a much later stage. That this is a fact is shown by the declaration of the German Chancellor to the British Minister at Berlin just before the outbreak, when he said: "The step taken by the British Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—'neutrality'—a word which in war times has so often been disregarded. Just for 'A Scrap of Paper,' Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation."

Not a Racial War.

Germany has endeavoured to create the impression that this is a racial war, in which she fights for the continued existence and liberty of the Teutonic race. She says, in short, that Russia aims at Slav dominion, and that Russia is responsible for the very war, by encouraging the resistance of Serbia to the just demands of Austria, by mobilising troops on the borders of Germany, and by actually sending her troops across the Eastern boundary of Prussia.

The true answer is that Russia's attitude towards Serbia was natural and proper under the circumstances; that it was an attitude which Germany and Austria expected and intentionally provoked, and that the mobilization of Russian troops was a proper precaution, while it is untrue that Russian troops entered Prussian territory before Germany's declaration of war.

There is no proof of a Slav peril to German people. No attack has been made in modern times by any Slav nation on Teutonic people. In truth, the Russians have not been unduly aggressive outside the borders of Russia. The Russo-Turkish war was undertaken to protect the Balkan Slavs from Turkish barbarities. The Russian war with Japan was caused by rivalry in Eastern Asia, based on Japanese pretensions towards Korea and China. In the Napoleonic wars—a century ago—Russians sided with the Germans. In the partition of Poland, harmony prevailed between Russia and the German states. In fact the friendship of Germany and Russia has been historic, and if that friendship has ever been imperilled of late years, the German Emperor has been to blame.

Germany's Eastern Policy.

When Germany, in 1866, assumed, in place of Austria, the leading position amongst the German States, she bade Austria look eastward for extension. It was in pursuance of that mandate that Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed by Austria in 1908. The same policy was pursued by Austria's continual interference in the affairs of the Balkan States.

There can be little doubt that Bulgaria's quarrel with Serbia and Greece in 1913, at the close of the war with Turkey, was instigated by Austria, and encouraged by Germany. Turkey inclined towards Bulgaria in this contest, and did so under German influence, which was and is paramount in Turkey. There has been in truth a race towards Constantinople, and Austria's way is through Serbia. In making war on Serbia, therefore, Austria was aiming at Russia, whose influence in the Balkans she desired to destroy.

It is in fact impossible to separate the interests and aims of Germany and Austria in their Eastern policy. The Teutonic race is dominant in the affairs of Austria. She and Germany are blood brothers. They desire joint dominion from the North Sea to Constantinople. In this partnership Germany is the dominating factor. The German Kaiser is the prevailing power. As he has himself said: "There is only one law—my law; the law which I myself lay down. There is only one master in this country: I am he, and I will not tolerate another."

Germany Didn't Want War.

I do not believe that the Kaiser when he endorsed and sharpened Austria's demand on Serbia desired the outbreak of a Great War. As late as the 25th of July the Russian Foreign Minister said that "he did not believe that Germany really wanted war." She wanted to overthrow Russian influence in the Balkans, preparatory to the war with Russia, which she thought likely at a future time. Russia was known not to be ready for war. France would be ready in 1916. But when Russia showed an unexpected determination, the Kaiser doubtless felt that the time was more

propitious for Germany than any later time would be.

The Cause of Causes.

If I were asked for the cause of causes for this war, I would say that Germany now worships false gods. Her great poet Heine has said: "When once the taming tallman, the Cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless, Berserker fury of which the northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up. When that tallman is decayed, and the day will come when it will piteously collapse, then the old stone gods will rise from the salient ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes." Mathematic and mechanical conceptions, the material and physical sciences dominate German thought, and the Cross has been broken, has decayed, for them, so that "the brutal German joy of battle" has gushed up. The Kaiser has said: "The best word is a blow—the Army and Navy are the pillars of State."

Bernhardt has said: "War is not merely a necessary element in the life of nations, but an indispensable factor of culture.... Nothing in fact is left but war to secure.... ascendancy over the 'spirits of corruption and decay.'"

The Prussian is the driving force in Germany. The real Prussian is a descendant of the vandal Huns or of the still more ancient Slav tribes who peopled the shores of the Baltic. Thor with his hammer and Attila, "the scourge of God," these are the German gods of to-day. "Might is Right"—is their creed, "Hurrah for the dry powder and the sharp sword," their slogan.

Their Kaiser exclaims: "For us there are two alternatives 'and no third—world-dominion or downfall.'"

Aim at Colonial Expansion.

Germany aimed at Colonial expansion. Her trade had grown tremendously of late year. Her population increased rapidly. She demanded "A place in the sun," and the place was hard to find. Her "fertile colonies were unhealthy, and her healthy colonies were unfertile." She aimed at North Africa, but was elbowed out by France and Italy. Bernhardt has said:

"Such territorial acquisitions we can only realize at the cost of other States or in conjunction with them; and such results are possible only if we succeed in securing our power 'in the centre of Europe better than hitherto.'"

Control of the Sea

Germany envied Britain her control of the sea. Not because she feared British aggression, but because she aimed at world power, and knew that it could not exist while "Britannia rules the waves." For her purposes against continental powers only, a navy was useless to Germany, as the present war has proven. But for the capture of Colonies, for the purpose of war upon non-European countries, a navy was essential, and for an invasion of Britain it was essential also that the navy of Germany should be equal to or superior to, our own. From its creation the chief reason for a German Navy has been "the day" when the long cherished aim to destroy Britain should be attempted. That day has arrived, and it is perhaps our crowning mercy that it came before Germany was quite ready, and when Britain was as ready as she ever would be.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just."



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It is matter for pride and gratitude that this great war is not of Britain's seeking, nor through any fault of hers. She sought peace, even to the cannon's mouth. She gave no offence, aimed at no advantage, is at war to-day in defence of her plighted word, her just obligations, and her right to continue existence in safety.

Through her great Foreign Minister, rightly called "the Peacemaker of Europe," she expressed her horror of the crime at Sarajevo which gave occasion for this war—when the Archduke Charles Frederick was assassinated. She warned Austria of the offensive tones of her demands on Serbia, she urged the Great Powers to hold a conference to preserve peace, she refused to pledge assistance to Russia and France, fearing to encourage strife; and even after Belgium was invaded she pleaded with Germany for delay, to avoid "the dread arbitrament of war." If anything remained to be done for peace, truly by Britain it could not be done.

And yet, through all her negotiations for peace, not once did Britain show the white feather. Germany cannot truthfully say that she was deceived by Britain's diplomacy into the belief that Britain would not fight, for after refusing to promise aid to Russia and France, Germany was notified that the refusal did not mean that Britain would not give such aid if it were warranted by circumstances. It is apparent that if Germany was deceived on this point, it was self-deception, miscalculation, a wrong estimate of the people of the British Empire. The threatened rebellion in Ireland, the failure of the Canadian parliament to contribute toward the navy, the state of India and South Africa—these and other circumstances doubtless convinced Germany, to its cost, alas, that Britain would not fight. Germany was not capable of understanding the emotional side of the people who inhabit this Empire, their appreciation of the manifold blessings they enjoy as a free people, their regard for their obligations towards other nations, and their sympathy especially for weaker nations.

Government's Statesmanlike Policy

It is a matter of conjecture whether we should now be at war if a Liberal-Unionist government were in power in Britain, under Balfour or Law. The "peace at any price" men are all Liberal-Radicals, the "little Navy men" are there also. It is the boast of Liberal administrations that they concern themselves chiefly with reforms at home, and Liberals are prone to advocate reduced expenditure for armaments, whereas Unionists preach that to be ready for war is the best guarantee of peace, and that wise expenditure is economy. It is very probable that the Kaiser took into his calculations the fact that a Liberal Government controlled this Empire. If he did count on that fact, he made a grievous blunder. Never has a British Government acted more admirably than the Asquith cabinet in this matter. Tact, firmness, sagacity—have been manifested by them in their diplomacy before the war and in their conduct of affairs since it began. Whether we regard the diplomacy of Grey, the financing of Lloyd George, the conduct of naval matters by Churchill, or the oversight of all by the master-statesman Asquith, we must feel the most profound admiration and a glow of gratitude that at this great crisis the men in office are no less inferior to the greatest in the history of our Empire.

Nor is our pride and thankfulness in and for our War Minister, Lord Kitchener, our commander-in-chief at the front, Field Marshal French, and in Jellicoe, Admiral of the North Sea Fleet, less than in and for our statesmen. Tried and proved, they are upholding and surpassing their deservedly great reputations. With one accord, the nation holds them to be the equal of the best at home and abroad, and they have the unquestioning confidence of the Empire. Nor should one fall at this time to speak with delight at the quality of the commanders of the Russian and French armies. They have proven their mettle to our satisfaction. We follow the movements of the Grand Duke and General Joffre with a confidence born of brief experience, it is true, but based upon stirring events by which those commanders have been shown to be truly great leaders.

Upon sea and land our men have been worthy of the great deeds of old. After Mons, on the Marne, the Aisne and in Flanders, the skill, courage and endurance of our soldiers has been equal to the best in our glorious history. Never has leadership or following been better. In South Africa the generalship on our side was often at fault; but in this war there has been no complaint. Now, as in South

(Continued on page 3.)

A SPLENDID OFFER

We will mail the daily issue of **The Mail and Advocate** to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until the end of 1915 for the sum of \$2.00.

We will mail the weekly issue of **The Mail and Advocate** to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until the end of 1915 for the small sum of Fifty Cents.

The weekly issue of **The Mail and Advocate** offers splendid opportunities to business men for advertising their goods as it is read by 50,000 persons every week.

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Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North.

Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nineteenth of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

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