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Allies' Cause Finds Warm Sympathies in "Bay" State

Big Meeting Held in Boston, Was Addressed by Prominent Americans Who Boldly Proclaim the States Should Join with Allies and Crush Germany—Resolutions Carried Unanimously.

Led by Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, and by one of Harvard University's overseers, two of its most distinguished professors and a committee of prominent citizens, several thousand men and women gathered in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon at probably the most bitter anti-German meeting Boston has known. There was no pretence attempted to conceal this sentiment.

GERMANY DENOUNCED.

Advised as a meeting to consider "the duty of Americans in the war," it was almost from the outset a denunciation of Germany and everything German and a plea to American citizens everywhere to give their moral and financial support to the allies.

Resolutions pledging support to President Wilson in any action that fearless protection of American interests might demand deploring the appearance of valuing commercial interests as highly as human lives; repudiating the suggestion that monetary payment can compensate for the "murder" of non-combatants at sea; protesting against an embargo on the export of munitions, and denouncing Germany, were passed with tumultuous enthusiasm.

One woman and two men, alone in the whole great audience, voted against the passage of the resolutions. The protests of the three were drowned in an outbreak of angry hisses.

The anti-German sentiment of the meeting manifested itself from the very moment after prayer had been offered by the Rev. William Harmon van Allen, rector of the Church of the Advent and the gathering was called to order by Dr. Cabot.

One by one the four speakers—Professor William Roscoe Thayer of the Harvard Board of Overseers; Professors Ernest Hocking and Josiah Royce of the Harvard faculty, and Mr. Bacon—ecoriated Germany.

Germany was declared to be a menace to the Americanism of America and the ideals upon which the government of this country is founded.

U.S. Asked to Aid Allies.

It was openly urged that America give aid to the enemies of Germany—aid them "with sympathy, with money and with munitions of war."

It was openly urged that everything possible be done to bring about at least a rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

All of these sentiments were vigorously applauded. Professor Royce, Alfred, professor of natural religion and moral philosophy at Harvard, ecoriated Germany the most.

"Two things have made clear to many of us Americans since the outset of the present war what our duty in this war is," said Professor Royce. "The first of these things is the fact that, in this war, there is constantly before our eyes the painfully tragic and sublime vision of one nation that, through all its undeserved and seemingly overwhelming agonies, has quite manifestly and unmistakably remained true to its international duty, to its honor, to its treaties and to the cause of freedom and to the future union of mankind. That nation is Belgium."

"The other of the two things of which I speak, the second thing which constantly keeps wide awake in the minds of many of us here in America the knowledge of what our duty is, is the moral attitude which has been, since the outset of the war, deliberately and openly assumed by Germany."

Professor Royce went in detail into the Belgian situation and spoke of the sinking of the Lusitania and the Anconia.

"Now this is the spirit of international morality—this is the sort of enmity to mankind, which the German submarine policy, its official allies and defenders, have justified," continued the professor. "For deliberate national deeds cannot be undone, nor can their official justifications be lightly condoned by reason of later diplomatic writtings and by reason of speciously well written notes of apology and withdrawal. The deed stays."

"We Americans all know what the Lusitania outrage meant, and to what spirit it gave expression. That spirit has the primal curse upon it—a brother's murder. And the mark of Cain lasts while Cain lives."

"Such facts define and determine the duty of Americans in this war. Our duty is to be and remain the outspoken moral opponents of the present German policy. In the service of mankind we owe an unswerving sym-

pathy to the present allied enemies of Germany. We owe to those allies whatever moral and financial support it is in the power of this nation to give.

"As to the munitions of war—it is not merely a so-called American right that our munition makers should be free to sell their wares to the enemies of Germany. It is our duty to encourage them to do so: Germany, as at present disposed, is the willful and deliberate enemy of the human race."

"While the war lasts, and Belgium bleeds and mankind mourns, let us aid the allied enemies of Germany with sympathy, since the cause of the allied enemies is indeed the cause of mankind; let us enthusiastically approve of supplying the enemies of Germany with financial aid and munitions of war; let us be ashamed of ourselves that we cannot even now stand beside Belgium and suffer with her for our duty and mankind; let us do what we can to bring about at least a rupture of all diplomatic relations between our own republic and those foes of mankind, and let us fearlessly await whatever dangers this duty as Americans may entail upon our land and upon our posterity."

The Network of Sedition

Professor Thayer declared that he intended to take as a text for his address recent remarks of President Wilson, "there has grown up in this country a network of sedition."

"Propagandists of this sedition," said Professor Thayer, "look at the census and claim 7,000,000 Germans. I don't believe that one-fifteen of that number would be shown to be German-Americans or American-Germans if it came to a show-down. They would all be Americans."

Professor Thayer recalled the time Germany threatened to land a force in Venezuela to collect debts which she claimed were owed her.

"From that day to this if we could go behind the secret records of the State Departments of the United States and Germany," continued the professor, "we would see that Germany has been trying to conquer us by disintegration. Germany has been trying to break down the United States and the Monroe Doctrine."

"Germany sent ships to collect her debts and it is only due to President Roosevelt that she did not land a force in Venezuela. Roosevelt gave Wilhelm 48 hours to arbitrate or fight. A cablegram came to the White House 'We arbitrate.'"

"German professors in this country tell you their country is a paradise. Why do they come here? Why don't they go home? It is our duty to purge this country of hyphenates. We must restore and foster the ideals of Americanism."

Bacon's Address.

Mr. Bacon, in his address, gave a resume of international law, and then criticised President Wilson for failure to protest against Germany's violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

"In the early days of the war," he said, "after the admitted violation by Germany of The Hague conventions, to which the United States was a signatory, I maintained publicly that it seemed to be our solemn duty to protest. I considered that by remaining silent we incurred a heavy responsibility. To justify a policy of silence, by the assertion so frequently repeated then and now, that we were fortunate in being safely removed from this danger that threatened European powers, and to urge that as a reason not to protest, seemed then as weak as it was unwise."

"This protest against the admitted violation of the treaties to which we had given our adherence, providing that the territory of neutral powers is inviolate, was never made. Indifference to one's rights or a timidity in defending them, invites a disregard on the part of others. Violation has followed violation."

Mr. Bacon declared that this country never would be able to take its rightful place in the society of nations until a national consciousness had been aroused. Such a consciousness, he said, was awakening.

Professor Hocking pleaded the cause of Belgium, and Dr. Cabot, in opening the meeting, called attention to recent remarks of President Wilson in one of the President's preparedness campaign speeches, and declared that the President's words must be heeded as they came neither from a jingoist or a fire eater.

The resolutions, drawn by former Attorney-General Parker, were introduced by Mr. van Allen, and read.

Resolved, That we, American citizens, spared from the horrors of war by conditions which we cannot attribute to our own virtue, deem it incumbent upon us to make public declaration of those principles of faith and purpose that may, in some measure, sustain the cause of civilization.

Resolved, That we pledge to the President our support and service in any action that the fearless protection of our national interests may require, or that our rightful place among nations may demand.

Resolved, That while we approve firm and open action by our government, aiming to secure the rights of neutrals, we deplore any appearance of valuing commercial interests as highly as human lives; and especially do we repudiate the suggestion that any monetary payment can compensate for the murder of non-combatants at sea.

Resolved, That national neutrality does not forbid us to express, either as individuals or as a nation, our condemnation of any warfare that outrages international treaties or violates the territory of nations who seek only to maintain their independence and to protect their homes.

Resolved, That we protest against every effort whether among the people or in the government, to restrict or suppress the export of munitions of war to any belligerent, since such restriction or suppression of commerce must, under the conditions which the war has developed, constitute an evident, if not an avowed, act of national partisanship.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly opposed to any policy that may represent that we dare not protest against wrong which we condemn, or that we hesitate, at the risk of life, to defend our flag and those who have the right to its protection, or to take our just part in the enforcement of those principles of humanity without which there can be no peace or justice.

A collection taken for the American ambulance field service in France netted about \$800.

Doesn't Apply Here?

The finding of a Toronto man for using objectionable language over the telephone ought to be a salutary warning to men with bad tongues. The using of foul language is always despicable, but is peculiarly vile and cowardly in telephone communications. Many men feel themselves privileged to curse and swear over the telephone in a fashion they would never dream of if talking face to face with the persons addressed. The young ladies of the telephone office have to bear disagreeable and ungentlemanly remarks from cranky every day, and they are at least entitled to protection from those whose churlish language passes the bounds of decency. Too many people, aggravated by delays or mistakes in the service, "take it out" on "Central," never stopping to ask themselves how they would like their daughters or sisters to have to endure such coarseness. The only protection has consisted in reporting the telephone user to headquarters. Occasionally telephones have been taken out as punishment. But there has been no protection against the casual user of a telephone. The conviction in the Police Court is said to be the first in Ontario, and it is said not to be the last. The law deems the using of obscene language on the street to be a misdemeanor, and certainly it is equally so over the telephone. If the case leads to improvement in the manners of boorish telephone users it will have served well.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

SAYS 2,000 AUSTRALIANS DROWNED AT GALLIOLI

Dr. W. D. Sharpe, of Brampton, Ont., Tells of Experience in Serbia

Hamilton, Jan. 31.—Dr. W. D. Sharpe, of Brampton, Friday afternoon addressed the Women's Canadian Club on his experiences in Serbia. He referred to the terrible atrocities of the Huns on their march through the country, and spoke of the terrible plight of the people of that stricken nation. He incidentally mentioned that he was the last to leave Belgrade when the retreat began.

A shortage of doctors and nurses to care for the sick and wounded was greatly felt there. He spoke of the method of treating wounds with salt and water instead of carbolic acid, and said this was more efficacious.

Referring to the Gallipoli enterprise, he stated that he did not think it wrong now to state that the first two thousand Australians who attempted to make a landing were drowned.

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