

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

President Coaker Champions the Fishermen's Cause--- Full Text of the Correspondence as to the Price of Fish

HOW THE PREMIER TREATED THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS

SEE PAGE FOUR OF TODAY'S ISSUE OF THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

TREMENDOUS GERMAN BOMBARDMENT FORCED THE INHABITANTS OF ANTWERP TO TAKE REFUGE IN THEIR CELLARS

Forts Made a Desperate Stand Against the Furious German Bombardment—City Suffered Terribly From the Effects of the Shell Fire

**HUNDREDS OF NON-COMBATANTS BURIED
IN THE RUINS OF THEIR OWN HOMES**

**An Amsterdam Report States That the Germans Captured
20,000 Prisoners When Antwerp Fell—Main Belgian Force Escaped**

2000 BRITISH LAY DOWN ARMS IN HOLLAND

**Were Cut Off From Their Main Forces and Had to Take
Refuge on Neutral Territory—German Army Now
Moving Swiftly On Ostend**

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—King Albert of Belgium carried his army in a sling during the last few hours of the defence of Antwerp, according to refugees who arrived here last night. It was reported in the city that he had sustained a flesh wound.

Those who had fled from the city told a graphic story of the forts' last desperate stand against the German guns. The Belgian garrisons withdrew fighting desperate rear-guard actions, spiking their guns as they departed, and in some cases blowing up the fortifications. The city itself had capitulated earlier.

Tremendous Damage.
Those from Antwerp now here agree that tremendous damage had been done to the Belgian city. Scores, if not hundreds of non-combatants in the city, who chose to remain, despite the German warning of a general bombardment, were buried beneath the ruins. Their houses were levelled by the German siege projectiles.

Fled to Cellars.
The inhabitants took refuge in their cellars. It was not long before they had established a house-to-house passage way, knocking the foundation stones out, and burrowing to their neighbour's house, so that in many streets there were underground passage-ways, extending the whole length of the street. Many perished through the collapse of the buildings overhead.

Captured 20,000 Prisoners?
Amsterdam, Oct. 1.—Advices received here state that the Germans captured 20,000 prisoners in the fall of Antwerp.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—The German heavy artillery used in the bombardment of Antwerp has been started off for an unknown destination in France.

Moving on Ostend.
London, Oct. 11.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from the Hague, dated Saturday, says that according to trustworthy information from Belgium, the Germans are advancing swiftly toward Ostend, with the object of making the King, Queen and Government officials of Belgium prisoners. It is said that the Queen has left for England.

2000 British Out Of It.
London, Oct. 11.—Two thousand British marines and sailors, part of a force of 8,000 which participated in the defence of Antwerp, have crossed into Dutch territory and laid down their arms, and will remain in Holland during the war.

The German army is moving swiftly toward Ostend, and is now reported in the vicinity of Bruges, making a desperate attempt to cut off the retreating Belgians who evacuated Antwerp, and capture King Albert and his entire army.

Reached Ostend Safely.
London, Oct. 11.—The first official admission that the British participated in the defence of Antwerp is contained in the Admiralty announcement to-day that the naval brigades with heavy guns had been sent there

TOWNS WERE WIPED OUT

Correspondent Describes Awful Devastation in the Battle Area

London, Oct. 12.—The fiercest fighting during the last fortnight, says Reuter's Paris Correspondent, has centered around Albert, Roye and Lasigny, and not an acre of ground in this region is without traces of the terrible conflict.

Albert is a heap of ruins and only the Golden Clock Tower remains. Roye sustained an uninterrupted bombardment for a fortnight and no longer exists. Lasigny was the last stronghold of the enemy being the point of the wedge which the Germans were endeavoring to drive into the Allies.

The struggle in this region had much of the same character as that on the right of the Aisne. Around Roye, like around Soissons, the Germans made the most of the quarries in establishing their defensive, necessitating a regular siege on the part of the Allies. There, as in many other places the enemy had prepared his ground in time of peace.

ary of the City Colony section of men's social work. He was also territorial commander for Denmark and South Africa before going to his present position, while his family are working in the cause of the Army in all parts of the world.

He is expected to reach Vancouver

NEW S.A. LEADER FOR DOMINION

Commissioner Richards, now in New Zealand, Will Replace Late Commissioner Rees

Montreal, Oct. 10.—A cable from General Booth to Brigadier J. Richards, as Salvation Army Commissioner Richards is in command of the Salvation Army in New Zealand, and succeeds Commissioner Rees, who died when the Empress of Ireland sank last May.

The new Commissioner's appointment was received with pleasure by Montreal members of the Army, as he is well known to many of them, having attended the International Conference in England last year and returned to his antipodean post by the Canadian route, addressing Montreal workers at the University street headquarters one Sunday when he was here.

He entered the work at Morristown, Tydvil, Wales, and was a provincial officer in England, and chief secret-

FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTKE SUPERSEDED BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES WITH THE KAISER

He Objected to the Launching of the German Air Fleet Against London at a Time When it Was Needed Most in France and Belgium

London, Oct. 8.—The superseding of Field Marshal von Moltke, due to differences of opinion with the Kaiser on strategic questions, is freely discussed here.

The Kaiser wanted to launch his air fleet against London at a time when its services were needed in France and Belgium. The Daily Call says:—

"German military men consider the Kaiser sacrificed the real interests of the army and country to his overwhelming passion and hatred against the British. His feeling of malignant detestation against Britain is fully shared by his officers, but many of them would not allow their military judgment to be influenced thereby."

"The dismissal of von Moltke indicates that the Kaiser is determined to have his own way. Many years ago he declared if ever Germany went to war he himself would lead the legions to battle and victory."

"Air raids against England may now be expected. They will be welcomed. The Germans, by undertaking them, withdraw combatant forces from an area of decisive operations."

NOT BADLY DAMAGED

Suburbs and Southeast Section of Antwerp Suffered Most

London, Oct. 12.—Antwerp was not seriously damaged by the German bombardment, says The Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent. Only the suburbs of Berchem and the Southeast quarter of the town suffered badly.

Long after they had been evacuated the Germans continued firing on and around the ruins of the blown up forts. They fired the mines and thus hoped to destroy them.

Near the Southern suburbs, the ground had been mined by the Belgians but Germans were warned by traitors from within the city and took care to avoid the danger zone.

PRZEMYSL FALL IS IMMINENT

Fortress Getting a Hard Pounding from Russians

Petrograd, Oct. 11.—The official announcement to-day states that General Rencemep has resumed the offensive in East Prussia and driven the Germans from important positions west of the River Neimen. The invaders have been compelled to flee from Russian Poland.

A great battle is in progress between Russian troops and Germans and Austrians west of the River Vistula. The siege of Przemyśl is now entering upon its final stages. The Russian forces have succeeded in placing artillery on advantageous sites, and the surrender of the city is believed to be imminent.

On November 1, and a gathering of Salvationists to receive him in Toronto is being planned.

WONDERFUL RESPONSE IS GIVEN KITCHENER'S APPEAL FOR BLANKETS

London Daily Mirror Raised 40,000 Blankets and Other Papers Did Good Work—Thousands of Socks Being Made or Otherwise Secured by the Women

London, Oct. 10.—The public response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for blankets for the new army now training has been so rapid and generous that the War Office estimates that no more are needed.

Orders have been placed to cover all future demands. The London Daily Mirror raised 40,000 blankets and \$8,000 cash from its readers. The Daily News, Star and Express also raised blanket funds.

The wife of George Cave, M.P., for the Kingston Division or Surrey, organized fleets of motor cars, and secured 1,000 blankets from friends in one day.

Meets With a Rapid Response.

A rapid response is now being made to the Queen's appeal to present each soldier at the front with a pair of socks and knitted belt. A note from the Queen will accompany each gift. Forty tons of socks and 35 tons of belts are needed altogether, in sizes 2 and 3 in the belts, and 11 in socks. It is requested the socks be lightly sewn together in pairs at top of the left and heels. Donors are asked by the Queen to buy materials for making socks and belts in our towns and villages, thus assisting in providing local employment.

Dundee women alone have sent 6,900 pairs of socks.

ARMIES FIGHT IN DENSE FOG

On the Oise River—Material Progress Near St. Mihiel—Russian Gains

Paris, Oct. 11.—The day has been relatively calm on most of the front, due to intense fog, which rendered impossible the use of any artillery. Nevertheless the enemy attempted four times violent attacks in the region of Apremont and the Meuse.

Some trenches were occupied by the enemy, but were again retaken by us finally. We have still all our former positions.

In the north the situation remains the same around Arras and in the region of La Basse, Estaires and Hazebrouch.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE HOLDS UP THE WOOLLEN WEAR FACTORIES

Government Agents Go To Leicester and Threaten to Seize the Mills, if They Fail to Fill Orders on the Spot—Many Other Industries Get the Same Hint

London, Oct. 10.—Whatever fancies other people may cherish of an early German collapse, the British Government is taking no chances and are preparing for a long, stubborn campaign.

The Leicester correspondent of the Yorkshire Post announces that Kitchener has taken most drastic measures to ensure that the army in the field and the new army of a million men, now in the making, will have all the necessary winter woollen clothing.

Trade Orders Set Aside.

Heavy trade orders from wholesale houses in Manchester and elsewhere were put aside in Leicester, as the mills thought they could not fill them, but informed them that no goods could be delivered except to War Office order.

In the event of any single garment being withheld from the War Office order, the Government would immediately step in, take over the factory, and run it, giving the owners only the first certain percentage of profit.

This is undiluted state socialism, applicable not only to Leicester hosiery and underclothing, but to all woollens, cottons, iron, steel, and enormous range of manufactures necessary to successful conduct of a winter campaign, on the Continent.

LOSSES TO DATE IN FRANCE CAMPAIGN ARE MORE THAN A MILLION MEN

Casualties of the French During the First Six Weeks of the War Were Over 300,000, While the German Losses Were At Least Half a Million Men

New York, Oct. 10.—A letter received by a New York physician from a reputable source in France contains the startling information that the French losses (killed, wounded and prisoners for the six weeks' fighting) up to and including the Battle of the Marne, were slightly over 300,000 perhaps 310,000 exclusive of the English losses, which, the writer says, "have been fairly large in comparison to the small number of their engaged army."

German Losses Must Number 500,000.

If credence may be placed in the French statements which in some cases the German losses were larger than those sustained by the French—and the German army was on the offensive in all the fighting up to the time for which the figures are given—it would seem to be a fair estimate of the German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners for the same six weeks at close to 500,000 men in the western theatre of war alone, not taking into account their losses in the fighting against the Russians.

Including the losses of the Battle of the Aisne, the total losses must be well over 1,000,000.

TRIP PERILOUS, BUT SUCCESSFUL

The British Airmen, Flying Amidst Great Perils, Set Fire to Zeppelin Shed At Dusseldorf

London, Oct. 12.—Hugh Martin, wiring from Ostend to The London Daily News says: "I have received from an unimpeachable source, a thrilling detail of the successful aeroplane attack at Dusseldorf airship shed by Lieut. R. L. G. Marix, of the Naval Flying Corps in a nonplane and Squadron Commander Spencer Grey with Lieut. S. V. Sipp in a biplane."

"They left Antwerp Thursday afternoon following the bombardment of the city and decided to make for German territory, and do what damage was possible before being forced to return, as they would obviously have to do within a few hours."

Made for Dusseldorf.

Lieut. Marix made for Dusseldorf, flying at a height of 5,000 feet to escape the German shell fire which was continual and, succeeding in locating the Dusseldorf Zeppelin sheds, over which he circled three times, dropping one thousand feet during his reconnaissance, then volplaned, and descending at a speed of nearly 120 miles an hour, he fell to a height of 1000 feet above the Nangers, releasing two bombs, when directly over them.

Furious Bombardment.

"The German response was a furious bombardment with maxims and the bullets cut the steering wire of his machine so that the rudder jammer, also one of the elevation control wires was broken by the warping of a wing."

"It was still possible to steer the machine in a wide arc and the second elevation control wire held."

"One bullet smashed through the peak of the Lieutenant's cap without hurting him. The wings of the aero-

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL

Have Taken Possession Of One of the Principal Forts of Przemysl

Paris, Oct. 9.—The engagement is continuing under satisfactory conditions. Our battlefield has been maintained even against violent attacks of the enemy on several points.

To our left, in the region ranging between La Basse, Armentiere and Cassel, fighting occurred with opposing cavalry, but the result was undecided owing to the nature of the ground.

Paris, Oct. 10.—North of the Oise our troops acquired real advantages on several parts of Spere of Oise. In the neighborhood of St. Mihiel good progress is noted.

From Belgium it is announced that Antwerp was taken yesterday, but the conditions under which this place was taken by the enemy are not yet known.

In Russia very sharp fighting is taking place along the eastern Prussian frontier, where Russian troops have been successful. They have occupied the town of Lyck.

The siege of Przemyśl is being pushed forward favourably for the Russians, who have taken possession of one fort of the principal defence line.

ALLIES CONSIDER SITUATION GOOD

Paris, Oct. 11.—This official communication has been issued by the French war office:

"There is no new detail to mention, except the capture of a flag near Lasigny."

"The impression of the day is satisfactory."

ALLIES CHECK GERMAN FORCE

London, Oct. 11.—A serious German check was reported this morning at Quatrech, near Wetteren, east of Ghent, where, according to an Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., 20,000 Germans were repulsed by British and French troops.

The Belgian Army has been able to leave Antwerp after destroying all food stores.

Ghent near the South Station, but no damage was done.

**Table Lamps,
Hall Lamps,
Hanging Lamps**
New Stock Just Opened.

Glass Hand Lamps . . . 27c. each
Glass Stand Lamps . . . 25c., 34c., 43c. each
Fancy Decorated Stand Lamps . . . 76c., \$1.00, \$1.30 each
Reading Lamps, Polished Brass Stand . . . \$1.10 each
Duplex Table Lamps . . . \$2.00, \$3.05, \$3.70, \$3.90, \$4.65 up
Hall Lamps . . . \$2.10, \$2.85, \$3.30, \$5.85 each
Library Hanging Lamps . . . \$3.20, \$4.30, \$4.80, \$5.10 each
"Trixie" Grip-On-Night Lamp . . . 25c. each
"Mannikin" Night Lamp . . . 40c. each
"Glow" Night Lamp . . . 55c. each

GEO. KNOWLING
Oct 7, 11, 14, 17

NOTICE!

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland will be convened at Catalina on the morning of November 14th next. Every Local Council and District Council of the F.P.U. should endeavor to be represented. Every Chairman of a Local Council and all the Officers of District Councils are members of the Supreme Council and in event of such Officers not being able to attend, Councils may appoint a substitute.

By order of
W. E. COAKER,
President F.P.U.
St. John's, Oct. 4th, 1914.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on the 16th day of November next.

By order of
W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on the 16th day of November next.

By order of
W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

The Annual Convention of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on the 14th day of November next.

By order of
J. G. STONE,
District Chairman.
Catalina, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

The Annual Convention of Fogo District Council of the F.P.U. will (by special permission of the President) be held at Catalina on the 17th day of November next.

By order of
W. W. HALFYARD,
District Chairman.
St. John's, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

The Annual Convention of Twillingate District Council of the F.P.U. will (by permission of the President) be held at Catalina on the 17th day of November next.

By order of
W. B. JENNINGS,
District Chairman.
Moreton's Hr., Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

The Annual Convention of Bonavista District Council of the F.P.U. will (by permission of the President) be held at Catalina on the 16th day of November next.

By order of
R. G. WINSOR,
District Chairman.
Wesleyville, Oct. 1st, 1914.

Stoves! Stoves! Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of
STOVES

"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"
"Improved Standard."

We also carry a large stock of
**Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures
and Funnels.**

Local Councils and Union Stores requiring such goods
should order at once.

**Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Limited.**

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate



Published By Authority

Under the provisions of "The Stamp Acts, 1898-1914," the following Rules and Regulations respecting Stamp Duties, in substitution for those of date September 15th, 1914, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary,
Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,
October 6th, 1914.

1. Every instrument shall be stamped on its face, when possible.
2. Cancellation of stamps shall be made by the person cancelling, writing, printing or perforating his name or initials with date across stamp.
3. Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Promissory Notes, Bills of Lading, Shipping Receipts, and Charter parties shall be stamped and the stamps thereon cancelled as follows:—

(a) Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes drawn or made in the Colony by the person signing the same; provided that in the case of a cheque on a Banker, the Banker to whom it is presented may, if it is unstamped, stamp the same and cancel the stamp.

(b) Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes drawn or made outside the Colony by the Person in the Colony into whose hands any such bill, cheque or note shall come unstamped before he in any manner negotiates or pays the same.

(c) Bills of Lading executed outside the Colony by the consignee in the Colony into whose hands any such Bill of Lading may come before he in any manner negotiates the same.

(d) Bills of Lading executed in the Colony by the shipper. Provided that if any Bill of Lading is presented to any person or Company for signature unstamped, such person or Company may stamp the same and cancel the stamp.

(e) Shipping Receipts by the shipper. Provided that if any Shipping Receipt is presented to any person or Company for signature unstamped, such person or Company may stamp the same and cancel the stamp.

(f) Charter Parties by the person in the Colony last executing the same.

(g) Charter Parties executed wholly outside the Colony by the person in the Colony into whose hands any such Charter Party comes unstamped before he in any manner uses or takes any action upon such Charter Party.

4. The person upon whom the obligation to stamp and cancel any instrument is imposed by these Rules shall be deemed to be a person issuing an instrument, and, if he fails to stamp such instrument with its proper stamp, or to cancel such stamp, he shall be liable to the penalties imposed by Section 22 of the Act 61 Victoria, Cap. 14, entitled "An Act respecting the Payment of Certain Fees and charges by Stamps."

5. Any Rules and Regulations which may have been heretofore made under the provisions of "The Stamp Act, 1898-1914," are hereby rescinded.

(NOTE.—Copies of "The Stamp Act" and of the foregoing Rules and Regulations may be obtained from the Banks, the Stipendiary Magistrates, the Departments of Justice, Finance and Customs, or the Colonial Secretary.)
oct8,41

The Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

Dealing in the buying and selling of LIVE STOCK.

If you are desirous of buying or wish to sell write us.

**Highest Prices Paid
For Raw Furs.**

—Office—
276 Water Street,
St. John's, N.F.

KAISER LOSES MUCH SUPPORT

Even in Germany Where
Many Sections of the Pop-
ulation Now Oppose War

AMERICAN despatches from Europe, so far as they are derived from German sources, emphasize conditions in the Kaiser's empire which critics here consider are the direct result of the failure of the German forces to crush France and face Russia according to the time-table prepared by the German military staff.

It is not disputed that the entire nation was behind the Kaiser when war actually commenced, but it is not forgotten, says one despatch, that "previous to the war 59,000,000 out of 80,000,000 were on the side of peace." These 59,000,000, representing all that is best in Germany, were largely cajoled and fascinated by "complete confidence in the superman in charge of the army and navy," who in print and grandiose speeches promised spectacular victories on land and sea, followed by "German territorial expansion and aggrandisements as a world-power which would make England and France look and feel like third-rate Powers."

Now dissension is growing throughout the country because of the decreased faith in the Kaiser's war advisers, and, as regards the various German States and the Prussian hegemony, serious differences are reported.

Insult to Bavaria

"Wurtemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt," says a cablegram to the New York Times, "are too closely allied with Russia in ineffaceable memories of the past not to resent the manner in which the war was sprung upon them by Prussia, but Bavaria is believed to have felt this high-handed typical Prussian coup as a deliberate insult."

This view is confirmed by other despatches from independent sources, which suggest that disruption in the minor German Courts is even now preparing.

Emperor Inspired It

Nobody denies that the war enthusiasm in Germany was inspired largely by the Emperor's statement that the war would probably be short and sharp.

"Nobody in Germany realised at the start that England would move with the speed of a greyhound in transporting troops, and would attack with the pugnacity of a bulldog. The Kaiser's people have been taught for years to believe that England was a decadent Power, and that the patriotic strength of her Overseas Dominions was a mere Imperial dream.

They believed, also, that the Russian Bear had failed to learn the lessons of the Manchurian campaign, and were confident that the French would be vanquished before the Russian pressure could be extended."

Growing Discontent

It is evident, according to the despatches, that the Kaiser's people are now better informed, with the result that the German people everywhere are becoming greatly discontented, and more particularly in the manufacturing districts, which are beginning only now to realise that Germany's foreign trade is lost, and that the claims of Germany's naval strategists, made before the war, that they would keep the ocean routes free for German vessels has not, and cannot, be fulfilled.

WANTED.

Good General Servant, must understand Plain Cooking; all modern conveniences in house. Apply, giving references, to MRS. H. C. HANSON, Grand Falls.
—oct8, eod, th, sat, mon

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DEFERRED SERVICE now available to United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Italy, Holland and all countries accepting deferred telegrams which are reached by Eastern Direct Spanish and Great Northern Companies lines.

Messages are handled by telegraph throughout.

R. C. SMITH,
General Superintendent.
oct. 317, 9, 12.

DARING DEEDS OF OUR AIRMEN

How They Perform an In-
valuable Service as Patrols
Along the Sea Coasts

London, Oct. 5.—The extent of the value of the services rendered by flying machines and airships co-operating in the naval and military movements shown by the following statement issued by the Official Press Bureau.

"While the expeditionary force was being moved abroad a strong patrol to the eastward of the Straits of Dover was undertaken by both seaplanes and airships of the Naval Air Service. The airships remained steadily patrolling between the French and English coasts, sometimes for twelve hours, while farther to the east, with the assistance of the Belgian authorities, a temporary seaplane base was established at Ostend, and a patrol kept up with seaplanes between this place and the English coast opposite.

Watch Them Closely.

"By this means it was impossible for the enemy's ships to approach the straits without being seen for many miles. On one occasion during one of the airship's patrol's it became necessary to change a propeller blade of one of the engines. The captain feared that he would be compelled to crew for this purpose, but two of the crew immediately volunteered to carry out the difficult task in the air, and, climbing out to a bracket, carrying the propeller shafting, they completed the hazardous work of changing the propeller blade two thousand feet above the sea.

Airship Convoy.

"On August 27, when Ostend was occupied by a force of marines, a strong squadron of aeroplanes under Wing Commander Samson, complete with all transport equipment, also was sent over. Later this aeroplane camp was moved and much good work is being carried out by aeroplanes supported by armed motors. Advanced bases have been established some distance inland.

"On several occasions skirmishes have taken place between the armed motor car supports and bands of Uhlans. All these affairs have been successful with a loss to the enemy in killed and in prisoners taken. The navy armed cars and aeroplanes also have assisted the French forces of artillery and infantry on several occasions. Good work has been done in dropping bombs upon positions of military importance and railway communication.

In connection with the foregoing it may be mentioned that on one day the Royal Flying Corps sent thirty-six airships across the Channel, a combated fight that is said to have surpassed anything ever done in aviation.

HIS LAST ACT AN HEROIC ONE

Brave Dash of Highlander
Thru Enemy

The heroic death of one of our Highland soldiers at the foot of the hill of Jouarre, near La Ferte, is narrated in London.

British artillery screened behind a wood was sending a hail of shell on the Germans in order to dislodge them. A score of Death's Head Hussars tried to reconnoitre the position. A small detachment of Highlanders went after them.

One of the British party was somehow separated from the others, but dashed along into the middle of the Germans, who fired a volley into him. Mortally wounded, he still managed to kill one Hussar and wound two others before he was finally despatched by the enemy.

He was buried on the spot where he fell, his grave being marked by a white wooden cross, bearing the inscription: "T. Campbell, Seaforth."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Is your subscription nearly expired? If so, why not make your renewal at once, so as to ensure uninterrupted delivery of your paper?

Do not wait till the paper ceases to come. You cannot afford to be without The Mail and Advocate even for one day.

It is chock full up of all the latest war news, and newspaper comment. Remit at once, 50 cents to end of December.

DO IT NOW!

Its no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in The Mail and Advocate.

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.

The daily issue of The Mail and Advocate has the largest outport circulation by 100 per cent of any daily paper in the Colony. It has only been published nine months, yet its outport subscription list exceeds by 100 per cent, the circulation of any other daily paper.

The weekly issue of The Mail and Advocate has subscriptions all over the Colony and is the cheapest weekly paper issued in the Colony. We give our advertisers good value for their money. They appreciate this fact and continue their patronage from year to year. Others should note this fact and advertise in the paper that is read by 50,000 persons.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK.



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DISTRIBUTORS

Write For Our Low Prices

—of—
**Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
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Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants**

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman
ROBERT LEWIS General Manager.

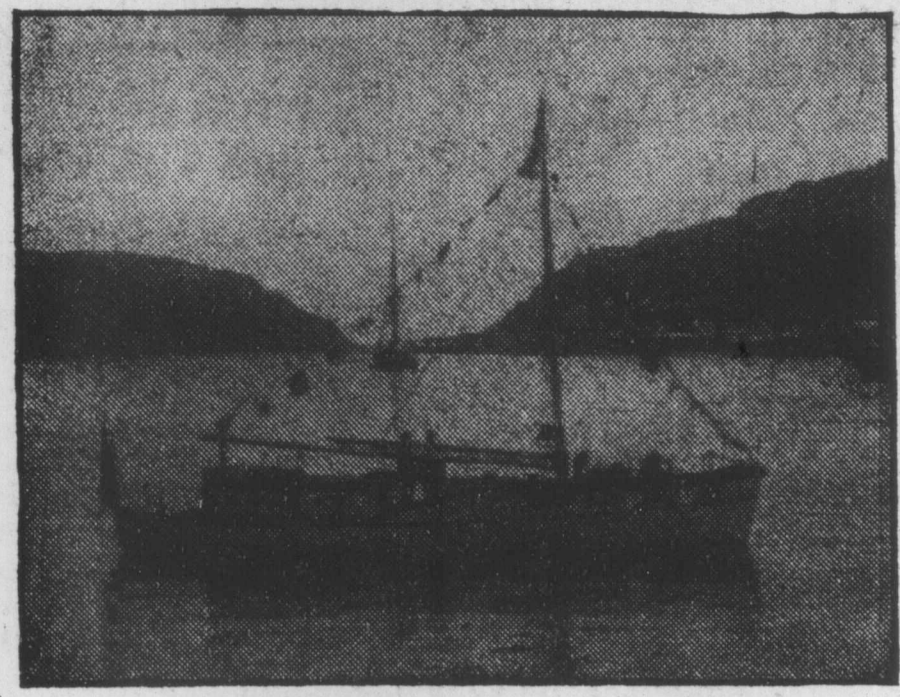
TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

LEONARD ASH, Carbonear,
Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Agents for Newfoundland.

Mail and Advocate \$2.00 a Year.



MOTOR BOAT F.P.U.

For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.

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.

For Sale!

A6h.p. Stationary Engine

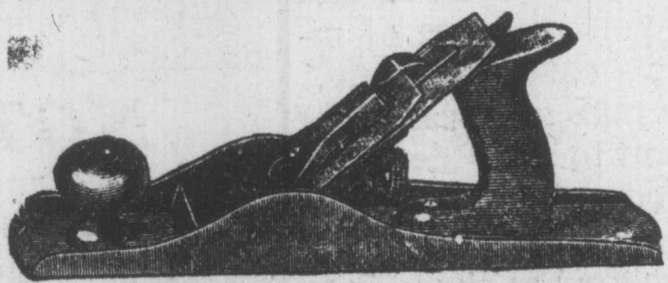
Master workman make, suitable for running a Stave Mill or Machine Shop.

Engine is fitted with a Patent Clutch Pulley and regulated with a Governor, and is in first-class condition.

Price \$150.

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Saved From The Fire!

And Selling at Special Low Prices

LOT HORSE NAILS

in Bags of 50 lbs., mixed sizes No. 6, 7, 8, at 5c. per lb.

45 Stanley and Other Planes

also large assortment of Tools, Locks and Hinges of every description and General Builders Supplies.

Bedsteads, slightly smoked only. 100 dozen Wood Pipes, Axes, Grindstones; also a full line of new goods.

All Mail Order goods will be supplied in new stock unless otherwise ordered.

MARTIN HARDWARE CO'Y., LTD.

Front and Rear next West of Old Store.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE!

BELGIAN TELLS OF "HOT TIME"

Was Wounded After Taking Part in Three Days of Stubborn Fighting

THE following letter, dated Sept. 15, was written from a hospital in Antwerp by a Belgian soldier to his parents, and was sent out by Reuter's Agency:

After three days of stubborn fighting on Wednesday everything was going well. We gave them volley after volley, and they retreated. It was a pleasure to see it! We fought day and night, confident and full of courage, when, during Thursday night they received reinforcements. Then it began to get a bit hot, but we did not give way one step. Our six divisions were under fire, and we held a formidable line. Towards eleven o'clock on Thursday evening the fighting stopped, only to be resumed at five o'clock on Friday morning. The artillery duels were fierce—we could no longer hear our officers' words of command.

Didn't Lose an Inch

We did not lose an inch of ground. I was occupying the extreme left with my company.

Without ceasing the battle became more and more terrific, lasting until seven p.m. on Friday. Then there was a lull and we were able to snatch a little rest, for we had not slept for three days, and were dying of hunger. It was amusing to see our men bite into their reserve rations, and I can assure you that it seemed delicious to me. Dry biscuit, green apples, and peaches as dessert. That was our menu. The roll-call of the company was taken; we had a few wounded.

At about six o'clock on Saturday morning the fighting began again. It was terrible. They had received further reinforcements. We could not see whence they came. Their shrapnel burst every half minute. We had to retreat, and came under their fire again with the Grenadiers. Again we had to retreat.

Our major, who was wounded, sent word that reinforcements would be sent to us. Under the shrapnel, falling within twenty-five yards of us, my company advanced. We had to follow a stony road to take up our old position, but it could not be done. The shells swept the stones which hurled through the air. Many of our men were wounded.

Assisting Wounded Comrade

Our commanding officer ordered a retreat. While falling back I had to jump a ditch a yard wide with my rifle, knapsack, and the whole lot. I sprained a wrist, and strained my back. I fell, and remained some moments unable to move.

But you will understand that in such moments one has plenty of strength. I picked myself up, and saw a wounded comrade unable to advance. I put him on my back and somehow or other reached a village where there was a hospital in a school.

Fell Unconscious

There I fell unconscious. Five minutes later I recovered. The guns were still firing. The major was also there, with a bullet in his leg. We were warned that those who could still march must leave, as the German shrapnel was falling in the village. I left everything behind me, and some fifty of us, led by two wounded officers, made a start.

I could only struggle as far as the main road, where I found a place on an artillery caisson, which was going the same way.

I was with another corporal of my company, and I can assure you that to be on an artillery caisson with a strained back is no joke. In this way I arrived at the village of Putte.

My chum and I decided to spend the night there. We stopped with some good peasant people, and I ate six eggs. I went to bed, and the next day I proceeded to a village a little beyond Lierre in a peasant's cart, still with my chum.

At last I found a military doctor, to whom I described my injuries. Off he sent me to Antwerp in a motor-car. I was taken to the hospital, but was sent thence to the Ambulance, 16 Rue de la Moriniere, where the less seriously wounded are cared for.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

NOTICE.

A meeting of the LICENSING BOARD will be held at the Magistrate's office on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider applications for Licenses for the ensuing year.

A. W. KNIGHT, Secretary Licensing Board.

oct9,61

ATTITUDE OF THE NEUTRALS

(Montreal Herald)

IT IS a significant and striking thing that public opinion in the two great nations which stand neutral in this war, is for the Allies and against Germany. These two nations—the United States and Italy—are quite different in racial character and general circumstances, but they are identical in their judgment of the character of this quarrel. In the same way Holland, Denmark and Switzerland fear—no—France—but Germany, Spain is for France; and Portugal is for Britain.

Nor is the reason for this condition of affairs far to seek. "German armed ambition has disquieted the world. The world is—in spite of its present harrowing experiences and recent stormy history—a peaceful place; and all people are naturally suspicious and hostile toward prospective disturbances of the peace. The world gradually came to line up against Napoleon because he was a chronic peace-disturber. There have been times when Britain has confronted a world which suspected her of bellicose intentions.

For many years now, Germany has been the Power which "made the pace" in warlike preparations. It had the largest army, and it steadily increased it. Having the largest army, and so being in no peril of attack at home, it nevertheless launched into the task of creating a great Navy—a Navy which, with the advent of the Dreadnought, threatened to become the greatest Navy. It formed an Alliance with Austria and Italy, and so alarmed France and Russia into forming the Dual Alliance—and eventually "rightened Britain into taking a step she tremendously hates, joining herself to a Continental "group."

Then Germany constantly intervened where she had no compelling interest. She "congratulated" Kruger. She made friends with Abdul Hamid and began to "ear-mark" Asia Minor. She projected the Baghdad Railway.

She was suspected of taking over the guardianship of the Germans in South America. She ordered France and Britain to tear up their first Morocco treaty. She met a second French movement in Morocco by sending the "Panther" to Agadir. She was the disturbing element in Samoa—vide Robert Louis Stevenson. Through her ally, Austria, she menaced the Balkans, taking Bosnia and Herzegovina and casting her shoe over Salonika.

All this has been quietly noted by the by-standers of the world. Their judgment has been steadily prejudiced against Germany. They have seen in her the marplot—the mischief-maker—the peace-maker. So, when war came, they did not bother much with the fine foot-work of diplomats, striving to manoeuvre their enemies into the wrong, but took a rough measurement of the whole situation and "knew whom to suspect" on general principles. And the consequences is that they have "plumped" against Germany. Germany should think this situation over if and when she escapes from this "little unpleasantness" alive and able to kick.

Wonderful Results From the A. I. C., The World's Cure

When everything else fails to cure you give our medicine a trial and be cured. We have scores testifying to its curative value. Hear what Mrs. Aron says about it:

July 7th, 1914. Nineteen months I have been suffering with heart disease, until I hear of A.I.C. I took a pint bottle and now I am perfectly cured. I tried all doctors and medicine, but A.I.C. was the only cure I could find.

MRS. HENRY ARON, Southside, Carbonear.

Another cured at St. George's: June 29th, 1914.

I have been a sufferer for eighteen months. I tried all doctors, but all failed to cure me. I took two bottles of A.I.C. and now I am perfectly cured. If anyone doubts this statement, write or see me personally.

MRS. MARY FRENCH, St. George's.

Manufactured by Sammers & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.

Price \$1.25 and \$2.25.

FOR SALE

One Motor Boat, about 22 feet long, equipped with new Ferro 5 1/2 h.p. Engine with Kerosene Adapter and Reverse Gear. A snap for a quick sale.—oct1,14

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

GERMANS FELL IN DEADLY TRAP

And Russians Mowed Them Down on Bridges in Tens of Thousands

London, Oct. 7.—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent.

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap," the correspondent says. "On September 23, the rear guard of the Russian General Rennenkampff's army was transferred to the right bank of the River, and the following evening the Germans approached the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans proceeded to complete the work without molestation.

Big Guns Open

"It was only when the troops were pouring across the right bank in fancied security that a sound like the roll of thunder was heard, and dozens of Russian guns, cleverly posted and screened, opened their concentrated fire on the crowded bridges.

"Before the blast of shrapnel and machine gun projectiles the Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery and for a long time the duel continued.

Another Attempt

"At last the Germans, thinking they had got the measure of the Russians' gunners, made another attempt to throw their troops across the Niemen. But this time they had no better luck, and not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridge either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated in hundreds down the yellow flood of the Niemen. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about six o'clock in the evening made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges, on which they had spent such pains.

Were Mowed Down

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mowed down by the murderous fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening the German batteries were silenced, one after another, by the steady and well-directed fire of the Russian artillery. The enemy fell back, eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account no fewer than twenty thousand German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the fight at Sprodniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye witness of the battle says that in the river, and on one of its banks, no fewer than 8,000 Germans perished. On the opposite shore from the city the bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

Are you prepared for a fire? Most folk are not! One of my liberal policies will make the calamity easier to bear. It will cost you nothing to ask for a low rate and very little to be perfectly secure with Percie Johnson's insurance agency.

Now is the time to secure a good barrel of No. 1 or 2 Grapenstain Apples, cheaper this year than for years past, and better pack also. Bartlett's and Clapp's Pears in 1/2 brl. and bris. A big shipment of Preserving Plums in six quart baskets, Red, Blue and Green. California Oranges, Plums, Bananas, and a shipment of Long Island Potatoes, beanies, dry and large, at GLEESON'S, 108 Water St. East.

Recruits Required

FOR THE Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve!

Recruits are required for the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve. Suitable young men from 18 to 25 years of age wishing to enrol should apply to the nearest Magistrate or Customs Official for a free pass to join H. M. S. "Calypso." Only Seamen and Fishermen are eligible for entry.

A. MacDERMOTT, Lieutenant-Commander.

oct6,61

BOLINDER'S

DIRECT REVERSIBLE CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

First in 1893 Foremost in 1914

Built in sizes from 5 B.H.P. up to 320 B.H.P.

Nearly 100 vessels fitted with Bolinder's Engines for towage in the British Isles, the object of Messrs. Bolinder's design being for large Propellers at low revolutions and consequent efficiency. As an example mention might be made of the "MIRI" (160 B.H.P.) which tows regularly at Sea a 1500 Ton Tank Barge.

The Bolinder will run light indefinitely without any load whatever, and without any recourse to the Blow-lamps.

The Bolinder will run at any load down to a speed which only enables the engine to just turn over, this manoeuvring is carried out by a special device which entirely does away with the necessity for the Blow-lamps.

Bolinder Engines reverse in under 3 seconds—according to the power of the engine—and what is more reverse without a failure and without a strain on the crankshaft.

Alex. McDougall,

McBride's Cove, St. John's, N.F.

Telegrams: "McDougall, St. John's."

Telephone 180 P.O. Box 845

The S. S. Portia

will leave the wharf of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

ON Wednesday, the 14th of October, at 10 a.m. calling at the following places:

Cape Broyle	Ferryland	Renews
Trepassey	St. Mary's	Salmonier
Placentia	Marystown	Burin
St. Lawrence	Lamaline	Fortune
Grand Bank	Belleoram	St. Jacques
English Hr. West	Harbor Breton	Pass Island
Gaultois	Pushthrough	Richards Hr.
Francois	Cape LaHune	Ramea
Burgeo	Rose Blanche	Channel
Bay of Islands	Bonne Bay	

Freight received until 6 p.m. on TUESDAY. For freight or passage apply to the Coastal Office of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 306

OATS, MEAL, Etc.

- 500 Bags Fresh BLACK OATS.
- 500 Bags CORN MEAL.
- 200 Bags CATTLE FEED.
- 500 Bales HAY.
- 1000 Bags BRAN.
- 200 Bags WHOLE CORN.

George Neal

Herring NETS!

- 30 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2 in. mesh.
- 35 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8 in. mesh.
- 40 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8, 2 3/4 in. mesh.
- 45 ran 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8, 2 3/4 in. mesh.

—ALSO—

TEN GILL NETS

best quality linen thread. These are the nets that got fish in the Straits when nothing else could.

Robert Templeton.

The Mail and Advocate

St. John's, Nfld., Monday, October 12, 1914

The Price of Fish

WE publish today the correspondence that has recently passed between President Coaker, the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition Party on the Price of Fish and the necessity for Government action in connection therewith.

These letters, as given below, fully define the stand taken on this vitally important subject by Mr. Coaker, Mr. Kent and the Premier, Sir Edward Morris.

President Coaker to Mr. Kent.

St. John's, October 26th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Kent,—In reference to our conversation re fish situation, I am of the opinion that the Opposition Party should offer its aid to the Government in any proper measures which they may adopt with our concurrence, to prevent a slump in the price of fish. I feel sure that unless something is attempted far exceeding anything yet done by a Government in this Colony, the price of fish will slump, possibly to \$ for Shore and \$ for Labrador per quintal.

I am further of the opinion that I should bring this matter to the notice of the Premier and ask him to receive a deputation of the Opposition Party to consider the matter. Will you be good enough to state whether the Opposition, represented by you, would endorse such a step and be ready to back the Government in case they took action to meet the requirements, in as far as they would be approved of by us.

W. F. COAKER, President F.P.U.

Mr. Kent to President Coaker.

St. John's, 2nd October, 1914.

Dear Mr. Coaker,—Your letter which is dated the 26th ult., only reached me today. You express the opinion that the Opposition Party in the Legislature should aid the Government in any proper measures it may adopt, under the present extraordinary conditions, with a view to prevent the price of fish falling below its real value.

We shall be pleased to co-operate in every way in our power with the Government, in all reasonable efforts it may adopt for such a purpose. If the Government will meet representatives from the Opposition, we shall be pleased to discuss the matter with them.

J. M. KENT.

President Coaker to the Premier.

St. John's, October 5, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I am of the opinion that some steps should be taken by the Government to protect the country against a slump in the price of fish. The Opposition leaders have been considering the matter and are ready to back the Government in any reasonable measures it may take in the matter. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter written by Mr. J. M. Kent wherein he pledges the Opposition's support and co-operation. I would like you to arrange an interview with a deputation from the Opposition Party to discuss the fish situation. I trust you will do so as speedily as possible.

W. F. COAKER, President F.P.U.

The Premier to President Coaker.

St. John's, October 5th, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day's date, with enclosed copy of letter from Mr. J. M. Kent.

The subject matter of your letter, and that of Mr. Kent, namely, the preventing of the price of fish falling below its real value, is one that has received the most careful consideration of the Government, in all its aspects, since the outbreak of the war. I am quite satisfied, as you say, that the Opposition leaders are ready to back the Government in any reasonable measures they make take in the matter. I shall keep you and Mr. Kent fully informed of anything it may be possible to do. I have no doubt you and your friends fully realize the grave difficulties surrounding any action along the lines which might have to be pursued if such a policy of keeping the price of fish up were entered on.

I shall arrange for an early meeting of representatives from the Opposition to meet the Government to discuss the matter.

E. P. MORRIS.

President Coaker to the Premier.

St. John's, October 7th, 1914.

Dear Sir,—Firms are quoting from 50c. to 20c. less for fish today than on Monday. Some will not buy except from dealers and are offering only truck payment. There have not been 10,000 quintals received this week so far, yet the larger firms are offering these prices. If anything is to be done it is now it must be done and not when the slump comes. If all were convinced that the other buyers would not get fish 50c. per quintal cheaper, I think six dollars would be paid, but nearly all are looking for a slump and are holding off in buying. Unless the Colony comes forward and purchases fish or guarantees a minimum price, prices will slump within a month probably to \$. Nothing but action on the part of the Colony can save the situation. Will you respond to the offer made by the Opposition or will you remain inactive and permit the bottom to fall out of the business, is what the fishermen are now asking? If action is to be taken, the time has come for it. The Opposition Party is ready to do its part.

W. F. COAKER, President F.P.U.

The Premier to President Coaker.

St. John's, 8th October, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, which was left in my office in the afternoon.

of October 5th, and pointing out to him that the Government will be only too pleased to meet the Opposition, or a deputation from the Opposition, to discuss any suggestion that they may have to make in relation to the subject matter of your letter; and, further, that we would be glad, if they desired it, to bring in to the conference the Bank managers or representative fish merchants.

Privately, my opinion is that if a slump occurs, it will very largely be due to those who advised the people to keep back their fish, the result being that there is practically no fish at present ready for market in Saint John's, and we have lost nearly two months' consumption in the foreign markets.

As soon as I hear from Mr. Kent, I shall be glad, without delay, to arrange a conference.

E. P. MORRIS.

President Coaker to the Premier.

St. John's, October 8th, 1914.

Dear Sir,—Yours of today's date received. I note that you had written Mr. Kent re a conference. I have seen your letter to Mr. Kent and his reply, and trust you will be able to call the proposed conference immediately. I note with little surprise the statement of your private opinion of my action re fish. Anyone who knows you well would expect just such an unfounded assertion, but it would have been far more prudent on your part had you abstained from expressing such an opinion until you had ascertained the facts in reference to the matter to which you refer. The facts are:—

1. There has been no withholding of fish as your statement suggests for the exporters have had an abundant supply for exportation during September month. No new fish is ever exported from St. John's in August and during September more fish has been offered at \$6.00 than the trade wished to purchase. A month ago I offered a cargo of 1400 quintals to half a dozen fish exporters, but only one would make an offer, and only one exporter would purchase at \$6.00. Every day since I have offered shore fish but could supply far more than the demand. Every order received by the trade during September could be at a loss of \$1.50 per quintal to the fishermen, and if fish was to slump to \$4.50 it would be as much as they would have received in August and September, had I not advised them not to sell. If they can't get six dollars for all their catch, they will be no worse off than they would be had they sold at the prices offered up to the time I requested all to hold for six dollars. The six dollar figure was maintained up to the time when the supply was more than what was needed for present orders coming in, and now that the time has come to store fish for winter shipping the exporters do not know what to do as they fear changing conditions under circumstances with which the trade never had to contend before.

I am perfectly sure that if the price of six dollars for shore fish can be maintained for three weeks, after that time the purchasing of shore fish here will be very firm and prices will be inclined to advance, for there is not 100,000 quintals of shore fish now to be sold by the fishermen, and as the Labrador floaters have, owing to the lateness in catching, salted four-fifths of their catch for sloop cure, there will not be the fifth part of last year's quantity of Labrador dry offering this Fall. Consequently, there will be only about a fourth of an ordinary supply for the Brazilian market. If the Government would purchase a few thousand quintals of shore fish within the next 20 days at six dollars the trouble re shore fish would end and the exporters would re-purchase all that the Government stored by the end of the year at a profit of fifty cents.

The serious problem confronting us is the large quantity of sloop Labrador which will be offered during the next three weeks. I would suggest that as the Government has laid down the principle that it is the Government's duty to protect the public against inflated prices for provisions and assumes the right to fix the prices of food stuffs, that the same principle should, under existing circumstances, be applied to fish, and no one should be permitted to purchase at less than a certain price per quintal for Labrador sloop. Then all would pay alike for fish and one would have no advantage over the other. The exporters who possess dryers could utilize suitable qualities for drying to supply the Brazilian demands which the shore cure cannot supply. The circumstances are unique and must be met by arrangements which could not otherwise be tolerated. It is no time for counting the cost or surveying every inch of the landscape. The condition confronting the Colony must be faced with courage and bold initiative. I am ready to shoulder my full share of public responsibility if plans are elaborated on the lines suggested or on any other lines which will attain the same object.

This is no time for you to display your partisan imagination or your longing desires to hurl a poisonous shaft at the writer, and the unsuccessful attempt would be unworthy of a responsible public man, and more unworthy still of one occupying your high office and at a period when most of the fishermen's minds are unusually agitated about their commercial affairs.

Let me hear no more about a slump "being largely due to those who advised the people to keep back their fish" and "the loss of two months' consumption in the foreign markets," for on the face of the statement its contradiction is written, for how could a slump in price be possible if "there is practically no fish at present ready for market in St. John's"? For a slump in price is always the outcome of over-supply or over-stocking, and your statement entirely

am convinced that if you mean business this serious national situation can be solved in less than two hours.

W. F. COAKER, President F.P.U.

Mr. Kent to President Coaker

St. John's, Oct. 9, 1914.

Dear Sir,—The Premier is calling a meeting at the Council Room tonight at 8.30 re fish situation, at which he asks representatives of the Opposition to be present. Will you kindly attend.

J. M. KENT.

The Premier to President Coaker.

St. John's, 9th October, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day's date.

No good purpose would be served by me to reply to you in relation to the personal aspect of your letter. My only regret is that you should have considered it necessary to introduce personalities into this discussion.

In my letter to you I said that if a slump occurs in the price of fish, it will very largely be due to those who advised the people to keep back their fish, the result being that there is practically no fish at present ready for market in St. John's, and we have lost nearly two months' consumption in the foreign markets.

In arriving at this conclusion my sources of information, I think you will admit, are equal to yours, and I think I am as capable of giving an opinion on the matter as you are, but I did not trust to mere observation. I had before me, at the time I wrote, a letter from one of the largest exporters of fish in the country, in reply to a question I had asked him as to whether the holding back of their fish by our people during the last two months had had an injurious effect in reducing the consumption in the foreign markets, and consequently threatened a slump in the price of fish. His answer to this question was that it had had a most injurious effect. He went on further to say that, had things been normal, and had the fish come in as in other years, large quantities of fish could have been shipped and realized for good prices.

Further, I had before me a copy of The Evening Telegram, the official organ of the Opposition, of the issue of September 30th last, and in an editorial on the fish situation, the Editor therein stated as follows:—

"During the past two months the quantity of fish that has been shipped to foreign markets is considerably less than in normal years. This arose partly from the lateness of the catch, due to ice conditions in the early months of the fishing season, largely to the war, which paralyzed banking, upset exchange and dislocated trade. It was feared a slump in prices would ensue and fishermen generally had their catch waiting to see what would happen. The consequence has been so far that the amount of fish brought to St. John's during August and September was comparatively small. A market was found for the fish brought in and prices have ruled about \$6, but the consumption of August and September in the foreign markets has been lost and cannot be recovered."

If you are interested in pursuing the subject further, you will easily be able to obtain independent sources, from persons largely interested in the sale and export of fish, evidence to substantiate this statement of The Evening Telegram,—that "the consumption of August and September in the foreign markets has been lost and cannot be recovered."

I have written Mr. Kent notifying him that the Government will meet the Opposition tonight in the Executive Council Chamber of the Court House at 8.30 o'clock, when I hope you may find it convenient to be present.

E. P. MORRIS.

President Coaker to the Premier.

St. John's, Oct. 9, 1914.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of today's date received. With regard to the personal aspect of my reply, you must thank yourself for had you not gone out of your way to play a worn-out tune at my expense, I would not have been forced to defend myself from false aspersions. You began it, and I but defended myself. You speak of your sources of information which you consider are quite "equal to mine." You surely possess information, but you take good care that you only ascertain what is most convenient to your ideas, for you know very little about the matter from the fisherman's point of view.

I do not hesitate to state that I know what there is to know from the fishermen's point of view as well as from that of the exporters, for I am in the closest contact with both every working hour. I doubt whether you know a score of schooner holders in the Colony and I further doubt whether you meet and converse at length with a score of outport fishermen during the Fall season. I may be wrong, but I believe I am right.

What you were informed by an exporter matters little to me for my experience of them is that they can always state what is most suitable to their interests. I have had some experience of what trust can be placed in their statements and I defy any of them to successfully deny the statements contained in my letter to you yesterday. I repeat what I then stated—that the holding back of the fish by the fishermen did not affect the consumption of fish in the markets. I again state that no new fish is marketed in August, except from the West Coast, and the West Coast could supply far more than the demand during August and September.

The principal reason for the slackness in August and September was the dislocating of trade following the declaration of war. I defy any man in the Colony to successfully prove anything to the contrary.

If any exporter stated in a letter to you that the holding back of fish by the fishermen in September had an injurious effect in reducing the consumption in foreign markets and would cause a slump in the price of fish, he stated what he knew was untrue, and if you will give me his name I shall not hesitate to so state in the public press and enable him to afford an opportunity of proving him a liar.

The slump in the price would not be caused by holding back the fish because by holding back some the price advanced

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

BRITAIN'S USEFUL ROLE.

New York Press:—"Belgium has arranged to get a loan from London through the British Government itself. Thus do we see again the processes which held alliances against Napoleon. Britain has always managed to finance rather more than her share in whatever European war she entered."



PUBLIC NOTICE! PULP WOOD

Licenses to cut Pulp Wood on Crown Lands on the Labrador may be issued by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The license shall continue in force until June 30th, 1915, and no longer; Provided that any Licenses shall have the right to export any pulp wood so cut at any time up to and including December 31st, 1915;
2. The Licensee shall pay an export on any pulp-wood exported of \$1.00 per cord;
3. The Governor-in-Council may prescribe the rate of wages to be paid men employed by the Licensee for the purpose of cutting and exporting such pulp-wood.
4. The export duty is to be paid at the Port of Entry when wood is exported.

Any person exporting Pulp Wood without a License shall be liable to a fine of \$5,000.00 and an amount equal to double the amount of duty on the quantity so exported.

PIT PROPS.

Any person may export by the usual export Entry any timber or Lumber for pit props to any place in the United Kingdom for one year from 1st September, 1914.

S. D. BLANDFORD,
Min. Agriculture & Mines.
Dept. Agriculture & Mines.
10th September, 1914.
sept11,2w,1m

WANTED.

Two Good Reliable Coopers to make drums, etc. For terms apply to MANAGER OF COOPERAGE, Cupids.—oct12,tf

NOTICE

Any person who was a member of the crew of the "S.S. Morwenna" when rendering assistance to the S.S. Lingan will apply to Capt. Holmes, "S.S. Morwenna," International Pier, Sydney, will receive their portion of the salvage.—oct10,3i



THE FIRE ALARM

may ring at a moment's notice. What a hurry and scurry and how the horses dash by to reach the fire.

IF YOUR HOUSE BURNED WOULD YOU SUFFER LOSS?

It's almost a sin to think you would when insurance we write is so cheap. Before insuring see us.

YOU'RE ABSOLUTELY SECURE WHEN WE INSURE YOU.

Opening Announcement!

THE SAMPLE BARGAIN STORE

Open to the Public Thursday Morning at 9 o'clock.

Having been as fortunate as to purchase the entire stock of Samples of a Wholesale House far below the original cost of landing, we offer today to the public an up-to-date large assortment of

MANUFACTURER'S ADVANCE STYLE SELLING SAMPLES at Prices BELOW ORIGINAL COST

All must be sold within two months as our lease expires. Our stock consists of latest styles of

Ladies'

Coats, Costumes, Blouses, Skirts, Dresses, Underwear, Wool and Silk Sweaters, Morning Wrappers, Fur Collars, Hats, Scarfs, Petticoats, Stockings, Umbrellas, Etc.

Gent's

Sweaters, Negligee Shirts, Working Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, Clothing, Umbrellas, Etc. MISSES' and CHILDREN'S READY TO WEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DRY GOODS and FANCY GOODS BELOW COST

Watch Evening Papers for Daily Advertisements or better call and convince Yourself, but early, if you please, to avoid the rush. We promise to save you dollars on every purchase, and remember

All Our Goods are Marked in Plain Figures. No Goods on Approval or Charging Accounts.

J. P. MAHER & Co. Ltd., 167 Water Street

Satisfactory Upholstering

We wish to call the attention of our large circle of customers to our extensive and up-to-date Upholstering Department, which is replete with every thing which goes to make first-class work.

The latest machinery, the newest colors and designs in Brocades, Silks, Satins, Tapestries, Velours, Saddle Bags, etc.; the prettiest and most serviceable Cords, Fringes and Gimps; the strongest and most pliant Springs—these—and the skilled work of men who thoroughly understand their business are a sufficient guarantee of perfect satisfaction.

Don't you think it would be advisable to have your upholstered furniture repaired and renewed now? If you do, why not let US give you an estimate? Our motto:—Reliable Workmanship at reasonable Prices.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

Men's Jersey SHIRTS.

A Good, serviceable working Shirt, combining warmth with neatness.

\$1.00

In Navy Blue and Fancy Grey.

A cheaper quality at 65c.

Anderson's,
Grace Building.

BELGIAN WOMAN TELLS SAD TALES OF BRUTALITY

Saw Party of Germans Shoot Woman and Seven Men

BURIED BODIES IN ALL SECRECY

Red Cross Worker Was Shot and Body Thrown Into the River

AMONGST the Belgian refugees now in London are a number of people who speak Flemish only. Through an interpreter some of them have related terrible stories of the treatment meted out to the Belgians by the German soldiery.

When they arrived, a few days ago, many of the exiles were in a pitiful condition. All expressed their gratitude for the assistance and sympathy extended to them in London.

A young married woman, belonging to Aerschot, whose husband was taken by the Germans, had a terrible experience to relate. Before she and some of her family escaped to Antwerp she was a witness to the brutality of the enemy. Speaking with great emotion, she said:

"One day I saw a party of German soldiers, headed by an officer, enter a cafe in Aerschot and drag a woman and seven men out into the street. For no reason whatever these eight innocent people were lined up in a row and shot dead. Then the Germans buried their bodies in a garden close by. Our priest asked the officer in command who the people were who had been buried, and he replied that they were German soldiers who had been killed in battle.

A Midnight Burial
"Our people were suspicious, and during the night some of them opened the graves in the garden; and recognized the bodies as those of inhabitants of the town. They carried the dead to the local cemetery and re-interred them there, reverently and sorrowfully.

"A priest, who had been active in Red Cross work, and had shown great bravery under fire, was captured. The Germans shot him, and hung his body into an adjacent stream. Again, a woman who was ill in bed was thrown into the street, in order that a German officer, who was weary, could have a rest.

"My mother and father, both of whom are over 60 years of age, my husband, children, and myself, together with a number of men and women, were captured. We were herded into the church, the doors of which were locked. For two days we were kept in the church, the only food we got being some pieces of bread that the soldiers had thrown away, with undrinkable water. It is true that some milk was given to the children,

but you can imagine the state of terror we were in, wondering and fearing what would come next.

Set Women Free

"At last the Germans opened the doors and allowed the women to go free. But our men, including my husband and my father, were taken from us, and I have not seen or heard anything of them since. On our release we decided to go to Antwerp. The only way to get there was by walking, and so my old mother, the children, and I started out on foot.

"We had previously tried to find our menfolk, but failed. After a long and weary journey we reached Antwerp in safety, only to find it crowded with refugees. We were told by the authorities that only residents of the city would be allowed to remain there.

"Before leaving Aerschot we had been advised to try and get to England, where we should be safe. So eventually we were put on board a ship and taken to England. We arrived quite exhausted, not having had a decent meal for nearly three weeks.

Merciful Soldier Punished

The refugees generally agreed that the German officers were responsible for the brutal acts of the soldiery. How an officer rewarded one of his men who showed kindness to a woman and child was told by a peasant from Aerschot. A woman and child, he said, were seized by soldiers, and were bound with ropes, back to back. They were then thrown into a field, and left there all night, without any protection, exposed to heavy rain.

A soldier who was stationed there on guard took pity on them in the morning, and was in the act of cutting their bonds, when a German officer came up. The officer was very angry, and punished the soldier by seizing his rifle and smashing it on his head.

"As the Germans went through the streets," added this informant, "they stopped everyone they met. They went through their pockets and took all their money. Those who had no cash were bayoneted."

All the German soldiers who came to Malines wore a card on their helmets bearing the words, "God is with us."

PERSISTENT!

Ha! That's the kind of Advertising that brings you Results, providing, of course, you have it accomplished through the right medium. The Mail and Advocate has the largest circulation and is a sure result getter.

Don't Be Content

To have your garments patched by inexperienced workers; have them retailed as they should be done by

C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
245 THEATRE HILL

RUSSIANS GAVE ENEMY SURPRISE

Had Made Admirable Disposition of Heavy Artillery Unexpected by the Germans

London, Oct. 7.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Post, speaking of the operations on the Niemen, in Russian Poland, says:

"Later intelligence shows that the operations on the Niemen were on a greater scale than was supposed, and the losses were more severe. This was largely due to the admirable practice of certain heavy artillery which is at the disposal of the Russian forces.

Cruelly Surprised

"The Germans evidently were not aware of this and advanced as though they had only to meet the ordinary field artillery. They were cruelly surprised at the terrible work of these heavy guns.

"In their retreat the Germans were under this persistent fire for ten or a dozen miles, and suffered enormous losses. The result is that the Russians are again on German territory.

"For the first time since the war began we hear of German troops attempting a bayonet charge. This was during a night attack on September 30, at Raczkia, but the Germans were defeated, losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Apparently the Germans counted on taking the Russians by surprise.

Continue to Retire

"The Germans continue to retire under the sustained pressure of the Russian attack. Their front presents a broken appearance with its salient angle towards the Russians, and offering two faces for flank attacks which are greatly facilitated by the quality of the ground and the lie of the roads. The weather is appalling. The continual tropical down-pour in such a country provides the worst possible conditions for armies anxious to extricate themselves from a wily enemy conversant with methods of warfare of a guerilla nature.

"The Germans," a correspondent of The Central News says, "were attacked with extreme violence, and compelled to flee from Suwalki, Osowetz, and other towns, leaving behind them great quantities of transport and guns. Their troops threw away their rifles and baggage. Numerous cannon were abandoned in the quagmire."

LICENSING NOTICE

Applicants for Licenses to sell Intoxicating Liquors shall be made between the First and the Fifteenth of October.

A. W. KNIGHT,
Secretary, Licensing Board,
oct 3, 12

40 Per Cent of Staff Has Enlisted in Army

Over 40 per cent of the entire male staff of Messrs. William Collins, Sons, and Co., the well known publishing

lishers and stationers, of London and Glasgow, between the ages of 19 and 35, have joined the Army.

Half-wages to dependents are being paid by the firm, who also give a bonus of £5 to each man on enlisting.

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.

On and after to-day the Parlors will be open each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

Buy Your Furniture and Mattresses

—at—
Pope's Furniture and Mattress Factory,
Walgrave and George Sts.
Est. 1860 Phone 659

FERRO Marine Engines and Repair Parts.

Meitz & Weiss Kerosene Engines

Silver Star and Royalite Brand Kerosene

—ALSO—
Gasoline & Lubricating Oil

A. H. MURRAY,
St. John's.

SOME RITUAL WILL BE USED BY METHODISTS

Mostly in Connection With the Reception and Communion Service

MAKE CHANGES IN HYMN BOOK

Some Hymns to be Left Out—Amen to be Used at End of Hymns

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—For the first time in the history of the Methodist Church in Canada, some ritual will be embodied in the new hymn book for the church. The General Conference meeting in this city has decided on this. The ritual will include the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, the question and answers of the reception service, and the general confession of the service of the Lord's Supper.

Discussion on the report of the hymn book committee, of which the Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose, Montreal, was chairman, and Dr. A. D. Watson, Toronto, also was a feature of the business.

The report of the hymn book committee provoked considerable debate. One of the first items to cause discussion was the recommendation that "amen" be sung only at the end of certain or suitable hymns. Some

LONDON READY WITH A WELCOME

British Airmen Promise Enemy Warm Reception

London, Oct. 11.—It was announced by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, at a Patriotic meeting at Kingsway Hall, last night, that if Zeppelins raided London all the members of the British Flying Corps had pledged themselves to dash their machines right through the airships, even if both were brought to earth.

Anyone passing through London, continued the speaker, can see that we expect a visit by German aircraft.

of the delegates favored slinging "amen" at the close of all hymns.

Wanted Old Tunes.
The Rev. Dr. Salem Bland, Winnipeg, pointed out that some hymns were in the nature of a warning. The committee's desire prevailed.

The Conference favored embodying the new hymn book the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, the questions and answers of the reception service, the General Confession of the Service of the Lord's Supper. This is a new departure, as there is no ritual in the old hymn books.

There was a feeling amongst some of the delegates that the committee had, in selecting hymns for the new books, omitted to put in some of the best of the old tunes.

An amendment that the new book be sent to the annual conference before it is approved was lost. An amendment to the amendment that an appendix be added was also lost. The report was adopted.

LABRADOR SLOPP

DURING last week about 25,000 qtls. of Labrador slopp fish arrived here and was disposed of at prices ranging from \$4.60 to \$4. On Saturday it reached the \$4.00 figure. Those who sold at \$4.00 are far from pleased with conditions that permit cargoes arriving three days earlier to sell at \$4.50, and although \$4.00 is a splendid price for slopp fish, yet already there is a strong feeling of resentment against the heavy cut in prices last week.

The \$4.00 figure ought to prevail—at least until the shipments already sold which are to go forward by steamer on the 28th—for much of the later fish to arrive will be a half-made cure that may be diverted to other markets than European.

Every buyer in St. John's can afford to pay \$4.00 for all the slopp fish to be shipped by the steamer chartered to sail on the 28th, and if a square deal is afforded, none will be mean enough to buy at a lower figure until it is apparent that fish will have to be stored as a speculation and the demand is much less than the supply.

The Government has passed a law to prevent provisions from selling at exorbitant prices and the same principle should be applied to the purchase of codfish and if no exporter was permitted today to buy shore fish at less than \$6.00 and Labrador slopp at less than \$4.00, those prices would be forthcoming.

We consider such action justified at such a time as this and if Sir Edward Morris issued instructions tomorrow prohibiting the purchase of fish here at less than \$6.00 for Shore and \$4.00 for Sloop, he would be absolutely justified in so doing in view of the power the Legislature has given the Government in respect to the principle of fixing prices for provisions. If justified in applying the law to one, it surely would be justifiable in the other case.

If a Union Party held the reins of power today such action would be taken. It must not be assumed that if those prices were fixed that they should continue throughout the season. That would be very improper and arbitrary as conditions change rapidly, and the situation should be carefully watched and prices fixed from week to week, either the same, higher, or lower, as the conditions justified.

It may be found that by the power conferred by the Act passed last month, dealing with prices of provisions, that the Government could deal with the fish situation, but we repeat again that today there is no reason why orders should not be issued covering the whole week, placing the price of Shore fish at not less than \$6.00, talqual; and Labrador slopp at not less than \$4.00.

No one could be compelled to buy at these prices, but none could buy unless those prices were paid. This would be an easy way of handling the situation and protecting the prices here and abroad, as well as placing every buyer on the same footing.

If any fish is sold the coming week at a lower price than named, the

blame should be laid on the Government's shoulders for they can take action as outlined above and make sure that those prices are paid.

In Greece the Government fix the price of currants and the law works well and affords good protection to the country. Similar action can be taken here by the Government.

The Opposition Party are ready to back up any such action by the Government and the responsibility now rests with Sir E. P. Morris, for after all it is said and done he is the Government, especially in an Executive where only two or three members are representative and influential. There is not one representative member of the Executive who represents a district which has slopp fish to dispose of.

The Premier represents St. John's. Mr. Bennett, St. John's. Neither has any direct connection with fish or fishermen interests or the selling of fish. Mr. Crosbie represents a district that do not deal in slopp fish. Mr. Emerson's constituents don't handle slopp Labrador. Mr. Cashin's district don't know anything about Labrador slopp. The other four members of the Executive Government hold seats in the Dumping Chamber and as such are responsible to none for their actions. They are there to count and not to propose or condemn.

The only public man responsible to the fishermen who sell Labrador slopp fish is Mr. Coaker, and goodness knows he is doing as much as ten men to secure the best price for the article upon which the weal or woe of the people and country depend. Mr. Coaker's opinions are fairly well expressed in the correspondence published elsewhere which passed between him and the Premier.

If Mr. Coaker was a member of the Government today the price of fish would be fixed by the Government, of that there is no doubt, and if ever the people get chance to vote at another election they will make certain that a Government controlled by the Union Party will be placed in charge of the Government.

Outport men will grind their teeth as they recall the fact that the Executive Government of today do not represent the fishing industry and do not contain one man representing the North, and is stuffed with no less than five lawyers out of nine members, and out of the nine four hold seats in the Dumping Chamber, responsible to no one but their own self-interests. How can a Government of this stamp continue to rule Newfoundland? How can a Premier dare to continue in office under such circumstances? How can a Governor, who is intent upon faithfully performing his duty and living up to the practice of Representative Government, permit such a constitutional outrage to exist with impunity?

Does Governor Davidson want to see the people marching to Government House demanding the dismissal of a Government that did not possess the confidence of a majority of the electorate when the votes were counted

PRICE OF FISH

(Continued from page 4)

to that extent the price would only then be the same as if no action had been taken by the F.P.U.

The shore catch is fully 250,000 quintals short of the 1913 catch and the \$6.00 figure means that war conditions are responsible for a cut of \$1.50 per quintal, for under normal conditions the price today for shore fish would be \$7.50 per quintal. Therefore the big shortage in the catch is largely responsible for what appears to the uninitiated as a holding back of fish, for it will be found that fully 70 per cent. of the shore catch North has been sold and delivered by the fishermen at from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per quintal in the outports.

I had been expecting that shipments of sixty to eighty thousand of Labrador dry would be offering, and in view of that expectation, I looked for a slump in the price of shore fish, but during the last twenty-four hours I have good reason to believe that not a fifteenth part of that amount of Labrador dry will be forthcoming. Consequently, the supply of shore fish will be very much less than the limited demand today.

The great problem then will be to handle the large offerings of Labrador slopp and to ensure for the fishermen a fair return for their toil.

Much of the lighter salted can be cured better than slopp and some of it dried in the driers for the Brazilian market. Some more of it might be sold to Nova Scotia buyers or a market found for it in England. The Government, therefore, can best relieve the situation by making an effort to aid the exporters purchasing Labrador slopp or to purchase for the Colony, and I respectfully suggest action in that respect.

As for the reference to The Telegram editorial of Sept. 30th, I have as much contempt for the opinions therein expressed as I have for your opinions of the fish situation. The editor of The Telegram is not in a position to know anything about the matter except from such information as he may get from interested exporters. In that respect he is about as well informed as yourself.

I thank you for arranging a conference for tonight and I trust that something which will memorialize your name will be the result. You have now an opportunity to confer a benefit upon the country such as none of your predecessors ever had, and if you can rise above party interest and private consideration and do for Newfoundland what Mr. Lloyd-George has done for England, your country will be more than grateful to you.

A bold and determined decision will save the situation, and if you possess the ability which the country believed you had in 1909 you will with our united support, be able to do what no other Premier will ever again be asked to do, viz.: carry the country through this ever-to-be-remembered world struggle without any serious commercial disturbance.

W. F. Coaker, President F.P.U.

President Coaker to the Premier.

St. John's, October 19th, 1914.

Dear Sir,—In view of the result of the conference which was held last night to consider the fish situation, I feel compelled to publish the correspondence which has passed between us in reference to this matter.

W. F. COAKER, President F.P.U.

The Premier to President Coaker.

St. John's, 10th October, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 10th, which has just been handed to me, intimating to me that you propose publishing the correspondence that has taken place between us, in relation to the threatened slump in the price of fish.

You are perfectly at liberty to publish this correspondence. I know of no reason why it should be withheld.

You will please publish this letter also with it.

E. P. MORRIS.

Men's & Boy's Overcoats

Overcoats that are warm and comfortable, correct in style, and moderate in price, are some of the good points of our stock this season, and there are other features you will observe when you examine them.

The materials are Heavy Tweeds, in Heathers, Greys, Mixtures and Stripes.

For Men:

In Single Breasted, with "Stormway" Collar and in Double Breasted Ulster Styles.

Prices range from

\$5.80 to \$12.00.

For Boys:

In Single Breasted Chesterfield, and with Storm Collar; a few with Velvet Collars.

Prices range from

\$4.60 to \$7.30.

Ayre & Sons
LIMITED.

FISHERMEN

ARCHBISHOP

IS VERY ILL

Don't sell Labrador slopp at less than \$4.00 per qtl. If all will demand \$4.00 for Labrador slopp fish it will be obtainable as the market price abroad justifies the price.

Don't sell dry shore fish at less than \$6.00, talqual, any one selling at less is injuring the fishermen and the country.

I will further publicly advise you in The Mail and Advocate of any change in these Prices. Hold on in the stream until these prices are secured.

W. F. COAKER,
Pres. F.P.U.

Leg Fractured

Mr. P. Brier (truckman) in Sanitary Department, while attending to his duties Saturday evening on Georges St., received a nasty kick in one of his legs from one of the many ponies which congregate there. The Inspector had him conveyed to his Home on Boggan St.

His Grace Archbishop Howley is seriously ill to-day and the gravest fears of his recovery are entertained. He is now suffering from paralysis of the bowels and last night was delirious.

Three doctors have been in attendance and this morning they held out very little hope of his recovery.

LOST 45,000 MEN

London, Oct. 12.—It is stated that the Germans lost 45,000 men during the attack on the fortress of Waellhem Att. Wavre, and St. Catherine, at Antwerp, says a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

WANTED.

Commissions for the Collection of Rent, Overdue Accounts, &c. Accepted on a commission basis. Advertiser has had plenty of experience and can give references. C. W. THISTLE, 148 New Gower Street.—oct12, 1m

a year ago, and who did not represent the peoples opinions as provided by the constitutional practice laid down for the protection of Representative Government?

Is it any wonder the people are becoming intensely agitated about the conduct of the Governor and the action of the Government?

SIEGE OF TSIN TAU GOES MERRILY ON

Jap Warships Silence the German Forts

Tokio, Oct. 11.—The following official statement relative to Japanese operations around Tsin Tau, was given out to-day: "The German forts, warships and aeroplanes are trying vainly to arrest the Japanese advance. We are sustaining no damage.

The Japanese warships silenced Tsin fort and drove the warships out of range of their guns.

Our aviators announced an unsuccessful attack by German airmen on the Japanese mine druggers, by flying over Tsin Tau and dropping bombs.

S. S. Sjostad arrived Saturday night from North Sydney with a cargo of coal for Crosbie & Co.

Warmth and Light Weight

A good combination in Blankets.

Riverside Blankets

have solved the problem of how to obtain warmth without weight. They are made from selected wools only. Hard wearing qualities guaranteed. See that there is a "Riverside" label on the next pair you buy.

Big Week-Opening Bill at The NICKEL Monday and Tuesday

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

Arthur C. Huskins, Lyric Tenor.

Here's another real Vitagraph two-part feature film, with MAURICE COSTELLO and MARY CHARLESON sustaining the leads:

"IRON AND STEEL."

His underhanded methods of doing business and his iron will in his dealings with others, bring upon him a just retribution. He is completely humiliated and conquered. To make amends he reimburses the poor inventor and consents to the marriage of his daughter with the man who brought him to terms.

"MOSCOW"—Travelogue

HEARST-SELIG NEWS PICTORIAL—Topical world's events.

POLITICS AND SUFFRAGETTES—Sure fire Biograph comedy.

"A FLIRT'S MISTAKE"—A Keystone comedy with Fatty Arbuckle.

MUSIC AND EFFECTS AT EVERY SHOW.

AN ENTERTAINMENT WHERE YOU CAN GET MORE THAN YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.