

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Price:—1 cent.

COST THEM 100,000 MEN

Frightful Losses of the Germans in Their Unsuccessful Attempts to Break the British Line at Ypres

London, Nov. 9.—A despatch to The Times from Dunkirk, France, filed Saturday night, says: "After a desperate attack, lasting a whole week, the German attempt to break the Allied line at Ypres has failed. It may be admitted that the position at Ypres two days ago was serious. The town itself was bombarded by the Germans with extraordinary violence and under the fierce cannonading the Allies had withdrawn from town which became a 'No Man's Land' across which shells from both sides burst.

The Germans made a superhuman effort under cover of the fierce bombardment of British position. They had prepared for the determined onslaught, masses of men being launched in succession, at chosen points.

On our front the assault was met in a supreme way. Two regiments, one of the Scottish and one of the Guards went down with bayonets to stem the advance.

It was the most terrible bayonet charge of the whole war and it succeeded. The break in the line was repaired and the German attack was once more driven back.

That was their last effort. To-day the Germans are dropping an occasional desultory shell into Ypres but their attacks have ceased. They are now assailing the Allied line at Arras, forty miles further south, but not with the same fury as they exhibited in the onslaughts of the past week.

So fierce has been fighting around Ypres that the casualties of Germans are believed to have reached the enormous figure of 100,000, though these figures may prove to have been exaggerated.

New German Army Numbers 580,000 Men

Paris, Nov. 6.—Information reaching here shows that the recently raised German Army has a total strength of 580,000 men, and is made up principally by calling out the recruits of 1915. The remainder are volunteers of all ages.

The army is divided into twelve corps and will be used as follows:—Six corps for service in Belgium and France, two to form a reserve force and stationed around Strassburg, and the other four to be employed in a special effort to take Verdun.

Reached Haven of Rest, Anyway

Fog Befuddles Whole Detachments of Germans, Who Are Captured by Allies.

Paris, Nov. 8.—During an action against the position known as Grand Crown Nancy, according to a French semi-official announcement issued in Paris to-day, one German battalion alone left three hundred dead on the battlefield.

Many prisoners yesterday were made along the whole front, in some instances entire units being captured. In the district of Leuz, where thick fog prevailed, two German detachments took the opportunity to surrender voluntarily. One of them included, one officer, three non-com. officers and fifty men.

The Germans, so the announcement says, are weary of the hardships imposed on them. They were confident the French would treat them well.

Winston Churchill Succeeds Carnegie

Aberdeen, Nov. 8.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, in succession to Andrew Carnegie.

S. S. Adventure is now loading fish at Harvey & Co.'s.

S. S. Sindbad arrived to Shea & Co., Saturday.

Colonials Were Popular Feature Of London's Lord Mayor's Show

Military Side Was Special Attraction—Great Ovation Given Detachment of London Scottish

London, Nov. 9.—Shorn of its picturesque pageantry but with its imperial and military features unprecedented in a century, the Lord Mayor's parade made its way through the streets today. With the exception of the gaudily-decorated State coaches the parade showed little color. The men were clad soberly in khaki and there was none of the brilliant display which usually distinguished the procession.

Enormous crowds gathered to see the men who are now fighting England's battles on the Continent.

One of the most popular organizations in the parade consisted of several battalions of the Canadian troops now in England awaiting an opportunity to go to the front.

When a battalion of the London Scottish, who recently distinguished themselves in France, swung along, the crowd hailed them with great enthusiasm. But none of the military created more interest than did the veterans of the naval battalions who survived the fall of Antwerp.

The Lord Mayor's banquet tonight will provide unique and historical features. The attendance of members of the Cabinet promises to be greater than ever before in the history of the function and the Opposition also will be well represented.

Ordinarily there are not more than two or three Foreign diplomats present, but tonight 19 Ambassadors and Ministers will be about the tables.

REPUBLICANS MAKE BIG GAINS IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

In New York State the Democratic Nominee for Governor Was Defeated by Nearly 150,000 Votes

REPUBLICANS GAIN 108 CONGRESSMEN

Reducing the Democratic Majority in the House From 141 to 33—Massachusetts Likely Democratic

New York, Nov. 4.—The Democratic party through yesterday's elections apparently retains control of both branches of Congress, although gains made by the Republicans in the lower house threaten to reduce the Democratic majority to a minimum. This is the outstanding feature of yesterday's general election of which the most significant development was the dwindling away of strength of the Progressive party.

Returns from every section of the country indicate that the Progressives, who cast a larger vote than the Republicans in 1912, have been absorbed in a large part by that party. In almost every case there was a decisive falling off in the Progressive vote, with the conspicuous exception of California, which, apparently, has re-elected Governor Johnson, its Progressive hero.

Republican gains were made in every section of the country, and leaders of that party asserted that the tariff issue has been instrumental in bringing it about. Some of the more optimistic of the leaders asserted early to-day that there was a chance that the Democratic majority in the house of representatives would be overturned, but there appeared to be small prospects of such an outcome.

State Elections. The result of state elections was less definite. In a number of cases democratic administrations were overturned, but these were offset by instances in which the reverse was the case. Republican leaders were elated, however, by the showing made in New York, where District Attorney Chas. S. Whitman was elected to succeed Governor Glynn, the Democratic incumbent, by what bids fair to be a record vote. As the late returns came in Mr. Whitman's plurality mounted steadily and early to-day it was estimated that he would win by nearly 150,000. In Pennsylvania there was a huge increase in the Republican vote.

Senate Returns. Complete returns show the following Democratic elected to the senate: Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona; James P. Clark, Arkansas; Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida; Hoke Smith, (long term), Georgia; J. C. W. Beckham (long term), Johnson N. C. (term ends March 3, 1915), Kentucky; R. F. Broussard, Louisiana; Wm. J. Stone, Missouri; Lee S. Overman, North Carolina; John Waller Smith, Maryland.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of the following Democrats to the senate: Ben. F. Shively, Indiana; Geo. E. Chamberlain, Oregon; Roger C. Sullivan, Illinois.

CANADA WEST FEELS ALARM

Over the German Naval Victory in the Pacific—Fear Raid by the Enemy's Ships

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—The massing of the German warships in the Pacific off Chili has created considerable alarm for the safety of Canadian cities on the Pacific Coast. With the Gaisensau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden, and the Emden, Germany has an exceedingly powerful fleet assembled. The fact that these boats have at last been gathered into one fleet is taken as a clear indication that Germany has perfected arrangements for coaling the fleet.

Fear Hostile Visit. Until the German naval base in China is reduced and the British and Japanese fleets attacking it are set free, it is felt that there can be little done to round up the German fleet. It is feared that the boats will steam north and under threat of long distance bombardment, attempt to levy a tribute on the City of Victoria, as Belgian cities have been fined in Europe.

The only danger to which they would be subject in carrying out such an enterprise would be an attack from the two submarines which Canada bought from Chili at the opening of the war, and which are stationed in the waters of Vancouver Island.

Powerful "Australia." The Australian battleship Australia single handed, could defeat the whole German fleet if it got within striking distance, for the Australia has as much advantage over the Gaisensau and Scharnhorst as they had over the old Good Hope and the Monmouth.

The naval authorities at Ottawa have been in conference all morning in connection with the situation, and some measures will likely be taken, though what they are has not yet been determined. There have been messages received from the Canadian authorities on the Pacific Coast asking for advice.

One thing which has disquieted the Canadian authorities is the fact that the Germans have evidently been excellently informed as to the movements of British cruisers. This has been demonstrated on several occasions and especially so by the encounter of the superior and inferior German fleets off the coast of Chili to the disadvantage of the British.

SENDING HELP TO "MONMOUTH"

Valparaiso, Nov. 8.—The Chilean steamers Valdivia and Chiloe, flying Red Cross flags, have sailed with sealed orders from the Government. The transport Maipo was despatched earlier.

It is assumed that the mission of these vessels has to do with the report that the British cruiser Monmouth was driven ashore on the Chilean coast during last Sunday's naval engagement.

Schrs. Blanche and Bohemia have arrived at Bonne Bay to load herring for Gloucester.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Japs Elated, Germans Worried Over The Capture of Tsing Tau

Extraordinary Enthusiasm Throughout the Japanese Empire—Germans Make Premature, Childish Threats

Tokio, Nov. 9.—The Japanese are still celebrating the fall of Tsing Tau. Extraordinary enthusiasm is manifested throughout the Empire. In every city there are lantern processions and merriment nightly. Every house supports a flag.

Cheering crowds serenaded the high officials of the army and navy and the diplomatic representatives of the Allies. The popularity of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is shown by the recognition everywhere of Britain's share in the victory.

Congratulations. Imperial edicts congratulate British as well as Jap warriors. The Admiralties of Britain and Japan have exchanged felicitations. The municipality of Tokio cabled congratulations and thanks to King George, and stated the combatants who were captured during the final assaults upon Tsing Tau will be surrendered formally on November 10th.

Every steamer in the harbor of Kiao Cho was sunk and navigation had been made perilous by mines. It is understood the terms of surrender are practically unconditional.

Thanks Allies. Emperor Yoshihito and Empress

Sadako have sent messages of appreciation to the forces of the Allies which participated in the operations. To the Japanese His Majesty expressed gratitude for the faithful discharge of their duties by officers and men of the army and navy.

The following was sent by the Emperor to the British forces: "Emperor deeply appreciates brilliant deeds of the British Army and Navy which, co-operating with the Japanese, fought bravely and achieved the object of the war." The Empress expressed similar sentiments in two messages.

Our casualties on the night of Nov. 6th, and the following morning (when Tsing Tau surrendered), were fourteen officers wounded, four hundred and twenty-six soldiers killed and wounded.

We took 2,300 prisoners in the battle.

In Bad Temper. Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the German defeat at Tsing Tau, says: "Germany will never forget the heroic fighting at Kiao Chow and those who defended the Colony."

"Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers, nor England, who instigated them. We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present. Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes at last, then joy will resound through Germany."

"Woe to you, Nippon."

ACTIVE PORTUGUESE ARMY CONSISTS OF 130,000 MEN

Nation Can Put at Least One Hundred Thousand Fully Equipped Men in the Field at Any Time

London, Nov. 4.—The Daily News military expert writes: "Now that Portugal has thrown in her lot with the allied powers a few notes about her army will be useful."

"As in other Continental countries, military service is obligatory between the ages of 20 and 45. Color service is for three years, after which the recruit passes into first reserve for five years, and then into the second reserve for seven years. He is called out for two trainings of thirty days each during the first reserve service, and two trainings of twenty days each during his seven years' service in the second reserve. After completing these fifteen years of color and reserve service he passes into the territorial army, which corresponds to the German Landsturm."

"About 18,000 young men reach the age of 20 every year, some 10,000 of whom are taken to color service, the remaining 8,000 receiving no military training, but being available for any duties required of them on mobilization."

"When mobilization is ordered, after allowing for wastage, the number of fully trained men in the active army and its two reserves amounts to about 130,000 with perhaps 50,000 men of the Territorial Army as a final reserve. These 130,000 are organized in six divisions, with ten regiments of cavalry and six of artillery. There are about 6,000 cavalry and 300 guns."

"Besides this European force there are some 10,000 to 12,000 Colonial troops used to garrison the Portuguese Colonies."

"The infantry are armed with Mauser rifles, the cavalry with Mannlicher carbines, and the artillery with the French Schneider-Canet quick-firing gun of 75 millimeters."

"From the above figures we may say that Portugal can put an army of 100,000 men in the field, complete with all arms and maintain it up to this strength for as long as the war lasts."

"Of the quality of the troops it is not possible to speak with any certainty, as we have no experience to guide opinion."

BIG STAKE AT ISSUE

In Desperate Effort Which the Germans Are Preparing to Make in W. Belgium

Paris, Nov. 9.—The lull in the fighting in the environs of Dixmude and Ypres is only the prelude of a further effort to which all forces that the Germans can raise will be concentrated.

The last attack made with twelve army corps failed. The next, it is said, will be made by even more; all advices from the front indicate this clearly. The reports that the Germans are gathering an important army at Ingelmuster, the affirmation that the battle against France must be decided at an early date; the orders given to German Generals to break through before the end of the month and the various movements of troops observed by aviators in Belgium all tend to show the purpose of the Germans.

All of the military writers here agree that the efforts will be of first importance to Germans. If unsuccessful, it is contended here it will be the last Germans will be able to make as they will then recognise the necessity of falling back on a line a little more to the rear which will, as is their custom, have been fortified in advance with the greatest possible care.

They will, therefore, strain every nerve and sinew in this battle of Ypres and the fighting is likely to be of a character even more intense than anything that has gone before.

If the Allies successfully resist the new onslaught the military writers say the day when France will be freed of invaders will be brought sensibly nearer.

BRITISH TO HOLD GERMAN STEAMER

London, Nov. 6.—The Admiralty announces that the German steamer Ophelia, which was seized while she was flying the Red Cross flag, and against which action Germany protested, is being detained because her name had not been noted to England as that of a hospital ship.

The Admiralty adds that at the time of the seizing of the Ophelia, "she was behaving in a manner inconsistent with the duties of a hospital ship, and the vessel will be brought before a prize court."

ARDOR SEEMS TO BE COOLING

Paris, Nov. 8. (Official)—Yesterday between the North Sea and Lys, fighting was less violent. Attacks by the enemy were repulsed in the direction of Dixmude, and to the northeast of Ypres.

In almost all of this front we, in turn, advanced, notably in the region of Messines.

In the neighborhood of Armentiere the British troops progressed slightly.

Between Labassee and Arras the attacks of the enemy were repulsed.

The Fisheries Dept. had a message from Bonne Bay today that there is a better sign of herring.

Russians Make Many Captures

In Two Weeks They Took Prisoners 274 Officers and 18,500 Men.

Petrograd, Nov. 8.—The left wing of the Russian Army in engagements between Oct. 23 and Nov. 4, on the front, in the vicinity of Cracow, took prisoners 274 officers and 18,500 men. This information was given out at Petrograd to-day.

In addition to these prisoners the Russians captured 3 howitzers, 40 pieces of artillery, 38 rapid-firing guns, and a large quantity of material for making cartridges.

Jap Army For Europe

Tokio, Nov. 9.—Since the fall of the German position at Tsing Tau the question of Japan sending an army to Europe has begun to attract increasing attention.

The idea finds a considerable support in military circles, where it is believed that such a movement would be welcomed by France.

Schr Greenwood has sailed from Burin for Halifax with 1700 qtls. dry fish and 10 bbls. dry caplin.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh W. to N. winds; fair and a little cooler today and on Tuesday.

RUBBERS, At Lowest Prices, For Everyday Sales. WOMEN'S from 47c. to 90c. MEN'S from 68c. to \$1.65. GIRLS' from 36c. to 64c. BOYS' from 54c. to 90c. WOMEN'S GAITERS... \$1.60 to \$2.65. MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS', LONG RUBBERS. The Quality of the above will compare favorably with those usually sold at much higher prices. Knowling's EAST, WEST and CENTRAL STORES. nov.7,9,12,16.

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 Slightly disfigured by water, but guaranteed in perfect working order.
 English Single Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns from \$4.00 to \$10.00.
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 22 Calibre Rifles.
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 Also New Stock of Gun Powder in 6 1-4, 12 1-2 and 25 lb. kegs.

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

Germans Feel Weight Of Russian "Hammer"

THE one great factor upon which the Allies build their hopes of an eventual triumph apparently is beginning to tell. It is the almost exhaustible supply of men that may be drawn from the vast reaches of the British and Russian Empires which are relied upon in time to crush the Germans by overwhelming numerical superiority.

In the east this influence seemingly is already being felt, and to it is ascribed the German reverse in Russian Poland.

The secret of the Russian victory, writes a British correspondent at Petrograd, lies in the vastness of the Russian army. This enables the Russians to keep an immense reserve for every army, changing regiments frequently and never leaving the same men on the firing line long enough to become stale.

Change the Fighters.

Thus, instead of two completely exhausted armies facing each other along the Vistula, as has happened frequently on the banks of the Aisne, the Russians made daily changes, bringing regiments from the rear and thus allowing the fighters in the trenches to retire and rest.

This operation is said to have been repeated so often that virtually every Russian soldier within striking distance of the invaders is now a veteran. While this German retirement may not be the rout pictured in Petrograd, it is nevertheless true in a general way that the retreat has progressed so far that Warsaw is today free of the menace of investment, and with the pressure on their centre relieved, the Russians are now devoting more attention to the campaign in Silesia and in Galicia.

Stubborn Resistance.

Petrograd reports that the garrison at Przemysl is defending this fortress with extraordinary obstinacy. The forts are well armed, and tens of thousands of workmen are employed in strengthening the fortifications. In anticipation of an investment the supplies of ammunition are large.

The weakness of the fortress is reported to be found in the scarcity of provisions. Enormous quantities had been collected by the Austrians in outlying villages, but the unexpectedly speedy advance of the Russians resulted in the seizure of these supplies.

When the Russians had won their third victory against the Austro-German army at Gorodek and seized all the important points in Galicia, including the passes of the Carpathians, it seemed reasonable to suppose that they would pursue their advantage by following up the defeated armies and preventing the seeming purpose of the Germans to concentrate in the vicinity of Cracow.

The bulk of the Russian forces were already concentrated in Galicia. The movement would threaten both Silesia and Moravia, and would strike at the enemy's weak point, the junction of the Allied armies.

Was Misleading.

It appears, however, that the "information" as to the locality of the Ger-

man concentration was misleading. The bulk of the German troops united, not about Cracow, but at points as far north as Thorn.

The entrenchments constructed along the Polish frontier appear to have been designed to cover the concentration which was actually proceeding in Posen and Silesia, and not for defence purposes. There was, nothing to be gained by an advance on Cracow.

Having thus found it necessary to abandon the offensive and await the arrival of reinforcements, the Russians had to adapt their dispositions to those of the enemy and concentrate their armies behind the line of the Vistula.

Having concentrated behind the Vistula the German invasion of Western Russia made it necessary for the Russians to remain on the defensive.

On the same day as the Russian victory of Augustov the Germans completed their strategic deployment in West Poland, approximately on the line Plock-Kutno, Ledz-Petroko-Kielch the Austrians, with a stiffening of German troops prolonged the line to the Carpathians.

Such was the situation when the advance of the Austro-German armies began. On the offensive the Russians had the disadvantage of fighting with impassable Vistula in the rear. On the other hand, a defensive attitude behind the river offered considerable advantages. The area was well provided with railways, including lateral lines in rear of position. North of Warsaw the line of the Narew is strengthened by fortresses. So here the Russians waited and turned back the invaders.

FAITHFUL TO SACRED TRUST TO THE LAST

Pathetic Story of a Soldier and a Priest, Both Wounded Unto Death

Paris, Oct. 31.—In the waiting room of the great railway terminus in Paris, wounded soldiers are laid out on straps waiting to be taken to the hospital. Last night eight of them were badly hurt, and some were evidently not long for this world.

One of them seemed to be very uneasy. A nurse went up to him and offered to arrange his bandages. He said:

"I want a confessor very badly."
 "Is there a priest here," asked the nurse.

Just then another soldier lying mortally wounded, plucked the nurse by the sleeve. "Madam," he said, "I am a priest. I can give him absolution. Carry me to him."

The nurse hesitated. The second soldier was suffering from the effects of a horrible shell wound, and the least movement gave him excruciating pain. But again the feeble voice said:

"You are of the faith and you know the price of a soul. What is one more hour of life, compared with that?" and the soldier raised himself by a supreme effort to go to the side of his comrade. But the effort was vain, he had to be carried.

The confession did not take long, and the strength of the soldier priest was ebbing away. When the time came to give absolution, he made a signal to the nurse. "Help me to give the sign," he said.

The nurse held up his arm while this was being done. Death followed quickly for the priest and his penitent. They died hand in hand, while the nurse and the ambulance men fell on their knees on either side of them.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

17 Brennan St.,
 Dear Sir,— St. John's, July 13, '14. I was a cripple for 25 years, and had several doctors treating me; also spent some time at the hospital, but all failed to do me any good.

I am glad to say that "Your Ointment" &c., has made a perfect cure of me. Previous to this I was obliged to walk around on crutches. So I advise all sufferers to give his medicines a trial and prove for themselves my statements.

Yours truly,
 (Signed) MRS. SHAW.
 To MR. L. STEBAURMAN,
 15 Brazil's Square,
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INDIANS PLEASED TO BE IN FIGHT

British Officer Speaks Admiringly of Their Conduct Under Fire in Belgium—Excellent Shots

London, Nov. 2.—The London Morning Post prints an extract from a letter of a cavalry officer, giving an account of how the Indian troops behaved in their first encounter with shell fire. Although a cavalry officer the writer was serving in the trenches in his letter, dated October 24th, and written from Belgium, he said:

"The night before last we were told that the regiment was going to be relieved by the Indians. I was delighted until I heard that my troops were to stay out to give them moral support, as it was their first go, a compliment issue, although I did not think so at the time. It was the most weird night I have ever seen.

"There were six barns and a windmill blazing, all set alight by shell fire, when these fellows, with turbans, and with flashing eyes and teeth, came up out of the darkness. The undefeated Dragoons of course, became firm friends with them at once. French Belgian, Indians, they make pals with them all.

"Well, these natives had hardly got into the trenches on either side of me, when the Germans opened fire. It was the worst half hour I ever spent. As, of course, I could not make them understand and as they have never seen shells before, I did not know what they would do. They behaved splendidly and I think they thought the shells were fire works, let off for their benefit.

"The officer in charge of them told me that morning that he was most anxious as to how they'd do, but they shouted with glee when they saw a German and let him know what good shots they are. In the middle of the attack one native hurled himself into my trench and spoke excitedly to me.

"Of course I could not make out what he wanted, but thought he wanted a doctor or some one as he kept pointing at a cartridge, so I sent down for the doctor, but when he arrived I discovered it was more ammunition they wanted and not a doctor."

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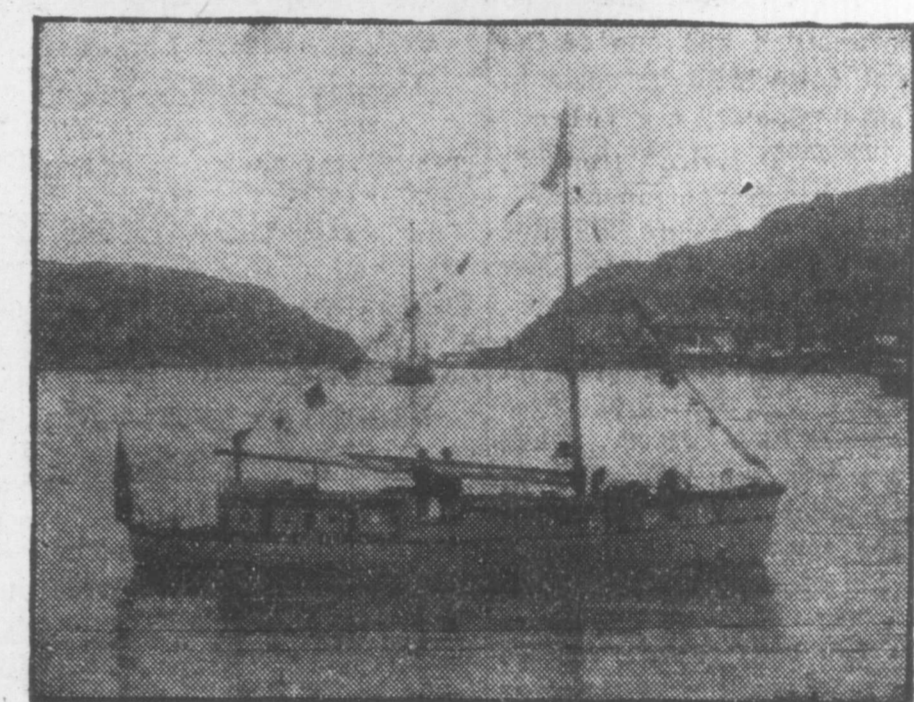
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We will mail the weekly issue of **The Mail and Advocate** to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until the end of 1915 for the small sum of Fifty Cents.

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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. Nineteen-tenths 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!

A 6 h.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.

Apply to

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JOLLY OXFORD STUDENT WAS SPY OF THE KAISER

Well-Educated Young Man, Popular With All Who Knew Him, and Apparently Very Studious, Turns Out to be Head of German Secret Service in Britain

London, Nov. 2.—A good many wild stories have been published since the beginning of the war with regard to the marvels of the German spy system in this country, but most people are content to believe the official assurance that, despite the lavish expenditure of many and the employment of thousands of spies during the last six years, the German Government never obtained any information of the least importance.

A well-authenticated story is published to-day which, besides being new, throws an interesting light on one side of German spy methods, which was not dealt with in the official exposure of the system.

The story runs as follows:

Story of a Student.

"Heinrich von F.—, having graduated with distinction in law and philosophy at Heidelberg, wished to see something of British university life and methods of instruction in the various branches of polite learning. He also desired to proceed, as an unattached student, to the degree of B. Litt., at Oxford University.

"In May, 1911, Herr von F.— left Berlin with the highest recommendations from an eminent Lutheran divine to a well-known and universally respected Privy Councillor in this country. And this is how we met," says a writer in one of the morning papers.

Popular Everywhere.

"I liked Heinrich from the first. He had perfect manners, a pleasing voice, winning smile, laughing light blue eyes. He was tall and well built. He was not boisterous and never bored you with long narratives. "There was no swagger or bluster about him in short, he was a jolly companion for most any occasion. When not at Oxford he put in a long day's work at the British Museum or at one of our art galleries. At a certain club where he dined with men in town he was voted extremely good company."

"When he kept term at Oxford I occasionally spent a week end at his well furnished rooms, where he entertained other scholars with a disinterestedness which captured their hearts and mine.

"He played bridge and was fond of dancing, hunting and golf. In general company he avoided political discussion, but when alone with me would sometimes say: 'I often wish that some one would bring our countries closer together. Why shouldn't we be friends? The world is surely big enough for both of us.'

"Heinrich always declared that Germany would make great sacrifices to secure an alliance with Britain. She longed for something stronger than an entente. It must be an alliance.

An Idol Shattered.

"Now during three years of friendship he never once gave me the slightest grounds for suspicion. Then came the dark rumblings of July and he left suddenly on the 25th of that month for his holidays. A short note to me explained nothing. He had been hurriedly called home and hoped to be back in the early autumn. I found later at his lodgings that he had taken away everything but books, pictures, and all his knick-knacks.

"A few days ago an inspector from Scotland Yard called to ask if I could identify some handwriting. I said: 'Why do you inquire?'

"'Because we are informed you were acquainted with Herr von F.—, and have been in his company,' said the inspector knowingly.

"'Of course I know him quite well. What is the matter?' I blurted out rather impatiently.

"'Come and see,' replied the inspector, and within half an hour I was at the grey stone castle overlooking the river at Westminster bridge.

Another idol shattered. Heinrich was the chief of a section of the German secret service agents in Britain."

DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THE WAR

And so the Crews of the Algerine and Leipzig Hobbled Like Real Friends

(Victoria Correspondence of Canadian Courier.)

JUST before the outbreak of hostilities one of the sloops of war, the Algerine, was in Magdalene Bay, off the coast of Mexico, a distance of 17 miles more or less from Victoria; and anchored near her, was the Leipzig, a German cruiser, known now all over the coast here, chiefly for her ability in eluding pursuit. It was a very warm evening; the officers of the Leipzig were entertaining the officers of the Algerine at dinner. If a thunderstorm had not come up suddenly that dinner might have had a very different and very dramatic ending.

As it was the Leipzig's wireless was put out of commission by the electric storm, and nobody suspected that a message was being flashed across the ocean vainly seeking the deaf and dumb wires of the German cruiser. The Algerine carries no wireless, the morning dawned bright and clear, the British sloop of war weighed anchor, and, cheered by their German friends, in true sailor fashion, set sail for sea.

Little did the men on either ship realise that at the moment they were shouting their "good-byes" and "auf weidershens," the mobs in Berlin were attacking the British embassy, and the ships of King George had cleared for action and were sweeping all German boats from the North Sea.

There was no great hurry about repairing the Leipzig's wireless, and by some lucky chance, instead of hugging the coast, the Algerine put out for sea, travelling at her usual rate of seven or eight miles an hour.

Two days later, she met a vessel sailing south and learned the news of the war. Two days later also the Leipzig's wireless was in order and the crew and the officers learned of the outbreak of war between England and Germany.

Then, indeed she gave chase to her one time friend, and searched in every bay and cove along the coast for the little sloop of war. She never found her, or has not up to date. Our own cruiser the Rainbow, in charge of gallant Captain Hose had set out to escort the Algerine and her sister ship, the Shearwater, back to Esquimaux Harbor.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

When buying your **First Pair of Rubbers** this winter ask for BEAR brand:



You can buy them from **Monroe & Co., St. John's and Petty Harbor.**
Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe.
Steer Bros.
W. R. Goobie.
J. M. Devine.
Jesse Whiteway.
nov6,2iw,tf

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

The remedy discovered at far Labrador has given relief to many a sufferer; hundreds testifying of this great remedy. Another gives her testimonial from the City.

Couldn't Eat a Half Meal.
St. John's, Oct. 12, 1914.
I have been troubled with indigestion for a number of years, in fact I have been so bad I couldn't eat half a meal of anything.

A friend advised me to try A.I.C. and one half pint bottle cured me. I couldn't believe I could be cured in such a short time and now I can eat anything, and food does not trouble me in the least. I think I am perfectly cured, I haven't felt indigestion this month.

I recommend this medicine to all sufferers from indigestion. You are at liberty to use my name, and any one not believing this statement can write or consult me personally.

MRS. GEORGE WELLS,
St. John's.
Sold at St. John's by M. J. Malone, M. Kent, Walter Gosse, J. C. Ryan, J. Healey, C. P. Egan, Soper & Moore, Wholesale Agent.
Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.—oct20

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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,
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Telegrams: "McDougall, St. John's."
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SEASONABLE GOODS At Bottom Prices.

Cotton Blankets and Tickings.
Overalls, Matted Flannel,
Fleeced Calico, Overshirts,
Fleeced Lined Underwear.
WHOLESALE

ROBINSON EXPORT Co.

F. P. U. Convention

The Delegates attending Catalina Convention in Conception Bay and the South Side of Trinity Bay can join the S.S. Ethie en route from Carbonar on Saturday, the 14th, and be landed at Catalina, arrangements having been made with the Reid Nfld. Co. to that effect.

This will permit Delegates to reach Catalina quickly and cheaply and dispense with the long trip by rail.

All Councils concerned should take this matter into consideration and arrange accordingly.

The Convention will not open at Catalina until the Ethie arrives.

We thank the Reid Nfld. Co. for their kindness in granting the request of the F.P.U.

NOTICE

Amongst the other important matters to be discussed at the Twillingate District Meeting to be held at Catalina will be the Herring Fishery and delegates should be given a full understanding of the Council's wishes in this respect. All delegates should be able to give particulars of the Settlements in their section and the population of the same in order to supply data for the arranging of Municipal Boards. It will be necessary to know the local and main line mileage of settlements.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Phone 349 : Established 1891 : P.O. Box 252
Examination Free. Evenings by Appointment.

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Can you boast of teeth like these? Everyone should answer this question for himself. We can't all be beautiful but we can all have perfect strong and long lasting teeth. After long years of study and experience we can supply teeth perfect in fit, workmanship and material, the best that money can buy.

Our Price is \$12.00 per Set.

One bad tooth may cause you more trouble than all the rest combined. Your health demands immediate attention. If possible we will save your teeth or extract the useless and diseased ones with our method, which has become so popular.



Extraction 25 cents.
Remember the address
Dr. A. B. LEHR,
203 Water Street,
Opp. McMurdo & Co.

Headquarters for APPLES!

Ex S.S. STEPHANO and SABLE ISLD.
575 Barrels Apples
Kings, Wagners etc.

George Neal

HERMES MEN KEPT COOL

No Confusion Whatever When the Ship Was Torpedoed by the German Submarine

London, Nov. 1.—Dr. Moffat, surgeon of the British cruiser Hermes, which was sunk by a German submarine yesterday, speaking to-day at a recruiting meeting on the marine parade ground at Dover, gave a brief story concerning the sinking of his vessel.

"We were all sitting at breakfast," said Dr. Moffat, "and the first intimation we received that anything was wrong was when the plates on the table flew about the wardroom and our breakfast fell into our laps.

"There was no panic. Every man flew to his station in good order. I went to the sick bay and saw to the removal of invalids and then went on deck and reported that all the sick men had been put into boats."

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.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

FOXES WANTED

Wanted to farm Silver Black and good patch Foxes on good terms. Big money in ranch raised Pups. For full particulars apply to R.G.T., Shoal Hr., T.B.—nov9,11

SOLDIER BURIED DEEP UNDER DEAD

Wounded Briton Has Gruesome Experience in the Battle Trenches

North-western France, Nov. 5.—A wounded British soldier tells a story of an experience which recalls the grim experience of Balzac's Col. Chabert and which also illustrates the severity of the fighting.

This soldier said he remembered the start of a fierce fight in the trenches. Then his mind became a blank for many hours. When he recovered his senses it was morning and he had an awful feeling of suffocation. When he tried to move he realized that he was in a trench, buried beneath a pile of German and British dead.

The enemy had retired temporarily and eventually the soldier was able to crawl to the next line of trenches, which were occupied by his comrades. Then he was sent to the rear.

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.

FOR SALE

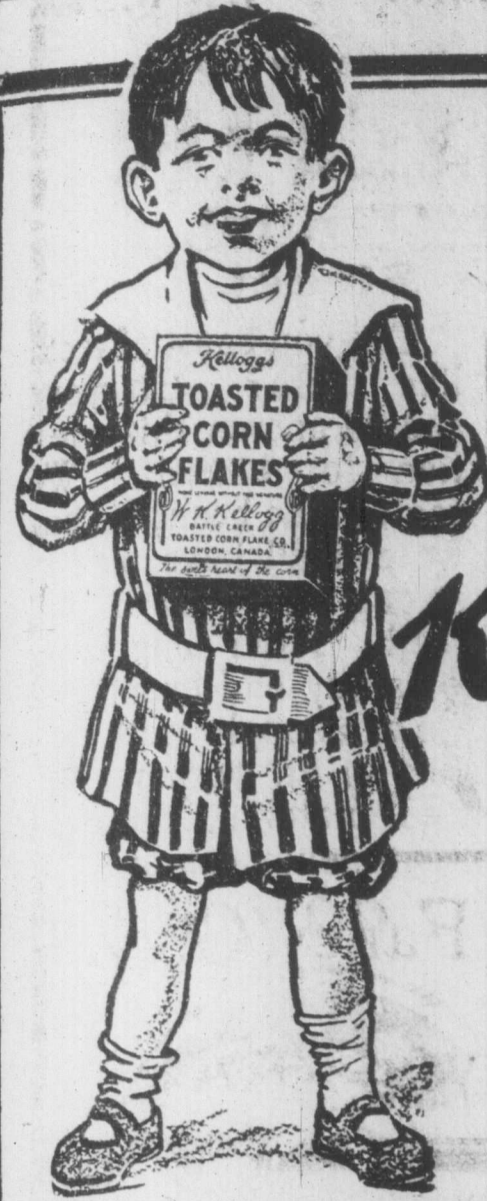
One Motor Boat, about 22 feet long, equipped with new Ferro 5½ h.p. Engine with Kerosene Adapter and Reverse Gear. A snap for a quick sale.—oct1,tf

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

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.



"I Know What I Want For Breakfast --It's

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Mother lets me have all I want of it. She says it's good for me. Nothing else like Kellogg's. Be sure of the signature. 10c at all Grocers.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 9, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Was, Maybe, Overlooked?

ALTHOUGH so many committees were appointed, and so varied were the duties assigned them, it is now quite plain that the Government should have appointed just one more, in connection with the Volunteer movement, i.e. an Anti-Bungling Committee.

Such a committee might have seen to it that all arrangements for the payment of the men were complete and would have insured the feeding of the volunteers on the Florizel that Sunday before she sailed, not to mention the bungling in connection with the payment of Timewell.

Kept Rolling

THE ball of criticism of the huge allowance to Capt. Timewell, as Paymaster of the First Newfoundland Regiment, having been set-rolling by *The Mail and Advocate*, is being kept moving in lively fashion by our Government contemporaries *The Herald* and *The News*.

Whether these newspapers are speaking as they do from conviction, or are merely lining up with us because of the general public clamor against the outrageous arrangement, we are not prepared to say, but at any rate they are certainly hammering those responsible for the arrangement in good style.

As to responsibility, it seems that the Finance Committee of the Volunteer movement did not make the arrangement for paying Capt. Timewell, being notified of it by His Excellency the Governor, so that the responsibility evidently rests with the Premier, who, naturally, involves his associates in the Executive Government.

Discussing 'The Timewell Case' on Saturday, *The Herald* said editorially:

"With reference to this matter and to the observations of *The Daily News* this morning, we can say with absolute certainty, that our statement that Captain Timewell, Paymaster of the First Newfoundland Regiment, has been granted an allowance of one pound, or five dollars a day, in addition to his pay and also travelling expenses when on regimental business," is critically correct. More than this, it seems unnecessary to say at the present time.

"We do not know nor have we been able to find out (though we have tried hard to do so), why Capt. Timewell was given this allowance, or why he is not going to the front with the regiment, or where he is going to locate, or what other duties he is going to perform, or what duties he can perform, apart from supervising the payment of about \$7,000.00 to the men of the Regiment once a month.

"The fact is overlooked that probably two-thirds of the total pay roll—about \$20,000.00 a month—will be allotted by

the men of the Regiment to their dependents here. This money will be paid here and it is the crowning irony of the whole transaction that Mr. Geo. Bursell, of the Treasury Department, who very generously volunteered his services, will pay this amount, two-thirds of the total without remuneration whatever, while Captain Timewell will supervise the paying of the other third and get \$3,194.00 a year for doing it.

"It was clearly understood before Captain Timewell left that the other expenses of the Regiment—provisioning, transport, etc., would be assumed by the British military authorities and that whatever the cost would be the British Government would ultimately bill the Colony for and be paid direct Under these circumstances, then, while we recognize that Captain Timewell as an expert accountant, would be entitled to generous remuneration, the provision made for him seems altogether out of proportion to the character of the work which he has to do.

"Surely it ought to have been possible to have got Gerald Harvey or Frank Knight, or Len Stick, or Jack Cliff, or any other of the young chaps from Water Street business houses or banks, who shouldered their muskets like men and went forward as privates, to act as paymaster of this Regiment at \$3.75 a day, without having to pay this strange gentleman that amount and \$5.00 per day besides."

TO THE EDITOR

Sir Edward Morris Gives an Explanation

(Editor *Mail and Advocate*)
Dear Sir,—Having regard to the references which have been made the past few days in the press concerning certain allowances to Captain Timewell, Regimental Paymaster, First Newfoundland Regiment, it is, I think, proper that the facts, as far as they are known to me, should be made public.

Captain Timewell having been appointed in the regular way Paymaster of the Regiment, the salary fixed for him was \$3.00 per day and 75 cents per day field allowance. This \$3.75 per day was the same rate as that allowed the other captains.

Wanted a Pound a Day.
Before leaving here for England Captain Timewell represented to the Government that an allowance of one pound per day would be a reasonable amount for personal expenses to maintain himself outside the Regimental Mess when the Contingent was at the front, and to cover expenses which other officers have not to incur.

Under such circumstances, and assuming it was necessary and usual for Captain Timewell to live apart from the Regiment, and the fee suggested what is paid by Canada and other countries, it was thought that One Pound per day, in addition to travelling expenses, would meet the case and, accordingly, on Thursday, Oct. 22nd, a day or so before Captain Timewell sailed for England, this amount was agreed to by the Government.

Subsequently, however, the question was further considered and on November 2nd I wrote His Excellency the Governor as follows:

To His Excellency.
Sir,—Following upon our conversation of this morning in relation to allowances to Captain Timewell, I desire to suggest, for the consideration of your Excellency whether it would not be wise to communicate with Capt. Timewell at the earliest possible moment that it is the opinion of the Government, after carefully considering the question of allowances made him, that the first order namely Field Allowance 75 cents per day and pay of

\$3.00 a day as Captain, is ample remuneration for the services rendered by him, having regard to the rate paid other officers; and that, in addition, his expenses when incurred in travelling on the business of the Regiment while in England or elsewhere, certified by his proper officer, shall also be paid him; but that the One Pound per day allowance was never contemplated as a continuous payment.

Further, in the opinion of the Government having regard to the very large proportion of the War Fund which will have to be administered in this country by payment to the relatives of the members of the Regiment here, through one of our public offices, there will be no need for him to open an office in England or at the front.

The amount of actual work performed is not great, considering that he pays the money, not to the individual men, but to the Captains of the various companies, who in turn pay the men under them and in turn take the regular receipts.

The Bank of Montreal has already opened a branch of their business at Salisbury Plain and I have no doubt would be glad to, keep his accounts and do it free of charge; not alone while the men are there, but when they are at the front. When at the front there will be no difficulty in his drawing the money from the nearest bank in France or Belgium or Germany and get it through the Bank of Montreal in London.

Under these circumstances it seems to me that Captain Timewell should mess with the other officers and remain permanently with them wherever they may be.

E. P. MORRIS,
Prime Minister.

The contents of this letter have since been conveyed to Captain Timewell by His Excellency the Governor.

Yours truly,
E. P. MORRIS.

Prime Minister's Office,
St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 7, 1914.

Defends Paymaster

(Editor *Mail and Advocate*)
Dear Sir,—I should like to give my views regarding the present newspaper campaign against Captain Timewell, Paymaster. As Quartermaster, I saw something of his work, and I say without hesitation that no department of the Regiment was more painstakingly and conscientiously managed than his. A more methodical and thorough man I have never met, and evidence of this is shown by the systems, printed forms, etc., which he devised for all the departments, and which proved so helpful. His training as accountant qualified him well for this work, so essential for ensuring the orderly and economical management of the Regiment. I know of no officer or man who could have done it nearly so well.

Not His Fault.

It was through no fault of his that the allotment papers were not completed. He drew them up long before the Regiment sailed, and he made many efforts to have them filled in. Why the company officers did not or could not attend to this, I am unable to say, but I know that Captain Timewell was very much worried about it. He was working all day and nearly all night, and could not even say good-bye at the last moment to his friends. Nevertheless he found time to listen sympathetically to clergymen, Salvation Army officers, and others who interviewed him on behalf of needy wives and dependents.

Out of His Own Pocket.

I saw him in some instances advancing money out of his own pocket, and trusting to be able to adjust the matter when he arrived in England. He did this in spite of the fact that the men had been paid before they left a few days previously, and ought to have provided for their dependents themselves.

The above gives an idea of Captain Timewell's work before he left, as I saw it. Now it is found that an allowance

to him, which we do not understand, has been authorized. Personally, I feel sure that if Captain Timewell applied for it he intended it to cover anticipated necessary expenditure.

Give Him a Trial.

We all boast of a love of British fair play. Why should he be condemned without trial? Why should his good name be attacked? Why should he be stabbed in the dark by writers who have not the courage to sign their own names? Why not first be given an opportunity to explain?

I do not think that anyone is in a position to define what the duties of the Paymaster will be in England. Some think they can be carried out by his Sergeant, who is an excellent clerk. I doubt it. But I feel sure if a Paymaster is found to be unnecessary for our Regiment, Captain Timewell will not be slow to say so.

H. OUTERBRIDGE,
Captain and Quartermaster,
1st Nfld. Regiment,
St. John's, Nov. 8.

Paying Patriotism

(Editor *Mail and Advocate*)
Sir—Mr. Outerbridge defends Mr. Timewell. Does he also defend Mr. Timewell's assistants? Does he defend also the fact that the suppliers to the Newfoundland Regiment were paid \$1.65 per hundred pounds more for their sugar than they tendered for and 15 cents per pound more for their tea, and that Hartley's Jams and Marmalade were tendered for and cheap stuff in palls delivered in place of it, of such inferior quality that M. A. Bas told the same by auction as the men would not use it.

This patriotism is on a par with the hargling of outrageous prices to our Volunteers on the Florizel on the way across, although the Government has to pay \$5.00 per head passage money.

There should be no men employed by the Government on salaries in connection with the Regiment in England, who don't intend to go to the front. How can a man be expected to give a portion of his hard earned wages to any local patriotic fund under these circumstances.

PRO PATRIA.

Fearless For Right

(Editor *Mail and Advocate*)
Dear Sir,—The talk of the town just now, as you are aware, is in relation to the Timewell and other scandals, and in connection with this is the feeling of strong disapproval, which the public manifests towards the various sections of the press, *The Herald*, *Telegram* and *News*, that are trying to rob the fearless "Mail and Advocate" of its just merit, in being the paper to have revealed the scandal.

Instead of reaping plaudits or merit of any kind, those papers have succeeded only in making themselves hateful, for the people of this town are appreciative of a manly attitude, whether of the press or individuals. It is highly probable that were it not for *The Mail and Advocate* exposing the crime, not one word would we hear from either *The Telegram*, *Herald* or *News* about the matter.

I call it a "crime" for it is little short of criminal to have given a big salary to Timewell, out of a very thin purse, and especially as poor people are denying themselves, that they may do, what they regard as their duty, by giving from their scanty store a something towards the comfort and support of our soldiers.

To the credit of *The Herald*, be it said, that that paper did mention the fact, that the statements made by *The Mail and Advocate* are substantially true.

The Mail and Advocate is deserving of all praise for its uncompromising attitude towards graft and wrong doing, and let the other papers trim themselves to the gale that they find has set up, they are after all, but patri-trimmers to what they have been

The Nickel open every night 'till 10.45. To-day's Programme

AT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT. A story of the underworld. **THE MUTUAL WEEKLY.** One full reel of world events.

A Vitagraph two-part feature with Anita Stewart.

"THE LOST MILLIONAIRE."

A young millionaire finds a girl who loves him and not his money. It takes an accident, which destroys his memory, to bring them together. Gradually his old life comes back to him. He makes her rich and holds back his own wealth—and she stands the test. An unusual story, worked out with great effect.

"THE SCHEME THAT FAILED." A sure-fire comedy.

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ARTHUR C. HUSKINS—Sings the famous Tenor Solo—"I HEAR YOU CALLING ME."

PROFESSOR P. J. MCCARTHY—PIANIST. JOE ROSS—REALISM.

DON'T MISS THIS SHOW—OPEN EVERY NIGHT 'TILL 10.45.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

ASSURED OF ULTIMATE TRIUMPH

London Daily Telegraph:—We are fighting the cause of freedom, and, though we cannot always count on fortune favoring us, yet if we who are ashore prove as resolute and steadfast and brave as our sailors afloat and as our men at arms engaged on the great battlefield on the Continent, that cause is assured of ultimate triumph.

COULD ENGLAND REFUSE?

Boston Globe:—If Russia should seek to add to its ice-blocked harbors more harbors, giving easy access to the North Sea and the Mediterranean

Sea, and to add more territory, making it a connected Empire stretching almost from the Pacific to the Atlantic, would not England feel that the fabric of her Empire is threatened? Could France and England refuse Russia? Or would there be a new Triple Entente, without Russia and Germany?

MAY EXTINGUISH AGITATIONS

London Chronicle:—Most of us hope that the conclusion of the war will, among other things, extinguish the "irredentist" agitations of South-Eastern Europe by satisfying them. The existence of Austria-Hungary, as we have known it in the past, has not been without advantages for the equilibrium of Europe; but its fatal drawback has been that it constituted a standing denial of the national aspirations of all the surrounding peoples.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Notice to Fishermen

All Union fishermen are requested to call at the President's office to learn prices of Shore and Labrador fish immediately upon arrival here. No Union member should sell a quintal of fish from now to the close of the fall, except through the Union.

Butter & Cheese

Just received, a shipment of

Choice Creamery Butter
in 14 and 28 lb. Boxes

—and—
30 Boxes Cheese, Twin
Colin Campbell

Zero Weather

When the thermometer begins to hover around the zero mark, then blankets are the order of the day, or night, rather. It is then that

Riverside Blankets

Prove their Sterling Worth. Get your supply now. Don't delay. YOUR DEALER HAS THEM.

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Free to Boys

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

OFFER NO. 2

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

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

Shopkeepers

Write for wholesale prices on Cards. Samples 10c.

J. M. Ryan Supply Co'y.

227 Theatre Hill Box 372. St. John's.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS EAT DURING THE CAMPAIGN

As Long as Possible They are Fed on Ordinary Provisions, but When This is Not Available They Take to the Emergency Rations Peculiar to Their Own Army

As long as it is possible soldiers on active service eat about the same sort of food as they eat at home, but in larger quantities, due, of course, to keener appetites. They have fresh meat of all kinds, vegetables, even fruit, bread and butter and jam, tea, coffee, candy, and even beer, to say nothing of an occasional "tot" of rum or some other spirit. But few of them are so lucky as to be long at the front before having to fall back upon the specially prepared concentrated foods that each army provides in tremendous quantities. The concentrated rations supplied to the various armies in Europe differ quite as much as do the bore and length of their rifles. In fact, each nation pins its faith on a different sort of food, or a different combination of the same foods.

The problem of feeding the Japanese is the simplest of all, for the Japanese can live for months and fight like demons on rice alone. It is cooked and then the moisture is taken out of it. The rice is subjected to tremendous pressure, and turned out in the shape of little balls. One of these balls dropped into a pot of hot water will provide a nourishing meal of soup for half a dozen men. By way of variety the balls are sometimes cut into little strips and toasted.

British Favor Peas.
The British emergency ration, that is to say, a ration that each man carries in his knapsack and is supposed only to be eaten if he becomes detached from his comrades and is in danger of starvation, consists of a compressed pea soup. It came into use first in 1878, when an enterprising Englishman supplied the British army during the Afghan War.

When Roberts made his famous march to Kandahar his troops were fed almost exclusively upon this pea soup ration, which was so thoroughly concentrated that a single mule could carry a day's food for a whole battalion. It is generally conceded that peas are the best of all food, when the choice is limited to one variety. They are more nutritious than even lean meat, and are a "balanced ration," that is to say, contain both fuel-producing elements and the protein that makes bone and muscle.

Pea Sausage for Germans.
The British army also uses a sort of dog biscuit, four inches square and weighing three ounces, and made of compressed whole wheat. Some time ago an effort was made to introduce the German emergency ration in the British army, but the soldiers would not eat it. National tastes must be considered as well as the nutritive value of the food, and the British soldier could certainly not live and fight on rice as does the Japanese nor on the "erbswurst," or pea sausage, that the German does his fighting on.

The German ration is held to be largely responsible for the great marching of the armies in the war against France in 1870. It not only suits the German palate, but can be reduced to an extremely small bulk, and is so carefully prepared that it does not show any sign of deterioration years after its manufacture. The German army also depends a good deal upon evaporized carrots, which are granulated to the size of small shot. This is not an emergency

or so-called "iron" ration, but is used daily by the army cooks when fresh vegetables are not to be had.

Soups and Chocolate.
The composition of the Russian emergency ration is a State secret, but it is said to taste like fresh bread after a piece of it has been placed in hot water.

The French have a concentrated mixture of vegetables and meat which is put up in six-ounce boxes, each containing 21 tablets wrapped separately in paper. One of these, when dropped in hot water, yields a plate of delicious soup.

The Belgian army eats evaporated corn, and the American army rations consist of dried lean meat, toasted cracked wheat and chocolate. Bernard Shaw's comedy of "Arms and the Man," in which the soldier hero ate chocolate, was not far from the truth, as all the armies recognize the great value of chocolate.

Candies are found with all the armies in the field to-day when their commissariat is working smoothly, and they are valuable not only because of their heating qualities, but because the soldiers are very fond of them.

Tea, Coffee, Tobacco.
Experts have long recognized the fact that soldiers who are in good spirits will fight better and march further and faster than soldiers who are conscious of deprivation. For that reason tobacco is a regular ration in all armies.

An American lady in London who contributed \$20,000 to a British patriotic fund requested that the money be used to purchase smoking and chewing tobacco for the soldiers. The value of tobacco and some other stimulants or sedatives that have no sharp reaction is attested by the United States War Bureau, which reported not long ago that under the influence of tea, coffee or tobacco a man seems to be brought to a higher pitch of efficiency than without them. . . . A wise military leader will see to it that his men are not deprived of tobacco, or he will regret his carelessness.

BETTER TO HATCH CHICKENS FIRST

The Burgomaster of Weimar, who is a Reserve Officer, wrote on Oct. 3rd: "The Emperor was with us yesterday. What he said had such a cheerful ring, and made us so happy, that I should like the impression to reach Weimar too. He ended with the words 'Well boys before the leaves fall from the trees here, we shall all be back in the dear Fatherland.'"

The words are a symptom of the absolute confidence of the Emperor in the victory of German arms. This afternoon the Imperial Chancellor was also in our village to visit his son, who is serving with the Breslau Body Cuirassiers.

I saw the Chancellor standing for a long time in the road. He was extremely cheerful, and the hints he gave about the future shaping of Europe were based upon the assumption as a matter of course, that Germany's victory would be complete.

WE SHOULD WORRY!

Hardly, but advertisers should worry, and that's a sure thing. Almost every newsboy in town sells *The Mail and Advocate*, as well as a large number of shipp agents, in different sections of the city and outports.

In Custody

One Yearling Bull, color Black and Brown mixed, with white markings on flanks and under foreshoulders extending down on forelegs, half white tail and white heart shape in forehead. Owner may have same after paying advertisement and proving property by applying to ISAAC BUTLER, Long Pond, Conception Bay. —nov 7, 1w, 2d

WINTER COATS

Relined, Repaired, Cleaned and Pressed. Velvet and Cloth Collars put on at short notice.
C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
243 THEATRE HILL

FISH For Retailing

we offer at low prices

Large Labrador Codfish

Canned Salmon

Canned Codfish

SMITH Co. Ltd.

Hail to the Brave

Hail to the brave, the brave who nobly fell
On the bloodstained battlefield, facing a living hell,
Who gave their lives where the bullets whirled,
That their country's flag might be kept unfurled.
Do they rest? Ah yes! their fight is won,
And though the battle rages on,
They see no flashing shot and shell,
They hear no more the bugle swell;
They lie at rest—the soft earth is their pall,
Great men, true men, brave men—heroes all.

Hail to the brave, the brave who have gone down
Beneath the rolling wave, to their last and silent home;
They gave their lives for their Country's fight,
To make the Nation's wrong, a right.
Do they rest? Ah, yes! Their fight is done,
And though the battle still is grim,
They know not of the mighty din,
Nought of the long array of ships—they won.
The ocean deep is they home—their pall,
Great men, true men, brave men—heroes all.

They died—but still they live; their names
Have been engraved upon the scroll of fame,
And men not yet their deeds shall see,
When other things have ceased to be;
They sleep—they only wait the bugle's final call
These men, true men, brave men—heroes all.
C. HARRY SYNARD.
Palatka, Putnam County,
Florida, U.S.A.,
Sept. 28th, 1914.

WHAT THE GERMANS ARE STUFFED WITH

Specimens of "War News" the Authorities Hand Out to Them

London, Nov. 1.—Typical of the mental stimulant administered to the Germans by those who are willing to strain a point in order to be generous, is the following excerpt from a despatch received here from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company: "The inhabitants of London are leaving the capital for Scotland through fear of German airships."

In a burst of confidence the gifted author likewise informs the public that panic exists in Dunkirk; that two commandos of Boers have taken many Englishmen prisoners; that the banks in Cairo, Egypt, have suspended business, and that the Anglo-French fleet has been recalled from the Dardanelles. A despatch announcing Austrian successes in Galicia and Servia is appended.

"Herr Rhomburg," the despatch concludes, "former counsellor of the German embassy in Tokio, as informed interviewers that Japan's aim is to free Asia of European and American influence and subjugate China."

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

Watches, Printing Outfits, Cameras, Footballs, Fountain Pens, etc., etc., for selling 25 of our Beautiful Art Pictures, size 16x20 at 20c. each. Write for some today. Address GOLD MEDAL ART CO., P.O. Box 63, St. John's.

SEE IT RISING!

What? Why! The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none just at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!

The Right Place To Buy—

Provisions, Groceries, Oats, Feeds, Wines and Liquors
—is at—

P. J. Shea's,
Corner George and Prince's Sts.
or at 314 Water Street.

Outport Orders promptly attended to.

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.

The S. S. Portia

will leave the wharf of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

ON Wednesday, the 11th of November, 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 4 p.m. on TUESDAY. For freight or passage apply to the Coastal Office of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 306

Great Reductions

New Kerosene FERRO Engines.
11 h.p. Engine with Reverse \$240.00
7 1-2 h.p. Engine no Reverse \$160.00

proportionate reduction on other sizes.
Complete with all boat fittings.
Also several guaranteed Second Hand FERRO Engines as good as new at reduced prices.
All FERRO repair parts always in stock.

A. H. MURRAY
Bowring's Cove.

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.

"Father Time a Severe But Honest Judge."

For seven years the "FERRO ENGINE" has held the leading place among the Engines used in the Newfoundland Fishery. These "ENGINES" were built to use Gasoline; but we have hundreds of testimonials where Kerosene has been used with equal results. Other Engines have been introduced and have been claimed by their manufacturers to be the "ONLY." But Father Time has been their Judge and they fell by the Wayside.

"THE NEW FERRO Kerosene Oil Engine."

We have on hand a car-load of the "NEW FERRO KEROSENE OIL ENGINES" which were built expressly for Newfoundland trade, and which have Float Feed, Water Jacketed, Kerosene Carburetors, and all the Gasoline it requires is priming, no extra Tanks being required. These "KEROSENE ENGINES" will be sold at no advance over the price quoted by our Former Agents for the "GASOLINE ENGINES" while we have on hand a Number of the "GASOLINE ENGINES" which we will sell at a great reduction on their first cost to avoid the expense of shipping them back to the Factory.

The number of recommendations below should be satisfactory proof that these "ENGINES" though built for Gasoline will run satisfactorily on Kerosene.

La Scie, October 13th, 1914.

THE L. M. TRASK CO.
Dear Sirs,—I saw by Advocate where you stated you would wish to hear from every user of a "FERRO ENGINE," and receive the number of same, and you would send a Spark Plug of your own make, so I thought I would let you know the number, (The No. is) 3263, it is a 7 H.P., and to just give you the truth about the Engine, it is the best one made. We used it last Summer on a large Motor Boat, a Deck Boat about 7 1/2 ft. wide, and about 3 1/2 ft. deep and towed a trap skiff that would bring about 16 or 17 barrels of round Fish after her, and did good work fast enough, too good for the 9 H.P. F— Engine, and this year we have the Engine in a new trap skiff about 30 ft. long, 6 ft. 10 in. wide, 33 inches deep, and cares for nothing here, and there are lots of Engines here of different quality.

The 8 H.P. A— Engine is here in a boat about the same size and they cannot do it, and for some, the A— Engine, F— Engine and all is here, have had plenty of trouble, and we have not had one hour's trouble since we had the "FERRO ENGINE." I say it is the best here.

Wishing you every success, I am yours sincerely,
(SGD.) MOSES BURTON.

Salvage, Bonavista Bay.

L. M. TRASK & CO., St. John's.
Dear Sirs,—We have been using one of your 5 1/2 H.P. Ferro Gasoline Engines for two Summers, and it has given entire satisfaction in every way, it has never given one minutes' delay. We consider the Engine the best on the Market for fishing purposes, and would recommend it to anyone requiring a good Engine. The number of the Engine is ————
(SGD.) ISAAC SQUIRES.

For Folder, Write to
L. M. Trask & Co.
140 Water Street.

C.L.B. BAZAAR MERITS SUCCESS

Object an Eminently Worthy One and Elaborate Preparations Have Been Made For It

'The third time is lucky' is an old adage, and in this instance all hope it will prove so to be.

Next week the ladies in charge of the Mammoth Bazaar in aid of the C. L. B. Armory, will make their third attempt at holding it, and that their efforts will be crowned with success is the earnest wish of all friends of the corps.

More than a year ago the big bazaar was planned. It was the intention to hold it in the spring, on a lavish scale, with the introduction of many novelties.

Extensive Preparations. Extensive preparations were made. Scores of ladies spent much of their leisure hours last winter sewing and making fancy articles for it.

Everything was practically ready for it, and then the Colony was smitten by the terrible sealing disaster and St. John's was casting into mourning.

The Committee in charge very sympathetically decided to postpone it until the fall.

September was the month decided on, and when mid-summer passed the ladies became busy once more and details were discussed.

Another Set Back. Then the war broke out and Britishers everywhere had their thoughts centred on Belgium, where the defenders of our Empire were fighting in an honorable cause.

The Bazaar was again postponed. The Armory where the Bazaar was to be held presented a far different spectacle to what all thought a month previous.

There were no elaborate decorations, no fancy stalls, the fair, young girls of the city in merry costumes were not there as they had hoped to be catering to the wants of their friends.

Manhood of the Colony. Instead of the young ladies there were the pluck and strength of the City being initiated in the game of war. The Stalls had given place to facilities for marching, the costumes were the uniforms of C.C.C., Methodist Guards, Highlanders and C. L. B. officers. The Recruiting Officer substituted the fortune-teller. Crowds attended but they were not on pleasure bent; their presence was to encourage the Volunteer in his decision to go and fight the enemy of our King and Country, and to show him that we were proud of his act.

It was postponed a second time. Now the financial condition of the C. L. B. is such that those in charge say something must be done to relieve the situation, or the organization will have to modify its operations.

Must Be Paid Off. The Armory, which cost about \$17,000, still has a debt of \$6,500 which has been carried along by a few gentlemen. But for this debt, the Brigade would not only pay its running expenses, but might be able to lend a helping hand to other objects or associations which might need assistance.

It is to help out the corps that citizens are asked to visit the Armory on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week.

The City, and the whole country owes a debt of gratitude to the C. L. B. and the other brigades. But for the work of the Brigades, the Volunteer movement in St. John's could never have been carried out.

Mostly Old Boys. Nearly every Volunteer had been connected with one of the Corps at some time of his life.

The Armories were placed at the disposal of the Government and those in charge of the C. L. B. Armory was looked upon as the home of the movement.

There, the first meeting was held and there the boys enlisted and partly trained. The use of the Armory was given freely without the expectation of remuneration.

Now, that we have an opportunity to show our appreciation of Brigade work, we think all should and will avail of it.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony.

Open Two Days. It will be open two days so that those who cannot go on Wednesday may do so on Thursday.

The elaborate side-shows intended at first have been eliminated, but there will be a special room for gentlemen where they wait for friends and enjoy all the comforts of club life.

Extensive preparations have been made for serving teas, as it is felt many working in the stores will avail of them. There will be no long waits, and patrons can rest assured of ready service.

Turkey May Put 700,000 in Field; Has 3 Battleships, 4 Cruisers

Most of the Artillery Was Lost in the Balkan War—Best Ships in the Navy are the Goeben and Breslau

Washington, Nov. 6.—The full war strength of Turkey's army is 300,000 trained men, according to statistics here, but in addition it is believed that there are about 400,000 irregulars, some of whom actually joined the army, while the rest are ready to do so.

The regular army is composed of thirteen army corps, most of which are in Turkey in Asia. The infantry is now supposed to be the strongest branch. The artillery lost many of its guns during the recent Balkan war.

Turkey's naval strength consists of three battleships, four cruisers, three

torpedo gunboats, ten destroyers, ten torpedo boats, twenty-eight small gunboats, a coast defence ship and some auxiliary craft. The battleships are old and none has guns larger than 11 inches.

Two of the four cruisers are the Goeben and the Breslau, recently secured from Germany. The ten destroyers range from 266 to 610 tons and from twenty-five to thirty-five knots, four being of this highest speed. The ten torpedo boats range from 124 to 167 tons and are of twenty-six and twenty-seven knots in speed. The oldest was laid in 1901.

The twenty-eight small gunboats from 185 to 502 tons. The personnel of the navy, according to latest information available here, consists of six Vice and eleven Rear Admirals, 208 Captains, 289 Commanders, 228 Lieutenants, 187 Ensigns, 30,000 sailors and 9,000 marines.

5 NEW MEMBERS ARE ENROLLED

In the Ranks of the Total Abstiners—Monthly Meeting Yesterday of the T. A. & B. Society

The Total Abstinence and Benefit Society held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. L. I. Griffin, Esq., V. P. presided.

The meeting was largely attended. Five applicants were unanimously elected to membership, including one honorary one.

The Executive presented resolutions re the death of His Grace Archbishop Howley, the Society's benefactor and sincere friend. On the motion of Mr. Thos. Redmond, Mr. Wm. Kelly, and P. F. Hickey, they passed unanimously.

A copy will be sent to the administrator, Rev. Mon. Roache and also recorded in the minutes.

Remembered Volunteers. The meeting decided to remember the ten members who are now gone to the front to fight in Newfoundland's first contingent in defence of their homes and Empire, by sending each an appropriate Christmas box, which the boys will no doubt appreciate.

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BRITISH OCCUPY AN ARABIAN TOWN

London, Nov. 8.—The Admiralty announces the occupation of Faa, a port of Asiatic Turkey, on the Persian Gulf.

S. S. Portia, Capt. Joe Kean, returned from the Westward last night. The following arrived by her:—Revs. G. Hall, Fr. McGuire; Messrs H. Coady, F. Donnelly, Wm. Fleming, M. Finn, Miss L. Fleming and 42 second class.

C.C.C. BAND DANCE.—Ladies wishing to donate cakes, etc. for the Supper (proceeds of which will be given to the Patriotic Fund) please send them to the British Hall, any hour during the day, or telephone No. 726 and a messenger will be sent for them.—11

It is regrettable that Mrs. Rendell, wife of the Lieut.-Col., who was the chief figure in the early days of the big bazaar, but in spite of her painful illness she is most enthusiastic.

The following is a list of the stalls: 3 Fancy Tables; Photo Frames and Baskets; Novelty Stall; Plain Work; Aprons; Jumble Table; Sample Table; 20, 30, and 40 cent Table; Doll Table; Children's and Knitting Table; Candy Table; Tea and Supper Tables; Special Room for Children's Tea; Bran Pie (Grab Bag).

Throws Scare Into Austrians

Paris, Nov. 9.—Advices from Vienna say the Russians are rapidly advancing on Cracow and that in consequence the Austro-Hungarian military authorities are betraying great anxiety, calling up every available man to the colors.

RUSSIANS SINK TURKISH SHIPS

Washington, Nov. 8.—The Russian Embassy has received a supplementary statement to the official despatch given out at Petrograd, which says: "In the Black Sea our fleet bombarded the Turkish port of Sanguidak, and sank four Turkish transports, three with supplies and clothing for the Turkish Army, and one, presumably, with troops."

ITS "HOLINESS" NOT APPARENT

Petrograd, Nov. 8.—The entire northern part of Persia is being flooded with placards, printed on Turkish presses, urging the Persians to unite with the Turks in the present warfare against Russia.

According to these despatches the placards refer to the Persians as "Brethren in the Faith" and make use of the term "Holy War on Russia."

The Persian Government, however, is strongly opposed to any action at the present time on the part of Persia.

OH WELL, PERHAPS IT AMUSES THEM

London, Nov. 8.—Engineers from the Krupp works are mounting heavy guns at Ostend, pointing them seaward.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! C. C. C. BAND DANCE, BRITISH HALL. The Band will open their Dance to-night by rendering the "Russian Hymn," "La Marsellaise," "The Banks of Nile," and "Rule Britannia." Tickets: Gents, 50c.; Ladies, 60c.; Double, \$1.30; Spectators (non-dancers) 40c. Dancing at 9.30. Tango, one-step, etc., prohibited. Supper during interval on lower flat, in aid of Patriotic Fund, 20 cents.—11

Ordination Service At C. E. Cathedral

His Lordship Bishop Jones, held an Ordination service at the C. E. Cathedral yesterday when Mr. Humphries of St. Boniface College, Warrminster and University of Durham was ordained Deacon and Revs. A. E. E. Legge, H. W. Seeley, and H. McKay, advanced to the Priesthood.

The Lord Bishop was assisted in the laying on of hands by Rev. Canons Smith, Bolt and White, Revs. Barton, A. G. C. Stamp and T. W. Upward. Rev. Canon White, the rector, was chaplain and the sermon was delivered by Rev. C. H. Barton, M.A., principal of Queen's College.

GERMANY BETWEEN THE MILLSTONES

Threatened With Invasion in the East—Checked and Beaten in West

London, Nov. 9.—A correspondent of The Times in Warsaw says that after spending a fortnight in the Polish field of operations he has arrived at the conclusion that the Russian organization is at last under way in every direction and that within thirty days Germany either will have to submit to an invasion by vast Russian hosts or withdraw substantial bodies of her best troops from the Western frontier.

WERE FEASTED AND MADE MUCH OF

A Newfoundland Volunteer Writes From Salisbury Camp of his Experiences

Here is a letter from Ralph Andrews of the First Newfoundland contingent. We have the permission of the receiver of publishing it, for it is not only newsy and interesting, but its composition reflects creditably on the writer. We are certain it will be read with pleasure by all citizens:— Oct. 21, 1914.

Dear Father, Since last writing you we have now located at Salisbury Plain. After arriving at Plymouth on the 14th inst. we were despatched to Devonport and were confined in harbor on board the steamer for five days before being permitted to land.

Canadians There. All the Canadian troops, numbering somewhere in the vicinity of 32,000 were privileged to go ashore before ourselves. Tuesday afternoon, however, brought our opportunity with it, and we accordingly left the ship at 2 p.m. and boarded a train at 7.30 p.m. for our present residence.

Where we are now camped is about 150 miles from Devonport, the journey seemed short however, as we rode on a fast express, and I may tell you the trains here can travel some. Fifty miles per hour is speed which makes you feel like shouting "faster, faster." The day coaches are so very different from these at home, divided as they are in a number of compartments to admit 8 passengers each, really makes travelling a pleasure, besides this feature I need not mention the motionless gliding, occasioned by a wide-gauge road.

Good Cars. We travelled by rail second class, but these cars are fine. After alighting from the train at midnight Tuesday we were compelled to march four miles to reach the camps where we arrived at 4 a.m. Wednesday. Owing to the journey we were allowed to "lie in" until midday.

There are about 40,000 soldiers here and by jove, there is certainly "something doing." Thousands of camps are erected here. Stretching as far as the eye can see nothing but a spectacle of white canvas is visible.

I am writing this letter at the Y.M.C.A. camp. Hundreds of boys in like manner are also writing home and in consequence the place is literally crowded.

Popular Resort. A concert is now in progress. "Nearer my God to Thee" has just been sung, and we are now listening to the introduction of "Lead, kindly Light."

Words cannot adequately describe the reception accorded us on our arrival at Devonport. The peoples' kindly feelings toward us apparently knew no bounds, this applies to the girls especially. By jove, when they meet us we are presented with fruit of all description, books and novelties of various kinds, in a word it appears as if they cannot give expression to their feeling of appreciation of us.

Admire the Uniform. They are certainly fine girls, and unless you have a uniform on, you are no good at all. One can only admire with calmness, the spirit of friendship which has been manifested toward us by the English people since our first landing from the good old "Florizel."

We are at the present time in a sphere of music, hence it seems rather difficult to concentrate my thoughts on topics which I would like to mention. This our first night here, it is more like a city than a military training camp.

The Y.M.C.A. camp is about 250 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, around which is situated mounted men, infantry, light infantry and artillery, a sight which could only be comprehended by observation. We were 16 days altogether on the steamer and although I had the good fortune of having a state room all the way across we were indeed glad when "terra firma" was reached.

Better Below. You have heard I suppose that some of the boys preferred the hold of the "Florizel" to state rooms? Of course they did not have their choice, but they said it was better below.

Rev. James Bell, who a few years ago was attached to the Cathedral at home, was up to the camps this morning I shook hands with him, and he was very glad to again meet me.

I should like for you to be able to look on us to-night, hundreds of boys are seated at tables lost in memories' fancy, writing home, others are being entertained by these who command in any degree the gift of that soothing element of nature—music.

At the present time I know nothing of our future movements but will acquaint you from time to time as changes occur. C wishes to be remembered to F. The call for "lights out" is now blowing. Good-bye, RALPH.

BOYS' OVERCOATS AND REEFERS. Time now to be thinking of Warm Coats for the Boys. We are well stocked in both Overcoats and Reefers, Made up in the most desirable styles. Overcoats to fit Boys from 3 to 6 years, 3.00 to 5.50 " 8 to 17 years, 4.50 to 7.30 Reefers to fit Boys from 3 to 12 years, 3.00 to 5.20 Ayre & Sons LIMITED

Sons of England Bury Two Members

Yesterday afternoon, two members of the Sons of England Society, Mr. A. Roberts and Mr. T. Pottfles, were laid to rest in the West End Cemetery.

The intention was for the funerals to meet near the West End Fire Hall, but connections could not be made.

The funeral of Mr. Roberts was largely attended. The remains were enclosed in a beautiful casket supplied by undertaker Collier.

Rev. Harry Royle conducted a brief service at the house and hymn, "God Moves in a mysterious way," was fittingly sung.

A Guard of Honor from the Society walked on either side of the casket. Nearly three hundred citizens attended the funeral and followed the body to its last resting place. After the interment, the ritual of the Sons of England was gone through, Messrs. W. Butler and Cudde conducting it, and "Jesu, lover of my Soul," was sung.

Undertaker Carnell was in charge of the funeral of Mr. Pottfles and had furnished a handsome casket.

The Society preceded the hearse, and a large number of citizens, including nearly all the employees of the street car service and many others of the R. N. Co. followed.

Rev. N. Guy of George St. Church conducted the service at the house and graveside. The interment was also made with the honors of the Society.

It has been decided that the C.L.B. Sale will remain open on Thursday also. Admission 20 & 10c.; Wednesday & Thursday, 10c. Teas and Suppers served.—11

Remains Taken Home

The remains of the late J. Douglas who met his death at Pushthrough were taken to Grand Bank by the Portia for interment.

Man Missing

Franks Mills, of Richard's Hr., near Pushthrough, went shooting alone a fortnight ago to-day and has not been heard of since.

The Portia brings word that search parties scoured the country but did not succeed in finding any trace of him.

SAYS CROWN PRINCE IS DEAD AND BURIED

Letter From German Officer to U.S. Citizen Speaks of the Funeral

Washington, Nov. 6.—A private letter received by a young woman in Washington from a Lieutenant in the German Army refers to "funeral of the Crown Prince."

The letter came to the attention of State Department officials, when its recipient asked the American Government to undertake to transmit a reply for her to the Lieutenant, to whom she is engaged to be married. The request was denied, as many similar ones have been. The letter made only a casual reference to the funeral of the Crown Prince, speaking of the big crowds which turned out to see it.

A week ago despatches from London reported that private letters had been received from Germany saying the Crown Prince had been buried.

John Gill, Saml. Gill and Levi Norris from Pinchard's Island, and three others from Newtown, arrived by the Fogota to join the naval reserve as recruits.

WANTED. Good General Servant, where another is kept. Apply to MRS. URQUHART, 94 Military Road.—nov9tf

Live Foxes For Sale, Five Live Foxes, well furred and in best condition: 1 pair Arctic White Foxes, 2 Females Best Silver Patch, 1 Male Red. ISAAC BISHOP, 78 Hamilton St.—nov9,11

Live Fox For Sale a Live Fox, dark red in color, with silver hairs on back. In perfect health and beautifully furred. Feemale. Just the thing for a ranch. JAMES LITTLE of Geo. Bonavista.—nov9,tf

FLORIZEL BACK FROM ENGLAND

S. S. Florizel, Captain Martin, which took our volunteers across the Atlantic, returned yesterday.

She sails again on Wednesday for Halifax and New York. Chief Steward Kercher will rejoin her here.

The return from England was made in 7 days.

Before leaving the Florizel, the officers of the Contingent presented Capt. Martin with an address.

Fell Overboard

An elderly gentleman named Kennedy, fell over Bowring's Wharf this morning. Const. O'Flaherty jumped in a boat and succeeded in rescuing him.

Fogota Returns

S. S. Fogota arrived from the Northward at 7 a.m. yesterday with a large cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs E. Bowen, G. Rowe, M. Penney, G. Wellon, S. Guy, S. Guy, Jr., R. Martin, M. Clouter, D. O'Neil, Rev. Mr. Higgett, Mrs. Higgett, Mrs. Blundon, Misses Gatehouse, Britt, Parsons, Mullet, Roberts, McLoughlan, Nellie Piggs, A. Moore, Kitty Morris and 35 stowage.

Magistrates' Court

Const. Sheppard summoned two boys for breaking glass at the Methodist Orphanage; they were fined 25 each.

A man who had no pritchard on his cart and a cyclist for driving without lights had to pay costs.

A German prisoner of war from Bell Island will be detained.

MARRIAGES

DAVIS-O'NEIL.—On Oct. 6th. at the R. C. Palace, by the Rev. Mons. Roche, V.G., Miss Jennie Davis to Jerome O'Neil; both of St. John's.

DEATHS

TAYLOR.—Sunday morning, at Port de Grave, after a short illness, Anastasia, widow of the late Captain Anthony Taylor. She leaves four daughters and one son to mourn their sad loss. (Montreal papers please copy.)