

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914.

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GREAT WAVE OF ENTHUSIASTIC LOYALTY SWEEPS BIG F.P.U. PATRIOTIC RALLY AT CATALINA, SUNDAY

Mr. Morine's Advocacy Of Great Britain's Case A Soul-stirring Address

Pres. Coaker's Appeal To Newfoundland's Men A Masterpiece of Loyalty

J. G. STONE, M. H. A., REQUESTS PERMISSION
TO VOLUNTEER WITH THE NAVAL RESERVISTS

UNION TRADING WILL DONATE ENOUGH WOOL
TO KNIT 5000 PAIRS OF SOCKS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

"It is Grand to be Able to Fight For Britain in the Cause of Right"

(President Coaker at Catalina Patriotic Meeting.)

I DO sincerely believe that Britain is fighting in defence of Liberty, the principles of true democracy, and the Freedom of the World. I believe by fighting Germany she is performing her destiny.

The War must be fought to a finish. Germany must be broken up into many small nations. If our country is called upon to provide a thousand or two more recruits, we must willingly supply them and acquit our selves as men. Many may yet be called to stand behind the guns of the Navy, and our men are well suited for that task.

It is a grand thing to be able to fight for Britain in the cause of Right, but it is still grander to be a unit in fighting to uphold Liberty and in bringing Freedom to all peoples. This fight will end in placing full power in the hands of the masses of every nation. It will be the end of war. It will release millions of toilers from the awful burden which they have carried for a generation, of providing millions annually for maintaining great armies and navies which filtered the life blood from the bodies of the toiling masses.

Our Mother Country shall shine as the Sun of the World's governments. All will love and esteem her for the sacrifices which she has made in order to prove the worth of a piece of paper containing England's signature.

None will dispute her claim as Protector of the smaller nations.

None will doubt her honor. Her brood of nations, hatched into full life and vigor by the perils of this War, will gather under her wing, will be called into her Imperial Councils, and will bring new life to the old and aged Mother.

To the young men I would say, do your duty as Sons of Britons.

Your King and Empire need the aid of you at this time, to fill up the gaps in the ranks of the Navy, fishermen as well qualified for duty on a warship as any class of men in the Empire.

Duty's stern demand calls for five hundred of our young fishermen to take their places on the decks of Britain's warships, and I hope this call will now meet with steady response from every part of the North.

THE RULERS OF OUR EMPIRE



Shall Newfoundland Fall From Her Honorable Estate?

(Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., at Catalina Patriotic Meeting.)

UNDER no flag in the world can the blessings be enjoyed which we possess in the British Empire. In Germany the people's representatives exercise little power, which is the special privilege of the aristocrat and the soldier. The Government is responsible to the Kaiser only, not to the electors. The latter no more govern the country than cattle control a farm.

Free speech and free criticism are impossible. The most casual reference to the Kaiser means imprisonment. A sharp retort to an official or rudely worded letter brings pains and penalties at once upon their author. Taxation is most oppressive.

Every male subject must serve as a soldier, and the soldier insolently swaggers over the civilian. The flat of a sword is the usual, and the sharp edge of it not the unusual, manner in which a soldier in uniform treats any civilian who does not humbly acknowledge by word and deed his superiority.

Does anybody ask, why should we take part in this war, why should we fight, what do we get from Great Britain which demands any return from us? Time would be too short for a mere enumeration of the advantages we daily enjoy, the blessings we in this Colony continually possess, by reason of our partnership in this great Empire, and the protection of British troops and ships.

What would our fish be worth to-day if British ships did not protect our trade routes?

What price would be paid for food and clothing, what means would we have to pay for them, if the British Navy were not paramount on the sea?

It alone stands between us and such brutal outrages as Belgium has suffered.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand—every British possession on Earth is aiding the Empire.

Shall we not play a worthy part in our defences? Shall we raise no strong hand to ward off a blow directed at our protectors and ourselves? Shall the boast implied in the title "Most Ancient and Loyal Colony" be an empty sound?

grandest public meetings ever held in Trinity Bay to a close.

Mr. Coaker stated that J. G. Stone, M.H.A., had asked permission to join the Naval Reserve, that the 500 recruits offered by the Government must be forthcoming, that he would go himself if duties were not so pressing and that if there were urgent need of men later he would offer, if 1000 young fishermen would go with him. He also stated that the F.P.U. and the Trading Company had determined to supply wool for 5000 pairs of socks which the Union women of the larger Councils would knit and present to the Central Committee.

Hundreds could not gain admittance to the Hall.

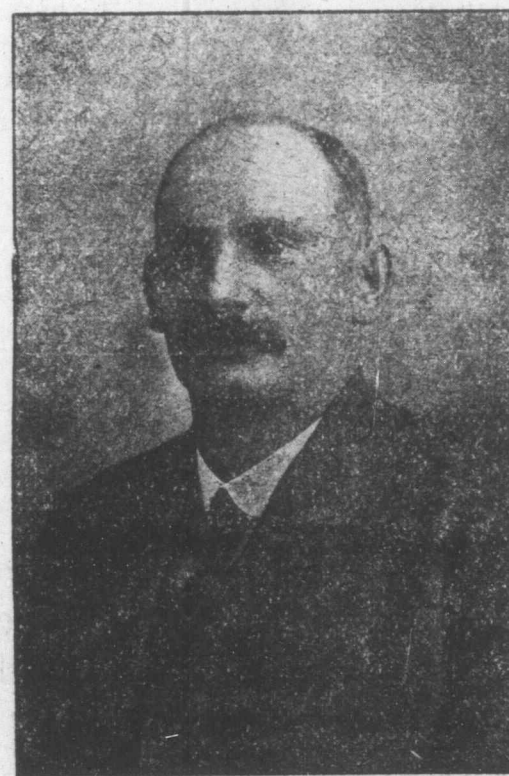
CATALINA, Nov. 16—(Special to The Mail and Advocate.)—The Patriotic Meeting held here yesterday proved a grand success.

Rev. G. S. Chamberlain presided and the L.O.A. Band rendered music.

Mr. Morine's address, which was a masterpiece of facts and eloquence, was of one hour's duration, was continually applauded and created wonderful enthusiasm.

In the audience were 100 Delegates of the Union, those on the Fogota and Prospero not having arrived.

Mr. Coaker's address was of half an hour's duration. Rev. Mr. Bugden also addressed the meeting after Mr. Coaker and the Chairman's address brought one of the



W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
President of the F.P.U.



MR. A. B. MORINE, K. C.

MR. MORINE'S ADDRESS.

THE roots of this Great War reach far into the dim past. To understand how it commenced, those roots must be traced backwards, said Mr. Morine beginning his address.

South-east of Germany lies the "ramshackle" Empire known as Austria-Hungary, commonly referred to as Austria. Its ruling people are Germans, but it contains millions who are Slavs.

The province of Bosnia, peopled by Slavs, forms the extreme southern part of Austria. Prior to 1878, it had been for centuries under Turkish rule. It broke away in 1878, at the time of the Russo-Turkish War, and was placed by the Great Powers, under the control of Austria. In 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia, in violation of its treaty obligations, and the people of Serbia clamoured for war with Austria, but peace was with difficulty maintained.

Serbia and Its People.
Serbia lies on the South-east of

Austria and immediately east of Bosnia. The Slav people of both countries had long hoped for union, hence their anger at the misconduct of Austria, which fears a union by the Slav people, and has incessantly schemed against it.

The people of Russia are of the Slav race. So are the majority of the people in Bulgaria and Serbia. The sympathy known to exist between these countries until quite recently seemed to guarantee that if they could cooperate, a great nation would be created in the Balkans as the section of Europe is called in which Bulgaria and Serbia are situated.

Balkan War.
You will remember that in 1912 a war broke out between Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece—Christian nations—as they were called, on the one side, and Turkey—a Mohammedan country—on the other.

Russia was known to sympathize with the Christians, and Germany and Austria with the Mohammedans.

German officers had trained the Turks and supplied their artillery. Russian officers had trained the

Bulgars, and the French had supplied the Christians generally with their artillery.

Success crowned the arms of the Christians, but, stimulated by Austria, the Bulgars quarrelled with their Allies, and made war upon them with the aid of Turkey, which was inspired by Germany. Underneath all the struggle was the rivalry of Germany and Russia, Teuton and Slav. Rumania came to the aid of Serbia and Greece, and peace was made by the Treaty of Bucharest, 1913.

FARREACHING RESULTS

As one result of this war, Serbia increased in area and power, and the agitation for union between the Slavic people of Bosnia and Serbia grew more violent. It was well-known that the wrongful annexation of Bosnia to Austria in 1908 had been planned between the Emperor of Germany and the Heir to the throne of Austria—the Archduke Charles Frederick—and on the 28th of June last, when the

The collection amounted to \$23 which was given to the Women's Patriotic Association, Catalina.

The singing of the National Anthem brought a long-to-be-remembered meeting to a close.

The Supreme Council session will open on the arrival of the Prospero.

A grand meeting was held on Saturday night closing at 11.

Trinity District Council meeting opened on Saturday.

Messrs. Morine and Coaker addressed a public meeting tonight at Bonavista, which will partly be devoted to patriotic addresses by both speakers.

John Loder, George Rowe, Harold Clouter, James White, Samuel Tucker.

lan conflict and commenced to assemble troops. Great Britain intervened for the purpose of preserving peace, and her representations to France and Russia, and indeed to Austria itself, met with a favorable response, but not so from Germany, which refused to use her undoubted

(Continued on page 4)

Marked Union Progress Noted in Address of Pres. Coaker To Sixth Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of F.P.U.

MY FRIENDS.—It is with pleasure I welcome you all to this Sixth Annual Convention of our Union. Last year we met at St. John's and the Convention was a splendid success. This year we meet at loyal Catalina for the second time, we having met here for our second Convention in 1910.

We have met today under circumstances which cause every man here to reflect deeply, for since the 4th of August, Great Britain has been at war with Germany and Austria, and the great struggle dreaded by humanity for the last thirty years is now being decided, and before it is brought to a close there will probably be three million less men alive than there were on the 4th of August, and the map of Europe will be altered very considerably.

I believe Germany to be the aggressor, and upon the head of the German Emperor must rest the responsibility for this life and death struggle amongst 20,000,000 armed men. I believe that this war will end war, for no people will ever again permit Governments to wage war and every people after this will take the power of declaring war from Kings and Governments and place it in their own hands.

The masses of the world will, in my opinion, be happier than they were before the war, as a result of which Liberty and Freedom will be established every where and the great expenditures of former years for Armies and Navies will almost cease. This vast wealth will then be utilized for the social improvement of the people. These improved conditions for the masses will be secured at a tremendous cost of blood and gold, far surpassing the cost of all former struggles known to history.

This is the Armageddon of Scripture and you must bravely bear the sacrifices which we are called upon to make as our portion of the cost of this struggle. I do not mean only the cost of the Newfoundland Volunteer Regiment, but the extra cost for food and the lower price for produce. Newfoundland's sufferings, although they appear considerable to many of us, are but a small matter as compared with what the European nations have to endure. Let all bear their burden bravely and exercise every economy in the use of money and food. If the war endures a year, our sufferings will greatly increase from month to month.

Few can imagine what wretched conditions will prevail if war continues for one year. The only ray of sunshine to brighten the dreary path which must be trod by all by the 1st of June next is that of permanent peace and universal improvement in the condition of the masses of the world and the great and abiding influence of our Empire and especially the Mother Country for good throughout the world. This war will so transform civilization that wonderful changes will result which must bring about improvements in the life, living and toil of the masses such as will repay a thousandfold the sacrifices all must now make.

The result of the struggle so far proved that our generation is just as brave, resourceful and daring as any in the annals of the history of the race. The British Army and Navy in this war have fully lived up to the best traditions of the glorious British past. If the struggle continues for a year, it is probable that many of Terra Nova's sons will be called upon to uphold the British flag in foreign lands, for Britain must conquer in this fight.

We all pray that this gigantic struggle will speedily end and with honor to our Empire and peace be permanently established, but after the sacrifices all have made and the awful cost, even to date, none will wish for peace until it can be secured on terms which will insure the accomplishment of the aims Britain had in view when she set out to crush the "maldit fist" which had terrorized Europe so many years. Hell must not be let loose upon earth again if Britain can prevent it, and therefore this struggle must continue until the object sought is attained, no matter what the present cost to the Empire.

The Legislature has met twice during the past year. Last winter one of the best fights ever put up by an Opposition Party in Newfoundland took place in the House of Assembly and I am proud of our Party and your decision to establish such a Party in the Legislature, for the result of last winter's work in the House must convince all that the proper representatives for Parliament in a fishing colony are those representing the fishermen, and where Stone, Targett, Winsor, Abbott, Halfyard and Jennings came from, more will be forthcoming. We are not ashamed of the results of last winter's session of the Assembly, and if the Union Party could serve the country so well during its first trial days in Parliament, much may be expected after its four years' apprenticeship expires.

I much regret having to resign my seat for Bonavista, but I believe my action in doing so will prove highly beneficial to our Union.

Mr. Morine will enter the House as an Independent member, but his best efforts will be directed to aid the Union's political aims and he will strengthen the Opposition to a Government now regarded with such great contempt.

The public affairs of the Colony are in a serious condition and possibly worse than at any time since Responsible Government was granted to the Colony. It is therefore our duty to place in Parliament the ablest men available in the Colony, and we believe that the great experience and undoubted

ability of Mr. Morine will be of great benefit to Parliament in the trying days ahead.

I will always closely follow the doings of my friends in Bonavista District and their best interests I shall always strive to advance, no matter what district I may represent.

As for Twillingate, my home is there. My father was born there and my life's work is there; but for having lived there, I should have never been President of a Fishermen's Union. I know that district well, and I know its wants. I shall strive continually to improve the condition of the toilers there. It will be a great pleasure to work in conjunction with Friend Jennings who has already demonstrated that he is well qualified for the high position conferred upon him by the toilers of Green Bay.

Last winter, by request of the loggers, I introduced into the House of Assembly a Loggers' Bill, to improve living and food conditions in the camps, and having altered it to meet some objections from the employers of loggers, it passed through the House without a dissenting vote. It went up to the Legislative Council—known to you as the "Upper House"—and was there treated with scant consideration and killed, without even a second reading being granted it. Some went so far as to say that no one asked for it and no one wanted it and it would be time enough to pass a Bill when people asked for it. This sort of treatment is just what I expect for all measures originating from the F.P.U. and introduced by our Party in the House.

I do not believe in the necessity of an Upper House in this Colony, and as you represent half of the electorate it will be your duty to consider whether the Upper House was justified in killing the Loggers' Bill and whether you are prepared to stand by me and back my efforts to abolish that useless ornament of the Legislature. I believe some steps should be taken at this Convention to define the F.P.U.'s attitude towards the Upper House and to empower the issuing of a petition to be signed by the electorate, asking for the passage into law of the Loggers' Bill.

You will recall that last year this Council passed a resolution in reference to appointing defeated candidates to the Executive Council and to high positions of emolument. You further requested that the vacant Departmental positions be alone filled by new appointees, who were to appeal to the electorate for endorsement of their acceptance of office. You also pointed out, in resolutions presented to the Governor, that failure to do so would be resented as a violation of sound constitutional principle and public right.

Yet, no sooner was the House closed than the Governor appointed Sydney Blanford and R. A. Squires to seats in the Upper House and then to seats in the Executive Council and to positions as Ministers of the Crown. Both of these men had been defeated at the polls four months previously, one by a majority of 1800 votes and the other by 1000.

It is now your duty to

(1) Censure the Governor for allowing the Premier to outrage the Constitution in direct violation of every principle of Constitutional Self-Government and of the public right to approve of appointments to positions of emolument and to decide who were or were not to administer the affairs of public departments, and further to petition for the recall of the Governor because of his action in this matter;

(2) To demand the dismissal of the two men from their seats in the Executive Council which belong to the elected representatives of the people and which have always been assigned to the elected representatives of various sections of the Colony;

(3) To demand from the Governor the dismissal of these two men from the positions of emolument which they occupy as Heads of the Departments of Agriculture and Justice, and that these two positions be filled by appointing men who will appeal to the electorate to endorse their appointments;

(4) To insist upon the strict observance by the Governor of the principles of sound Constitutional practice which denies the right of any to be advisers to the Governor who were defeated at the polls by popular vote.

The whole Colony was aroused over this act of deception on the part of the Governor and Premier as the Governor had been memorialized by this Council which represents the fishermen, and the Premier knew that he did wrong in asking the Governor to make these appointments as soon as the House closed, a proceeding which he would not have dared to undertake while the House was sitting, because of the trouble confronting such an action which would come from his own supporters in the House, as well as the strongest opposition of the Liberal and Union Parties.

If Sir Edward Morris can place two defeated candidates in the Executive and make them Ministers of the Crown, in opposition to the plainly expressed wish of the electorate, he can make a half dozen appointments and thus treat with contempt the principles of representative government. Therefore, your plain duty is to oppose such an action, not only by petition and persuasion, but, if neces-

sary, by the power of the sword, for hundreds of years ago our forefathers freely died in defence of such principles.

If the proper representatives of the King will not act in response to the peoples' demands for safeguarding the principles of Representative Government, so dear to all Liberty-loving people, and will permit offences against those principles to continue with impunity, then it behoves all who love free government and the right of popular vote to decide who must represent the people as a Government and to defend those principles, even at the cost of their lives.

Governor Davidson has proved to be an enemy of popular election and has trampled under foot practices followed by all former Governors. If he can do so with impunity, we may as well tear up the Colony's Constitution and make Sir E. P. Morris a Dictator.

We believe the Home Government will not tolerate such conduct in a Governor of a self-governing Colony, and when such conduct is brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, steps will be taken to prevent a re-occurrence of such outrageous conduct.

The country was horror-stricken when it learned of the death of 78 of the "Newfoundland's" crew from exposure on the ice during the blizzard of March 31st and April 1st, and many homes mourned the death of a father, husband, son or brother. The facts of the terrible catastrophe are well known and need not be repeated by me. The utmost indignation was aroused by the failure of the Crown to properly investigate the disaster and get down to the root of the causes of the loss of so many valuable lives.

The one predominant feature of the Newfoundland Tragedy was the conduct of the Master of the sealer "Stephano," whose lack of good judgment and failure to take ordinary precautions are principally responsible for the heavy loss of life on that occasion. Captain Kean's conduct on that occasion is universally condemned, and while no one believes that he would leave anything undone to rescue the men had he been convinced that they were exposed to the blizzard, yet there is no doubt that he could have saved all the men had he taken proper steps and been guided by ordinary discretion and the dictates of common sense.

It is hard to account for Captain Kean's failure to make a thorough search that evening and to conclusively prove whether the men reached their ship or not, or why he did not remove all doubts under such serious circumstances by calling on the steel ships in his immediate vicinity to aid him in making a search. The failure to do so is what caused the loss of these 78 men and the permanent maiming of about a dozen others.

It becomes our duty, as those representing the sealers, to make sure that all possible preventatives of such a disaster happening again are adopted and that sealing masters are brought to a realization of their responsibility to the country for loss of life through blundering such as occurred in the case of the "Newfoundland's" crew. I therefore suggest that you take action during the sittings of this Convention to prepare a petition which can be signed and presented to the House, asking for what you believe will be necessary laws to safeguard, as far as possible, the lives of the sealers in future, and to take what action you deem proper respecting what should be done in Captain Abraham Kean's case, in order to bring home to the Masters a proper realization of their responsibilities to the country for the loss of life under such circumstances as surrounded the massacre of 78 of the "Newfoundland's" crew.

Last February I had the honor of introducing a new Sealing Bill embodying the agreement entered into by the steamer owners and myself on your behalf, in 1912, which provided for better food and accommodation for sealers. That Bill passed the Lower House unanimously and was considerably amended in the Upper House. These amendments in some cases, greatly interfere with the successful operation of the measure, and I would like you to review the whole Act and draft amendments in view of making the new law more effective and workable, as well as to propose additions to the Act, calculated to reduce the possibilities of loss of life from exposure on the ice in future.

I am convinced that the right of property in panned seals must be prohibited and that the owners should pay \$1000 for the loss of every man dying from exposure on the ice. In my opinion, the enactment of two such provisions would remove the possibility of such disasters as overtook the crews of the "Greenland" and "Newfoundland." The loss of the "Southern Cross" with all on board during the blizzard on the 31st day of March was the hardest blow the Colony ever experienced and one which we trust will never be repeated.

We shall have to provide for a survey of wooden ships by a Committee of shipbuilders and sealers, and prevent any ships from prosecuting the sealing voyage of which there is any doubt respecting their stability. Shipowners must also be compelled by law to insure the men's share of seals.

The fact that nothing has been done by the Government to investigate the loss of the "Southern Cross" and to thoroughly enquire into the loss of 78 of the "Newfoundland's" crew is a deep reflection and standing disgrace to the Government, and should not be lightly passed over by this Council. There is no proper excuse for the inaction of the Government, except that of its indifference to the interests and rights of the toilers and its un-

willingness to give no offence to those otherwise interested.

I availed of the columns of "The Mail and Advocate" to express your opinion on these matters last Spring, and my endeavors in that direction were rewarded in a manner which has taught you that more than the Sealers' Laws require amendment. We must not lose sight of these facts and you must not think that our endeavors to secure a square deal for every man will be accomplished without much determination, ceaseless toil and agitation.

I offer my heartfelt sympathy to all who lost loved ones on the never-to-be-forgotten March 31st and April 1st, 1914, and feel sure that you all will join with me in the hope that God will comfort them and lighten their bereavement as much as may be.

The collection taken up for the relief of those distressed through the disaster amounted to \$300,000, which is ample to provide

THE UNION RELIEF FUND. until they can support themselves. Sufficient funds for all purposes are at hand. The F.P.U. Disaster Fund amounts to \$5000, and you will determine how what is to be done with the money. All but a little over \$1000 was given by the members and connections of the F.P.U.

A gentleman who has taken quite an interest in our work, and who is well known to many of our Green Bay friends, gave \$1000 to the collection and he has informed me that he is willing to allow this Council to allocate that sum as it thinks proper, as long as it is devoted to relieving suffering in some shape.

I am of the opinion that we should establish a Permanent Union Fund to relieve distress ensuing through disaster to life or property and all Councils contributing annually to the Fund should be alone eligible for assistance from the Fund.

Since we last met, twenty-nine Local Councils have been established, viz.—Red Head Cove, Rose Blanche, Kelligrews, Holyrood, Conception Harbor, Petty Harbor, Port

NEW COUNCILS. ugal Cove, Branch, Riverhead St. Mary's, North Harbor, Burin, St. Lawrence, Fortune, Grand Bank, Lamaline, St. Jacques, Wood's Island, Curling, Willess Bay, Penguin Arm, Lark Harbor, Plate Cove, Dark Cove, Shamblers' Cove, Harry's Harbor, Birch Bay, Jackson's Cove, Burnt Head, Frenchman's Cove.

Friend Stone visited Burin District and established the Councils now operating in that district. I had hoped to visit Burin and Fortune Districts during this month, but owing to the conditions brought about by the war, I could not spare the necessary time from St. John's. When I can find time I shall visit these districts and establish District Councils.

During the past year I visited and addressed the Councils at Petty Harbor, Portugal Cove, Kelligrews, Grate's Cove, Catalina, Bonavista, Cape Preels, Cat Harbor, Tilling, Joe Batt's Arm, Twillingate and Leading Tickle. I also visited Port Rexton, Greenspond, Safe Harbor, Wesleyville, Newtown, Doting Cove, Seldom, Boyd's Cove, Herring Neck, Pike's Arm, Moreton's Harbor, Exploits, Change Islands, Fogo, Little Bay Islands and Nipper's Harbor, and at all these places I found the Councils working harmoniously and making steady progress.

Number of Councils in Operation.

The following Councils are in operation:—	
District—Port de Grave	6
St. Barbe	21
Fogo	16
Bay de Verdae	15
Harbor Grace	6
Bonavista	42
Twillingate	37
Trinity	40
Burin	5
Other Districts	18
	206

During the past year about 2,300 members enrolled. Last year our roll contained about 17,700 names. We have now over **MEMBERSHIP.** 20,000 members enrolled in the 206 Councils and we have twenty applications for Local Councils which I have refrained from establishing because of the disturbed conditions growing out of the war.

During July I visited the North as far as Nipper's Harbor in the Motor Boat "F.P.U.," inspected all the stores, and held a number of meetings. We had on board **VISIT TO THE NORTH,** for a time the motor engine expert, Mr. Trenholm, who attended to the adjusting and repairing of scores of engines. The "F.P.U.'s" motor driver, C. Bryant, also attended to the wants of a large number of engines which were brought to be attended to. The boat worked well and the engine gave splendid satisfaction. We made the round trip in a month and called at about fifty ports. My return was hastened by the war situation. I arrived at St. John's the day after the war was declared.

The boat is not large enough to be safe in all weathers when on long runs between ports, and I have decided to dispose of the boat if a buyer presents himself. In that case, a larger boat will be

required and I suggest that you make provision for this purpose.

Twenty permanent Union Stores are now in operation. Two new stores were opened this year—Bay Roberts and Scilly Cove **UNION STORES.** Owing to conditions created by the war, which affected the demand for goods, we closed a few of the small stores, all of which will be again operated when conditions of trade become normal.

The Trading Company has taken over the store formerly used by Mr. J. M. Devine, and when the war terminates, will operate it as a retail store for St. John's.

The "Kintall's" name has been changed to "Can't Lose." When the war broke out she was laid up, her insurance being out and freight demands slack, it was thought best not to re-insure and operate the ship until war rates were reduced.

The experience of the past three months has revealed the existence of a bitter antagonism to the Union amongst business and public men

A FISH EXPORTING COMPANY, which has convinced me that a square deal will not be ours if we depend upon any aid but our own. Firms which under every principle of honor should have been ready to treat us squarely have been most active for our destruction. Their opinion was that we could not live through the troubles of such a war as that now operating in Europe. They believed their opportunity had come to smash the Union and they resolved, one and all, to kill the Trading Company, and thereby the F.P.U. You will learn further particulars of this matter as we proceed with business.

I mention the action of Harvey & Co. and Job Bros. as illustrating what supposedly friendly firms were ready to do to assist us. Harvey & Co.'s action is fully explained in the following communications which passed between that firm and the Trading Company, during the latter part of September and which reveal some interesting facts respecting the financial standing of the Trading Company, which is as good as the best firms or companies in the Colony, and the treatment we had to contend with during the most pressing financial crisis since the war began.

Letter to Messrs. Harvey & Co. From Trading Co. September 26th, 1914.

Messrs. Harvey & Co., Ltd., St. John's.

Gentlemen,—Mr. Thistle received over the phone today a demand from Mr. Gosling for payment of some flour that has come in recently and more which was only received today, and was also given to understand that notes coming due were to be paid in full. In view of the manner in which we have transacted business and the prompt way in which we have paid our account, we consider Mr. Gosling's message insulting, extremely unfair, and, in view of the manner in which he delivered the message, very detrimental to the Company's business.

There was no reason for such action, except one which should have no connection with business. We are now meeting any obligations which we have with you and will close our account, as well as publicly showing up your attempt to injure us, and, if possible, to embarrass the Company.

Your attack has been upon 1,700 men who compose the Trading Company, who are all fishermen. That fact you may yet remember with regret.

Yours truly,
THE FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO. LTD.

Per W. F. Coaker.
With this letter was sent a cheque for Fifty-eight Hundred and Thirty-five (\$5,835.00) Dollars, which covered all the Trading Company's obligations with Messrs. Harvey & Co.

Letter From Messrs. Harvey & Co. to Trading Co. September 28th, 1914.

Messrs. the F.P.U. Trading Co. Ltd., City.

Dear Sirs,—Yours of the 26th is before us. It really seems unnecessary to say that we are not attacking the F.U.T. Co. Ltd. As regards the conversation referred to over the phone, we would remind you that the subject of finance has frequently been discussed with you in this same way, both as regards payments, renewals, etc., etc., similarly to the recent conversation advertised on by you, and that you have never expressed any unwillingness to discuss these matters. Had we any reason to suppose that such discussions would have been in your opinion detrimental to the F.U. Trading Co.'s interests, you are quite aware that they would have been religiously avoided by us.

The simple facts in the present case are that goods sold to you for prompt cash have not been paid for and that numbers of notes maturing have not been met and have had to be renewed.

On Saturday, we found that two, if not three cars of flour delivered you had not been paid for. These cars were as follows:—

250 bbls. "Pillsbury" delivered Wesleyville, Sept. 19.
250 bbls. "Pillsbury" delivered St. John's, Sept. 19.
200 bbls. Neptune delivered St. John's, Sept. 25.

Mr. Thistle seemed to think that the latter was not due, and while we would not press for payment for a few days, you will understand that when we gave you an order to get delivery, the flour was yours to all intents and purposes whether it had been carted or not.

(Continued on page 3)

MARKED UNION PROGRESS NOTED IN ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT COAKER TO SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE F.P.U.

(Continued from page 2)

Since August 2nd we have had to retire the following notes and also append a memo of how they were settled for:-

Aug. 2	Note Retired	\$1389.30	Aug. 17	Cash	\$1389.30
" 8	" "	1050.00	Sep. 15	Cheque	1227.00
" 13	" "	2227.90	(Due) Sep. 16	Note	1000.00
" 23	" "	1448.75	Sep. 25	Cash	1445.75
Sep. 5	" "	1150.00	(Due) Oct. 8	Note	1150.00
" 9	" "	1000.00	(Due) Oct. 12	Note	1000.00
" 16	" "	1000.00	(Due) Sep. 16	Cheque	500.00
" 17	" "	1000.00	(Due) Oct. 19	Note	500.00
			Sep. 17	Cheque	500.00
			(Due) Oct. 20	Note	500.00

As four of the notes coming due in October are renewals and the account is as large as we care to have it at present we told Mr. Thistle that we would be unable to renew any notes.

We think we can hardly be accused of embarrassing the Company under the circumstances.

Yours truly,
HARVEY & CO. LTD.
W. G. Gosling, Director.

Letter to Messrs. Harvey & Co. From Trading Co.
September 28th, 1914.

Messrs. Harvey & Co.
City.
Gentlemen.—In reply to yours of today we have to state that in our opinion your action was intended solely to embarrass the Company, as, had we not been in a position to pay the amount, you would have issued a writ of attachment against the Company. This opinion is strengthened by the action of your book-keeper in calling up our accountant immediately after dinner on Saturday, demanding payment.

We have no knowledge of your employees ever having used the phone to call us up re a demand for payment. Your own statements show that you had given us delivery notes on the 19th for 500 barrels. That for Westville was not really due until delivered at Westville as you take all risk, and the flour was not ours until delivered at destination, which, as far as our knowledge goes, was on Sept. 26th. The car load of Neptune was not in our possession when you called on us for payment. It was carted from the station on the 26th. The car load of 250 barrels of Pillsbury's was carted to our store on the 24th and 25th. Therefore, in view of our having taken over four thousand barrels of flour during the last three weeks, and having paid cash for it, you were not justified in making such an impudent demand on the 26th.

You apparently forgot that we paid you the sum of \$13,985.25 on the 18th and \$4861.25 on the 19th for flour alone. What other firm in town doing business with you could have done likewise? What firm on Water Street could have given you a cheque for \$5835.00 on demand, as we did on Saturday?

Your reference to notes falling due since Aug. 2nd is but another proof of how squarely we have met our obligations, for few firms on Water Street or in the country have such a record to their credit. All business men know that the hardest time in the year to meet obligations, under ordinary circumstances, is in July and August. How many firms in the trade have been able to pay off in August or September past 30 days' notes for Spring supplies, as we have done?

Your statements show that from Aug. 2nd to Sept. 12th 30 days' notes, amounting to \$10,000 fell due, and, according to your own statement, this Company took up nearly 60 per cent. of them.

How many other firms in the country can produce such a favorable record? The facts lead me to believe that you thought you had us in a hole and you were amazed when you discovered we were able to meet every cent due you, although our account this year to date is as large as for the whole of last year, which was \$75,000, the account for 1912 having been \$50,000.

Another fact which you should have remembered is, that in all our dealings with you we did not have to renew one note until the war situation brought trade to a standstill. As for your not feeling safe in having an account of Five or Six Thousand Dollars running with a Company with capital, reserve, and other funds amounting to \$150,000, and a cash business at that, is to us but a reflection upon your usual business foresight.

In view of these facts and of our general sound financial standing as proved by us on Saturday, we do accuse you of endeavoring to embarrass us, and not only that, but had we not been able to meet your demands on Saturday, we know full well what position you would have placed us in.

We further note that your Mr. Gosling dictated your reply to our Saturday's communication. If any further correspondence ensues, it will only be replied to if coming from Mr. Harvey as we have always regarded him as honorable and above little petty differences, and, above all, a lover of fair play.

Your action on Saturday in phoning our private business which might have been caught up by a dozen listeners on the line and might have created a general gossip and alarm which would have injured us if we were doing business as others do it, depending upon the goodwill of the commercial circle on Water Street. You cared little about what would happen to the 1700 fishermen who invested their earnings in the shares of the Company, and when your action is generally known, as it will be, you may imagine what indignation will be aroused.

The F.P.U. has a membership of 20,000, and if these men and their friends were to refuse to purchase flour which you handle, such as Windsor, Patent and Household, and would refuse to use any of the tea which you import, such as Hazelfield, Lomax, Chester, Lotus, Forest, etc., or would refuse to purchase Avalon Creamery, Clover and Sunshine butter, you would no doubt reduce your sales.

How can you expect that your action of Saturday, which we have reviewed herein, will endear the fishermen to your firm? You played with fire in order to gratify the whim of your Mr. Gosling, and if the result will show that you burnt your fingers, you cannot but blame yourselves.

Yours truly,
THE FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO. LTD.
Per W. F. Coaker.

You went as far as to state that the price would be \$82.50. Your admission "that for the time being you had lost faith in the market" caused no surprise, for we have never heard you express the opinion that prices would advance locally, and some how you always expect lower prices, while you hope always for advances abroad.

You fail to state that while you offered us \$72.00 for oil you were paying others in town \$78.00. You have but yourselves to thank for any unfavorable changes in the foreign market. You tried to force us to sell our oil at your price and we were compelled to seek a market abroad, and succeeded in disposing of the oil at prices which insured us against loss.

The tone of your letter is overflowing with your regrets of having compelled us to find a market abroad. We have been informed by agents in Boston that you are offering oil at 3c. per gallon less than the fringe quoted by the trade there, and that this has resulted from the fact that we sold oil to Boston firms at a lower price than you quoted at the time we sold. I am glad, however, to learn that you are not a party to this petty spite.

With regard to our having reduced the price abroad, we had no knowledge of what you were asking. All that we know is that we made an offer to a firm there, who were recommended to us, the prices offered were accepted, and we were saved from meeting a loss and from being compelled to sell to you at a big loss. We had no thought of injuring anyone. We did not know that those people purchased from you, neither did we know what figure you were asking.

We have shown you that when we cannot secure fair play here, we can find a way to get around the trouble, through your compelling us to seek an outlet abroad. We have found our feet now in the foreign market, for which we tender you our warmest thanks. We have learnt a lesson, and that lesson is "Don't expect anything but kicks and blows from Water Street." The lesson has been well learnt, and we are now resolved to export sooner or later every drop of oil, every quintal of fish, every barrel of herring and every case of lobsters produced by the members of the F.P.U. This is a big statement, but time has shown that our big statements in the past have been followed by deeds which have surprised the country.

I wish to clearly state that you started this oil row and we had to defend ourselves, and if in doing so, we have nipped your corns, it is with regret. We trust the pain is not as acute as one would gather from the perusal of your letter.

Yours truly,
THE FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO. LTD.
Per W. F. Coaker.

The fish buyers endeavored to get after us because we paid \$6.00 for fish in outports when they were offering but \$5.00, and they endeavored to cut prices here from \$5.00 to \$5.00 by the time our \$6.00 fish arrived, in order to cause a loss to us of \$1.00 per quintal on all we had purchased at \$6.00.

The "Nellie R." arrived here early in September with 1400 quintals and not one of the exporters would offer us a price, although there were not then 3000 quintals of fish in the city. Mr. Murray eventually purchased at \$6.00, and but for his doing so, the bottom would have fallen out of the price for fish, and \$5.00 would have been the prevailing figure for the early fall, with lower prices later.

For a month after the sale of the "Nellie R." fish, we were successful in holding prices up to \$6.00 here, although the largest houses refused to purchase any fish at \$6.00 and offered only \$5.50 to \$5.75 and purchased a considerable quantity from non-Union men at those prices while we were selling at \$6.00. When heavy arrivals pour in, about October 12th, the price fell twenty-five cents. The Trading Company had about 5000 quintals then afloat at St. John's for sale. We sold some at \$5.75 and as we saw lower prices still were being attempted, we resolved to store our fish and hold for a higher price or export it later on. This created firmer prices and prevented a big slump.

The Labrador fishermen were treated much worse, for the strong demand at first caused planters to ask \$4.00 and \$4.50, but as the bulk of stopp came in the price slumped a dollar and the large firms would not purchase fish outside of what belonged to their dealers, thus discriminating against the independent man to the extent of 25 to 50c. This was poor encouragement to those who purchased their fit-out for cash in the Spring and are trying to keep their heads above water. I firmly believe that nothing less than \$4.00 should have been paid. I believe the Government should have fixed a \$4.00 price for stopp fish and refused to allow anyone to buy at a less price. Had they done so, \$4.00 would have been paid by all for stopp fish. The Government should also have fixed \$6.00 the price of tallow shore fish.

These actions on behalf of the trade and Government clearly prove to me the urgent necessity of forming a Company of business men and fishermen to export fishery produce and transact all the exporting business of Union fishermen. We were driven to form the Trading Company because merchants were taking profit off provisions and putting it on other goods which we did not or could not handle as a Union. They were not willing to have a half loaf but still wanted the whole, so we established the Trading Company which, this year, has put a Million Dollars into the pockets of the fishermen of the country, for fish would have been \$4.50 and provisions much higher but for the action taken by the Company in buying fish at \$6.00 when it was \$4.50 here and buying 15,000 barrels of flour in order to prevent dealers from charging what they like, for if the merchants who bought flour before the war, which flour was to come in during September and October at \$4.85, and could sell it when the war broke out at \$7.00, then those same men would not hesitate to ask \$10.00 if no one stood in their way to defend the toilers.

Yours truly,
JOB BROS. & CO. LIMITED.
Robert B. Job, Director.

Letter From the Trading Co. to Messrs. Job Bros.
October 20th, 1914.

Messrs. Job Bros. & Co.
Water Street.

Gentlemen.—Yours of the 19th duly received. We repeat the statements in our former letter and wish to clearly say that some of the statements contained in your reply are incorrect. We offered you all our collection under last year's arrangement, but you refused. You personally informed the writer that you would not pay more than \$72.00.

We were forced also in 1910 to form a Publish-

ing Company to insure liberty of free speech for our opinions because other persons refused to support us, and attempted to kill out the Union movement. We were therefore compelled by the circumstances facing us to establish a paper of our own, and today it is the pride of the toiling masses and the toilers' sole friend in the Colony.

Now we have seen the daggers drawn to devour us because we attempted to buy fish and oil since the war at prices which offended the combines and big grabbers. To insure ourselves against such treatment in the future and to make sure that the independent fishermen's interests will not be sacrificed by big fish buyers and Government intolerance and indifference, I sincerely propose that we use our best influence to establish a Company to export fishery produce and handle all the Union's trade in fish, oil, lobsters, berries, herring, salmon, etc.

There is about \$6,000,000 lying in the Banks at St. John's belonging to the people, and I advise every fisherman who has any means to purchase shares in the new Company. I advise the Trading Company also to help. I advise the F.P.U. to help. We must have this new Company and we should allow the outside public to purchase shares, but Union men should come forward and buy the largest portion of them.

One of the best fish exporters in the Colony is available to come in and invest his money and become Manager of the concern. I have no hesitation in recommending all to buy shares. It is our only chance to secure a square deal in the selling of produce. A big company is required with large capital which will be able to handle at least half a million quintals of fish annually.

I ask you to fully consider this proposal and take final action before we separate, to bring into life this remaining link which is necessary to make every fisherman his own importer, trader, and exporter. When such a company is in operation, my work on behalf of the fishermen will be complete, and each fisherman will be his own importer, retailer, fish buyer and exporter. There can be no doubt as to the benefits to be derived or the success to be attained. Gird up your loins for we are now approaching the full completion of our desires respecting commercial matters, and it will only be a matter of short duration when the Colony will be governed by a Union Government and our political aims consummated.

The Trading Company's business last year (1912) was 400,000. In 1912 it was \$250,000. Up to the end of the year about \$87,000 worth of shares had been sold.

THE TRADING COMPANY. This year, so far \$10,000 worth have been sold. The Company will require a capital of at least \$150,000 if the Exporting Company is established for it will have to provide for issuing supplies to planters. More stores will have to be established in order to buy produce and sell goods at the larger Union settlements.

The standing of the Company is excellent in every way. The business this year will amount to \$600,000. The Company paid a dividend last year of 10 per cent. and added to its reserve fund. The mortgage of \$10,000 on the "Can't Lose" has been paid off. The sales for flour, pork, beef, butter and tea for this year are far in excess of last year's sales. The Company has curtailed all possible expenses and closed a few of the smaller stores and the clothing factory. The auditors report for last year which proves the Company's affairs to be in a flourishing condition will be submitted to the shareholders.

Last January a new daily paper was started and it was intended to publish it for a new Company, but subsequently it was determined by the Publishing Company to become the sole owners of the daily paper and the Daily and Weekly were united under the name of "The Mail and Advocate."

The circulation of the daily is growing continually. The weekly is as popular as ever with the fishermen, and as it will be sold the coming year at 50 cents, every fisherman's family should subscribe for it, where a weekly mail is in operation. Where a daily mail is received, the daily should be taken, and as it only costs \$2.00 per year, a large circulation in the outports should result. If two families would jointly subscribe for the daily, it would mean only the cost of other weekly papers.

We have installed two Linotype machines during the year in order to turn out a daily paper, and we are now in as good a position as publishers, as the best in the Colony.

I advise our friends to purchase shares in the Publishing Company as a considerable block of shares still remain to be sold. The Company paid a dividend of 10 per cent. last year. The money for improvements in the printing outfit was secured from the F.P.U. on mortgage. It is no easy matter to establish a daily paper and to do so has demanded a considerable portion of my time, but time has shown that we were exceedingly justified in what we did, and without a daily paper very little progress would be made and very little known about public affairs.

"The Mail and Advocate" has done its duty to the public in exposing political corruptions and wrong-doing and but for it, the peoples' opinions regarding the sealing disaster and other matters of first public importance would not have been ventilated. All should endeavor now to give the paper as large a circulation as possible. The papers cannot be sold cheaper. The Company is not after money-grabbing but it takes a lot of money to run a daily paper. I am confident you will bear testimony to the value of the paper to you, and I feel sure that your resolve is to stand by it at all cost.

Last March we held our Third Annual

Union Sealers' Mass Meeting, and to afford the citizens of St. John's an opportunity of learning something about the Union's objects, the largest building in St. John's was secured and the largest public meeting ever convened in Newfoundland resulted. About 5000 persons attended, about 2000 being sealers. The speakers were Messrs. Kent, Lloyd, Cowan and myself.

I had the pleasure of visiting the haunts of the breeding seals last March in the good ship "Nascopie," commanded by Captain George Barbour, and the knowledge acquired through the trip will, I trust, be valuable to the sealers and country, for I am convinced that anyone who does not take a trip to the icefields and acquire a personal knowledge of the industry cannot intelligently discuss matters pertaining thereto. Up to the time of the "Newfoundland" disaster, the trip was a surprising pleasure to me and I will always possess pleasant memories of my first trip to the haunts of the breeding seals along the Northern Coast of Newfoundland.

Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen will be remembered as one of the most peculiar of years in the history of the Fisheries of Newfoundland.

THE FISHERY OF 1914. The sealing disaster, which claimed a payment of 252 lives of the Colony's best sons, was the beginning of a chain of troubles. The seal fishery was far below an average on the Eastern Coast but the catch in the Gulf was the best on record. The Spring was a backward one, probably as late a Spring as is known to the present generation. Ice hugged the Northern Coast until June and on the Labrador it held the shore a month longer than is usual. The consequence was that the caplin school catch of cod to the North was almost a total blank. I can safely assert it was the worst catch for twenty-five years.

On the Labrador the usual time for fishing was passed when the coast cleared, the result being that many floaters returned before the LABRADOR FISHERY. ed catches, considering time would not permit curing into dry fish, salted their catches heavily. This caused a large over-supply of stopp fish and frightened the exporter, causing, with the abnormal conditions created by the war, a cut in price for the later shipments by the fishermen. Had the usual quantity of Labrador fish been cured dry, the price for stopp would not have declined below \$4.00 per quintal.

All that could be done was done by me, and when we remember what happened in 1905 when about the same quantity of stopp fish was thrown on the market and prices cut to \$1.50, we should be grateful to those fishermen who formed and supported the F.P.U., for, but for the operation of the F.P.U., the price of stopp fish would not have exceeded \$2.00. Some buyers on the Labrador Coast actually fixed \$2.00 per quintal for stopp fish in the early days of September but no one shipped for such a price as they depended upon getting a figure mentioned by the Union, from \$3.00 to \$4.00, and I believe \$4.00 is the price fixed as the current price of the Labrador.

Cod oil held its price to \$75.00 most of the season, principally because the Union Trading Company took a large part in buying and COD OIL selling it, and although every effort was made to get prices down to \$65.00, yet the \$75.00 figure was maintained.

Shore fish was purchased at \$4.00 here after the war broke out. At one time, fish was unsaleable at any figure. The Trading Company then started buying at \$6.00 at all its Stores and gave Union fishermen for five weeks an opportunity to sell at \$6.00. This action, backed with an appeal not to sell at less than \$6.00, caused buyers at St. John's and some outports to pay \$6.00, which price was maintained until the 12th of October. Had the fishermen not held back for \$6.00 not one cent over \$4.50 would have been paid by any exporters. By so doing, they had an opportunity to dispose of a lot of fish at \$6.00 and what was not sold at \$6.00 was disposed of at \$5.50.

The fight to maintain prices at St. John's was one which will, in time to come, prove the value of the Union to the country. When future generations look back and realize that such splendid prices were paid during the operation of a world struggle foretold thousands of years ago as the Armageddon of Wars, when every country's commerce and trade was dislocated and brought, in some cases, to a complete standstill, then our efforts during the last three months on behalf of the fishermen in Newfoundland will be understood.

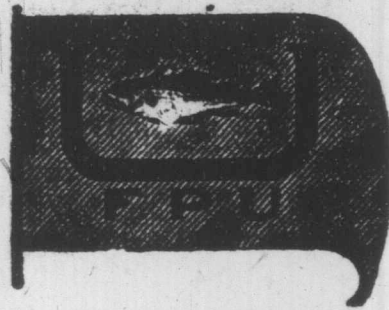
I have worked hard and passed through some trying ordeals during the six years I have had head of the F.P.U., but I assure you I have endured more since the war started than I did during the previous five and a half years of the Union's existence. The burden I carried before the war was very light compared with what it has been since August. I dreaded the arrival of floaters with their catches at St. John's. I dreaded the arrival of the boats with fishore fish from the outports. I knew what every buyer was expecting. I knew they were resolved to fight me desperately, first to smash the Trading Company which had made its own price for fish and compel buyers to pay it, and secondly, to refuse to buy when large quantities arrived, except at their own prices. The two great forces were arrayed against each other. We had powerful influence working against us and we determined upon a \$6.00 price for shore fish. We arrayed against our opponents the Union and the power of the Union's paper.

The fact that the fishermen responded to my (Continued on page 5.)

I HAVE
\$3000
TO LOAN
In Amounts
From \$100
Up.

J. J. ROSSITER.
Broker.

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. 16, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

By Acclamation

JUST as our paper was going to press, we received the following message from Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., from Bonavista: "Elected by acclamation. Meeting here to-night will be addressed by Pres. Coaker and myself. "A. B. MORINE."

The Mail and Advocate takes this opportunity for congratulating Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., M.H.A., and wishes him many years of usefulness in our local legislature.

The Dead Warrior

THE far flung Dominions of the Great British Empire feel keenly the loss of the famous soldier Lord Roberts, through his self-sacrifice and unstinted devotion to duty the bounds of Greater Britain have been notably enlarged for Earl Roberts was notably an Imperial factor.

And now he has sealed his devotion to the Empire with his life. Paris despatches tell us that the octogenarian warrior went to the front despite the warnings of his physicians. He put duty and honor and national issues before personal considerations and in doing this signed his own death warrant.

"Bohe" had often risked his life that his country might triumph. In this the last action of a notable career he forgot self that country might be served. "Honor, honor, honor to him; eternal honor to his name."

Notable Gathering

A NOTABLE gathering was that great F.P.U. Patriotic Rally at Catalina yesterday. Not only did the audience of Union men applaud the loyal utterances of the speakers but many of its members gave proof that they were willing to do something practical on behalf of King and Empire.

We publish in full in this issue the speeches made by Pres. Coaker and Mr. A. B. Morine and commend them to the earnest perusal of our readers.

Both were masterpieces of eloquence; both advocated Britain's cause in noble style and both earnestly appealed to the manhood of our Country to measure up to the full standard of their high imperial calling.

It was an excellent idea that of Mr. Coaker's, and one emanating from his intense patriotism, that led him to offer, on behalf of the Union Trading Company, enough wool for members of Union families to knit five thousand pairs of socks for our soldier lads.

It is thrilling, too, to hear of Mr. Stone's patriotic request to be permitted to volunteer for active service with the Naval Reserves and to be told that the President himself declared that when the demand for men becomes insistent he will personally offer for service.

It was a grand meeting and an indicator of the intense loyalty of our Union members to their British connection and to British institutions.

The Blanche arrived from Gloucester Saturday, and was ordered to Bonne Bay.

MR. MORINE'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1.)
influence with Austria to promote peace.

On the 28th of July, Austria declared war on Serbia, but on the 31st agreed to discuss the whole question of her ultimatum, and for a few hours there seemed to be a hope of peace, but at this moment Germany suddenly and insolently demanded that within twelve hours Russia should cease to mobilize her troops.

Russia refused, and on the 1st August, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg presented a declaration of war. After Germany's declaration of war on Russia the Czar telegraphed to King George:

"In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war."

And the Government of Great Britain believed this statement to be true, while Germany at no time gave evidence of a sincere desire to preserve peace.

BELGIUM

Now let us turn to another centre of interest.

The kingdom of Belgium lies between Germany and France, on the west. It was at one time part of Holland, but in 1831 its independence and neutrality were definitely guaranteed by England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. By the treaty of London (1839) it was agreed as follows:

Article 7. "Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral state. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality towards all other States."

By the fifth Article of the Convention agreed to at the Hague Peace Convention, in 1907, by all the Great Powers, it was agreed that:

"Belligerents are forbidden to move across the territory of a neutral power troops or convoys of either of munitions of war or supplies."

International Agreement.

In 1870—at the commencement of the Franco-German War, it was agreed that if either France or Germany violated Belgian territory during the war, Great Britain would cooperate with the other for the defence of it. No such violation occurred throughout that war. Even leave to transport German wounded through Belgium was refused.

Germany and France adjoin each other on the north-east. Here the country is mountainous, intersected with deep valleys, and the boundary is strongly defended on the French side. Belgium and north-west France are flat, and easy for military operations. In faith that Germany would respect her pledge to Belgium, France did not strongly fortify her own north-west frontier. A rapid German advance on Paris was possible that way, and that way only.

Germany's Plea.

On the 29th July the German Chancellor intimated to the British Minister at Berlin that Germany might be forced to enter Belgium on her way to Paris, but if that country had not sided with France, her integrity would be respected after the war. Immediately the British Foreign Minister replied that the obligation of Great Britain to maintain the neutrality of Belgium could not be bargained away. On the 4th of August the King of the Belgians appealed to our King to safeguard the integrity of Belgium. The German government, two days before, had demanded free passage through Belgium, threatening to make war on it if it resisted. On the same day German soldiers entered Belgium.

PERFIDIOUS ARGUMENT

Great Britain asked that within twelve hours a pledge be given by Germany that she would respect Belgium's neutrality, on pain of war with Great Britain. This protest was not heeded, and war was begun, the first hostile attack being made by German ships of war in the North Sea on the night of the 4th of August. Speaking in the German parliament, the Chancellor said:

No Law For Necessity.
"We are now in a State of Necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and are perhaps on Belgian soil. We were compelled to override the just protests of Luxemburg and Belgium. The wrong—I speak plainly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached."

"Just For A Scrap Of Paper."
When the British Minister at Berlin delivered the demand for an assurance that Germany would respect Belgium's rights, the German Chancellor said:

"The step taken by the British Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—'neutrality'—a word which in war time has so often been disregarded. Just for 'A Scrap Of Paper,' Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation."

Two Great Features at THE NICKEL For Monday and Tuesday

THE KALEM PLAYERS IN

"THE HAND PRINT MYSTERY."

A two-part romance—with just a touch of melo-drama—The sister who turns to aid her brother; the lover who saves her from exposure—these are two strong characters. Alice Joyce and Tom Moore are featured.

"HEARST-SELIG NEWS PICTORIAL."—One reel of interesting news items.

"GETTING EVEN."—A comedy.

The Vitagraph Company present Anita Stewart in

"THE GIRL FROM PROSPERITY."

A two-part comedy-drama. Her beau falls into prosperity; leaves Prosperity—falls into misfortune. She leaves Prosperity and brings him back to Prosperity. They are both happy, and he is mighty glad to stay in Prosperity. A dandy picture.

ARTHUR C. HUSKINS sings, "A PERFECT DAY."

EVERY AFTERNOON 2 to 5.30.

EVERY NIGHT 7 to 10.45.

Referring to the German offer to restore Belgium after the war, the Prime Minister of Great Britain has used the following:

"When Belgium addressed, as she has addressed in these last few days, her moving appeal to us to fulfil our solemn guarantee of her neutrality, what reply should we have given? We should have been obliged to say that, without her knowledge, we had bartered away to the Power threatening her our obligation to keep our pledged word. I do not envy the man who can read that appeal with an unmoved heart. Belgians are fighting and losing their lives. What would have been the position of Great Britain today in the face of that spectacle, if we had assented to this infamous proposal? Yes, and what are we to get in return for the betrayal of our friends and the dishonour of our obligations? What are we to get in return? A promise—nothing more; a promise as to what Germany would do in certain eventualities; a promise, he observed—I am sorry to have to say it, but it must be put upon record—given by a Power which was at that very moment announcing its intention to violate its own treaty and inviting us to do the same. I can only say, if we had dallied or temporised, we, as a Government, should have covered ourselves with dishonour, and we should have betrayed the interests of this country, of which we are trustees."

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

It is gratifying to know that from the outset to the very end of the negotiations preceding the war, the influence of Great Britain was strenuously exerted to maintain peace. In July, prior to the presentation of the Austrian demand on Serbia, our Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, known as "the Peacemaker of Europe," informed the German Ambassador in London that he "hated the idea of war between any of the Great Powers, and that any of them should be dragged into war over Serbia would be detestable."

On July 24th Austria presented its demands on Serbia. Immediately Sir Edward Grey pointed out, to the Austrian Ambassador in London, the peremptory and objectionable tone of the demands, but added that "he should concern himself simply and solely from the point of view of the peace of Europe."

Asked Co-operation.
He urged that Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain should combine to influence Austria and Russia towards peace.

He later proposed a conference of these powers. He offered to agree to any method which Germany might desire to influence Russia and Austria. He refused to promise aid to France and Russia in the event of war, fearing thereby to encourage them to resist peace overtures. At the same moment he warned Germany not to believe that this refusal meant that Great Britain would be a mere on-looker if war took place.

Indignantly Refused.
When Germany offered a bribe to secure neutrality, at the expense of France, it was indignantly refused by the British Government, and so also was the German offer to restore Belgium after the war if she would quietly submit to the invasion of her territory.

Patient, courteous, firm to all the Powers, and striving for no other object than peace, the British Government offered Germany an opportunity to withdraw even after the frontier of Belgium had been crossed by German troops.

Germany the Marplot.

Of Germany's conduct during this trying time, it is sufficient to say, that from the beginning to the end she was the marplot, urging Austria to present her imperious demands on Serbia, the Kaiser personally amending those demands in the direction of greater sharpness, and finally declaring war on Russia when all the other Great Powers seemed to be ready to negotiate. The Kaiser has at least manifested to the world that he has all the ambition of Napoleon, and the Allies will consign him to Napoleon's fate.

CAUSE OF THE WAR

Let us ascertain, if we can, the deep underlying and actual causes of this war. It is apparent that even Austria did not go to war because the Heir to the Throne had been murdered. Germany did not really make war upon Russia because the latter was massing soldiers on her frontier. As clearly, Great Britain did not in fact throw down her gauntlet to protect Belgium. All these are but the excuses for war, when war had in fact been decided upon for far more serious reasons.

Germany's Professed Reason.

The German White Book issued in August last published to the world the German official reason for the war. It asserts that Serbia was responsible for the murder of the Archduke Charles Frederick; that the crime was an incident of an agitation which aimed to dismember Austria, and to create a Balkan confederation under the influence, and later under the sceptre, of Russia.

In brief, Germany claims that a struggle for existence was imminent between Teuton and Slav, or German and Russian, and that she began this war, not because she desired war, but because war was inevitable, and he who strikes first, strikes hardest.

Calls France Vengeful.

France, say the Germans, is bound by treaty to aid Russia, and is, besides, desirous of revenge for the defeat Germany inflicted on her in 1870. By invading France through Belgium we shall conquer her before Russia can invade Germany in much force. Therefore, it is necessary to success that we violate Belgium's neutrality, and "necessity knows no law." Great Britain will probably not fight; at the worst she will not fight at the outset and Paris will be reached by our German armies before Great Britain will move.

Is This The True Reason?

Is this German reason for the war the true one? It is certainly plausible. It is accepted by the mass of the German people. It is the reason for German unanimity. It is their belief in it which embitters so many German people against us British, for they cannot understand why we

should fight against them in what they consider a Holy War. Patriotism inclines them to such a belief, and evidence is abundant that the mass in Germany have been deluded by the warlike classes.

A SLAVIC PERIL

What grave reason existed for believing that the Slavic races contemplated a racial war of extermination against the Teutonic races; that Russia, to put it more concisely, aimed at the destruction of Germany; and if Russian antipathy to Germany has of late been some apparent, were there not causes for it other than implacable racial hatred, the removal of which would have ended the danger.

Russia's friendship for the Slav races in the Balkans has long been pronounced, and Russia and Austria have continually schemed against each other for the greater influence amongst the Balkan people. But Russia is by blood the natural overlord of these people, and Austria an obvious intermeddler whose aim was to promote discord and to profit thereby.

GERMANY THE CAUSE

Austria has long been a mere south-eastern outpost for Germany, which has herself directly influenced Turkey against Russia, and therefore, it is clear that it is Germany which has promoted the tendency to a racial struggle between Slav and Teuton.

There were traditional ties of friendship between Russia and Germany. Bismark always made a point of cultivating Russian friendship. Germany and Russia shared Poland between them.

Germany instigated Russia to war with Japan. It is of comparatively recent years that dislike has been manifested, and at each exhibition of growing hatred, it has been Germany which gave the cause of offence. Her modern friendship for Turkey was assumed probably to keep the Russians from Constantinople.

What Opponents Say.
Opponents say that Germany's lust for world power, for the overlordship of Europe, for Colonial expansion, and even love of war for war's sake, are the real motives which have led Germany to declare war, and that she has raised the Slavic Peril, as she did the Yellow Peril years ago, against the Japanese, merely to incite her own people by patriotism or by fear to greater exertions than they would otherwise make, and to delude, if possible, that portion of the world upon which she does not war at present.

A Robber State.
Germany is by birth a robber state, and comes before the bar of public opinion with an evil reputation. The (Continued on page 7.)

Black Oats & Vegetables

Ex S.S. Morwenna To-Day, Nov. 16th.

1500 Bags Black Oats.

100 " P.E.I. Parsnips

Carrots and Beet also Blue Nose Potatoes.

George Neal

The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, ne ar 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.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Poultry Association Exhibition

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson,

Will be held on November 18th, 19th and 20th IN THE PRINCE'S RINK.

The Exhibition will be opened by His Excellency the Governor at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 19th.

Admission, 10c. Official and Exhibition Tickets 20c.

10 per cent of the gross receipts will be given to the Ladies' Patriotic Association.

JOHN F. CALVER,

nov 11, 14, 16

Hon. Secretary.

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.

Knowing's

EAST, WEST and CENTRAL STORES.
nov. 7, 9, 12, 16.

A Safe Investment.
When investing your hard earned money in a Supply of Blankets, the safest way is to insist on getting

RIVERSIDE BLANKETS.
THEY HAVE PROVED THE BEST BY ACTUAL TEST.

FIRE
A FIRE IN YOUR HOME is a terrible disaster that will never be forgotten. If the lives of your family are not menaced, your property and belongings are either destroyed by the flames or damaged by smoke and water.

FIRE INSURANCE
In our safe companies costs but little and any loss can be quickly met by our prompt payments.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

MARKED UNION PROGRESS NOTED IN ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT COAKER TO SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE F. P. U.

(Continued from page 3.)
 appeal for a \$6.00 price gave me my greatest strength. The fact that we had **FISHERMEN RESPONDED.** bought fish by the thousand quintals also aided us indirectly.

The fact that we had obtained the consideration of the legislators on the matter of preventing a slump, greatly aided us. The fact that the fishermen owned large deposits in the Banks which could be withdrawn upon an appeal from me, greatly helped us. The large, wealthy firms held out and refused to buy, but to the lasting credit of the banks and small buyers, be it said that the small buyers did pay \$6.00. A slump which would have meant \$5.00 at St. John's and \$4.50 in the outports would have resulted if the larger firms had got their way.

When things became very critical it was discovered that the Labrador catch was nearly all salted slopp, and that fact then aided the shore fish situation. When the first big fleet with shore and slopp arrived, it was heart-saddening. The schooners came in dozens. No one would mention \$6.00 for shore. The cry was \$5.50. The figure named for slopp was \$3.50. It took a few strong articles in the Union paper to keep prices up to \$4.00 at that time, but it was accomplished.

The shore price situation grew worse and when the \$5.50 figure loomed, the Trading Company resolved to store its fish rather than sell at less than \$5.75. One or two buyers who had held off began buying at \$5.75, and when the Trading Company had prepared for storing, when the scales, barrows, etc., had been made ready, the 5000 quintals at the Union wharf awaiting buyers or to be stored, disappeared as by magic, and two schooners with 1600 quintals went to one firm. Another firm bought a cargo of 1100, another a cargo of 1300. Another firm bought 2600, another 400, and that crisis was passed and the \$5.75 price prevailed. The wonder to me now is how it all happened.

I took a hand in disposing of soft Labrador fish about October 25th and at once the trade got busy to corner me, firms in the North soon found they could buy for **UP WENT THE PRICE.** cash and pay fifty cents more than they had intended. In Conception Bay soft Labrador fish was a drug, no one wanted it. No buyer offered. I got after 3000 quintals there and as soon as they found I was in the Labrador fish buying business they again resolved to show me where I was.

Up went fish at Conception Bay ports some thirty cents while at St. John's, the old figure of \$4.00 was soon forthcoming. Like a bolt from the

blue the exporters found that they could afford to pay \$4.00 for what they had been taking for two weeks at \$3.50. Their action spoke stronger than words. They again proved that the term "Graballs" was well chosen when applied to commercial men.

Shore fish in the outports went to \$6.00 per quintal on the 30th of October at Newtown and on November 2nd \$6.20 was paid at St. John's for fish we sold that came from the North. The whole business reads more like a fairy tale than reality. Some of the buyers are still thinking of how it was all done. They were left, and the cheap fish at \$5.00 they are still looking for, but won't get.

The herring fishery North the past Spring was very helpful to the fishermen and the action of the Union in buying at \$3.00 **HERRING AND LOBSTER FISHERY.** Lobsters became unsaleable when the war opened, as 90 per cent. of the lobsters are sold in Germany. The price, which reached \$25.00 before the war, dropped to \$15.00 and \$12.00, and those who purchased at these prices are still holding stocks, being unable to dispose of them.

The Labrador fishery for 1914 will equal that of 1913, but the shore dry will be 250,000 quintals short of 1913. A considerable **CALLS FOR CENSURE.** quantity of salt bulk was purchased by Gloucester firms, which helped the situation considerably. The failure of the Government to take any action to prevent a slump is a matter which calls for the censure of this Council, for it was possible for the Government to have taken action which would have prevented a slump, saved me much worry, and would have enabled all the slopp fish owners to dispose of their fish at \$4.00 and shore fish at \$6.00.

That a big slump and a financial panic did not occur is in no way due to any action of the Government. They did nothing to help but they did do all they knew how to do to kill my proposals for a Government guarantee or Government buying or the fixing of a price by the Government. If we established an Export Company we may never again have to face such a situation, and when the Union gets a chance to place a Government in power, there will be no waiting for something to turn up, as was the case of the Government during the past Fall. Nor will there be a holding back in fixing prices in order to permit exporters to take \$100,000 out of the fishermen's pockets in the shape of lower prices as have been done the past Fall.

We began 1913 with a credit balance of \$6,636.22. The receipts for 1913, from all sources, were \$8,636.22, making a Grand Total of **FINANCES.** \$14,807.29. The disbursements for 1913 amounted to \$6,592.80. The credit balance in our favor at the close of last year was therefore \$8,214.49.

Last year our expenses were high owing to the demands on account of the elections. The account for 1913 is printed and will be distributed for your information.

Last year we received \$5,000 as discounts on tobacco, tea, butter and oil clothes. That was a large sum to receive, and, but for our arrangements, the Trading Company would be entitled to that sum, as the Trading Company's stores handle 90 per cent of the goods sold for which we receive the discount. This year the discounts will probably amount to as much, but I might point out that some districts don't contribute to this revenue inasmuch as they have no stores and do not order from us direct. Every member has a share in the funds and all should aid the building up of funds in the way suggested, and when they amount to a considerable sum they can be used for advances to purchase supplies in the Spring.

The Assessments received for 1913 amounted to about \$3000 and some of that amount was received as balance due in 1912.

The Treasurer also holds \$5000 contributed towards the Union Disaster Fund.

I estimate the Expenditure for 1914 to be \$3000 and the receipts to be \$7000, leaving a credit balance for the year of \$4000. If my estimate proves right, the F.P.U. Credit Balance will stand thus:—
 Credit Balance, end 1913. \$ 8,214.49
 Union Disaster Fund. 5,000.00
 Estimated Credit Balance, 1914. 4,000.00

\$17,214.49

I would suggest that if the Council decides to establish a permanent Union Disaster Fund, in addition to making a rule cutting off assistance to Councils not making an annual contribution to this Fund that no Council aid any member who does not purchase entirely from the Union, and before any grant is made, an applicant or his family must furnish receipts showing that these articles were purchased through the Union, in order to build up funds from discounts.

All Councils in places where Union Stores are not in operation can at least prepare an order for butter, tea, tobacco and oil clothes and forward it **BUY FROM UNION STORES.**

to the Trading Company at St. John's, who will forward such goods to any Council which is square on the Trading Company's books. There can be no excuse offered, as almost every family or member uses these articles and has to pay more for anywhere than those articles can be secured for through the Union.

REPORT ON SALTS. During the past season there have been strong and numerous complaints regarding salting fish, and some have asked me to investigate the matter of the different salts used by the fishermen for salting fish. There has been an unusual quantity of salt-burnt, shore fish disposed of at St. John's this season, and a considerable quantity of this fish has been condemned, as West India, which means a loss of \$2.00 on a quintal. I therefore carefully enquired into the matter and secured an analysis of three sorts of salt by Professor Davies, resulting as follows:—

Sample No. 405. REPORT.

No. 1. from Cadiz:	
Sodium Chloride (common salt)	98.20%
Water	1.30
Calcium Sulphate (sulphate of lime) . . . . .	.20
Sulphate & Chloride of Magnesium, traces . . . . .	.10
Insoluble matter (made up of sand, etc.) . . . . .	.10
	99.90%

Water absorbed by a dried sample of No. 1 in exposing it to the air for two days, less than 1%

No. 2. from Santa Pola:

Sodium Chloride (common salt)	94.00%
Water	3.91
Calcium Sulphate (sulphate of lime) . . . . .	.76
Magnesium Sulphate . . . . .	.60
Magnesium Chloride . . . . .	.65
Insoluble matter (made up of sand, etc.) . . . . .	.15
	100.07%

Water absorbed by a dried sample of No. 2, on exposing it to the air for two days 3%

Sgd. D. JAMES DAVIES, B.Sc., F.C.S. Analyst & Assayer.

Remarks to Accompany Analytical Results.
 Salt No. 1 is decidedly better than Salt No. 2. The presence of chlorides of magnesium or of calcium, or of both, causes salt to become moist,

especially so in damp weather, the two substances being hyposcopic, i.e., they possess the power of absorbing moisture from the air.

Salt No. 1 only contains traces, if any, of the above mentioned substances, but Salt No. 2 contains quite an appreciable quantity of magnesium chloride. That accounts for the fact that Salt No. 2 absorbed more moisture than Salt No. 1, in exposing dried samples of both to the air.

In my opinion the presence of these chlorides in Salt would make it a difficult matter to keep the **ALREADY CURED FISH BRY.** Even perfectly dried fish would become moist in damp weather, on account of the absorbent properties of the magnesium chloride present in Salt No. 2.

I could find no evidence of bacteria in sample when examined microscopically.

(Sgd.) D. JAMES DAVIES, B.Sc., F.C.S. Analyst & Assayer.

Report on sample of Torrovejia Salt taken by me from several boxes kept at the offices of the Salmere Espanola, St. John's.

An Exceptionally Good Salt—Analytical Results:

Sodium Chloride (common salt)	99.50%
Moisture . . . . .	.11
Insoluble Matter . . . . .	.05
Sulphate of Soda . . . . .	.243
Lime (traces, less than . . . . .	.05
Magnesia (traces) . . . . .	.00
	99.953%

This Salt will remain **DRY** on exposure to the air, as there are only traces of deliquescent substances present.

(Sgd.) D. JAMES DAVIES, B.Sc., F.C.S. Analyst & Assayer.

From Professor Davies' report it would appear that Santa Pola Salt is not as suitable for curing shore fish as the other two sorts examined. When ordering salt, it will be necessary to pay closer attention to the quality.

In conclusion, permit to express my warmest thanks to Catalina citizens in particular and the Council in general for the splendid **EXPRESS** reception accorded us and the kind **THANKS.** attention devoted to the comfort and accommodation of the visiting delegates and friends.

I trust our deliberations will prove highly beneficial to our grand organization, to our country in general, and to the fishermen in particular, and that God's blessing will follow our endeavors to uplift our Native Land and secure for every man his own.

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 Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

Dealing in the buying and selling of **LIVE STOCK.**

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

Highest Prices Paid For Raw Furs.

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

Caille Perfection Motor

A "Caille Perfection" is Now Doing Duty With Admiral Jellicoe's Fleet.

The "Ecila," fitted with the "Caille Perfection" Duty Engine, is pronounced by the Naval Authorities to be the best dispatch cutter in the service.

Speed, strength and simplicity of operation are the leading features of the "Caille Perfection" Motor.

With Motor Engines of the ordinary kind, it is ever the same—trouble. If it is not battery trouble, then it is magneto trouble—if it is not starting trouble, then it is adjusting trouble, if it is not one thing, it is certain to be another; just one trouble after another.

The "Caille Perfection" Motor is Trouble-Proof.

These engines are made, from 2 to 30 Horse Power, by The Caille Perfection Motor Co., Detroit, the largest builders of 2 Cycle Engines in the world.

Information, catalogues, prices, terms, etc., can be obtained from

F. G. HOUSE & CO.,
 Columbus Building, St. John's.
 Sole Representatives and Distributors for Nfld.

Write For Our Low Prices

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

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

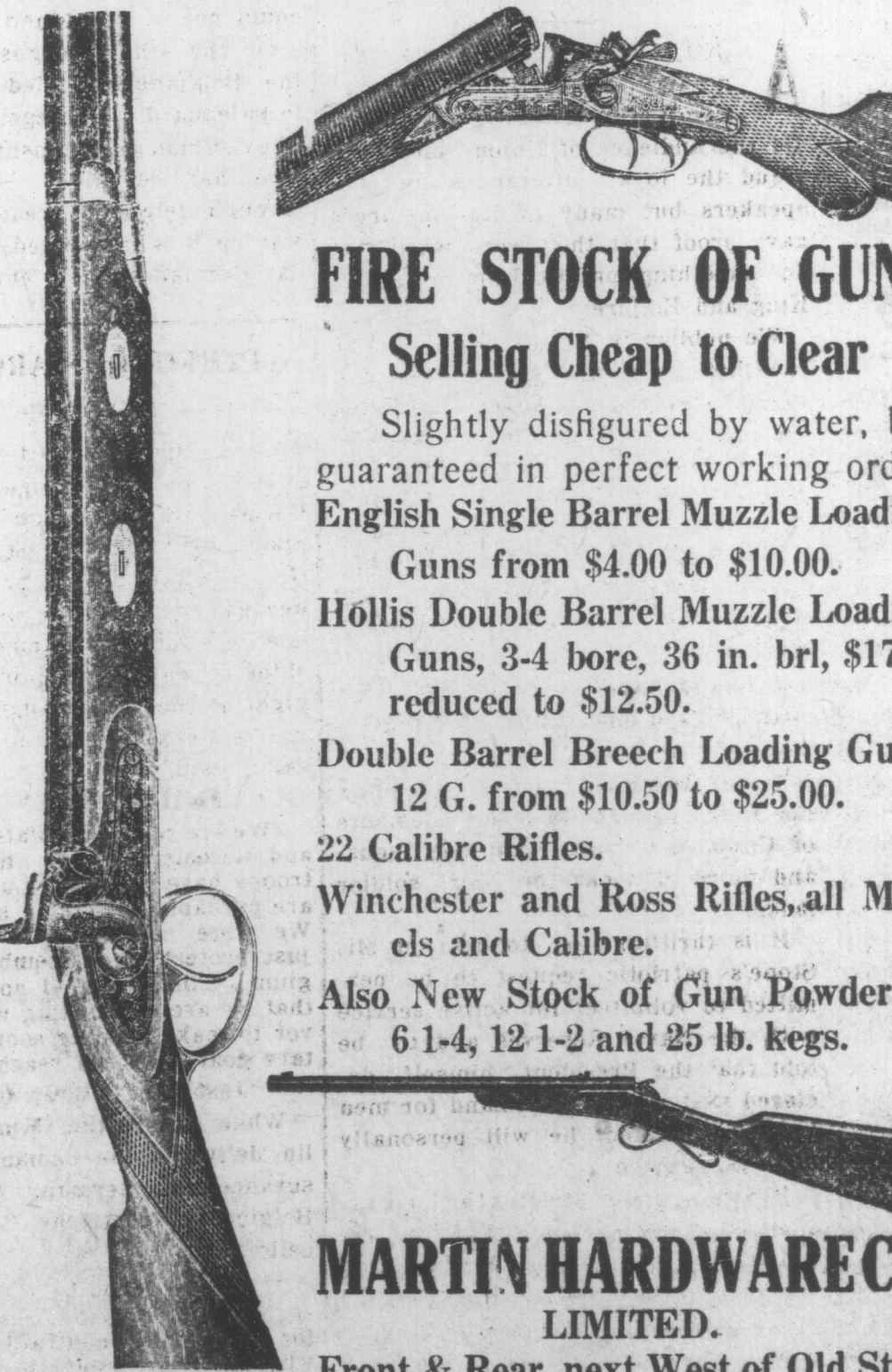
ANCHOR Brand Cans!

This season owing to the high prices of food products **Tinned Rabbit** will command a good price. It is easy to make a good pack when **ANCHOR BRAND CANS** are used.

There is a reason—ask us.

Price, \$1.50 per Case Solder, 30c.

Robt. Templeton



FIRE STOCK OF GUNS
Selling Cheap to Clear

Slightly disfigured by water, but guaranteed in perfect working order.

English Single Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns from \$4.00 to \$10.00.

Hollis Double Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns, 3-4 bore, 36 in. brl, \$17.50 reduced to \$12.50.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Guns, 12 G. from \$10.50 to \$25.00.

22 Calibre Rifles.

Winchester and Ross Rifles, all Models and Calibre.

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

MARTIN HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.
 Front & Rear, next West of Old Store

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

Ladies! Ladies! REMEMBER

Great Chance **TO-DAY** to get a **New Winter Coat!** At the **MANUFACTURER'S PRICE.**

The Prices are as Follows:

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.25, \$6.00, \$8.50, \$9.45, 15.00, \$20.00.

The above lot of Coats are all Samples—**NO TWO ALIKE** We invite your inspection. **NO APPROVAL.**

The Sample Bargain Store

J. P. MAHER & COMPANY, LTD.
 167 WATER STREET, EAST,

Britain's Foremost Soldier Answers The Last Roll Call

Field Marshal, Earl Roberts, Visiting the British Forces at the Front Contracts a Chill and Dies of Pneumonia at the Advanced Age of 82—British and French Papers Pay the Dead Warrior High Tribute

London, Nov. 14 (Press Bureau).—Lord Kitchener announces, with deep regret, which he knows will be shared by the Whole Army, that he received this evening the following telegram from Sir John French:

"Deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 this evening. Lord Roberts was on a brief visit to France to greet the Indian troops, of which he was Colonel-in-Chief. He contracted a chill on Thursday and succumbed after a short illness to an attack of pneumonia."—Harcourt.

Call Came Suddenly.

London, Nov. 16.—The death of Lord Roberts, which occurred on Saturday evening at the Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force in France, was extremely sudden.

He was in his usual good health when he left England on Wednesday last with his daughter, Lady Alice Roberts, and his son-in-law, Major Lewin. The party had a rough trip crossing the Channel, but the aged general felt no effects, and went through with his programme on the Continent. In fact, he was about to return home, when his death occurred.

Reviewed the Troops.

Earl Roberts had motored to the British bases and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner time on Friday that he complained of a slight chill. As he was subject, more or less, to trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased, medical men were called, and pronounced his condition critical. They relieved the General of what pain he was suffering and he fell asleep. His death occurred during sleep.

Caused Profound Grief.

The passing of the great warrior has created profound grief throughout the country, and at all churches and cathedrals where the soldiers are training, touching references were made yesterday of his death, and "The Dead March in Saul" played.

A telegram to Lady Roberts, from Field-Marshal Sir John French in the name of the Army serving in France, expressed deep sympathy, saying: "Your grief is shared by us, who mourn the loss of a much-loved chief, as he was called. It seems a fitting ending to the life of a great soldier that he should have passed away amidst the troops he loved so well, and within sound of the guns."

Always Active.

Lord Roberts' devotion and interest in the Army, his hard work in this connection and his seeming good health, had been the subject of comment since the beginning of the war. He was the most popular military figure in Britain, and a national hero without rival in the affections of the people. Despite his years, he had never ceased from hard work since his nominal retirement.

As he had often remarked, he lived a rigidly abstemious life that he might preserve his strength for the service of his country.

Lord Roberts' Career.

Sir Frederick Sleight Roberts, first Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford, was born at Cawnpore, India, in 1832. At the age of sixteen he entered the Bengal Artillery and, six years later, in 1857, saw his first active service in the Indian Mutiny, in the course of which he won the Victoria Cross.

His services in Abyssinia and during the Afghan War of 1878-80, secured for him the K.C.B. decoration. Major-General Roberts notably distinguished himself during this Afghan Campaign by forcing a difficult hostile position on the peak of Kotial and by gaining the victory of Charasia.

March to Kandahar.

In 1880 occurred his memorable march to Kandahar. Sir Louis Cavagnari, British envoy to the Afghan court, had been murdered at Kabul and Roberts was sent to avenge the foul crime. This mission accomplished, he marched to the relief of Kandahar near which, on Sept. 1, 1880, he defeated Ayub Khan.

In 1881 he was created a Baron and was also made Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. Two years later, he became Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, holding this appointment from 1885-1893.

Promotions.

He was promoted to Lieutenant-general, in 1883; general, in 1890 and field-marshal in 1895.

In 1899, he was sent out to South Africa to take command of the British forces in the Boer War. The war had been in progress for some time and the British had met with several reverses.

Able seconded by Lord Kitchener as his Chief of Staff, and supplied by one of the largest forces the British have ever placed in the field, he quickly changed the aspect of the war.

Brilliant Engagements.

After a series of brilliant engagements, he marched through to Pretoria, the Transvaal capital, incidentally drawing off the Boer troops from the besieged towns of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, each of which was relieved in turn.

The British flag was hoisted over Pretoria on June 5, 1900, and the Transvaal and Orange Free State became attached to the British Empire.

Field-Marshal Roberts returned to England late in 1900 and during the following year he was made an Earl and voted a grant of \$500,000 by the British Parliament. In the same year (1901) he succeeded Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British forces, holding this office until its abolition, in 1904.

His Life for Britain.

In 1905, Earl Roberts resigned from the Committee of National Defence to urge on the nation the necessity for the establishment of a general national military service. He frequently urged this step in the House of Lords, and, read in the light of the recent events of the present great war, some of his pronouncements sound like prophecies.

Earl Roberts was a D.C.L. of Oxford and an L.L.D. of Cambridge, and received numerous other honorary degrees and distinctions, including the freedom of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and other British cities.

As an author, "Earl Roberts published 'The Rise of Napoleon' in 1895 and an autobiographical volume, entitled 'Forty-one Years in India,' in 1897.

Many Tributes.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Yesterday's papers comment at length upon the death of Lord Roberts. All review the splendid career of the soldier at Lucknow, Lahave, Afghanistan and Transvaal, and pay eloquent tributes to his sterling qualities as a man, as well as a fighter.

They comment in moving terms on the grave train of circumstances which brought him to French soil to end a well-filled life, and declare he will be mourned in France as much as in Britain.

Refused the Offer.

London, Nov. 16.—Westminster Abbey has been offered as the burial place for Lord Roberts, subject to the usual conditions, that the body be cremated.

Lady Roberts, it is announced, is unable to accept the offer. According to Paris despatches, Lord Roberts was advised not to go to the front until the weather moderated, but refused to postpone the programme arranged for.

German Tribute.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The Leka Anzeiger, in an editorial says on the occasion of the death of Lord Roberts, the whole German press expressed itself alike appreciatively about the fallen enemy as even in war moments occur when the fighter salutes the enemy with sabre in hand of striking him with it. Such a moment has arisen with the departure of Lord Roberts.

Gifts For Volunteers

The various clubs and organizations in town have opened subscription lists in their rooms for Xmas presents and souvenirs for those of their members who are in the army and navy. The lists are meeting with generous response, and the "absent ones" will no doubt greatly appreciate the remembrances of their friends.

B. I. S. Smoker

The members of the B.I.S. are holding a smoker in their rooms on Thursday night next. The programme is in the hands of Messrs. Slattery, Halley and Crotty and an enjoyable evening is looked forward to.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OUR BOYS FIGURE IN BIG PARADE

Newfoundland and New Zealand Contingents Cheered Vociferously on Lord Mayor's Day

London, Nov. 10.—The Lord Mayor's show this year will be remembered as the khaki pageant in which the overseas dominions played a prominent part. The Canadian troops, both mounted and on foot, were easily recognized, as most Londoners are now familiar with the maple leaf badges and the red and blue shoulder straps. The Strathcona Horse coming early in the procession were greeted with tumultuous cheers and cries of "Well done, Canada."

Thrilling Incidents.

The usual mid-day halt at the law courts while the new lord mayor took the oath of office, afforded some unheard-of incidents. The Canadian troops among which were some of the 5th Royal Highlanders from Montreal, and the Princess Patricia Infantry, drew up before the Montreal Gazette's London Office in Marconi House. Waitresses from the Aerated Bread Company's Restaurant brought out supplies of sandwiches and served to the Canadians, while girls perched on the windows of Somerset House tossed packets of cigarettes to the men wearing the Maple Leaf. One young woman slipped from the sidewalk through the cordon of police and placed a piece of white heather in the hand of one of the Princess Patricia's soldiers for good luck.

Played "O Canada."

When the procession resumed, the Aleria band, which headed the Canadian Contingent, played "O Canada." The Newfoundland and New Zealand Contingents, and the King Edward Horse, which has many Canadians in its ranks, were cheered vociferously, while the London Scottish territorials received a great ovation.

A large number of the Canadian troops, who had leave from Salisbury Plain, watched the procession as spectators.

Among the vast crowd who watched the procession were thousands of Belgian and French refugees to whom the display proved an impressive object lesson in the unity of the empire.

There were three hundred and fifty Canadians in the procession, and they included men from every branch of the force now at Salisbury Plain.

RUSSIANS TAKE FIVE BIG GUNS

Continue to Make Progress in East Prussia—Occupy Tarnow in Galicia

Petrograd, Nov. 15.—The General staff of the Russian army have given out the following statement: "In East Prussia we continue to make progress. We have captured five German howitzers near Soldau."

On Nov. 13th we forced the Germans to retire from Pypin. Between the Vistula and Warthe we have had encounters with advance detachments of the enemy.

In the direction of Cracow, Russian troops have crossed the river Schrenkava.

We have occupied Tarnow in Galicia.

ENEMY RETREATS INTO OWN COUNTRY

Germans Have Left the Defence of Cracow to the Austrians—Attempt Offensive

Petrograd, Nov. 15.—Leaving the defence of Cracow mainly in the hands of Austrians, and attempting to hold the Russian advance along the Polish frontier only by desultory rear-guard actions, the Germans, according to the view of the situation held in Petrograd are, today, withdrawing their main body into Silesia, whence many are being sent north to the region between Thorn and the River Warthe.

In this territory the Germans, taking advantage of the small number of Russian troops, are attempting an energetic advance, at the same time as they move forward on both banks of the lower Vistula.

When the procession resumed, the Aleria band, which headed the Canadian Contingent, played "O Canada." The Newfoundland and New Zealand Contingents, and the King Edward Horse, which has many Canadians in its ranks, were cheered vociferously, while the London Scottish territorials received a great ovation.

A large number of the Canadian troops, who had leave from Salisbury Plain, watched the procession as spectators.

Among the vast crowd who watched the procession were thousands of Belgian and French refugees to whom the display proved an impressive object lesson in the unity of the empire.

There were three hundred and fifty Canadians in the procession, and they included men from every branch of the force now at Salisbury Plain.

TOOK PRISONERS AND TWO GUNS

So Claim the Germans in a Report Issued at Berlin—Nothing Definite in East

Berlin, Nov. 15.—Fighting on our right wing made slight progress yesterday, owing to unfavorable weather, but in the course of a difficult preliminary encounter we captured several hundred prisoners and two machine guns.

In the forest of Argonne we succeeded in blowing up and capturing a strong French fort of support.

In the east, fighting continues on the East Prussian frontier and in Russian Poland, without a definite decision being reached.

In the environs of Bixschote we have progressed one kilometer toward the East.

Between the Canal of Labasse and Arras our troops have made minor progress.

In the region of Lassigny and in the vicinity of the Aisne as far as Berry au Bac, the Germans have attacked but without success.

In the Argonne the fighting has recommenced with greater spirit and the enemy endeavored, but in vain, to recapture Four de Paris and St. Hubert.

Particularly in the vicinity of Verdun, several partial offensive movements on the part of the enemy were checked by the fire of our artillery, before a forward movement of the enemy's infantry could be undertaken.

In Woerve District and Lorraine there is nothing to report.

GERMANS REPULSED ALL ALONG THE LINE

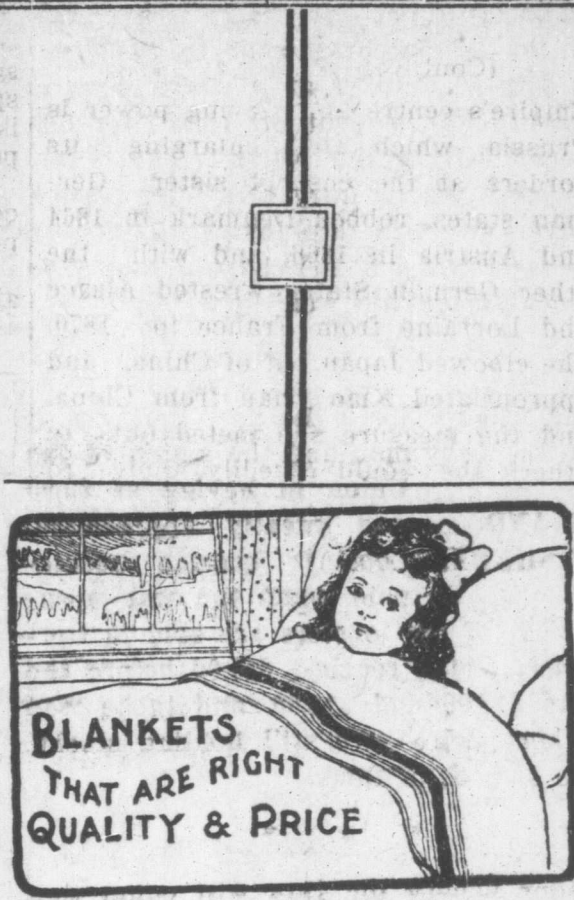
Paris, Nov. 15.—An official statement, today, announced the repulse of German attacks all along the line in Flanders.

U.S.-GERMANS TURNED DOWN

Oshkosh, Nov. 15.—German-Americans, who sent a telegram to President Wilson, notifying him that a trainload of armaments for Canada had passed through the city on the Soo road, have received a reply from Secretary of State Bryan, as follows:

"Your telegram of Nov. 9th is received. If cannon and ammunition are sold in the United States, and shipped out in the ordinary course of trade, there is no violation of the neutrality law of the States."

A Wise Investment



BLANKETS THAT ARE RIGHT QUALITY & PRICE

In these strenuous days, when every dollar counts, you want to get the best possible value for your money.

While stocks may fluctuate "on change," variations in the weather can easily be dealt with, and discomfort, to a great extent, eliminated.

HEAT is essential to GOOD HEALTH and this can be secured for a very moderate outlay.

Take Blankets and Quilts for Instance

Our stock was contracted for before the war, and is practically complete in all grades.

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO INVEST.

COTTON BLANKETS.	70c., \$1.00,	WOOL BLANKETS.	\$2.10, \$2.80,	WADDLED QUILTS.	\$2.20 to \$5.80.
	\$1.30, \$1.60,	\$3.30, \$4.20,	\$5.00, \$7.20,	EIDERDOWN.	\$6.60, \$8.00, \$10.20,
Children's	\$2.20, \$2.90.	Children's	\$1.80 to \$3.60.		\$15.00 to \$28.00.
	50c. to 85c.			Children's	\$2.00 to \$4.50.



HERRING FISHERY SHOWS UP GOOD

Western Star Says it Promises to be Good One For Bay of Islands—Splendid Catches

This year's herring fishery promises to be a good one for Bay of Islands, if one may judge from present indications. During the past week both Penguin, Goose and North Arms were literally alive with the fish; not for years have the fishermen had such real satisfaction attending their nets. At morning, noon and evening the fishing was good, and up to date some of the boats have stocked more than they did all last fall.

Loaded and Sailed. The American vessels Maxine Elliott, Ramona, Senator and Athlete have loaded and sailed the past week. The Arkona, which arrived on the 3rd, finished loading yesterday. The Lottie G. Merchant reached Middle Arm Thursday, and by Friday evening had 800 barrels of herring on board. She finished loading yesterday. The British schr. W. C. McKay also finished and is ready for sea.

Some Arrivals. The following vessels have arrived this season for herring cargoes: American—Atalanta, Ramona, Maxine Elliott, Senator, Arhona, Lottie G. Merchant, Athlete, Bohemia, Annie M. Parker. British—W. C. McKay, W. C. Smith, Gladys Smith, J. D. Hazen, Assurance and Alma Nelson.

The schr. Arbitrator sailed from Gloucester a week ago, and the Aloha, Capt. W. Parsons, and Oriole, Capt. L. Wharton, are also on the way to Bay of Islands for herring cargoes.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ROUT THE KURDS

Petrograd, Nov. 15.—An official despatch from Caucasus headquarters says: "There has been nothing new during the day of Nov. 13th."

On the 12th a number of detachments of Kurdish cavalry made their appearance south of Karaklis, and Alashkettka, and came into collision with our cavalry.

The Kurds were routed.

Prospero left Little Bay Islands at 6 a.m.

ONE SURVIVOR OF WHOLE CREW

Parrsboro, N.S., Nov. 15.—The schooner St. Anthony, from St. John for Seilmah, with general cargo, went ashore in a gale on Friday night, at the mouth of Advocate Harbour, near Parrsboro, and is a total wreck.

Of the crew of five men, only the mate, Samuel Redmond, is known to be saved. He was found on a spar on Saturday.

Redmond and two others got on a piece of wreckage but were washed off, and the others were drowned, while Redmond caught the broken spar.

The vessel was struck by the gale and driven ashore in low water.

Prospero left Little Bay Islands at 6 a.m.

BETTER TO SEND LOCAL TOBACCO

To Our Soldiers at the Front—This Will Encourage Home Industry and Provide Much Employment

The idea of sending smokes to our volunteers on land and at sea has met with the approval of all.

Many letters have appeared in the British papers from soldiers and not a few report that their tobacco ran short and also how difficult it was to get matches.

Non-smokers have no idea what it is to be out of tobacco. The pipe or a cigarette is a great comfort to the men during the long hours of watching and waiting.

Not Forgetting Them. Great Britain is not forgetting her soldiers in this connection. Canada is not forgetting her boys, and we feel confident now that the mater is taken up, our little bunch will not go short either.

A correspondent in Saturday's "Telegram" says "if the goods from here are to be landed duty free would it not be a much better plan to purchase that tobacco and cigarettes in England." This is about as sensible as the giving of a reception to the captain of the Emden.

If we are sending a present from home, let it be a present from home. The British authorities are not going outside to buy their tobacco, neither are the Canadians.

The Gem cigarette is the popular brand here and it is a very easy matter to find out the favorite plug tobacco.

The order will be a large one and at the tobacco works there are more than a hundred employees and it should be our aim to encourage this local industry as others while the war lasts at least.

Many citizens have spoken to us on this matter and all agree that the goods sent should be the product of the local concern.

Had To Put Back

The French trawler "La Provence" which sailed Saturday for Fecamp, was obliged to put back owing to the heavy sea outside. She will sail again to-day.

Another Policeman Uses His Baton

Another sensation occurred on Water Street Saturday night which aroused the ire of a large number of citizens.

It appears that a young constable, only two months in the force, in arresting a prisoner used his baton freely on the prisoner's head.

It is said the officer had taken a drink from the man he assaulted.

An officer accompanied the constable to the station, followed by a large crowd who hissed and hooted the user of the baton.

It is said in police circles to-day that the constable has been dismissed.

Death of Condt. Howlett

Yesterday St. John's received another great shock when it heard of the death of Conductor "Steve" Howlett, who passed away at the age of 68.

Decased was one of our first railway employers and he remained at the work until illness and death made it necessary to stop.

A familiar figure to all, he had the greatest confidence of the public. With him in charge, everyone was safe and secure.

Only two years ago he saved the life of a child, who ran across the track near the Railway Station. Running in front of an approaching train, he snatched the little one from an awful death, at imminent personal danger.

In June last he had an attack of heart failure, from which he rallied and was able to get about as usual.

Three weeks ago a second severe one seized him and last evening he passed away. He is survived by a widow, a son, Frank, in Western Canada, and three daughters, Mrs. Alex. Saunders at Whitbourne, and the Misses Rose and Ida Howlett, who resided with their parents and to them we extend sympathy.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon) — Strong winds, gales, S. shifting to W.N.W., with rain; colder by Tuesday night.

Church Lads Celebrate Twenty-Third Anniversary

By Raising \$4,700 Through a Bazaar Towards the Balance Due on the Armory

CHURCH PARADE HELD YESTERDAY

Service at the Cathedral—Eloquent and Inspiring Discourse by His Lordship the Bishop

On Wednesday, Nov. 11th, Avalon Battalion C. L. B. Celebrated its 23rd birthday on that day. The Bazaar was opened on that day by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Walter E. Davidson and was a splendid success, the excellent total of \$4,700.00 being on hand at present and when finalised the net proceeds will amount to over \$4,600.00.

Lieut.-Col. Rendell is greatly pleased over the magnificent sum and desires to thank the public for their kindness in making the bazaar successful.

Sunday Services.
Yesterday morning, the Brigade numbering about one hundred and twenty and friends of the corps, attend at Holy Communion at the Cathedral at eight o'clock. His Lordship the Bishop presided, assisted by Revs. Canon White, J. Brinton and A. Clayton.

In the afternoon the Battalion with Band paraded at Headquarters at 2.45 and celebrated their anniversary service to the Cathedral. The corps numbering about two hundred and eighty strong, headed by Lieut.-Col. Rendell, proceeded to the Cathedral by way of Long's Hill.

Excellent Music.
The Band, under Staff-Sergt. Cake, started the parade by playing "The National Airs," which was rendered excellently. A large gathering of friends and supporters thronged the roads and entrance to the Cathedral to see the Battalion pass by.

The service was conducted by Rev. Canon White, Chaplain of the Brigade, while the lesson was read by Rev. Canon Bolt, and the Battalion Chaplain His Lordship the Bishop, delivered the address to the members and to the large congregation present.

Eloquent Address.
His Lordship opened his address by speaking of the twenty-third anniversary under such extraordinary circumstances, and of the large number of faces that were absent since the last anniversary parade, most of them leaving to fight for their King and Country.

His Lordship spoke of the embarking of the five hundred and forty members of the First Newfoundland Contingent leaving her on H. M. S. Transport Florizel, and of the send-off given them, and their safe arrival in Portsmouth.

His Lordship was very sorry he could not see them owing to his leaving England before they landed. He also spoke of the good work done by the C. L. B. in connection with the Regiment.

Many C. L. B. Volunteers.
There are one hundred and eight members and ex-members gone for active service, being one fifth of the Regiment. Also what a great aid the local brigades (C. L. B., Catholic Cadet Corps, Methodist Guards and the Newfoundland Highlanders) have been to their country and to the Empire at this critical moment, and how awkward it would have been to train new men if we had not been able to draw from these valuable organisations.

His Lordship will be leaving next month for Bermuda, which place he described to the lads, telling them it was a group of islands situated 1,000 miles from St. John's, and of an old custom carried out in every school there which he hopes (if it lay in his power) to have here before long, and that is the placing of a flagstaff on every school, on which the Union Jack is hoisted every morning at 9.30 and lowered at the closing hour in the afternoon. It teaches the young folks and shows them how they were always in touch with the British emblem.

Cause of the War.
His address was listened to earnestly by every member present; the cause of the war was pointed out, and also the way in which every person in Britain's Oldest Colony can help.

The singing of the National Anthem brought the service to a close. The return was made to the Armory by way of Long's Hill. At the Armory the Lieut.-Col. had a pleasing presentation to make, a gold medal attached to "The Colors" to Private S. Dursell of the Old Comrades' for bringing in the largest number of recruits for the year. Private Dursell is to be congratulated and it is hoped the coming year will find him bringing along many more.

Favorable War News.
The Colonel then announced the latest war news as being favorable to

Holy Name Society Attend Early Mass At R.C. Cathedral

The members of this Society in large numbers, met in their hall at 7.30 a.m. yesterday and attended 8 o'clock mass in the Cathedral which was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Jas. Greene, who also preached a beautiful sermon on how thankful we all ought to be to God for blessings bestowed particularly the members of the Holy Name Society for the spiritual and temporal benefits of the members. Besides a Requiem Mass is offered annually for the deceased brethren. The body then repaired to the Sanctuary rails and received Holy Communion.

In the afternoon the Society met in the Cathedral where Benediction of the Blessed was given by their spiritual Director, Rev. Fr. Sheehan. The hymns on the occasion being sung in unison by the vast number present.

Mr. James J. Slattery presided at the organ. They then retired to their hall where the nomination of officers took place, the election of which will be held at next monthly meeting. The regular business was gone on with and six applicants admitted to membership, and some eighteen others initiated at novices.

The Officers nominated were: President—T. Walsh. Vice-President—J. Hanlon. Treasurer—J. Stapleton. Secretary—J. C. Chafe. 1st. Asst. Secretary—T. Murphy. Librarian—J. Whelan, G. Lynch, A. Cahill, J. Boone. Marshal—D. Clateny.

HOCKEY TEAMS MAKING READY

War Has Made Sad Inroads Into the Teams and the Crescents Have Been Forced to Disband

The famous Crescent Hockey Club who have been champions for successive seasons past, has been forced to disband owing to the raids in their ranks caused by so many of its members having joined the Volunteers.

Only the point, Gus Herder (capt.) and Charlie Thomas, their goalie, now remain. Ern and Max Churchill, Bab and Len Stick, Hubert and Relp Herder and Billy Hutchings are now on Salisbury Plain, while Joy, their cover, has been transferred to the Halifax branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.

A new hockey team, called the Wanderers, is now being formed to replace them in the League, and it players will include Sid Pearce, Munn, Archibald, Burnham, Gus Herder, Tobin and Sinnott.

The St. Bon's, Feildians and Victorians will also play though the war has made big inroads in their lineups, particularly that of the Feildians. It is rumored that the Collegians will also make application for a place in the League.

S. S. Durango left Halifax at 6 a.m. yesterday.

The Allies. He also stated that the brave old British soldier Lord Roberts had passed away in France.

On parade with the battalion were two more new officers, Lieuts. R. G. Ash and A. Goodridge. They received a hearty welcome and congratulations on joining the ranks as officers of the C.L.B.

List of Officers.
The following is the list of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the C.L.B., who have enlisted with the First Newfoundland Regiment for active service:

Major W. H. Franklin, Adj. T. F. Rendell, Capt. A. E. Bernard, Capt. N. Alderdice, Lieuts. A. Raley, R. Rowell, R. H. Tait, R. Kershaw (Bell Is.), Sgt. Major C. B. Dicks, Sgt. Major, S. G. Ebsary, Corp. Sgt. W. Miles. Sergeants: F. Marshall, C. Strong, J. Snow and Corpl. McLeod. Lieutenants: E. Hennebury, S. Newman, A. Penny, W. Ryall, A. Rendell. Privates: A. Bishop, E. Chafe, N. Crane, E. Cornick, S. Dewling, A. Hammond, T. Hammond, A. Hennebury, W. Hall, W. Keats, R. Martin, E. McLeod, F. Richards, F. Roberts, H. Rowe, S. Skiffington, R. Vaisey Bandsman Tiley and seventy-one ex-members.

On parade with the battalion was Capt. Jackson of the s.s. Harmony. He is a great supporter of the Brigade and yesterday was the fourth anniversary service he has attended. Tomorrow we hope to publish the sermon of His Lordship Bishop Jones. We commend it to all our readers especially the young.

Mr. Morine's Address

(Continued from page 4)
Empire's centre and moving power is Prussia, which after enlarging its borders at the cost of sister German states, robbed Denmark in 1864 and Austria in 1866, and with the other German States wrested Alsace and Lorraine from France in 1870. She elbowed Japan out of China, and appropriated Kiao Chau from China, and the measure she meted out to others she would greedily apply to Holland, Denmark and Belgium, once she established herself in a position to do so by destroying the power of Great Britain, the friend and defender of the weak.

WHAT WE FIGHT FOR

I have endeavored to show what Germany fights for. Now let me state what are the mighty things for which we fight:

Faith With Belgium.

In 1870, Mr. Gladstone—the Grand Old Man—used these words: "We are interested in the independence of Belgium which is wider than that which may have in the literal operation of the guarantee. It is found in the answer to the question whether, under the circumstances of the case, this country, endowed as it is with influence and power, would quietly stand by and witness the perpetration of the direct crime that ever stained the pages of history, and thus become participators in the sin."

LUST FOR WORLD POWER

General von Bernhardt, the great German author, has said: "We have been conscious of being a powerful as well as a necessary factor in the development of mankind. This knowledge imposes upon us the obligation of asserting our military and naval influences as soon as possible, and of paving the way everywhere in the world for German labour and German 'idealism.'"

Desire For Colonial Expansion.

There is abundant evidence that Germany has long aimed at Colonial expansion. On the 29th of July the German Chancellor said to the British Ambassador at Berlin that if Great Britain did not help Russia and France, no part of France would be retained by Germany after the war. "But what about the French Colonies?" the Chancellor was asked.

He was not prepared to give any pledge about them, he said. Our Foreign Minister replied that a beaten France, deprived of her Colonies, would be but a subordinate state, and that Great Britain could not permit this.

At the cost of Others.
In a book entitled "How Germany Makes War" by General Bernhardt, the following sentiments are expressed: "We need to enlarge our Colonial possessions so as to afford a home and work to our surplus population. . . . Such territorial acquisitions we can only realise at the cost of other States or in conjunction with them; and such results are possible only if we succeed in securing our power in the centre of Europe better than hitherto England is particularly hostile towards us."

GERMAN POLICY
In his book on "Germany and the Next War," Bernhardt has said: "The essential point is for a country to have colonies of its own and a predominant political influence in the spheres where its markets lie. Our German policy must be guided by these considerations. The execution of such political schemes would certainly clash with many old-fashioned notions and vested rights of traditional European policy. . . . Then the only course left is to acquire the necessary territory by war."

War for War's Sake.
There is abundant evidence that Germany wars for war's sake. It has recently been said by a learned professor hitherto known as a pro-German: "The really dominant thought in the minds of the German leaders today is the cult of forcible expansion; the belief that Germany must elbow her way to success; that she faces a hostile world, and can only succeed by the use of greater force."

For Liberty
A victorious Germany means the universal autocracy of the Kaiser, who has said: "There is only one law—my law; the law which I myself lay down. . . . The soldier must not have a will of his own—they must all have only one will, and that mine. . . . There is only one master in this country; I am he, and I will not tolerate anyone else."

Unparalleled Barbarism
The War has been marked by unparalleled barbarism on the part of the Germans. It is doubtless true that for many acts of a terrible character individual German soldiers are solely responsible, and not their commanding officers. But for many horrible outrages the Generals in command must be held directly to blame. What could be expected of a Nation whose Emperor used this language to an expedition against China: "No quarter will be given, no prisoners will be taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy."

Acts of Vandalism
The sack of Louvain, the desecration of the Cathedral of Reims, (Continued on page 8)

Mr. Morine's Address

"The first and most essential duty of every great civilised State is to prepare for war on a scale commensurate with its political needs. . . . War is not merely a necessary element in the life of nations, but an indispensable factor of culture. . . . Nothing, in fact, is left but war to secure ascendancy over the spirits of corruption and decay. War is a biological necessity of the first importance. . . . Not only is war an unqualified necessity, but it is justifiable from every point of view. . . . The efforts directed towards the abolition of war must be stigmatised as unworthy of the human race."

SONS OF EMPIRE

(From the British Australasian.)
Not for the sake of glory
Not for the thirst of fame,
Not for the lust of battle;
But for a deathless claim—
A claim no time can conquer,
No alien bloc; can kill—
Cover long miles of ocean
The old love calls us still
To fight for one small Island
With triple flag unfurled;
For still we count U.S. Island;
The centre of the world.

For the sake of time-worn cities
Cur eyes have never seen,
Some long-remembered homestead
Or nameless village green;
For the sake of a tattered banner
In some old channel waves;
For the sake of ancient churchedyards
That hold our father's graves—
For the sake of one small Island
With triple flag unfurled;
For still we count that island
The centre of the world.

Let those who claim no kinship
Look coldly on the fray;
But England's children's children
Will stand by her to-day.
And woe to those who touch her,
Woe to the double part,
When with a single impulse throbs
The great Imperial heart—
Only a single Island
With triple flag unfurled;
But still we count that island
The centre of the world.

COURSE OF THE WAR

In broad outlines the Course of the War to date is easily stated. The Germans crossed the French frontier, through Belgium, on the fourth day of August, and by the sixth day of September had reached to within thirty miles of Paris, driving the British and French headlong before them. At Mons the British, taken by surprise, and outnumbered five to one, only saved themselves by a retreat magnificently conducted.

Drove Them Back
But at the River Marne, the Allies turned upon their pursuers, and drove them precipitately back beyond the River Aisne, the British scoring heavily. There the Germans sought refuge behind entrenchments previously made in a country easily fortified, and from that day onwards—day in and day out, all night as well as all day, the mightiest struggle the world has ever witnessed has proceeded with varying fortune, but upon the whole with a steady, though slow, advance by the Allies.

Russia's Record
On the North-East of Germany, the Russians have faced the combined armies of Germany and Austria, and have beaten them again and again, both separately and together, and upon the whole, have made progress Westward. Its a mighty nation—Russia—and a slow mover, but a brave fighter. It is to her we look to do the work.

The Lord Chancellor has used these prophetic and inspiring words: "We must win if only we have the qualities—which I believe we have—of spirit, courage, resolution, and 'dogged determination.' . . . The Allies and Russia have 250 millions in population against 115 millions. Then, as to armies, we will put the German Army, say, at six millions, 'but Russia can mobilize six million men and more. Say Austria can mobilize two million men. We and France can mobilize between three and four million men between us. . . . Then there is the splendid 'fighting of Belgium. . . . In resources the Allies have double the wealth and reserves to draw upon. I do not underestimate the magnitude of the task that lies before us, but I 'trust the shock is over and the real struggle is now beginning under much less favorable circumstances 'for Germany than was the case two months ago. Set your teeth and 'stick out.'"

FOR INDEPENDENCE

Sr Edward Grey has stated it this way: "There is but one way in which the Government could make certain at the present moment of keeping outside this war, and that would be that it should immediately issue a proclamation of neutrality. . . . We cannot do that. We have made the commitment to France that I have read to the House which prevents us doing that. We have got the consideration of Belgium and the prevention of also from any unconditional neutrality, and without these conditions absolutely satisfied and satisfactory, we are bound not to shrink from proceeding to the use of all the force in our power. . . . If we did take that line by saying, 'We will have nothing whatever to do with this matter,' under conditions—the Belgian treaty obligations, the possible position in the Mediterranean, the damage to British interests, and what may happen to France from our failure to support France—if we were to say that all those things mattered nothing, were as nothing, and to say we would stand aside, we should, I believe, sacrifice our respect and good name and reputation before the world, and should not escape the most serious and grave economic consequences."

Friendship With France
Sr Edward Grey has said: "We have a long standing friendship with France. How far that friendship obliges us, let every man look into his heart, and construe the extent of the obligation for himself. My own feeling is, that if a foreign fleet came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside. . . . Yesterday afternoon (Aug. 2.) I gave assurance that if the German fleet crossed the Channel and threatened the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power."

WINTER COATS
Retined, Repaired, Cleaned and Pressed. Velvet and Cloth Collars put on at short notice.
C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator,
248 THEATRE HILL

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 day's 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.



Free to Boys
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"Father Time a Severe But Honest Judge."

For seven years the "FERRO ENGINE" has held the leading place among the Engines used in the Newfoundland Fishery. These "ENGINES" were built to use Gasoline; but we have hundreds of testimonials where Kerosene has been used with equal results.

Other Engines have been introduced and have been claimed by their Manufacturers to be the "ONLY." But Father Time has been their Judge and they fell by the Wayside.

Hundreds of "FERRO ENGINES" have been used in Newfoundland during the last seven years, and many of them without a cent of repairs, and the "FERRO" is acknowledged today as the best two Cycle "ENGINE" on the Market.

"THE NEW FERRO Kerosene Oil Engine."

We have on hand a car-load of the "NEW FERRO KEROSENE OIL ENGINES" which were built expressly for Newfoundland trade, and which have Float Feed, Water Jacketed, Kerosene Carburetors, and all the Gasoline it requires is priming, no extra tanks 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 hour, 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.

MR. MORINE'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 7.) tion of the beautiful Cathedral of Rheims, the destruction of Machin, the Massacre of Dinant, the pillage and slaughter at Termonde—all these and their like are shocking acts of Vandalism, but even more horrifying to us are the unspeakable outrages committed on men, women and children, and all too strongly proven to be denied.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY

At the head of our War Department, we have "Kitchener of Khartoum," greatest of organizers, and one of Great Britain's two greatest living generals. In executive control of the Navy, we have that Grand Old Sea-dog Fisher, the father—he is called—of the Navy of to-day.

Great Skill and Valor

Never have our soldiers given greater proof of skill and valor than on the fields of Belgium and France in this war. The retreat from Mons to the Marne will rank hereafter as not less magnificent than the victories of Wellington. In the North Sea, the mettle of our fleet as a fighting factor has not yet been tried, for the German skulks in his fortified harbor, but such feats as those under the command of Beattie, inside Heligoland, when four German cruisers were destroyed, or of Fox in the "Undaunted" a few days ago, when four German destroyers were sunk, splendidly prove that our sailors are worthy successors of Nelson and his men.

Losses by Stealth

We have lost ships by the stealth of the Enemy, using submarines, but not a ship in fair and open fight such as British sailors love except the "Good Hope" and "Monmouth," out-matched in speed and guns. "Toll for the brave, the brave that are no more." They sank beneath the waves with their crews standing to their guns, and the flags flew at the masts-heads as the ships disappeared. Thanks, all thanks, to our Great Navy, for the freedom with which our commerce passes over the seven seas, and for the fact that Germany's trade with the world has been paralyzed.

A Great Work

In protecting trade routes, in conveying troops, in bottling up the German Navy, in guarding the shores of Britain—in these and other ways, the British Navy is proving itself the great bulwark of our liberties, and is earning and deserving our undying gratitude. It is a great privilege and a great honour for any man to be part of such a bulwark of liberty, and it is to the eternal glory of our own Island that we also have sailor boys in the British fleet.

OUR STATESMEN

In a review of this Great War it is impossible not to thank God and take courage that in the greatest of her need, Great Britain is being served by the ablest body of statesmen in office at the same time in all her splendid history.

Possibilities

It is possible that a Unionist Government were in office in Great Britain this War—inveitable as it doubtless was—would not now be in progress, for a Liberal-Radical government by the very fact that it aims chiefly at social reform, and is usually supported by so many little Englishers, seems to invite difficulties abroad.

A Brilliant Group

The eloquent, forcible Premier, the tactful, wise Foreign Minister, the efficient First Lord of the Admiralty, the sagacious, brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer—these men have surpassed the most exalted hopes of friends, have won and deserved the admiration of opponents, and have satisfied the world that their equals as a body have never before held office in our Empire.

They have been generously, splendidly supported by the Opposition, and in the Colonies the example set at Home of united effort for the common good has been universally followed. The hearts of millions thrill

at the ennobling spectacle "when none are for the party and all are for the state."

NOT RELIGIOUS WAR

It has been represented in this Colony, that Germany is a Protestant nation fighting for her faith, and that her enemies are Roman Catholics, seeking to destroy the Protestant religion. How such a "perverted idea could obtain circulation passes imagination, for there is nowhere in this War the slightest evidence of any sectarian interest or bias. I apologize for mentioning a cry which I notice merely that I may destroy it.

Of Many Denominations

Germany is Protestant in its Northern portion, but Roman Catholic in this southern part. Austria is almost wholly Roman Catholic. Russians worship in the Orthodox, Eastern or Greek Church, which opposes the claim of Papal Supremacy, and inclines to union with the Church of England.

France, nominally Roman Catholic, seems really to have little sectarian bias of any kind, while Turkey, which has recently joined with Germany and Austria, is Mohammedan, and I need not say that Great Britain is easily the chief Protestant country of the World.

Faith Sacrificed

I have little faith in the brand of Protestantism for which Northern Germany (or Prussia) stands to-day. In the pursuit of Science, Faith has been pushed to the wall. Higher criticism, so called, has resulted in gross materialism. Socialism, which includes an acknowledged third of all Germany, has made a declaration of rank Atheism a condition of admission to a Socialistic Society.

A Prophecy Come True

One of their own Poets—the great Heine—has made this comment and Prophecy—now being fulfilled—in relation to the Germans:

"Christianity—and this is its highest merit—has in some degree softened, but it could not destroy, that brutal German joy of battle. When once the taming talisman, the 'Cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless, Berserker fury of which the northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up. When that talisman is decayed, and the day will come when it will piteously collapse, then the old stone gods will rise from the salient ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes. Thor, with his giant's hammer, will at last spring up and shatter to bits the Gothic cathedrals."

DISLOYAL CRIES

It is said that somebody in this Colony has uttered the disloyal remark that the people of this Colony would be as well off under the flag of Germany as under "the flag that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," the glorious emblem of our Empire. I cannot believe, I will not believe, that any man has seriously made such a statement, or that he dare make it in public in the presence of the people of this Colony. The ignorance of the maker would be as stupendous as his audacity.

Greatest Flag Of All

Under no flag in the world can the blessings be enjoyed which we possess in the British Empire. In Germany the people's representatives exercise little power, which is the special privilege of the aristocrat and the soldier. The Government is responsible to the Kaiser only, not to the electors. The latter no more govern the country than cattle control a farm.

Little of Freedom

Free speech and free criticism are impossible. The most casual reference to the Kaiser means imprisonment. A sharp reprimand to an official or rudely worded letter brings pains and penalties at once upon their author. Taxation is most oppressive.

Every male subject must serve as a soldier, and the soldier insolently swaggers over the civilian. The flat of a sword is the usual, and the sharp edge of it not the unusual, manner in which a soldier in uniform treats any civilian who does not humbly acknowledge by word and deed his superiority.

TO UNION MEMBERS

And here let me say a special word to the delegates now attending the Annual Session of the F.P.U. whom I see before me.

Neither fishermen, nor farmer, I am not a member of the Union, but I am its Solicitor, and more than that, I am its champion and its friend. I have nothing whatever to do with its conduct, with its finances, with its trade, with its politics, and I do not speak as one having any authority over the Union. But my life-service for the Toller in this Colony is known to all, and I am proudly confident that respect will be paid to my words. I believe the Union a most bene-

ficent organization for the uplift of the Toller in this country, one which has already done great good, and is destined to do much more. It is to my mind the most powerful engine which has yet been created amongst us, and mighty for Good or Harm, according as it shall be wisely or unwisely used.

I have a vision of the mighty things for good, which will be the direct result of the power, which the Union will exert in this Colony.

Arbiter of Its Own Fate It has enemies, it has traducers, all good movements do, but they will be powerless, for harm, and only the Union can harm the Union. If its members were disloyal, if they were greedy of power for their own selfish gain, if they were regardless of the rights of others, and thought only of their own wrongs, the Union would suffer, and ultimately be destroyed.

It aims to aid in reforming the government of this Colony; to govern others well, it must first have the capacity to govern itself. It must be able to separate the material from the immaterial, the substance from the shadow.

A HIGH CALLING

It must show that, rising above private wrongs, its members value aright and will maintain the liberties we possess as a people. It must be ready to fight for them, not to leave the fighting to others.

The wrongs, the grievances, which the Union seeks to remedy are not national, but local and personal. They are the result of trade conditions, or of the practice of misrule in this Colony, and so far as they have been created or not remedied by misgovernment, the responsibility lies at the door of our own people, who have had and have yet the power to cure them, and opportunities which under any other flag they would not have as fully as they possess them to-day.

Mostly From St. John's

A body of volunteers drawn chiefly from St. John's has gone to the war, and it has been said that the Outports have done less than their share because the Union has exercised a hostile influence.

Young men bred in the city make better soldiers than sailors, just as the young men of the Outports would make better sailors than soldiers. The City has been stimulated by the newspapers whilst the men of the Outports have been at the fishery.

The parts of the Colony where no Union Councils exist have shown no more volunteering ardor than where the Union is strong.

Sailors Wanted

But the Naval Authorities are now appealing for more naval volunteers for foreign service, and the response has not been good. Despite the fact that President Coaker has sent out a circular letter to the Councils, the enemies of the Union are blaming the President and the Union for the backwardness of volunteers.

It is being said that the Union has no influence for good and that the members of the Union are not manly men. There is, therefore, now afforded to the Convention being held in Catalina a splendid chance to vindicate its reputation and that of its President, by taking such action as will demonstrate the loyalty of the Union, and its influence over the men who compose it.

I confidently anticipate action which will leave no doubt upon these points.

WHY WE SHOULD FIGHT

Does anybody ask, why should we take part in this war, why should we fight, what do we get from Great Britain which demands any return from us? Time would be too short for a mere enumeration of the advantages we daily enjoy, the blessings we in this Colony continually possess, by reason of our partnership in this great Empire, and the protection of British troops and ships.

What would our fish be worth to-day if British ships did not protect our trade routes, would be paid for food and clothing, what means would we have to pay for them, if the British Navy were not paramount on the sea?

Our Bulwark

It alone stands between us and such brutal outrages as Belgium has suffered.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand—every British possession on Earth is aiding the Empire. India has nobly responded to the call for help. Even the denizens of border hills and the mountains of Tibet have proffered service. The Boers of South Africa, and the brown sons of India, are fighting our battles side by side.

We have Reserve men in the Niobe, and recruits on the Plains of Salisbury, but we have not done enough. More, more, is the call of Our King, to all his Dominions, and we here should hear and heed that call.

Shall we not play a worthy part in our own defence? Shall we raise no strong hand to ward off a blow directed at our protectors and ourselves?

Shall the boast implied in the title "Most Ancient and Loyal Colony" be an empty sound?

We are the sons of worthy fathers, whose names were a terror on the Mighty Deep to the enemies of our country, and shall we give proof of degeneracy?

Shall Newfoundland fall below the record made by every other British Colony, below the standard of loyalty and service set by the brown men of India, the black men of Africa? Shall "cowards," "traitors," ever be truly said of the stalwart men of this Colony?

Women Have Part

It is not upon the men only that I call for action, but the women also. This war is a struggle in which there is work to do for both sexes, all classes and all ages.

It is said many times that "men must work and women must weep," but this is a time when men must fight and women may sew and knit. The woman who knits, the girl who makes bandages, the boy who runs on "willing errands with flying feet"—fight for the great cause as truly as the men in the trenches or on ship-board.

Task For All

For each and all there is a task, and all shall answer in the great day of reckoning for the work done or left undone.

Women have done splendid work for the Union. They are not of high estate, it is true, and the times are hard, but they can work and pray even if they cannot fight or pay. I would like to hear that the women of the Union had knitted many thousand pairs of socks from wool supplied by the Union Trading Company.

OUR OWN HERO

In the name of Lieut.-Col. Harvey, who died on the quarter-deck of the "Creecy," in the North Sea, bravely doing his duty, Newfoundland already holds a place on the Honour Roll of Fame.

He did not die amid the smoke of battle, but rushing to the rescue of perishing comrades, yet he died as gloriously for us as if within the roar of cannon. His name will not—I am persuaded—maintain a lonely eminence as a Newfoundland Hero, serving for the Empire.

Others Will Respond

Others of our sons will do their duty as well, on sea as well as on land, and lonely fisher villages will thrill as St. John's will thrill when the news of our heroes shall be called forth.

It is appointed unto men once to die, and how can men die better Than by facing fearful odds For the ashes of their Fathers and for the maintenance of their great heritage of Liberty handed down to them by heroic self-sacrificing ancestors? We must pass this heritage on to our successors, unimpaired, aye, even broader than it came to us.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MY address this evening, said President Coaker, will not be on the lines you have so often heard me take up but nevertheless I trust will be very interesting to you all. I have been assailed as a disloyal Briton. I have been termed unpatriotic because I refused to be a pawn by the Government and because I persistently refused to lose sight of the fact that I had important duties to perform on behalf of the common people and that we had a right to look to our own affairs as well as to those of an Imperial nature. I have written plainly in our paper and what I have held to be right I have not hesitated to proclaim.

Defender of Liberty

I do sincerely believe that Britain is fighting in defence of Liberty, the principles of true democracy, and the freedom of the World. I believe, by fighting Germany she is performing her destiny. I believe Britain would have fallen from her high estate and been compelled to rank as a third rate nation had she refused to take up arms against Germany. Had Germany triumphed over France, she would in turn have brought Britain to her knees begging for what she might be pleased to offer.

I am proud that when Britain had to take up arms against Germany, to maintain her place as the leading nation of the World and the Mistress of the Seas, that she chose a time when Russia and France had also engaged the same enemy and this has made sure the final triumph of her cause.

A WISE MOVE

Had Britain remained inactive and allowed France to be subdued, and then discovered that she had to fight Germany singlehanded, she would have been overcome and humiliated, and none would be to blame but the Asquith Government.

That awful world catastrophe has been averted by the courage, ability and foresight of the great men who to-day rule Britain. Time will show that they are the equals of the greatest of the British race, and Asquith, Lloyd George, Kitchener, Fisher and French will live in history side by side with Pitt, Salisbury, Gladstone, Nelson and Wellington. God bless these men. The nation should be grateful to Providence for supplying such great men to maintain Britain's glory and power at this stupendous period in the affairs of the world. Yes, friends, Britain did right in going to war. There can be no doubt about that.

Terrible Struggle

The fight will be a terrible one and before it ends, a third of the world's inhabitants will have given their lives, been maimed or caused to undergo intense suffering. Almost every person alive will suffer more or less and will have to make some sort of sacrifice before peace is restored.

The sufferings of the people of Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia and Britain will be greatest. Being far distant, we shall not be face to face with actual suffering, but we shall have to make some sacrifice, and whether it be much or little, I trust that all will be ready to bear their parts bravely and patiently. We have not tasted much of the bitterness of war yet, but if the war extends into the year 1916, as I believe it will, we shall all be called upon to bear a heavier burden than we now carry.

FIGHT TO A FINISH

The war must be fought to a finish. Germany must be broken up into many small nations. If our country is called upon to provide a thousand or two more recruits, we must willingly supply them and acquit ourselves as men. Many may yet be called to stand behind the guns of the Navy, and our men are well suited for that task.

It is a grand thing to be able to fight for Britain in the cause of Right, but it is still grander to be a unit in fighting to uphold Liberty and in bringing Freedom to all peoples. This fight will end in placing full power in the hands of the masses of every nation. It will be the end of war. It will release millions of toilers from the awful burden which they have carried for a generation, of providing millions annually for maintaining great armies and navies which filtered the life blood from the bodies of the toiling masses.

To Better Ends

All these millions will soon be devoted to the uplifting of the masses, to social improvements, and in twenty years from now there will be little poverty and want, and very much less crime, while temperance will be immensely reduced.

This war will bring freedom to the masses, who will control legislators, and laws will ensue which will create a new era throughout the world. Men will live more for each other's good than for self. The price will be paid will be a great blessing to humanity, and the next generation will be the happiest and most contented the world has ever known.

SUN OF THE WORLD

Our Mother Country shall shine as the Sun of the World's governments. All will love and esteem her for the sacrifices which she has made in order to prove the worth of a piece of paper containing England's signature.

None will dispute her claim as Protector of the smaller nations. None will doubt her honor. Her brood of nations, hatched into full life and vigor by the perils of this war, will gather under her wing, will be called into her Imperial Councils, and will bring new life to the old and aged Mother.

Yes, out of this war will spring a vast Empire which shall be greater in volume, wealth, influence, and contentment, than any of our most far-sighted statesmen dreamed of a year ago.

Imperial Parliament

A Parliament will assemble which will embrace the whole Empire and the World's greatest brains will meet to provide measures intended solely to make men happier and more contented, and bring brightness and love into every heart. Yes, we belong to a grand race, a race chosen by Pro-

vidence to uplift humanity and make Earth more beautiful and heaven-like.

Hell is now let loose, and every nation will be engaged in its toils before this Hell is again bound; but God willed that this should be in order that man might be made freer and more contented. Therefore I trust that all our people will endeavor to be brave and to bear what portion of the burden is allotted to us in this, the greatest war of the ages.

May God bless our boys on sea and land, who are serving under the Flag. May they be true to their King, their country and their Creator while they serve, and if duty's demands on a foreign soil should call them Yonder may they be happy above where we trust peace for evermore shall be their portion.

SOME HEART QUESTIONS

Will the lessons of the War abide with us? Will our stubborn wills bend to God's wishes and intentions? Have we endeavored to live up to the maxims of true followers of Christ? Have we not thought less of our duty to each other and our love for our neighbor during the last ten years, than we ever did?

Are we not turning Sunday into a sporting day and forgetting that we have any other purpose in life but to enjoy ourselves and gather money together?

Have the churches been true to God and their Founder? Has Britain led the World as she should in moral reform?

Has not vice been stimulated by our rulers and our leading men more and more, year by year, during the last twenty-five years?

Have we not almost forsaken the plain path of our duty to God and man, and have we not studied but one subject, namely, to get rich quick and to get all the pleasure and sport possible out of life?

Learn the Lesson

Take care, my friends, that God's displeasure against ourselves, Great Britain, and our Empire, caused by our own misdeeds and wandering away from the maxims of the Savior, has not been decreed, and that Germany has been raised up to bring the once righteous England to a sense of its shortcomings, as demonstrated by the follies of these latter years.

Think of these matters I do, and I feel that this affliction, this letting loose of Hell upon Earth, is more of a rebuke from God because of the sins of our race, than a test of the strength of Armies and Navies.

Britain shall conquer and become a greater nation than she ever was, but believe me, the greatest benefit she will derive will be that which will flow from her being brought face to face with an indignant Creator, resulting in the eventual purification of her national maxims of morality, sobriety, and spiritual matters. I may

be wrong, but I am almost sure that I am right. Therefore, gird up your loins and quit you like men, make ready to be better men and women, and live more for each other.

Appeal to Young Men

To the young men I would say, do your duty as sons of Britons. Your King and Empire need the aid of some of you at this time, to fill up the gaps in the ranks of the Navy, fishermen are as well qualified for duty on a warship as any class of men in the Empire. The five hundred men offered by our Government must be forthcoming, or the country will stand disgraced and dishonored before the world.

If my duty to you and to the country were not so pressing and important, I would not hesitate to take my place on the deck of a warship.

If the day of urgent need comes, I may ask to be permitted to become a naval recruit.

Duty's stern demand calls for five hundred of our young fishermen to take their places on the decks of Britain's warships and I hope this call will now meet with ready response from every part of the North.

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 Perote Johnson's insurance agency.

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 since this month.

I recommend this medicine to all sufferers from indigestion. You are at liberty to use my name, and anyone 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. Eagan, Soper & Moore, Wholesale Agent.

Manufactured by Saunders & Merceer, Shearstown, Nfld.—oct20

Smart Stylish Fur-Like Sets FOR aristocratic appearance it is difficult to get a fur that gives such beautiful, radiating tones, as the real, Black Persian Lamb, but how many persons can afford to wear this superb fur—it is only within the reach of the wealthy—just imagine, a man's Persian Cap costs from fifteen dollars upwards—no wonder that manufacturers are compelled in self defence to copy this excellent fur. Here is an imitation black Persian Lamb Muff and Throwover that only an expert can tell from the genuine fur. This set as illustrated is made to resemble the real fur, and is lined with silk-thread, knotted wide fringe—not the common kind but a rich quality that blends artistically with this superb imitation of real Persian Lamb. To appreciate these sets see them to-day. Prices as illustrated a set \$6 and \$7. We have similar sets without fringe. Prices \$3.30 and \$3.70. Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's