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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

Humorsell

UNCEASING BATTLES NOW BEING WAGED FOR THE HUNDREDS MILES OF TRENCHES BETWEEN THE SEA AND SWISS BORDER

Rival Armies Keep Up Continual Fight To Hold What They Possess and to Take Something From That Held By the Enemy—These Siege Operations, Say the French, Have Largely Favored the Allies

GERMANS ENDEAVOR PREVENT FRENCH CUTTING THEIR COMMUNICATIONS NEAR METZ

Russians Initiate a Movement to Envelop the German Forces Holding the Region of the Mazurian Lakes—Holland Asks For an Explanation—British Defeat Forces of "Mad Mullah"

London, Jan. 22.—The battle for the trenches in Flanders and France continues almost without cessation from the sea to the Swiss border. In the mud of Flanders, the floods of the Aisne Valley and the snows of the Argonne and Vosges, the soldiers of Germany and of the Allied nations keep up a continual fight to hold what they possess and take something from that held by the enemy.

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OFFICIAL BULLETINS

French Guns Do Good Work

Silence German Artillery and Destroy Some German Field Works

(French Official Bulletin) Paris, Jan. 22.—From the sea to the Lys there were yesterday artillery exchanges from the Lys to the Somme on the Plateau of Notre Dame D' Lorette there occurred on the night of Jan. 19-20, the engagement reported last evening.

To the South of the Somme and on the Aisne there were some artillery engagements in the course of which we silenced the batteries of the enemy. In Champagne and Rheims, in the region of Prosmes Les Marquises Mornevillers, we demolished certain German field works and forced the enemy to evacuate his trenches and brought about the explosion of a depot of ammunition.

There has been no change in the Argonne to the Southwest of St. Mihiel in the Forest of Apremont we occupied fifteen yards of German trenches and repulsed a counter-attack.

To the Northwest of Pont au Mousson, in the Forest of Lapretré the enemy succeeded by a violent counter-attack in recouping about twenty of five hundred yards of trenches taken by us on recent days.

Generally speaking we are holding ourselves securely in this position.

In the region of Silberlach Hartman there has been infantry fighting since the night of January 19-20, and we are progressing slowly over territory presenting great difficulties.

Berlin Says French Made Some Gains

But Also Claims Capture Of French Trenches By the Germans

(German Official Bulletin.) Berlin, Jan. 22.—In the Western theatre of war only artillery duels took place yesterday.

Between the coast and the Lys the trenches of Notre Dame De Lorette, which we occupied on the day before yesterday were lost again today. North east of Arras the French repeatedly attacked both sides of the high road from Arras to Lille, but were repulsed.

Southwest of Berry au Bac we took two trenches from the French and kept them, notwithstanding their fierce counter-attacks.

French attacks on our position south of St. Mihiel were repulsed. Northwest of Pont au Mousson we succeeded in recapturing positions we evacuated three days ago. In that vicinity our troops captured four cannon and several prisoners.

Fighting still continues on the remainder of the front at most trenches. In the Vosges, North-west of Simling, battles still proceed.

The situation in East Prussia remains the same. An important engagement East of Lipnow ended favorably for us. A hundred prisoners remained in our hands.

Russians Stop Enemy's Effort Break The Line

(Russian Official Bulletin.) Petrograd, Jan. 22.—There has been no change in the vicinity of Miawa; we are holding close contact with the enemy and every effort on the part of the Germans to penetrate our lines has failed.

General Mild Spurt The present mild spurt which is being experienced in the city prevails all over the Island. All points report an absence of frost and in many places there is no snow.

It is almost impossible to get out firewood.

Germans Try Justify Raid

Say British Aviators Have Done Deeds That Were Just As Bad

(German Official Bulletin.) London, Jan. 22.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following despatch from Berlin giving the German official version of the airship raid on the English coast:

Our airships, in order to attack the fortified town of Great Yarmouth were obliged to fly over other towns from which it is stated they were fired at. These attacks were answered by throwing bombs.

England has no right to be indignant, as her flying machines and ships in broad daylight have attacked open towns such as Freiburg, Dar es Salam and Swakopmund.

Aircraft are acknowledged to be legitimate weapons for carrying on modern warfare as long as their operations are conducted in accordance with the rules of International law.

This has been done by our dirigibles. The German nation forced by England to fight for its existence cannot be compelled to forego the employment of every legitimate means of self defence and will not do it."

French Deny German Story

Say There is no Truth in Report of Germans Success at Notre Dame de Lorette

(French Official Report) Paris, Jan. 21.—An official denial of reported German successes near Notre Dame de Lorette, was issued here today.

The office states that the German attack at this point, which is northwest of Arras, was repulsed completely, and that a company of Germans was captured.

The German official statement yesterday said that a trench 200 yards long, at Notre Dame de Lorette, was taken.

Today's German statement, however, says these trenches were recaptured by the allies.

SEE-SAW OF ARMIES

Germans Capture Positions From Allies, But Later Soon Recapture Them

(British Official Bureau.) London, Jan. 21.—The French Government reports artillery duels from the sea to the Somme and round Thann.

In the Argonne a violent enemy attack temporarily succeeded, but the ground was regained after counter attacks.

The enemy's attacks at other points were repulsed, and over one hundred prisoners were taken.

The Russian Government reports no important changes along the whole front.

A German attempt to resume the offensive at Rawa and on the Bzura was defeated.

In Western Galicia the Germans were repulsed, and suffered heavy losses.

The Russians, advancing in Bukovina, occupied the village of Johanescht, taking prisoners.

Pursuit of the Turks in the Caucasus continues. Numerous prisoners and a camp have been taken.

The Russians have occupied Ardantusch (N.W. of Kars near the boundary).—HARCOURT.

MANY INJURED IN STRIKE RIOT IN BOSTON, MASS.

Boston, Jan. 21.—There was a street fight between striking and non-striking garment workers in Hayward Place today. Several persons were cut and bruised and a number dangerously hurt. Four arrests were made.

FRENCH GUNS DESTROY GERMAN AMMUNITION DEPOT

Russia Adopts New Plan

Her Huge Armies Launching New Offensive At the Germans

London, Jan. 22.—Granville Fortescue telegraphing from Warsaw to The Daily Telegraph says the first stages of the new Russian plan are unfolding and before a month passes a new theatre of war will hold the world's attention and a new offensive will develop.

The character of the warfare will be particularly suited to the composition of the Russian army. It will not be a trench fighting plan and it includes a gigantic scheme of co-operation and, if it succeeds will be a remarkable demonstration of the military ability of the Russian General Staff.

There is every reason to believe it will succeed.

The new plan of campaign contemplated active operations which will continue, at the shortest six months or as much longer as the resisting power of the enemy may entail.

With the whole available German force committed to a certain line it is reasonable to believe that a change of front will be extremely difficult. At present the enemy is so strongly engaged that it is believed he dare not attempt any offensive.

Wherever he moves, he will be counter-checked, while the might of Russia moves irresistibly forward.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER HANDS IN RESIGNATION

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Lieut.-General Von Falkenhayn, who is now Chief of the German General Staff, has resigned his office as Minister of War.

The Emperor, on accepting Von Falkenhayn's resignation, appointed him General of Infantry. Major-General V on Hooehorn has been appointed to succeed Falkenhayn as Minister of War.

Every Available Man Is Needed For the Conflict

London, Jan. 22.—Today William Hughes, Acting Premier of Australia has issued an appeal for more recruits says the Melbourne correspondent of Reuter's.

In his appeal, Mr. Hughes says every available man is needed for the front as soon as possible. German power is not yet shattered and remains resolute, with its strength unimpaired.

Valiant Germans Torpedo Peaceful British Steamer

Rotterdam, Jan. 22.—The British str. Durward has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

The Durward was bound from Leith to Rotterdam and was struck by the torpedo, according to the Reuter correspondent, while twenty-two miles off the Maas Lightship.

The crew took to the boats and reached the Lightship from which the pilot boat conveyed them to Rotterdam.

Ice-Breaker 'Canada' Out of Commission

Archangel, Jan. 21.—The ice-breaker Canada, sent by the Canadian Government for the purpose of keeping open as late in winter as possible, the port of Archangel, has been disabled, and sixteen steamers have already been frozen in, whilst prospects of relieving them are poor.

Archangel is the only port in European Russia which has been open for commerce during the war.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Location Was Determined by French Aviators Who Signalled the Range and the Depot Was Exploded

VARIED FORTUNES OF WAR REPORTED

Germans Launch Violent Attacks Near Metz and Make Some Gains—French Report Capture of German Positions

Paris, Jan. 21.—The destruction of a big ammunition depot, from which the German forces were operating near Rheims, and drew their supplies, was this afternoon reported in official despatches.

According to unofficial reports, this explosion of huge supplies of powder resulted in many deaths.

French aviators located the ammunition depot and furnished the range to the allies' gunners. The guns had scarcely been trained in its direction when a shell burst through the roof. A tremendous explosion shook the earth for miles around.

Destroyed Field Works Before the depot was blown up the French artillery destroyed the German field works in the same vicinity. Immediately following the explosion, an infantry charge was ordered, the French taking several of the enemy's trenches.

Furious fighting along the German battle line, extending from St. Mihiel to Metz with first one side and then the other having the advantage, was also reported to-day in the official communique.

Following a prolonged artillery duel, French troops in the forest of Apremont suddenly rushed from their trenches, and dashing across a stretch of clear ground they drove the Germans back 150 yards, capturing several lines of trenches. The Germans hastily reformed, and counter-attacked, but, according to the War Office, were driven back with severe losses.

In the same region, north-west of Pont au Mousson, the Germans, who have halted the French advance towards Metz, continued their offensive movements, and to-day, it is officially admitted that the enemy recaptured several yards of French trenches.

In the north, artillery duelling at long range continued throughout yesterday, the French taking three German positions north-west of Beausjour after steady shelling had rendered the German positions untenable.

French armies operating toward Mulhausen in Lower Alsace are reported to be advancing. The official communique withholds comment upon the renewal of the German attack at Soissons.

Latest List Makes Prussian Losses 840,000

And This Does Not Include Bavarian, Saxon, Wurtemberg or Naval Losses.

Copenhagen, Jan. 17.—The 121st Prussian casualty list published today brings the total killed, wounded and missing to 840,343. This total refers only to the Prussian army and does not include 134 Bavarian, 90 Saxon 89 Wurtemberg and 14 naval lists which have been issued.

Of the recent casualties the greater part occurred in the fighting in Poland in November, the cavalry and artillery suffering particularly heavily.

The Bavarian list shows that the Bavarians have been the heaviest losers in their fighting in West Flanders. The Seventeenth Bavarian Reserve Regiment was completely annihilated at Wysehaete, near Ypres and all the officers were killed.

Civic Commission

The Civic Commission will hold their regular weekly meeting this evening at 8 o'clock.

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No matter what your trade, you must attract the Outport buyer. Let us advise you as to the best means to that end.

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One 4 to 5 H.P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler, complete with necessary piping, etc., in good order.

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"The Human Stampede"

Synopsis of Lecture by Rev. N. M. Guy, M.A., to the Members of the Wesley Bible Class

A lady once took upon herself the liberty to criticize a lecturer by saying: "Well he talked for an hour and said nothing, and even then he did not have enough compassion for his hearers to sit down."

Now, Mr. Chairman, whatever criticism this audience might have to make when I am through, I want to avoid if possible such a criticism as that. Since you have given me the privilege and honor of speaking to you, I want to say something that will be instructive, and when I have said it, to sit down.

The subject which I have chosen for to-night is "The Human Stampede or the Psychology of the Crowd."

A story which I read some time ago reminds me that it is one thing to have the meaning of terms clear in one's own mind, but it is quite a different problem to make its meaning clear to the minds of others.

A man once received his year's account from his merchant. Neither he nor his wife could read. A small boy was engaged to read the account. The boy read down 1 lb. of tea, 1 lb. ditto; 1 gal. of oil, 1 gal. ditto; 1 yd. calico, 1 yd. ditto.

"Hold on says he," I don't know anything about buying any ditto. That's something Mary has been taking up unknown to me. I must go and see her." And the husband, carried away by his emotions, goes to his faithful wife and says, "Mary, what is this you have been doing. You have gone over to Brown's and, unknown to me, you have bought 'ditto' by the pound, the gallon and the yard." "I don't know anything about any ditto," said Mary. "I never saw a piece of 'ditto' in my life." "Well," said he, "It's a mistake. Brown has made a mistake and I must see him."

He took his account, walked into Brown's office and said, "Mr. Brown, you have made an unusually large number of mistakes on my account. Why, you have charged me with 'ditto' by the pound, gallon and yard, and my wife says we haven't had a bit of ditto in our lives."

Brown at once saw that there was a chance for him to act the schoolmaster, so motioning the old man to a seat, he explained that 'ditto' meant the same. 1 lb. of tea and 1 lb. of ditto, meant another pound of tea.

The old man, a wiser, but a sadder man went home. His wife met him on the doorstep and said, "John, I hope you have found out the mistake. I hope you now know what 'ditto' is."

"Yes," said John, with a downcast look, "I have." And what is it, my dear? "Why," said he, "I'm a fool, and you are ditto."

The meaning at last was clear in the old man's mind, but whether he made it clear to the mind of his wife is another question.

Now let us first settle what we mean by our terms. The "human stampede" or "the psychology of the crowd."

Well we all know what we mean by a crowd: This city of St. John's on many an occasion has been shaken from its centre to its circumference, and you have seen the crowds surge through the streets.

Most of you here can remember the crowds which thronged the highways when the victims of the Greenland dis-

aster were carried to their last resting places.

We all saw the crowd which day and night with very little sleep or food gazed out the Narrows to catch the first sight of the Bellaventure which was bringing home the bodies of their dead.

Again. We do not forget the thousands which lined our streets to watch our noble sons,—the First Newfoundland Contingent in the pride of their manhood march to the Florizel which was to take them to the defence of the Motherland in this great crisis in her history.

We are all acquainted with that motley heterogeneous company designated by the term crowd.

Speaking psychologically a crowd may not be a large company of people.

A jury may psychologically be termed a crowd as well as the larger gatherings.

The meaning of stampede is equally clear to us all. We have seen a horse or a company of horses by reason of a sudden fright, bolt and in some instances run for miles.

My aim, therefore, to-night is to show the tendency of man, governed by his emotions rather than by his reason to stampede. To produce a panic which usually comes to nought or ends in disaster, and to prove it by referring to some of the great panics of history.

Now psychologists who have studied the mob spirit, the spirit of the crowd tell us that there are certain laws which underlie their actions.

1.—First a crowd doesn't reason. As soon as a panic takes place a kind of emotion is engendered and that emotion like an uncontrollable fire sways the crowd, and nothing for the time being can stand against it.

Because of that, persons in a crowd, governed by the mob spirit, as a part of a crowd, will do things which they would never think of doing as individuals.

Take a crowd of college students as an example. Intoxicated by some victory they will scarcely stop at anything. In Montreal, the McGill students are the terrors of the police, and many a policeman will remember some of the McGill victories, by the marks he carries about on his body.

At Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Harvard students have many a time tried to paint the town red. Every time they win over Yale, some first class restaurant is bound to lose its crockeryware.

At Mt. Allison, when we defeated the University of Acadia in debate, the crowd commemorated it, by burning down the gymnasium with all its equipment.

Our papers this week contained instances where infuriated crowds lynched whole families.

Now here you have proof that a crowd never reasons. It gives itself up to hypnotic influences which act and react upon one another, and because of that the individual as a member of a crowd, will do what he would never think of doing as an individual.

2.—A crowd is easily moved and quickly jumps at conclusions.

If you were walking along the streets of London at this time when the scare of German Zeppelins is on, and stood gazing up into the sky, it would not be long before the police would have to clear the street.

Everybody would be looking for the Zeppelins.

In one of the western exhibition a man was represented by a statue as looking through an aperture into a



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adjoining room. Above the hole were the word "Wait for your turn." It is needless to say there, was always a waiting crowd.

The crowd is easily moved and quickly jump at a conclusion.

III.—Again a crowd, carried away with emotion, will always follow its leader. The more primitive, less educated the crowd is, the more easily are they moved to do this.

Under such conditions it is no good to reason. Not until the emotion becomes exhausted or the leader is taken, does reason get a chance to do its work.

A crowd will do this in the interest of religion as well as in the interest of politics.

A few years ago, while in the West I met Nath. MacDonald, pastor of the first Methodist church in Medicine Hat. We walked down to the railway station one morning and saw quite a crowd in the C.P.R. express.

"Hello," said MacDonald to some of them. "Where are you going?" He was surprised to see them, because for years they had never left their farms in Ontario. "Oh," said they, "We are going to Vancouver." "Indeed," said he, "and what are you going to do there?" "Oh, we are going to General Conference to vote against Jackson who is accused of heresy because of a book he wrote." "Well," said MacDonald "have you read his book." "Oh, no, we haven't read his book, but we are going to vote against him."

Do you see they were following their leaders. They were governed by the Mob Spirit. They wouldn't lynch him, but they would blacken his character, and they would do it in the interest of religion.

The crowd will follow its leader. The State recognizes this and in every rebellion aims at capturing or suppressing the ringleaders.

So much then, for the laws which underlie the actions of a crowd.

Now let us examine some of the great stampedes of history which illustrate the working of those laws and note in each instance the ultimate result.

First, from 250 to 1750 A.D. the world witnessed a succession of religious epidemics which resulted in a stampede and disaster.

Take Monasticism or Monachism. This held sway from the 4th to the 13th century.

One by the name of Anthony of Thebes, heard one read the words of Christ, "Sell all that thou hast and give to the poor." He went home, sold all that he had, and withdrew to the cave in the desert. Others followed him. Soon there was a general stampede. Before he died the desert was studded with caves.

One man had 1400 in his own hermitage and 7000 more under his authority. In Egypt alone, it is said he had 300,000 followers.

(Continued on page 3)

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SAYS FISHERMAN.

Mr. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Dear Sir,—Just a few lines concerning the Coaker Engine that I purchased from the U. T. Co. this spring. I have used this engine all the summer without any trouble or difficulty; it really works like a clock.

We had our traps twelve miles from the schooner and that engine used to go there twice a day for a month, making its forty-eight miles a day back and forth, and used to tow another trap boat with her, which made a difference of about seven miles in forty-eight, so she actually ran fifty-five miles per day while at Belle Isle.

At Mugford's Harbor she averaged about thirty-five miles a day from the 14th of August to the 10th of September. I would not change this engine for any other six horse power engine on the market, either for speed or simplicity of operation. I passed motors this summer up to nine horse power. I haven't seen one to go with her this summer.

I advise all who want a good strong and reliable engine not to refuse the Coaker Engine, for she is certainly the best on the market.

ELIAS KEAN.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

The Human Stampede

(Continued from page 2)

To judge from their outward appearance wrote Peter de Roya: "They appear a Race of Fools, without speech or sense."

This led to all manner of fanaticism. There was one crowd known as the "Sleepless Hermits." They refused to sleep so as to keep up unbroken prayer to God day and night.

Another crowd was known as the "Grazing Monks." They roved about shelterless and almost naked and grazed like cattle on the herbs they usually found.

Simon the Stylite spent half a century upon the summit of a pillar 60 feet high from which he preached to the people, and refused to come down.

The result of this was a stampede in which thousands lost their lives, and it took a thousand years for their emotion to cool off.

A SECOND stampede was the Pilgrimage to the Holy Land which resulted in the Crusades.

People got the idea that going to the Holy Land was conducive to the health of the soul. Every man who took such a journey, on his return, carried a staff and became a noted person.

This soon became a panic. When the Persians took Jerusalem in 611, 90,000 pilgrims were put to death.

At the end of the 10th century it was universally believed that the world was coming to an end. Thousands stampeded. But the Turks captured Jerusalem and for a time stopped the flow of pilgrims.

Then it was that Pope Urban sent Peter the Hermit throughout Europe preaching the Crusade. This movement was so called because of the cross which the pilgrims wore on their coats.

Europe stampeded. It is said 6,000,000 men took part—unarmed, unprovided for—a mob. Peter the Hermit placed himself at the head of a vast army, behind which marched a quarter of a million of men, women and children. Only 7,000 reached Constantinople. These crossed the Bosphorus and fell into a trap laid for them by the Turks. A heap of bones alone remained to tell the story of their destruction.

THIS was followed by what is known in history as the Children's Crusade.

Men said the older people could not succeed on account of their sins,

but innocence could conquer everything.

Thirty thousand French children and 40,000 German children took up the crusade.

Their parents tried to stop them. But in vain. The German army, under the boy Nicholas started out. Few of them reached Italy. The Pope sent them back but when they arrived home they were ruined.

The boy Stephen commanded the 30,000 French children. Seven ships sailed from Marseilles, 5 of them reached the coast of Africa and the children were sold into slavery.

During the Crusade, it is estimated that as high as seven million people lost their lives. A few fanatics in religion allowed their emotions to run away with them, this caused a panic which resulted in dire disaster.

Again, People believed the teaching of Scripture that without the shedding of blood there is no remission. They gathered together in crowds to be whipped that their blood might flow. They considered that they should be whipped 33 days.

This idiotic practice under the sway of the crowd lasted three or four hundred years. There is scarcely any limit to which uncontrolled emotion in the interests of religion will not go.

OUR next illustration of what we mean by "the human stampede" is the belief in and punishment of witchcraft.

The belief in witches and their power



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to do supernatural things goes back to the ages of antiquity.

The Egyptians had their magicians, soothsayers and sorcerers. The Israelites had their witches. The Hindus had their workers of magic. This belief in the product of mysticism.

Even down to modern days there was a belief that witches and wizards had contracts with the devil signed in blood. They held their midnight convocations, and careered through the air on broomsticks.

The old Romans placed a law upon their statute book against witches.

It read like this: No one should remove his neighbors crop to another field by incantation, or conjure away his neighbors corn.

England for a century believed in witches. The writings of Shakespeare show how widespread was that belief.

Even the most educated were stamped into the belief.

Eminent doctors defended it. Clergymen found it a popular subject if they wanted to gather a large congregation.

Even John Wesley who in most instances must be regarded as a sensible man, showed his weakness here. He caught the microbe and in 1768 he wrote—to give up belief in witches is in effect to give up the Bible.

Blackstone the eminent legal authority in his commentary on the laws of England accepts witchcraft as a fact.

TO show you what a panic this belief in witches created let me read an account of a trial entered in the English law courts in the year 1664.

Sir Matthew Hale was the Judge and Sir Thomas Brown was the medical expert witness.

Two widows named Rose Cullender and Annie Dunny were accused of bewitching two children. The main points of evidence were: There had been a quarrel between the accused parents of the children, and the accused had uttered threats against them. The children vomited crooked pins, one of them vomited a two penny nail with a broken head. They cried out the name of the accused in their fit. They couldn't pronounce the names Lord, Jesus or Christ, but when they came to 'Satan or Devil' they cried "This bites, but makes me speak it well." One of the children fell into a swoon and after being nursed by one of the accused, a great cold fell out of the child's blanket and exploded in the fire like gun powder, and immediately afterwards the accused witch was seen sitting at home maimed and scorched.

The next witness was a farmer. He said that once when his cart had

touched Cullender's house it overturned continually and they could not get it home.

Sir Thomas Brown, the medical expert arose and in a solemn voice gave his weighty opinion:—Those swooning fits and vomiting, crooked pins, etc., were due to the subtlety of the devil co-operating with the witches.

Then Sir Thomas Hale, the presiding judge, arose and in summing up said: That there was no doubt in his mind but that they were witches, and pronounced a verdict of death for each of the accused.

Witches in almost every country were hanged or burned. If you doubted the existence of witches you were similarly treated.

The coming of inductive science gave witchcraft its death blow. Men examined the evidence and found that this belief was without any substantial foundation. Today we regard it as a fable. But let us not forget that in that 'human stampede' no less than 300,000 innocent persons were put to death.

LEAVING the realm of the mystical and coming to the world of finance, I want to show that even hard-hearted business men are subject to this tendency to stampede.

The world has experienced four great financial panics, each of which ended in a great disaster.

First there was the tulip mania amongst the Dutch. This began in 1634. One man conceived the idea of raising tulips. Another was influenced to do it. Then another and another, until soon the whole country started



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ed in buying or selling tulips. Tulip exchanges were organised instead of money exchanges.

"The excitement went on until a single root brought \$1200, and another \$2,000. Properties worth half a million dollars were all thrown into this one speculation. The Amsterdam tulip, supposed to be the only one of its kind in the world, brought \$1,814,000."

Things went on at this mad pace until a man one day said, what's the good of a tulip anyway. He sold out, another followed; then another. Then came the stampede. Prices dropped. The whole business went to the wall, and the country was nearly ruined.

The world is slow to learn its lessons. This financial panic was followed by another of even greater proportions. This time it was France. In 1716 John Law, a Scottish gambler projected the Mississippi Scheme. The people of France had heard that the American contract was a chunk of gold and this Mississippi Scheme was projected by John Law for the purpose of taking this gold and pouring it into France. The whole nation turned into lunatics. The people rushed in. There were 300,000 applicants for shares. The mounted police had to disperse the crowd. Five hundred tents had to be erected around Law's establishment in which people might stay while they were waiting for their interview with this notorious gambler.

It is said a hunch back made his fortune by allowing his back to be used as a writing desk in the street. Excitement knew no bounds. A lady of fortune had her coachman upset her carriage near by where John Law was passing in order to get an interview with such a benevolent man.

Stocks continued to soar until they reached 2050 p.c., i.e., \$2050 cash was given for \$100 of stock.

Suddenly the people began to suspect there was something wrong. Then came the stampede. Crash went John Law's Mississippi Scheme, and under it was 'urled the projector and all the best financial interests of the French Empire.

ENGLAND had her stampede in 1720. It was the South Sea Company. This company was formed to pour all the gold of Peru and Mexico and all the islands of the sea into England. Books were opened £5,000,000 worth of stocks were offered at £200 a share. In a few days it was all taken and twice the amount subscribed. The whole nation went insane with excitement.

Bubble companies soon sprung up. One company was formed to provide funerals for all parts of the land.

Another company, with a capital of \$5,000,000 to develop a wheel in perpetual motion. Another company with a capital of \$15,000,000 to insure people against losses by servants. And then to cap the climax a company was formed for a great undertaking, nobody to know what it was. \$2,500,000 shares were offered at \$500 a share. The banks were opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, closed at 3 in the afternoon, and the first day it was all subscribed. In six hours the schemers pocketed \$12,500,000.

About 150 years after that the wave of excitement struck America. Tallmage on one occasion said—America has the biggest rivers, the biggest cataracts, the biggest mountains, and so she must have the biggest gamblers.

In 1864 a man digging in Pennsylvania for salt, struck oils. 1,200 oil companies, calling for a billion dollars were formed.

The nation stampeded. A contemporary describing the panic has said: "Even ministers of the Gospel left their pulpits to speculate. Some of the companies never owned a foot of land. Their entire equipment was a map showing where the oil might be, and two phials of grease, one crude and the other clarified. America became a nation of maniacs. One young man sold his farm in Venango County at a fabulous price, came to Philadelphia, took supper in an hotel, threw down a \$5000 cheque to pay for his meal and refused to take the change, then stepped back to a gas burner and lighted his cigar with a thousand dollar bill. People from the country poured into the cities to put all their hard earned wages into the business."

But the comedy soon turned into a tragedy. One thousand millions of hard earned property was swept away in that only stampede, and thousands of people were reduced to bankruptcy and destitution.

It is surprising what small causes will lead to a panic in the financial world. A woman one day passing along Lombard Street fainted. She was taken to the steps of the nearest building which happened to be a bank. The crowd of course soon gathered. People who knew not the cause supposed that the crowd lined up before the bank meant a rush on the bank. They stampeded. They all rushed, and before nightfall the bank had to close down.

These events illustrate fully the psychology of the crowd, and show the great disaster which must inevitably follow a human stampede.

In the political sphere, politicians at all times realize the possibility of the human stampede. They take

advantage of this tendency in winning their contest. The catch-cries of their party are invented for that very purpose, and the influence of a good catch cry upon a crowd has often more influence than the most reasoned and logical appeal.

Take for example the Laurier Reciprocity proposal. Canada did not vote upon Reciprocity, but upon the catch cry of Imperialism, and Laurier went out.

Take Laurier's proposal of a Canadian Navy. That may be a good proposal or a poor one. But it was doomed by reason of the ridicule which was poured upon it by the catch cry of a "tin-pot navy." The crowd voted not so much against Laurier's proposal as against the imaginary "tin-pot navy."

The catch-cries of "robbing a poor man of his beer" has doomed many a Temperance campaign in the old country as well as on this side of the Atlantic. Very little will cause a populace to bolt, but when they do, be the reason just or otherwise, Governments and Institutions are sure to fall.

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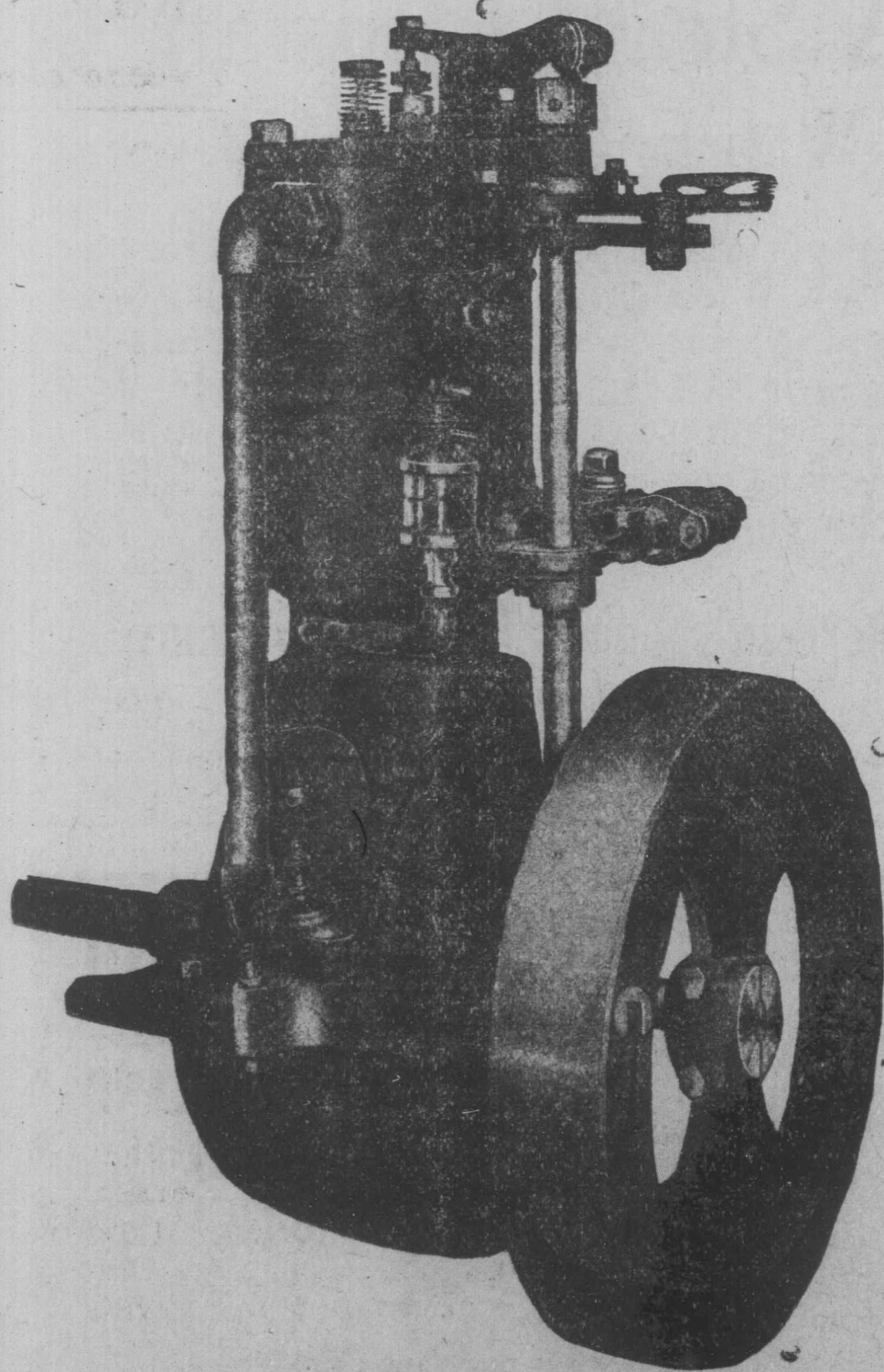
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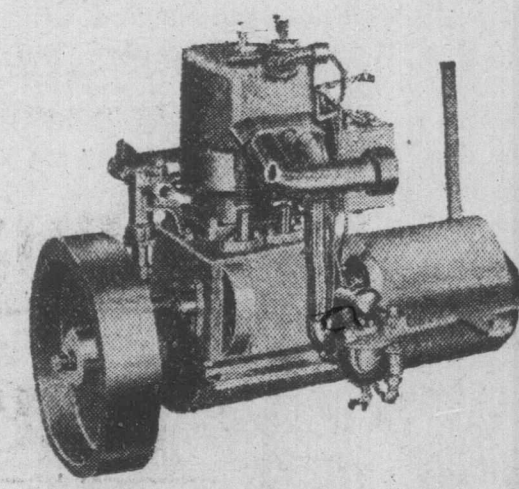


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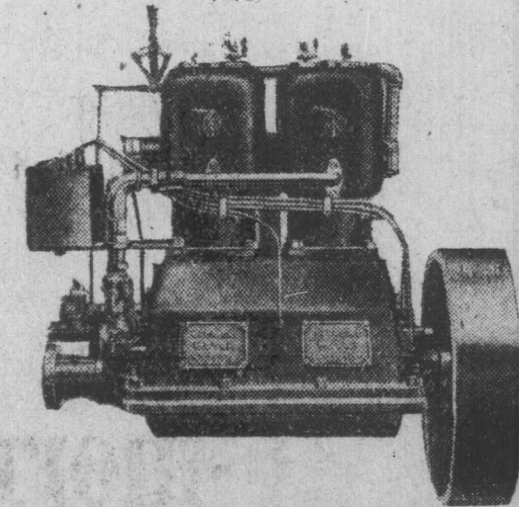
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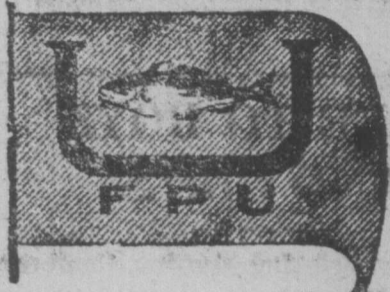
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JAN. 22, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Bay de Verde Meeting

THE Annual Meeting of Bay de Verde District Council of the F.P.U. was held at Western Bay in the new Union Hall on Friday and Saturday last. Three sessions were held, occupying about fourteen hours. About forty delegates from Councils throughout the district attended, as well as a large number of visitors. Friend A. G. Hudson, the District Chairman, was prevented by illness from attending and the meetings were presided over by President Coaker. The new Hall was splendidly decorated with Union mottoes. Invitations were received by the President from several Councils for a visit but could not be accepted just now. The Union enthusiasm was greater than ever before observed in the district. All are delighted over the proposal to establish an Export Company in connection with the Union. The discussions were of a high order and many of the delegates delivered good addresses. The old officers were all re-elected. The delegates expressed their regret of the loss of friend Natan Barrett and the meeting placed on its records their appreciation of the worth and work of friend Barrett and its sympathy for the bereaved widow and orphans. A strong feeling was expressed in relation to the selection of next year of a delegate to do Union missionary work in the district from end to end and to co-operate with the Councils and President in disposing of Union fish and promoting the commercial welfare of the members. This idea will probably become a reality at the next Annual Meeting of the Council. Many important matters were discussed and it was easily apparent that all were glad they were present and returned home more than ever full of Union spirit and determination. The Journal of Proceedings will be published in a day or two. There is quite an agitation throughout the district because of the non-operation of the railway. A huge howl can be heard from end to end of the district over the cruel decision practiced by the Hon. John and the Government over the operation of this railroad. The rails are laid. The stations are erected and ready. The road has been ready for months, but now when the people are mostly in need of the railway and it would be most useful to the district all is as silent as the grave. Hundreds are asserting that if it was election year and votes were wanted there would be no fear of seeing a silent track.

Up Goes Butter

THE patriots of Water Street, who are so loud mouthed in showing their sympathies for all and sundry during the last few months have committed another dastardly outrage against the poor down-trodden toiler—we refer to increasing the price of butter. We have heard much of late of the liberality of some of the clique who have this sorrow laden country in their toils. The righteous editor of The Daily News is forever singing the praises of the few who are running the country deeper and deeper into

poverty, but he offers no excuse for this latest crime, for crime it is. Goodness only knows that the stuff called butter was always sold at a price the public regarded as full value. It is controlled by the Harvey's, the Baird's and Hon. John Harris; and now what do we find these worthies doing? Increasing the price 2 cents per pound. These are the men who are shouting for us to help the Belgians! These are men who are giving thousands to the Patriotic Fund with one hand and hauling tens of thousands out of the pockets of the poor with the other. There is no reasonable excuse in the world for these people charging more for butter. The price of milk has not advanced. They claim the price of ingredients have advanced but where is their proof? The Harvey's clubbed together and gave \$5,000.00 to the Patriotic Fund and now off one month's sale of butter at the increased price they get it all back again. One would be foolish to expect better from them. Butter is a common necessity; people must have it as they have bread, but what do the manufacturer care if the widow or orphan have to exist on dry crusts. No one knows better than they that the laborers and mechanics of St. John's are going through an ordeal they never experienced before. They know that the pay of the workman is reduced to one half of what it was a year ago. They know that the Reid's opened the Patriotic Fund with \$10,000.00 and then cut the time of their employees, and put off many more of them. The laborers, and many not laborers, do not know how to make two ends meet. Provisions have taken such a high jump and would have advanced still more but that they fear Mr. Coaker, that many must seek credit for the food they consume. People are looking for 'tick' now that never dreamed of before, because of no work, and these patriots of St. John's show their love for their neighbors by increasing the burden they have to carry. This butter business is controlled by a combine and it is up to Morris, to break it. The people look to him to move quickly. He is Premier and it is his duty to make these dealers desist. In England, in Canada, in the States and in the other Colonies of Britain the Government has stepped in and prevented exorbitant prices for food stuffs. Morris can prevent it if he will. Where are Cashin, Bennett, and the others who are growing fat on the spoils of Newfoundland? what have they to say about this outrage? Will they permit it to continue?

Destitution
YESTERDAY we published a resolution passed at Coley's Point Convention which met last week which read:
Respecting Destitution:
"RESOLVED—That President Coaker be requested to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of making provision to relieve the destitution which exists and will exist during the Winter throughout the Colony, and we are of opinion that such assistance as will be given should be placed in the hands of Boards consisting of the Clergymen and Relieving Officers in the respective localities, and that the Government be requested attend immediately to this very serious situation in order to preserve Peace and relieve deserving cases of destitution."
Every delegate present supported the resolution and many gave particulars of cases which had come under their notice. At Harbor Grace after Tuesday night's meeting held by President Coaker, several leading citizens came forward and besought Mr. Coaker to stir up a strong feeling in order to bring home to the Government the serious condition of the Colony in respect to destitution. In Conception Bay many settlements are hard hit who depended upon the labor at Bell Island. The report first published by The News and Telegram concerning the re-opening of the mines has not materialized for very few men have been taken on to date. To live during the fall months took all the little savings of the miners. Now Winter has set in and hundreds are hungry, cold, and without necessary clothing. The clergymen are continually worried by those needing aid but are unable to assist. At scores of settlements in Conception Bay to-day scores of families are without a week's food. The people are helping all they can, but they can't do so indefinitely. Something must be done. Hundreds of able men are walking the streets, but can't secure employment. Every business man has cut down expenses, and is practicing strict economy. The only ones who can afford to live in luxury and ease are the public officials, whose salaries are as large as ever, while the income of almost every

other class is reduced and therefore compels economy. Small stocks of provisions are carried by stores. The price of flour has advanced at every settlement. Butter has advanced also, which action has caused strong comment as the people can't understand how the ingredients of oil have advanced. Everywhere nothing but curses are heard against the Government. Never in this Colony was a Government hated so universally and severely as the one now in power. The Government should convene the Legislature to deal with the situation and be in a position to deal with several serious matters of public concern which at present disturb the public mind. The rumor of no House meeting until late in March or early in April has aroused a strong feeling of indignation and the general opinion is that Morris is playing big cards to carry Confederation sooner or later. Every one is suspicious about Confederation plots—a match if lighted would not be long in turning Conception Bay into a battle field. There is no possibility of support for another Grabbal Government from Conception Bay. When the people most needed aid from the Government it was not forth coming. When votes were needed money in galore was thrown broadcast. There is no doubt about the election being purchased in Conception Bay. Scores openly proclaim their guilt and are swearing vengeance upon their deceivers. As for Patriotism Conception Bay is alive with it from end to end. At every meeting held by President Coaker a portion of the address was of a strong Patriotic nature and at Harbor Grace on Tuesday night if an enlisting officer had been present 50 recruits might have been secured. Every place the President visited the people were intensely concerned over war matters and unanimous in their determination to stand by the Old Flag. Great care should be exercised in selecting speakers for outport platforms, and nothing should be done to dampen the splendid enthusiasm now manifested. The people have sized up the action of the Government to a nicety and are closely watching events here. If anyone imagines that the electorate of Conception Bay is not closely watching events here concerning Abram Kean, Bowings, The Sealing Commission and the robbery of forty cents per qt. on soft fish shipped off the Labrador Coast, he will receive a rude awakening if those issues are not very carefully attended to.

Grand Patriotic Concert under the auspices of the United Methodist Bible Classes of the city, in the Methodist College Hall, on the 25th inst. Best talent of the city taking part. Proceeds in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Reserved seat tickets 50c, and 30c, for sale at Dicks & Co. General admission 20c. Concert commences at 8 p.m.—Jan. 18, m.w.f.
DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY
London Morning Post:—This war has bereft the population of a good many of its liberties—such liberties as were left to us by a long course of so-called "social legislation" in times of peace. The majority of the public are content to put up with these deprivations of liberty on the ground that after all their own Government, however iniquitorial, is less to be feared than the heavy hand of a Vonier Goltz. Did you hear the latest news? No, what is it? Well the Methodist Bible Classes of the city are hoping to see you at the Grand Patriotic Concert in the Methodist College Hall on the 25th inst. Proceeds in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Reserved seat tickets 50c, and 30c, for sale at Dicks & Co. General admission 20c.—Jan. 18, m.w.f.
READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

SEND THE CHILDREN To See THE BIG FEATURE THIS AFTERNOON

A GREAT PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY.
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Illustrating the thoughtless selfishness of a banker's wife, who forgets others to gratify her own whims. Her husband, anxious to please her, forces up the stock of an enterprise in which thousands of dollars of the savings of others, who through confided offering, vested their savings, suffer loss. CHARLES OGLE and MIRIAM NESBITT, ably supported, make this a splendor in his integrity have in
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IN THREE PARTS. Turn back Dick Whittington—Thrice Lord Mayor of London. A tale known everywhere. The poor boy who comes to London expecting to find money in the streets and his subsequent rise to fortune because his cat killed all the rats in a Sultan's Palace. The cast includes 200 persons and the money spent is estimated at \$35,000.00.
DON'T LET THE LITTLE ONES MISS THIS BIG TREAT.—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

Chairman Hudson's Annual Address To Dist. Council Of Bay De Verde

To Members and Friends of the District Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union, Greeting:
I am pleased to be privileged to address you again in this, our Fourth Annual Meeting, and I wish first of all a happy and prosperous New Year to each Local Council and to every Member of such Councils. Let us all hope 1915 has some better experiences for us than the ever to be remembered year 1914. As an organization of men and fishermen we can never forget the last of March and the opening of the month of April, 1914, since it is the time that will go down in history as the "Newfoundland Sealing Disaster." We little thought that at our annual gathering this year such records would compel us to remember the sad event which, could it be foreseen might have been avoided by the co-operation of a few men in responsible positions, been avoided. A sad mistake that I believe was never intentional and will never occur again under similar conditions. After experiencing disappointment in the earlier part of the summer, we thought that extra prices prevailing would somewhat relieve the situation until the news of "War in Europe" was shouted over all the world, and the whole earth was suddenly enveloped in a cloud that still darkens every land. No need of me enlarging on a horror that touches all our hearts and homes and forecasts fresh ones each succeeding day to many thousands in many lands. Our young men are called to train and arm themselves to maintain the honour of our Empire, the justice of our laws, the liberties of our religion and the freedom of our people. The responsibility is individual as well as national. Let us see that we are worthy members of an Empire, the best that the world has ever yet known, and that we are honouring a flag that knows no shame, and on which the sun never sets. Let us not only sing and say,

Chairman Hudson's Annual Address To Dist. Council Of Bay De Verde

but act that "Britons never shall be slaves."
I have two sons, both are under drill, one is enlisted. The parson wrote me last week that while he is learning how to preach he is also training to lead on the battle-field, if required, and will have their full harness next week at Toronto. While our wives and daughters and sons are acting so nobly we will give the word of good cheer and raise no hindrance, but also do our part. The circumstances I have been speaking of are just an introduction to what may claim the attention and deliberation and every best that is in each and every man among us. We claim to be a Protective Union. Let us be that in the true sense of the word, on a large scale and in a manly, unselfish way. We believe in, and have confidence in our President. We know from past experience that President Coaker has done all that a man can do for the interest and welfare of the F.P.U., over which he ably presides, and that thousands of poor as well as the middle class have been and are being greatly helped and benefited by his indefatigable efforts in regard to the trade and prices connected with our commerce. The past year has again demonstrated how much it means to the working classes and the fishermen, especially to have a man like President Coaker to guard and fight for—manoeuvre for their interests. By every means in our power we ought to sustain and help him in the struggle and enterprise. If new enterprises are engaged for the advancement of our Union, let us do our best to encourage them. The present conditions of affairs calls for serious consideration. What is before us is hard to foresee. The continuation of the war is a problem. When it ends (which God grant that it may soon)—there will be more problems. It is too much to demand an explanation why the road is idle when it is most needed for traffic. If it cannot be a live blessing instead of a dead one. Something to use instead of to look at, since it has to be paid for. Tipperary is not the only place "that's a long long way to go." It seems a long, long way from here to

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

The remedy discovered at far Labrador has given relief to many a sufferer; hundreds testifying of this great remedy. Another gives her testimonial from the City.
Couldn't Eat a Half Meal.
St. John's, Oct. 12, 1914.
I have been troubled with indigestion for a number of years, in fact I have been so bad I couldn't eat half a meal of anything. A friend advised me to try A.I.C. and one half pint bottle cured me. I couldn't believe I could be cured in such a short time and now I can eat anything, and food does not trouble me in the least. I think I am perfectly cured. I haven't felt indigestion this month. I recommend this medicine to all sufferers from indigestion. You are at liberty to use my name, and 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. Egan, Soper & Moore, Wholesale Agent. Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.—Oct 12
Are you coming? Where? Why, to the Grand Patriotic Concert in the Methodist College Hall. When? On January 25th at 8 p.m. Reserved seat tickets 50c, and 30c, for sale at Dicks & Co. General admission 20c.—m.w.f.
DO IT NOW!
Its no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in The Mail and Advocate.
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To all new yearly subscribers for the Daily issue of The Mail and Advocate sending in a year's subscription between January 2nd and March 1st we will mail free a 20 x 22 Crayon Bust Picture of President Coaker, fully as good as a three dollar crayon. This special offer is good only for two months and subscribers must fill out the subjoined form if they avail of this special offer.

Special Offer to Mail & Advocate Subscribers.

To the Union Publishing Co. Ltd., St. John's.
Find enclosed the sum of Two Dollars, for which please forward the Daily issue of The Mail and Advocate for one year, and the premium crayon picture 20 x 22 of President Coaker.
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