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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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GERMANS, "DEAD TIRED OF WAR," CROSS INTO DUTCH TERRITORY

Shells From British Warships Making it Hot For the Germans Who Are Rushing Up Their Big Guns—Number of German Batteries Likely to be Wiped Out

London, Oct. 24.—A despatch from Rotterdam referring to the great flank battle in the vicinity of Neuport says that bigger guns are now being brought up in the hope of silencing the warships' fire, but before they arrive there seems every probability that a number of German batteries will be wiped out.

Shells are constantly falling among the German guns while cavalry for which the Germans have little use is being mowed down. It is reported from Sluys that many German soldiers are throwing away their uniforms and crossing into Dutch territory, dead-tired of the war.

PRESS AND PEOPLE OF BRITAIN SOUND THE PRAISES OF CANADA

Many Flattering Eulogies on the Practical Patriotism of the Dominion and the Splendid Class of Men Sent Over With the First Contingent

London, Oct. 24.—Never has Canada played so conspicuous a part in London and the British Press generally as during the past ten days in connection with the arrival of the first Canadian contingent. Not a daily or weekly newspaper can be scanned which does not contain flattering eulogies on the Dominion's actions and the quality of the men sent over. The Illustrated London News, published today, heads a page of varied snapshots, "Unrivaled since William

the Conqueror." The portrait of the Canadian Minister of Militia appears in the context of the page which shows types of the contingent. The text at the foot of the page says "In physique, smartness and sturdiness, the Canadians leave nothing to be desired." Major-General Sam Hughes was warmly congratulated on all sides on the news of his promotion which appears in the evening papers.

CANADA WILL RAISE 100,000 MEN IN FIRST YEAR FOR EMPIRE'S USE

Troops Are to be Raised in the Various Divisional Areas and Sent to Britain as Called For

Ottawa, October 22.—With the object of losing no time in the enlistment and equipment of Canada's further expeditionary forces, orders have been sent out for immediate recruiting in all of the divisional areas of the Canadian militia. Each military division and each Province is to furnish its quota, but the detail of this is not yet announced. Divisional headquarters are to be at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Winnipeg, Calgary and Victoria. While New Brunswick is not the headquarters of a division, recruiting will also be carried on there, probably at St. John.

100,000 Canadians Under Arms. In practical analysis, the Government's plan means that, inside a year, perhaps in less time, a hundred thousand Canadians will be under arms and that they will be sent across constantly, as required by the War Office. The instalments, as stated, will number ten thousand each. This is somewhat of a change from the recently announced plan of despatching a second contingent of

twenty-two thousand. The present plan goes much further, recognizes to a fuller extent the inevitable and persistent call for more men, and provides not alone for one contingent or two contingents, but for the steady flow of troops at regular intervals, without any definite limit being fixed in respect to their numbers. No Central Camp. There is to be no central mobilization, such as Valcartier. Instead the general mobilization scheme will be carried out, each divisional area furnishing its quota of men, who will be equipped at the different local headquarters, trained there, and moved off to England as required. In many centres the Department has already leased exhibition buildings or rinks for the accommodation of the troops. For the present, the units to be recruited are to be infantry alone, but probably at a latter date mounted rifles will be enlisted. The immediate call is for about twenty thousand infantry. The situation may be summarized by the statement that Canada has now 32,000 men on Salisbury Plain, 8,000 engaged in domestic defence at home, while 30,000 more are to be raised as expeditiously as possible, furnishing the base supply from which there will be steady and constant draft as required.

WAR WILL COST CANADIAN DOMINION \$100,000,000 FOR THE FIRST YEAR

This Includes Cost of Raising and Equipping Expeditionary Force, Pay and Allowances to Families

Ottawa, October 22.—The war will cost Canada a hundred million dollars in the first year, according to a conservative estimate.

This amount includes not only the cost of the equipment of the expedition, but their pay when on active service at home or abroad. At the emergency sessions the appropriation was \$50,000,000, but it is apparent that this will be inadequate. It covered seven months supply for the first division along with the Naval outlays. When Parliament meets there will be a further budget bringing the total up to the hundred million mark. A great deal of the money will be spent at home. An arrangement has been made whereby advance will be secured for the current year from the Bank of

England, and subsequently a general war fund loan will be floated. It will not be surprising if next session there are more tariff adjustments, suited to the conditions of the war. The action taken in August was in the nature of a start. There is no official intimation that further changes are coming but if there are it will be a natural development, in view of prevailing or anticipated conditions.

10 MORE BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED

London, Oct. 23.—The British casualty list issued today but dated Oct. 18th, shows ten officers killed, including Lieut. Sir R. G. W. Duff, of the Second Life Guards. He was 29 years old. News has also been received here of the death in action of Lord John Spencer Cavendish, son of Lord Cavendish and youngest brother of the Duke of Devonshire. He was a Major in the First Life Guards.

East and West, the Line Of Warring Thousands Sways Back and Forth

Germans Make Exceptionally Severe Attacks on the West Where They Have Secured Reinforcements and Force Back French at Some Points, But Lose Ground Themselves at Others—Same General Conditions Obtain in the East

London, Oct. 24.—The Germans have undertaken a general offensive movement along a line extending from the mouth of the River Yser on the North Sea to the River Meuse and, while they have compelled Allies to give ground in some places they, themselves, have lost positions in others. This, in a few words, is what is gathered in official reports coming this evening from the French and German headquarters.

Particularly Severe. The German attack was today particularly severe in the West, where their right wing, strongly reinforced by fresh troops, attempted an advance against the Belgians who are holding the Allies' extreme left. This left rests on the coast and is supported by English and French warships and by Anglo-French troops which form a front from a point some where in the vicinity of Dixmude southward to La Bassee canal.

Important Russian Victory. In the present battle on the River Vistula from Warsaw South to the River Pilzta, the Russians have scored an important victory in driving the Germans back and have captured many prisoners, besides guns and ammunition, but the defeated army is still in being and when it gets back to its position it can retrench itself

other being the same as has been going on for weeks. Although it is just two months now since the Allies concentrated on the Franco-Belgian frontier to oppose the German advance, and the invaders have been to Paris in the interval no decisive battle has been fought. Nothing Decisive Done. Neither side has destroyed or even partially destroyed an army. Even the Belgian army escaped almost intact after their country was over-run by the Germans.

The same can be said of operations in the East where the armies of Russia, Germany and Austria are fighting, except in the case of Lieutenant-General Samsonoff, the Russian Commander, whose army was partially destroyed by the Germans in the battle at Tannenber, East Prussia.

Admit Falling Back. Both sides claim successes but the French alone admit that, at places, they have been compelled to fall back. Generally, however, there is little or no change in the situation, one swinging and swaying and the

BELFORT UNTOUCHED WEST BATTLE IMPORTANT WILHELM HUSTLED

Germans Can't Afford Enough Men to Invest the French Fortress More Hinges on it Than on Any Previous Engagement of the War From Warsaw and Then Only Barely Escaped Capture

London, Oct. 24.—A private Berlin despatch, according to a correspondent of The Central News at Copenhagen, states that the battle raging between Neuport and Dixmude is the most violent and the most important engagement of the entire war.

Berlin Claims Many Successes. Berlin, Oct. 23.—On the Yser canal yesterday we gained successes South of Dixmude and our troops advanced. To the West of Lille our attacks were successful and we took several villages. On the rest of the western front it was generally quiet.

In the eastern theatre of the war Russian attacks near West Augustowo have been repulsed. We captured several machine guns. There is no definite news from the South Eastern field of war.

S. S. Adventure leaves for Italy this afternoon. S. S. Morwenna left Sydney at 10 last night.

Government Should Enforce Pure Food Law. Last year the Legislature passed a law to provide for a strict inspection of food. At the present day some firms in this city are selling beef at \$10 per barrel. There is a lot of bad beef in the city which is stinking and some dealers are selling it out to outport people at from \$10 to 14 per bri.

One complete unit of 800 men was captured by the Russians.

SWEDISH SHIP SUNK BY MINE. London, Oct. 23.—The Swedish steamer Alice, bound from London, was blown up by a mine in the North Sea and sunk in three minutes. Her crew was saved.

10,000 REFUGEES RETURN TO HOMES. Rosendaal, Oct. 23.—Twelve thousand and Belgian refugees passed through Rosendaal for Antwerp and other Belgian cities Thursday. Nearly forty thousand refugees so far passed through here for Antwerp, Malines and other cities.

BRITAIN STOPS SUGAR IMPORTS. London, Oct. 24.—An official statement this evening says the Government has prohibited the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom with the object of preventing German and Austrian sugar reaching here from neutral countries.

The Highlanders will attend service at the Kirk tomorrow morning.

CHASING GERMANS IN ATLANTIC LIKE FOLLOWING WILL-O'-THE-WISP

Admiralty Explains That Vast Extent of Ocean to be Covered and Thousands of Ports Open to Germany Makes Task of British Warships Exceedingly Difficult

London, Oct. 24.—The Admiralty has issued a statement outlining the steps being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean, and the Karlsruhe which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic.

Many Searchers. The statement says that searching for these vessels and working in concert under the various Commanders-in-Chief are upwards of seventy British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers.

Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers. The vast expanses of seas and oceans and the many thousands of islands offer an almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships and

in spite of every effort to cut off their coal supply it has hitherto been maintained by one means or another. In the face of increasing difficulty the discovery and destruction of these few enemy cruisers, therefore, is largely a matter of time, patience and good luck.

Doing all Possible. The public should have confidence that the Commanders-in-Chief, and experienced captains serving under them, are doing all that is possible and taking the best steps to bring the enemy to action. Our commanders so far have been occupied in very serious and important convoy duty, but this work has somewhat lessened and the number of searching cruisers is being continually augmented.

Big Job. The vast expanses of seas and oceans and the many thousands of islands offer an almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships and

550,000 AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS ARE UNABLE TO GET HOME TO FIGHT

For the Very Good Reason That the British Fleet Rules Seas That They Must Cross

New York, Oct. 22.—According to figures compiled at the Austro-Hungarian and German consulates in New York, 550,000 Austrian and German reservists are stranded in the United States after having enrolled for military service since the outbreak of hostilities. Practically none of this vast army of men has been able to obtain transportation to join their respective colors in the

European war because of England's control of the seas. In rough figures the reservists are divided into 250,000 Austrian and 300,000 Germans. These figures show that more than sixteen army corps are unable to join the war. Large numbers of officers are also included in the list.

Registration for military service at the Austrian consulate recently ceased. At the German consulate it stopped some time ago. A small percentage of enrolled reservists have been able to reach the other side without detection by shipping as stowaways.

COLD STEEL DID THE TRICK. French Capture Alsatian Town of Altkirch at the Bayonets' Point

Paris, Oct. 24.—The French today captured Altkirch, in upper Alsace, at the point of the bayonet. Two German aeroplanes were seen coming towards Paris today from Compiègne but a squadron of French machines pursued the Germans and the latter disappeared to the northward.

ROYALTY SENT CONGRATULATION S To Lord Roberts on His Recent 82nd Birthday

A telegram from the King and Queen was among the first messages of congratulation received by Lord Roberts on his 82nd birthday, which he celebrated very quietly at his home at Englemere, Ascot.

He had few callers, as it is generally known that he desires to be alone with his family on these occasions, but there was no diminution in the usual number of congratulatory letters and telegrams, although the war prevented the sending of so many messages as in the past from countries beyond the seas.

In the afternoon Lord Roberts took tea with the voluntary aid detachments at one of the racecourse stands, now a military hospital. He was quite well and active.

The Prospero left Fortune Harbor at 11.20 a.m. The Portia left Placentia at 9 a.m. She is due here tomorrow morning.

STORK VISITS ROYAL SPAIN. Madrid, Oct. 24.—A son was born this morning to Queen Victoria of Spain.

SHIPPING. The Fogota arrived at Cat. Hr. at 9.30 and left at 10.10 a.m. The Earl of Devon left Coachman's Cove at 10.35 a.m. The s.s. Digby leaves for Halifax at 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT. Toronto (noon)—Strong winds and moderate rains; west and north-west; showery, Sunday, southerly winds and cooler.

S. S. Rudolf Hansen sailed for the Mediterranean at 7.30 last evening.

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HOLLAND REFUGE FOR THOUSANDS

Great Multitude Poured Across the Belgian Border When Antwerp Fell

ROSENDAAL, Holland, via London, Oct. 22.—The stream of Belgian refugees, an almost endless procession of panic stricken people, which has been passing without restraint the little red, white and blue posts marking the border of the peace country, at last is growing less each hour. Four hundred thousand distraught people have come rushing into Holland since Antwerp fell.

The little town of Esschen, where the Belgians took a weeping farewell of their own country, quadrupled in population in a week. The four bake shops were besieged by the starving fugitives. The dilapidated border station, where thousands slept, was in the hands of German sailors, who were selling tickets for trains drawn by Belgian locomotives, manned by engineers of the German navy and by sailors, big fellows from the harbor of Hamburg. The Germans have been endeavoring to induce the refugees to return to their homes and resume their ordinary avocations.

Scene of Panic

Esschen was the scene of the panic which followed Antwerp's fall. A great majority of the residents of Antwerp had been told repeatedly that their city was the strongest fortress in Europe. They remained peacefully in their homes and lustily cheered the British naval brigades who arrived with mortar trucks and machine guns, believing that their number was ten times larger.

Personal inconveniences, such as the absence of water for ten days, being in darkness after six o'clock, and the refusal of permission to Belgians outside the city to enter, did not lessen the cheerful optimism of the people. Then the governor of Antwerp signed a proclamation, which fell like a bomb-shell. "History teaches us how sometimes fortified cities have been subjected to bombardments. Therefore, everybody is warned to leave the city if possible, before two o'clock in the afternoon."

The flight towards Esschen began with portable belongings packed in bed clothes, etc., and hastened to the station. There was no necessity for tickets; the people gathered in trains like cattle.

Freight cars, cattle cars, milk vans, cold storage cars, anything and everything on wheels started northward. This lasted five days. Passengers rode on the roofs of cars, the steps of locomotives and any convenient place where they could find standing room. The distance between Antwerp and Esschen is covered in about twenty minutes. The refugee trains took six hours. Then followed another slow ride through to Rosendaal, where by common impulse, the residents carried everything eatable towards the stations. The Dutch soldiers, lining up in solid rows, pushed the baskets of food in at the windows and coaxed the babies, the children, the women to eat and drink; then they escorted the frightened thousands to schools, theatres, barracks and barns, where shelter awaited them.

Warmhearted Welcome

The welcome was rather elementary, but it was warm hearted. The Dutch supplied the refugees with the best they had, although some was only brown bread and cold water for those who had lived luxuriously in their Belgian homes. For the sick and the lame, there were woolen blankets, into which they were bundled.

Rosendaal has but few ambulances to escort the maimed, and these suffering from incurable diseases, who had been released, pell-mell, from Antwerp institutions and crowded into these trains. One train of eight cattle cars contained inmates of insane asylums.

They were treated as far as possible in the neighboring hospitals.

The un-military Dutch soldiers half coaxing, half driving this frightened horde turned the green uniform into a welcome insignia for those who were fleeing and who were terrified and asked "Are you Uhlans?" Yet for several days the frightened peasants could not believe that the green uniforms belonged not to the Germans but to Dutch soldiers.

Holland just now is wondering, like England, how she is to provide permanently for this terrified multitude.

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FORGING AHEAD!

That is the position of The Mail and Advocate, as each issue sees a larger sale. What about that WANT ADVT?

FRENCH CANADA TO RAISE UNIT

Over Two Thousand French-Canadians on First Contingent and Many More Offering

With the approval of Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Liberal leader in Quebec joined the Conservative leaders in asking Sir Robert Borden for permission to organize a French-Canadian unit. One regiment is promised now, but three or four could be raised if necessary.

Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, said the 2,460 French-Canadians with the first contingent were men of the best type and a credit to the province.

Sir Robert Borden said the Government would be happy to co-operate in every way in the movement to organize a French-Canadian unit with French-Canadian officers. There would be no question about being able to go to the front, as 15,000 or 16,000 troops would be required to keep the first contingent up to full strength. This was a war of defence for Canada, he said, almost as much as if it were being fought on Canadian soil.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE oct. 23, 14.

Rhodes Scholarship For 1915.

The qualifying Examination for the 1915 Rhodes Scholarship has been deferred till March 1915, and the election will take place in April.

Applications for this Scholarship may be made to the undersigned up to the 1st day of March next.

A. WILSON,
Secretary C.H.E.
oct22,51

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100 Cases 3's TOMATOES.
50 Cases 2's TOMATOES.
50 Cases 2's CORN.
100 Cases 2's String BEANS.
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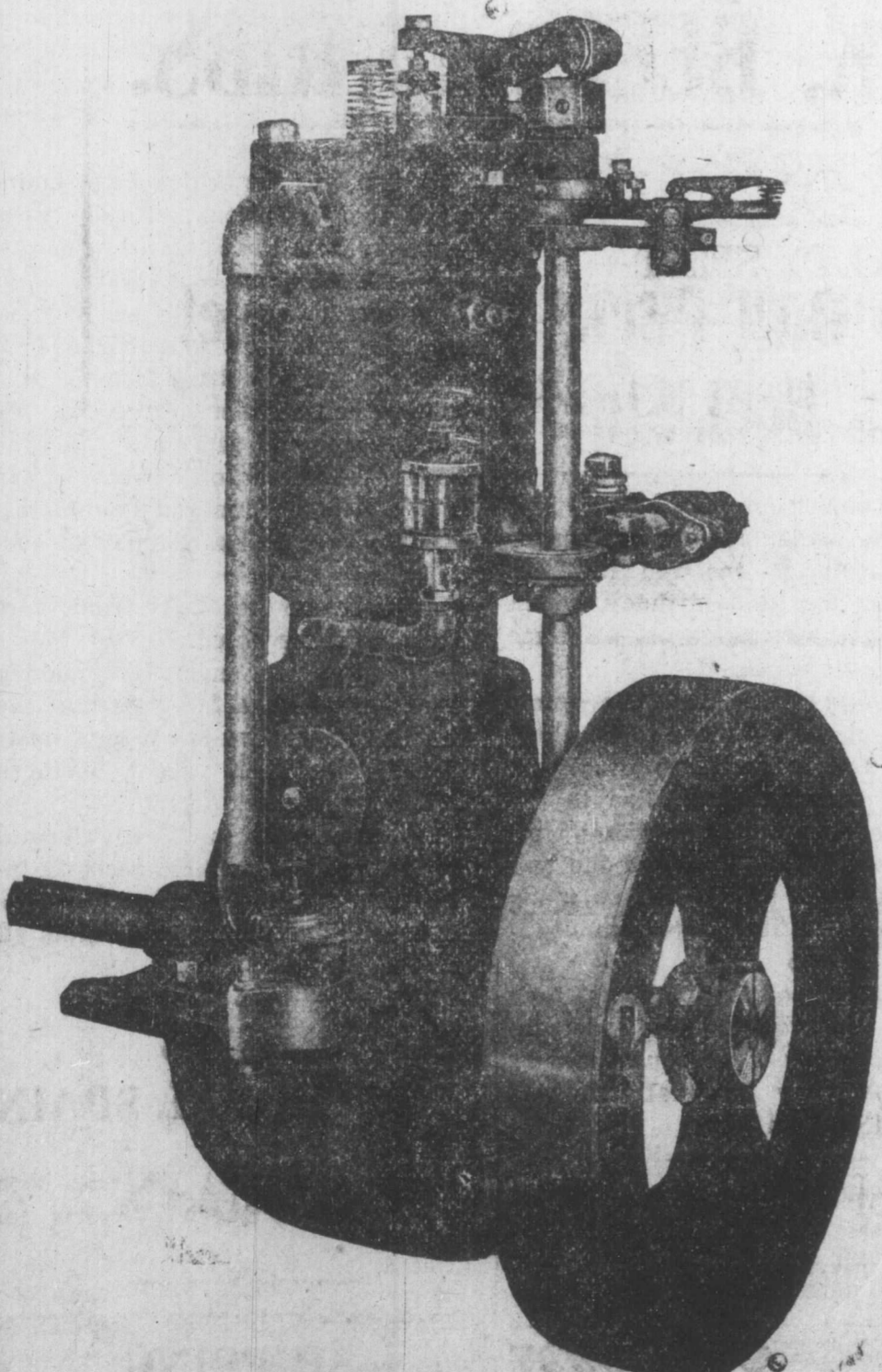
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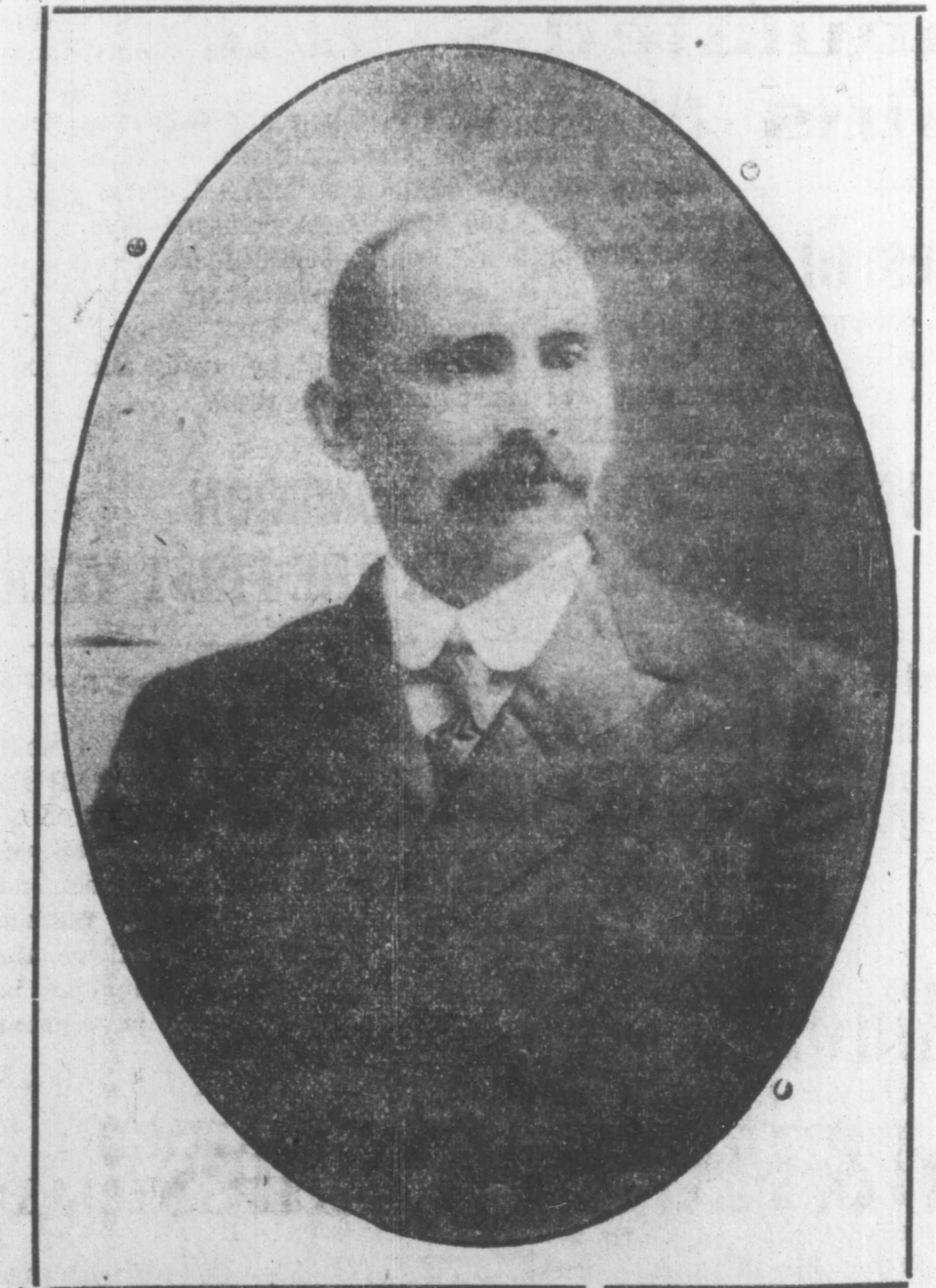
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We have sold 200 of these engines the past spring and all are giving splendid satisfaction. Our cash price is \$200.00. No other firm can sell you a similar engine. We possess the sole rights to sell this engine. The man who buys a Coaker Engine from us saves \$50. We can ship this engine one hour after the order is received.

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ELUSIVE SHIPS OF THE GERMANS

Their Warships on the Atlantic Prefer to Run Rather Than to Fight

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—The Canadian Naval Service Department by wireless and through the British Admiralty is keeping as well informed as possible as to the location of the nine German cruisers on the Atlantic and Pacific which have been more or less a menace to British commerce. The extraordinary way in which they have eluded the pursuing French and British warships on the Atlantic, and the Japanese and British and French on the Pacific, has rather excited the admiration of the authorities.

Just how they have been able to keep coaling is a mystery as it was expected long before this that through lack of coaling stations they would be compelled, if not caught, to intern in some neutral port. That the Germans, like everything else in connection with the war, had made secret arrangements in advance for this very situation, is now evident.

Have Done Minor Damages. However, while the German cruisers have so far eluded their pursuers they have, after all, done but minor damage. Their chief object has been to escape capture. This they have been able to do through superior speed and secret coaling methods. It must be remembered also that to hunt for steamers in the Atlantic and the Pacific is almost like hunting for a needle in a haystack. Early in the war there was some danger from attacks on the Canadian Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This danger has now practically passed, as it is certain the wandering German boats have been driven south of the equator.

Caught Britisher Unawares. Since the outbreak of the war there has been but one instance of a German cruiser voluntarily engaging a British warship. This was when the Koenigsberg caught the British cruiser Pegasus at anchor in Zanzibar harbor, having her boilers repaired and overhauled. The German cruiser Karlsruhe shortly after the commencement of the war on one occasion was engaged by H. M. S. Bristol. There was a running fight. The Karlsruhe would not engage in conflict, and finally made good its escape. The German cruisers known to be somewhere in the Atlantic are the Karlsruhe, Dresden, Bremen and the Koenigsberg, along with the auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Gave Vancouver a Scare. On the Pacific also the Germans have shown great ingenuity in eluding the enemy. When the war broke out the German cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnorst were cruising between Hong Kong and Singapore. The Emden was in the vicinity of Tsing Tau and the Leipzig and Nurnberg were reported in the North Pacific. It was the two latter ships which gave Vancouver such a scare when war broke out. The Nurnberg has since distinguished itself by destroying the Fanning Island cable station and cutting the cable.

The Gneisenau and Scharnorst disappeared when war broke out. After escaping from British and Japanese ships in the Yellow Sea they were next heard of at the Marshall Islands, a German possession in the South Pacific, which the Japanese have since occupied. On September 22 the two German cruisers bombarded Papeete, a French possession in the South Pacific. Since then the cruisers have apparently been hiding somewhere in the numerous islands of the Pacific.

To German South Africa. The Emden has been the most dangerous of all the German cruisers. She has sunk no fewer than ten British merchantmen in the Indian Ocean, and bombarded Madras. She has again disappeared, and it is conjectured that she is now making her way to the German South African shore.

NOTICE

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

CANADIAN TROOPS CHEERILY SANG AS THEY MARCHED TO TRAINING CAMP

Enthusiastically Welcomed by the Admirer Thousands Who Saw the Splendid Force

Salisbury, England, Oct. 23.—Beginning about dawn Thursday week from stations within a radius of ten miles, Canadian troops have been pouring into camp prepared for them on the rolling Salisbury Plains near here. First came a long transport train composed of wagons drawn by traction engines, then the motor cars, and lastly the cavalry regiments, the artillery, and most of the infantry regiments have so far arrived.

Woke Them Up. Long before dawn the sleepy villagers awakened by the clang of boots on the hard roads, which incidentally have been a revelation to the Canadians, accustomed to their own muddy highways. Those who listened heard a strange melody. The notes of "It's a Long Long Way to Tipperary" mingled with the Spanish-American War favorite, "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." The latest American ragtime, among the chief tunes being "This is the Life," also resounded in the quiet English dale.


Big, Big Men. Along the roads the troops everywhere were received with enthusiasm. The people expecting a Wild West display, however, were disappointed, for, with the exception of the sombrero worn by the cavalry, the uniforms of the Canadians are much the

same as those of the English troops. Several English territorial regiments have been engaged in preparing the Canadian camps and acting as convoy corps. The greatest contrast between these forces and the Canadians is the difference in physique, the Canadians being on an average much larger men and stronger looking than their English comrades. Riding at the head of the supply convoy was a small Montreal newsboy who had stowed away on a transport. This little chap, in spite of the fact that he was almost lost in the folds of an army coat loaned to him by a good-hearted sergeant of the Highlanders, was nearly frozen, but he insisted on practising the bugle, proficiency in which he hopes will give him a chance to go to the front.

Americans Along. When dawn came the Canadians found themselves camped on a lonely rolling plain of great extent, which must have reminded the Western troops of their own prairies. This camping ground, so unlike the England they had been taught to expect, was somewhat of a disappointment to the native-born Canadians. There is a surprising number of naturalized Americans among these Canadian forces. A sergeant of a Montreal regiment, asked concerning his previous war experiences, replied in an American drawl. Incidentally he mentioned that he was a veteran of Admiral Dewey's flagship in the Battle of Manila Bay. In many regiments social distinction have been obliterated, and men, of fortune, with degrees from American and Canadian colleges, are serving as privates. The Canadians are determined to get to the front in two months and there will be hard drilling every day.

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SMALL ARMS OF THE POWERS

Rifles Used by the Fighters Of Europe

There has been some powerful discussion of the small arms carried by the contending armies in Europe, a point upon which information has not been general. Special articles in the War Manual of the World's Work Magazine afford these particulars:

The German infantry uses the Mauser magazine rifle, model of 1898, calibre .311, firing a "spit ball," painted like a lead pencil; velocity, 2,700 foot-seconds; sight range up to 2,000 yards. Cavalry uses Mauser magazine carbine and carries lances.

French infantry uses the Lebel magazine rifle, .315 calibre, and the cavalry has a carbine of the same make.

The Russian small arm for infantry is a "3-line" rifle, 1901 pattern, holding five cartridges; calibre .299; velocity, 2,035 foot-seconds; sight range up to 2,000 yards. Similar arm for the cavalry, but with shorter barrel and with a bayonet used by no other mounted troops.

Austrian infantry small arm, the Mannlicher magazine rifle, 1895 model, calibre .315. Cavalry carbine of same make.

Italy has for its regular infantry the Mannlicher-Carcano magazine rifle, but the territorials still use the old Vetterli.

British infantry and cavalry use the Lee-Enfield rifle, calibre .303.

The Belgians have the Mauser rifle, as have the Serbians, the latter using the model of 1899.

Bulgaria has the Mannlicher rifle

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American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle
HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fitness, style superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER to every one sending us \$1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value Am. Cashmere Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value Am. Cotton-Lisle Hosiery
or 6 Pairs Children's Hosiery.

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired.

DON'T DELAY!—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

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Subject to our Guarantee you Can't Lose.



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When you are passing, come in and hear our newest selections.

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Overalls, Matted Flannel,
Fleeced Calico, Overshirts,
Fleeced Lined Underwear.

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George Neal

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1 Billiard Table
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 in First Class Order,
 suitable for club or
 private family.
 A BARGAIN.
J. J. ROSSITER.

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(To Every Man His Own.)

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 24, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Arming The Boys

ALL the signs indicate that Ger-
 many has reached the utmost
 limit of her military strength.
 The last line of reserves has been cal-
 led out, and still the Kaiser has urged
 need of more men to enable him to
 keep the growing tide of allied forces
 from sweeping through Belgium and
 on to German territory.

Recently, it became known that sev-
 eral states of the federal German em-
 pire had taken vigorous steps to or-
 ganise boys who have not yet reached
 the age of enlistment, which is 19,
 for military service.

The Prussian Minister of Education
 has issued a decree authorising the
 headmasters of elementary and sec-
 ondary state schools to take the nec-
 essary measures, in conjunction with
 the military authorities, to raise a re-
 serve army consisting of boys between
 the ages of 16 and 19, who will be
 available for active service in the
 field when they have been trained.

Boys between the ages of 14 and 11
 are to receive special military train-
 ing so that they may become active
 soldiers when they attain the six-
 teenth birthday.

In Berlin itself several regiments of
 lads between 16 and 20 have been
 formed, and similar reports came from
 many of the provincial towns.

The Ministries of Education of
 some of the other states of the German
 Empire are taking similar steps.

German Finance

ONE of the cable messages of yes-
 terday, stating that the prussian
 Diet has voted \$350,000,000
 for war purposes, reminds us of the
 fact that a generally accepted report
 states that Germany is about to ask
 for legislative sanction for the rais-
 ing of the huge sum of \$2,500,000,000
 to enable her to carry on the war.
 Just where she could raise such a tre-
 mendous amount on loan is not indi-
 cated.

It will be remembered that the first
 war credit voted by the German parli-
 ament amounted to \$250,000,000. At-
 tempts were made to float this loan
 in several countries, but without success,
 and the German Government was finally
 forced to exact the money from
 local bank depositors and from busi-
 ness men who held credits for foreign
 mercantile houses. It is thus prac-
 tically certain that the German Gov-
 ernment will be unable to raise the
 whole or any considerable part of the
 huge amount now asked for in any
 of the foreign money markets.

The statement has been made that
 up to date Germany has spent a thou-
 sand million dollars prosecuting the
 war. At this rate of expenditure, the
 new credit asked for would only last
 Germany about five months or until
 mid winter—and she must have
 to be raised before it can be spent.

Nobody has yet heard of Great Brit-
 ain experiencing any difficulty in
 floating her loans, and her financial
 outlook still continues bright, so that
 it looks as if the prediction of Lloyd-
 George that the nation which could
 best stand the great strain on her fi-
 nances would inevitably be victor in
 the struggle, really amounted to a
 prophecy of the certain success of
 the Allied arms. That this is bound

to come, sooner or later, no reason-
 able observer doubts.

"Killed" Jellicoe by Cable

WHETHER the Germans are
 "whistling to keep their cour-
 age up" or are endeavoring to
 offset the bad impression their un-
 scrupulous acts have created in neu-
 tral countries is not quite plain, but
 at any rate their press agents are
 ever busily engaged placing Pro-Ger-
 man "information" with such papers
 as will use it. Fearful and wonderful
 are some of the claims made by these
 "news" articles that "come direct from
 the front" and which describe victory
 to the German arms in more conflicts
 than have actually been fought out in
 the present war.

Of this nature is the following re-
 markable message which was given
 publication in the Diario del Plata, of
 Montevideo, a journal whose leanings
 are described as "pro-Germanic."

"GREAT BRITISH LOSS."
 "The death of Commodore Jellicoe,
 killed in the Naval battle in the
 "North Sea."

"(By our direct service from London.)
 London, September 9.—By Royal
 Proclamation it has been made known
 to the English nation today that Com-
 modore Jellicoe was killed in action
 while commanding the British fleet.

"This news was known some days
 ago, but its circulation was kept back
 by the censorship. The victory in the
 North Sea was attended by great sacri-
 fices of life and ships.

"Admiral Jellicoe was perhaps the
 foremost man in the British navy.
 Formerly he kept up an intimate
 friendship with King George, who re-
 paired to the North Sea, accompanied
 by his son, when he received news of
 the death of Jellicoe.

"When the present King George vis-
 ited Montevideo in 1891 the warship
 which carried him here was comman-
 ded by Jellicoe.

"The official announcement of the
 death of the illustrious Admiral caused
 a profound sensation in London,
 which has been greatly depressed by
 the rumors which were circulating."
 Special Correspondent.

Learning The Lesson

PHENOMENALLY spontaneous has
 been the enthusiastic action of
 the Overseas Dominions in pro-
 fering help to the Motherland in her
 time of stress. The circumstances
 are unique, and so are the methods by
 which the British Empire is grappling
 with them. The present war has
 shown an amazed world that when
 danger, however remote, threatens the
 sea-girt heart of the far-flung British
 Dominions, millions of men and al-
 most unlimited resources are at once
 placed at Britannia's disposal. The
 ends of the earth become as one that
 British institutions may be preserved
 and British prestige upheld.

That's the lesson that the envious
 nations of the earth have been taught
 by the present great European war,
 but it has also a lesson and a warning
 for the peoples whose proud boast it
 is to own British supremacy. "In times
 of peace prepare for war," is a truism
 which the British Dominions have sad-
 ly neglected to act upon, but we be-
 lieve that after peace is proclaimed it
 will be many a year before such a
 reproach can justly be hurled at them
 again.

Britain and her Overseas Dominions
 thoroughly trained and organised
 from a military standpoint would be
 virtually invincible. The British navy
 amplified by contributions from these
 Dominions would make Britons masters
 of every practical combination of hos-
 tile nations. And when the present
 war has ceased we look for the im-
 prove and the perfecting of the Brit-
 ish army, together with the multipli-
 cation of the units of the British navy.

One, almost naturally, associates
 complete military organization with
 German autocracy, but there are sys-
 tems other than the German whereby
 a nation can be thoroughly trained to
 arms and the spirit and actuality of
 democracy yet be preserved. Let some
 such system be put into actual prac-
 tice throughout the British Empire
 and millions of free and independent
 Britons will organise themselves into
 such a force as shall be capable of
 numbing the greatest conscript host
 in existence.

The present war has proven beyond
 peradventure that men, their morale,
 and the spirit with which they enter
 into a struggle, count for much. The
 wonderful stand of the little British
 Expeditionary Force at Home against
 ten times the number of Germans il-
 lustrates what the Briton can do when,
 as a volunteer, he goes to the front to
 fight for his country and the honour
 and liberty for which she so pre-emi-
 nently stands.

Some years ago, Australia and New
 Zealand, admitting their responsibility,
 to do something practical to aid in the
 defence of the Empire, started to pro-
 vide a naval force that should be a
 component part of the British Navy.
 It was in 1890 that the first contribu-
 tion, \$620,000, was made for this pur-
 pose, and in the ensuing years, it was
 gradually increased until now it amounts
 to about \$3,850,000.

The original plan has been much
 modified of late years. The first con-
 tributions were made toward the pur-
 chase of a squadron of warships sent
 to Australian waters by the British
 Admiralty. But in 1909 Australia de-

Two Big Two-Part Features For The Week-End Programme.

"THE JUNIOR PARTNER."

Featuring Flo LaBadie. There are great chase, race and
 fire scenes in this thrilling two-part Thanhouser feature.

ARTHUR C. HUSKINS, Tenor.

SINGS—(a) THE LITTLE GREY HOME OF THE WEST.
 (b) ROSE IN THE BUD.

"FORTUNE'S TURN. A Vitagraph melo-drama.

"RILEY'S DECOYS." A Biograph comedy.

"HIS TIRED UNCLE." A John Bunny comedy.

To-Day's Big Feature will be Selig's "THE UPHILL CLIMB."

A sorrowing mother impresses upon her ward the fact that her son must be redeemed through her, and makes it her dying wish that
 the girl marry the young man. How this is carried out makes a striking and absorbing story. This is a truly worthy feature.

Extra Saturday Matinee Pictures for the Children at the Nickel.

Just received another shipment of excellent Coloured War Slides.

**WORLD'S PRESS
 ON THE BIG WAR**

ABUSING THE ENEMY.

Chicago Tribune—"Abusing one's
 enemies" is an indulgence which wins
 no battles and prevents a sane attitude
 toward the possibilities of peace. It
 should be discouraged on all sides.

NO COUNTRY SECURE.

New York Press:—How pitiful the
 guarantees that men, sober and sane,
 may give for their conduct when they
 shall become drunk with power and
 swept by military madness! Until
 there shall be a new view, in which
 such barbarism shall have no part or
 recognition, no country, great or small
 will be secure against such horrors
 as these in Belgium which have out-
 raged all civilization.

SUPERIOR IN GUN POWER.

London Daily News and Leader:—
 Every one of our losses, except the
 Pegasus, has been caused by mine or
 submarine. Every loss we have in-
 flicted upon the enemy, except one,
 has been by gun-powder. In shooting,
 in seamanship, and in battle tactics—
 in all the art of naval warfare on the
 surface of the sea—our superiority
 has been definitely, unquestionably
 established. Nor, as the sinking of the
 Hela shows, are we inferior in sub-
 marine warfare. Our submarines
 have had fewer opportunities; that is
 all.

OBJECTIVE NOT CLEAR.

London Chronicle:—The objectives
 of the sanguinary fighting on the
 Aisne and Sulpes, are not very
 plain. Are the Germans defending their
 strong position with a view to
 resuming the invasion of France or
 with a view to holding the Allies,
 while troops are sent eastward to
 Silesia or Poland? Are the Allies
 trying to break the German front,
 or merely to hold it till an envelop-
 ing movement can be carried out? We
 cannot answer these questions; and
 the history of battles in Manchuria
 suggests that we may be unable to do
 so for perhaps another week.

"TREACHERY" TO GERMANY.

Westminster Gazette:—The German
 soldier seems to think that the whole
 world belongs to him. The Belgians,
 for daring to defend their country and
 to deny to the German troops an un-
 impeded passage, are criminals who
 have to be punished, as at Louvain and
 Malines. The "little French lad" who
 dares to keep his mouth closed when
 Germans demand to know where
 French troops are to be found is a
 "traitor," who is immediately shot.
 And this glorious feat of arms is not
 only recorded in a letter from the
 front, but is actually reprinted for
 the edification of the German people
 at home. "A good Christian, a good
 soldier," said the Kaiser once in one
 of his innumerable speeches. Well,

decided to replace the squadron provid-
 ed under the earlier agreement with
 the British authorities with its own
 ships, and in conformity with this
 policy Admiral Henderson visited Aus-
 tralia and made a very thorough in-
 vestigation of conditions.

In his report he made certain rec-
 ommendations, the adoption of which
 in their entirety would represent a
 total expenditure of \$200,000,000, en-
 tallying also the expenditure of \$24,-
 000,000 annually for upkeep purposes.

Australia has, so far, undertaken
 the provision of one naval unit, con-
 sisting of one battleship, three cruis-
 ers, six destroyers and a number of
 submarines. This unit, only a por-
 tion of which is completed, is estimat-
 ed to cost \$13,750,000 and the annual
 cost of upkeep is placed at \$3,850,000.

when next the Kaiser shows him-
 self on easy terms with the Almighty, the
 image which will cross our mind will
 be that of the "little French lad"
 whose "treachery" to Germany cost
 him his life.

NO POLITICAL APITUDES.

London Times:—General Bernhardt
 and other militarists have complained
 that the German people have no pol-
 itical aptitudes; and they are right.
 If they had any political aptitudes,
 the German people would know that
 their rulers are no more to be trusted
 in foreign affairs than in domestic,
 in war than in peace. This fact they
 have now to learn. Since prosperity
 has not taught it to them, they must
 be taught it by adversity. Otherwise
 they would remain a constant danger
 to the civilized world.

MAKE FOR PROLONGED WAR.

Boston Transcript:—The enormous
 armies of themselves, influences
 for a prolonged fight. They carry
 into this war a mass of national feel-
 ing which the old professional armies
 seldom had with them. When a na-
 tion is in arms, as is the case with

Germany, France and Russia, the sen-
 timent of its soldiers broadens to that
 of the entire community. A modern
 army of millions does not yield to the
 military logic of events very readily,
 for it is filled with the spirit of what
 it and the home population consider
 patriotism. Therefore, its resistance
 to the trend of events is prolonged
 and desperate. These conditions make
 for a long continued war, one which
 in that respect will be in marked con-
 trast with some others that have made
 European history in the last half
 century.

Don't Be Content

To have your gar-
 ments patched by
 inexperienced work-
 ers; have them
 retailed as they
 should be done by

C. M. HALL,
 Genuine Tailor and Renovator,
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Ask your dealer
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WE ARE MANUFACTURERS, of the GILL
 NETS, used by Messrs. Job Brothers & Co. in the
 Straits this year. They have been successful at a
 time when traps had partially failed. We make them
 in all sizes to order.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS, of COTTON
 DRIFT NETS, such as are used in the North Sea Her-
 ring fishery. As the catch of Herring will be inter-
 ferred with during the war, a good opportunity occurs
 for use of these Nets in Newfoundland.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS, of the celebra-
 ted STANDARD brand of Herring Nets, which is uni-
 versally acknowledged to be the very best Net on the
 market. We are now making the CRESCENT brand
 Herring Net, which is the best and strongest low
 priced Net made. It is mounted just the same as the
 Standard Net, and it is barked for preservation, not
 merely dyed like other cheap Nets.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS, of SQUID
 TRAPS, which are now legal; we make them in any
 size required, to order.

We manufacture TARRED COTTON LINES,
 all sizes, for Bankers use, strong, durable, and easily
 handled.

We make Cod-Traps, Cod Seines, Caplin Seines,
 etc., to order, in all sizes.

All the above fishery gear we can strongly re-
 commend, and we would urge our fishermen to pat-
 ronize articles of home manufacture, in order to give
 employment, which is so much needed this year.

Colonial Cordage Co., Ltd.

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Our Kerosene Oil

FOR OIL STOVES

Get an oil stove and use our oil, gives most heat
 and goes furthest.

FOR LAMPS

Our oil burns best, gives clearest light and is the
 best.

FOR ENGINES

Gives best results, does not carbonize, get more
 power.

Always use our Kerosene oil.
 STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Franklin's Agencies, Ltd.

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Just received, a shipment of

Choice Creamery Butter

in 14 and 28 lb. Boxes

—and—

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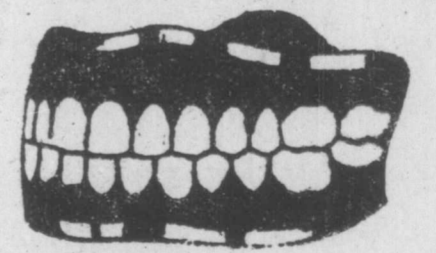
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 that money can buy.

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One bad tooth may
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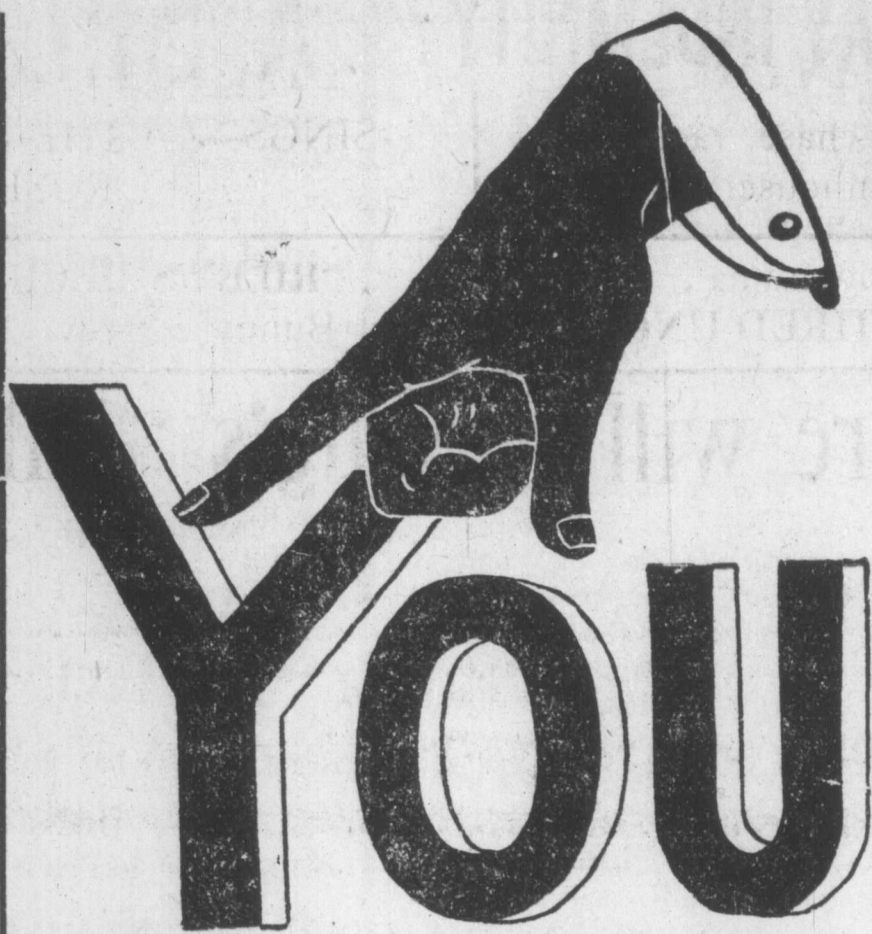
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Has been established in the two weeks of our Sale with the buying public. Our third week starts Today with such Reduction in Prices as to make it the

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Come Early to Avoid the Rush

NO GOODS ON APPROBATION.

Greatest Challenge Sale Ever Held in St. John's

Our Exhibition

Smart Ladies' COSTUMES

Attracts the attention of the "Fashionable Set" daily. We show two complete lines of SAMPLE COSTUMES made in two of the best known Tailoring Houses in London—Messrs. James & Priestley and C. Petch & Sons. Naturally since they are Samples there are not two alike, all the Latest Effects in Style and Color are represented. These Costumes were created by leading designers and built by Master Tailors with the greatest of care so as to stand the test of the experienced Department Store Buyer who places his orders on the strength of these samples.

We Bought These Costumes at a Clearing Price Far Below the Wholesale Price. HERE THEY ARE:

Lot	3.	Reg. Wholesale Price, \$	6.75.	Our Retail Price, \$	5.45.
5.	"	"	7.50.	"	6.30.
6.	"	"	8.25.	"	6.90.
7.	"	"	9.00.	"	7.35.
8.	"	"	10.30.	"	8.65.
9.	"	"	13.00.	"	10.00.
10.	"	"	16.00.	"	12.50.
11.	"	"	21.50.	"	16.50.

We invite your kind inspection. Come early if you can and avoid the rush. Get your Costumes at a Price which means a saving of Dollars to You.

ALL OUR PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Ladies Morning Wrappers

High Grade Quality

Made from all Wool heavy materials, smartly tailored, in colors

Saxe, Sky, Navy, White, Crimson, Grey, Rose, and Helio.

They were imported to sell at \$6.50 each.

Our Sample Bargain Price

\$3.48

Our Ladies' Winter COATS

The Talk of the Town.

We show the LATEST CREATIONS—ADVANCE STYLE SAMPLES of leading Manufacturers—at prices far below the Wholesale Cost.

Lot	100.	Reg. Wholesale Price, \$	4.25.	Our Price, \$	2.45.
150.	"	"	5.00.	"	3.50.
200.	"	"	6.00.	"	4.00.
300.	"	"	7.50.	"	5.25.
400.	"	"	8.00.	"	6.00.
500.	"	"	9.55.	"	7.50.
600.	"	"	10.50.	"	8.50.
700.	"	"	13.50.	"	10.50.
900.	"	"	22.50.	"	15.00.
1000.	"	"	25.00.	"	20.00.

Not Two Coats Alike—All SAMPLES. Come Early and get your particular choice, and remember ALL OUR GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.



GIGANTIC SALE OF LATEST STYLE

Ladies' Sample Blouses BELOW WHOLESALE COST.

This Sale, starting tomorrow, represents the most-up-to-date and Stylish assortment of LADIES' SAMPLE BLOUSES in newest shades of the following materials: Silk, Wool, Lace, Voile, Delaine, Crepe Cloth, etc.

We cannot attempt to give you a description, as not two of these SAMPLE BLOUSES are alike.

We invite inspection and comparison with Blouses shown anywhere in St. John's.

Our prices range from 39c., 72c., 78c., 98c., \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.28, \$2.48, \$2.98, \$3.48, \$4.98, up to \$10.00.

Here is your opportunity to secure an Original Sample Blouse at a Saving of 50 per cent. Come early and avoid the rush. All our Goods are marked in Plain Figures.



Ladies' Top Skirts.

In Navy, Brown, Grey and Coloured Fancy Tweeds and Serges; they Retail in St. John's from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.

Our Sample Bargain Price

98c. to \$2.48 Each.

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas

A Sample Collection of Original Designs as never shown before in St. John's.

Not two alike—worth twice as much.

Our Sample Bargain Price

\$1.48, 1.98, 2.65 & 2.98

Ladies' Sweaters

We Are Proud Of Our Assortment

Our Knitted Silk Sweater at \$3.98 can't be duplicated for less than \$6.00. We have them in higher grades up to \$10.00, equal to qualities shown elsewhere for \$15.00.

Ask to see our All Wool Sweaters with Caps to Match, they are the smartest novelty that came here this season. OUR CHALLENGE PRICES for these Sweaters are

\$1.48, 1.98, 2.48 & 2.98

Misses and Children's Coats.

Clever new models made of ends of High Grade Novelty Coatings. Sizes 24 to 39—at a saving of 50 per cent. to you. \$1.00 to \$7.00 each.

BARGAINS AT OUR

NOTION COUNTER

- Talcum Powder, Large Tin... 10c.
- Toilet Soap, Regular 7c. Cake... 3c.
- Toilet Soap, Larger Cake... 4c.
- Parisian Face Powder... 3c.
- Babies Toilet Powder, 3 pks. for... 5c.
- Quinine Hair Shampoo, 2 for... 5c.
- Mouth Organs, 40c. values for... 20c. each.
- Hair Brushes... 10c. & 15c. each.
- Clothes Brushes... 20c. each.
- Shino, Big Tin... 18c.
- Men's Tobacco Pipes... 15c. each.
- Pocket Knives, 15c., 20c., 25c. & 48c. each.
- Scissors, all sizes... 20c. & 25c. each.
- Sterling Silver Hat Pins... 20c. & 30c. each.
- Sterling Silver Hat Pin Holders... 48c. each.
- Shaving Sets... 48c. & 98c. each.
- Magnifying Mirrors... 48c. to \$1.50.
- Large Table Lamps... 78c.

HAND SEWING MACHINE
"Original Express"—suitable for all work—Very Special, \$6.48.

Ladies' Silk and Muslin Dresses

In all fashionable shades suitable for evening wear. We were especially fortunate in securing this lot. The higher price ones are exact copies of French Model Dresses. They are exceedingly pretty and remarkably well finished. We sell them at London prices—\$2.48 to \$11.98.

FUR COLLARS

A Large Assortment

Regular values, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each. Our Challenge Price, \$1.50 and \$2.25.

MUFFS TO MATCH

Worth \$2.25 each—\$1.48 each.

EMBROIDERIES & LACES

Direct From the Mills. In ends of 3, 4, 9 and 10 yards each. Below half the original value.

NOVELTY CLOCKS

A Sample assortment of Dainty Little Clocks. Values from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Our Challenge Price—98c. each.

Ladies' High Class Hand Bags

A small Sample assortment of very exclusive designs. Prices from \$6.75 to \$12.00 each.



Extra Specials For Men

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS In Heavy Material

Regular 70c. Values. Our Challenge Price 50c.

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MEN'S TWEED PANTS

Regular Price \$1.40. Our Challenge Price \$1.00.

Regular Price \$1.75. Our Challenge Price \$1.25.

Regular Price \$1.90. Our Challenge Price \$1.10.

(All Sizes and Patterns.)

Men's Negligee Shirts

Regular 75c. Values. Our Challenge Price 50c.



Extra Specials For Men

MEN'S BRACES Police and Firemen's

Regular 35c. Our Challenge Price 20c.

MEN'S KHAKI OVERALLS Coats and Pants

Regular Value 85c. Our Challenge Price 60c.

MEN'S BLUE OVERALLS Sterling Brand

Regular Value 85c. Our Challenge Price 60c.

STRIPED OVERALLS Coats and Pants

Regular Value 75c. Our Challenge Price 50c.



EDISON Wire Drawn TUNGSTEN LAMPS

NONE BETTER MADE.
16, 25, 32 and 50 Candle Powers.
28 Cents Each.
Better Light at a Saving of 50 p. c.—
On Your Light Bill.

THE SAMPLE BARGAIN STORE

J. P. Maher & Co., Ltd.
167 Water Street, East.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

We invite special attention to this department. We show a complete line of Underwear of every description at a positive saving of 50 per cent to YOU.

LANCERS CHARGE GERMAN BATTERY

Emulate, with Great Success, the Historical Light Brigade Dash

HOW the 9th Lancers charged and put out of action eleven of the enemy's guns at Thulin was graphically described by Trooper Walter Charman, who was wounded some weeks ago, and is now staying at his home at Blindley-heath on sick leave. He said:

"We spent the morning, under a hail of whizzing shells, in holding back the enemy in order that our infantry might withdraw. After we fed the horses we were ordered to mount and take shelter behind some cottages. The enemy's fire became more galling to our men, and we were told to prepare for action. There were eleven of the German guns on the outskirts of a wood a mile or so away. We could not see them, but they kept up an incessant fire.

Bugle Sounded "Charge."
The A, B, and C Squadrons of the 9th Lancers joined up, the 18th Hussars and the 4th Dragoons being in support. I was in the C Squadron, and my officer was Captain F. O. Grenfell, and his twin brother, Captain R. N. Grenfell, was in command of B Squadron. Colonel Campbell said that the guns must be taken, and the bugle sounded the charge.

Away we galloped, over several fields of corn, under a hail of shells and rifle fire. We could then see the

gunners at work, and we became furious. We yelled and shouted, and frantically rode at them, all the time meeting a withering fire. The hissing and the scream of the shrapnel was terrific, but nothing could hold us back or check us. The rifle fire ceased. We must have ridden their infantry down.

On to the Guns.
We cleared everything in front of us, and dashed through the barbed-wire entanglements. When within one hundred yards of the guns the gunners ran for shelter in the wood. Those who did not get away were cut up. We put the guns out of action and yelled like madmen.

Away we raced through another hail of shells from guns on our left, and there was a neck-to-neck race with death. When we pulled rein there were only seventy-two live horses of the 400 odd who faced the guns as the bugle sounded the charge, and many of those had to be killed because they were badly wounded.

Took Shelter.
We took shelter under the railway embankment for three quarters of an hour, and shells from a distant hill were still bursting over our heads.

Our own battery of five guns was gradually being silenced, and my leader, Captain Grenfell, shouted, "We had to save those guns or the 9th Lancers will be wiped out." Out battery was being shelled, and the position looked hopeless.

We were again racing away, but this time to save our own guns. We had to face heavy fire, but we got our guns. There was only one gunner left, and he was about to fire his last shell when we rescued him and took the guns away.



We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. CONTAINS NO ALUM. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG - MONTREAL

SOME LESSONS OF THE BIG WAR

As Ex-president Theodore Roosevelt Sees and Enunciates Them to the U. S. A.

The following is a summary of the first of a series of articles by Mr. Roosevelt upon the lessons of the war for the United States, published in the "New York Times":

"In the face of the terribly sudden calamity which has overcome Europe it is necessary for us to keep our heads and read the lessons taught us. If we read them wrong we may suffer dreadful penalties. Events have shown that peace and arbitration treaties are not of the slightest use to prevent a disaster. Our first duty, then, is to keep Uncle Sam in a position which will enable him to look after himself by his own stout heart and ready hand. Otherwise we shall suffer the fate of Belgium and Luxembourg.

No Faith in Treaties.
"Let our people remember that what has been done to Belgium would unquestionably be done to us by any great military Power with which we may be drawn into war, no matter how just our cause. Moreover, it would be done without any more protest on the part of neutral nations than we ourselves have made in the case of Belgium. How right, therefore, we were to fortify the Panama Canal, which we can only retain if our military and naval establishments are strong enough to make meddling in the Panama zone unsafe. And how dangerous are the pacifists who put their faith in treaties."

What They Can Do.
Mr. Roosevelt intimates in his article that in subsequent articles he will examine whether the American people can do anything to prevent a repetition of war. To try to do this he deems their second duty in face of the lessons of this war. Not that he thinks that any automatically peaceful plan can be devised, though in conjunction with other nations he believes that something might be done.

KING CREATES A NEW ORDER

Medal to be Awarded For Service in War Time

London, Oct. 21.—The official press has issued the following statement from the Admiralty: "King George has been pleased to approve the establishment of a medal, to be called the distinguished service medal, to be awarded to chief petty officers, petty officers and men, and boys in all branches of the service of the Royal Army to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's services afloat, for distinguished conduct in war, in cases where the award of gallantry medals would not be applicable.

"His Majesty has further approved of an award of the conspicuous service cross to be designated in the future the 'Distinguished Service Cross' to all officers below rank of Lieutenant Commander, in addition to the officers previously eligible for this decoration."

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*.

WANTED.

Commissions for the Collection of Rent, Overdue Accounts, &c. Accepted on a commission basis. Advertiser has had plenty of experience and can give references. C. W. THISTLE, 148 New Gower Street. Oct 12, 14

COULD GERMANS PAY INDEMNITY?

Financiers Say They Could, and Point Out How the Money Could be Raised

THAT Germany will have to pay a tremendous indemnity in the not improbable event of her being unsuccessful in the war, and that she can pay it, although it may take her decades to do so, is the opinion of bankers.

With conditions in the fighting zones as they are at present, it is considered premature—although the bankers have no misgivings as to the ultimate result—to definitely express opinions on the question of how Germany can pay, should she be called upon to do so.

Lots to Adjust
Many matters may come up for adjustment, assuming Germany is—to use a slang expression—"put where she belongs"—which might mean re-legation to a fourth rate power. Not only the allies, but also other countries may demand indemnity recognition.

The question of Germany's ability to pay, therefore, depends on what the demands will be; whether the war will be a short or a long one; and whether Germany's final defeat will come on present battle grounds or after prolonged fighting, and a march through to Berlin. If, and when, final defeat does come to her it is the opinion of a leading local banker that the enormous elimination of her fleet, and the tremendous reduction of her standing army, will enable the nation to take care even of the huge bond interest which will come from the indemnity.

Germany Could Pay
"The war indemnity which will have to be paid by Germany in the event of her being defeated—which we all certainly expect will be the case," says a financier, "would, of course, be enormous, and would, I think, have to be done by a bond issue, and I believe an enormous quantity of these bonds could be absorbed, first, because the situation there is normally sound, and secondly, because of the patriotic standpoint."

"A result of the success of the allies will mean that there will be an enormous elimination of the German fleet, except to the extent of police duty, and a reduction of the peace footing of the standing army to not more than 500,000 men.

"This terrible burden being removed will, at once, enable the nation to take care of the bond interest which will come about from the huge indemnity."

Another View of It
That the German financial position has been a precarious one for at least two years, is the opinion of another financier who goes so far as to say that Germany was nearly bankrupt before the war. He believes that her financial conditions had a considerable amount to do with the intention of Germany to force on a war as a possible means of extricating herself from a desperate financial position.

He is confident that Germany will have to pay, but he considers she will have great difficulty in doing so, and that the process will have to extend over many years. Germany, he points out, would have no right to complain if the allies demanded an immediate cash settlement, for this course has been pursued by themselves in regard to Liege, Louvain, Brussels and Antwerp.

Indemnities Easy to Raise
"It is a wonderful thing," says an American money broker, "how quickly a large war indemnity can be raised. Suppose, for instance, that every man, woman and child in Canada had to pay ten cents a day. It does not sound much but it would mean \$800,000 daily."

"Germany's indemnity would have to be raised by tax. To compete for the business which had been lost through the efforts of the Allies and the sympathy of those friendly to them, wages in Germany would have to be much reduced in order that lower prices could be quoted so as to get the orders. This would mean that many luxuries and semi-luxuries would have to be given up, owing to the tax."

FOR SALE

A Truck Horse, about 1,400 lbs. The animal is quiet and easily managed. He is in sound condition in wind and limb, about seven years old. Apply at this office. Oct 17

A SPLENDID OFFER

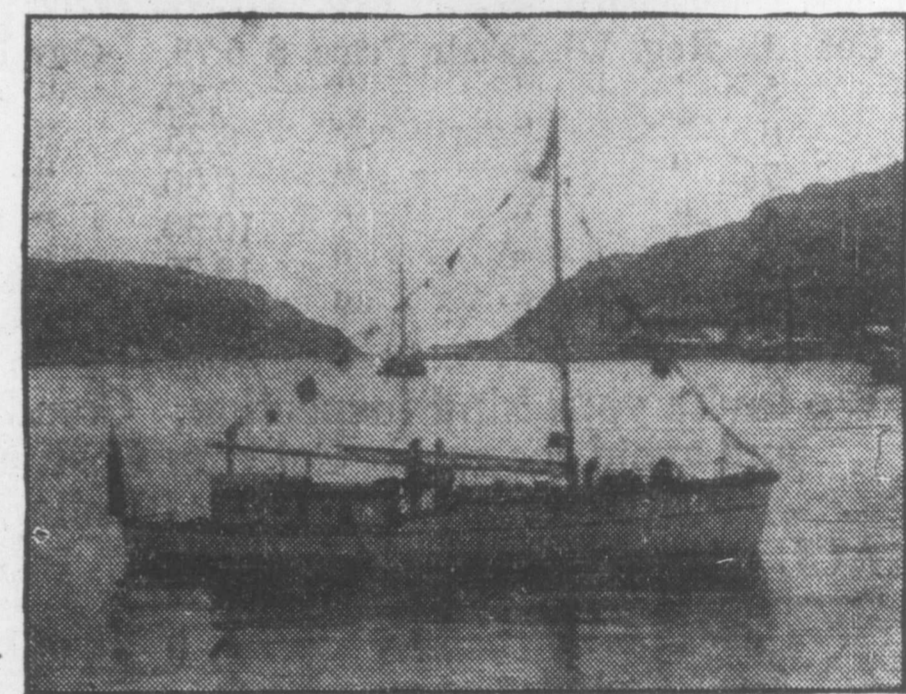
We will mail the daily issue of *The Mail and Advocate* to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until the end of 1915 for the sum of \$2.00.

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

The weekly issue of *The Mail and Advocate* offers splendid opportunities to businessmen for advertising their goods as it is read by 50,000 persons every week.

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

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



MOTOR BOAT F.P.U.

For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North. Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nineteenth of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for. The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

FERRO Marine Engines and Repair Parts.

Meitz & Weiss Kerosene Engines

Silver Star and Royalite Brand Kerosene

Gasoline & Lubricating Oil

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

FIRE STOCK SELLING CHEAP

Guns, Rifles, Bedsteads, Tools, Axes, Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Planes, Locks, Hinges, Scales,



Rules, Paints, Traps, Shovels, Fish Beams, Handles and Vices. Pipes, from 75c., \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.50 dozen.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.
Front and Rear, next West of Old Store.
P.S.—All Mail Order Goods will be supplied in new stock unless otherwise ordered.

Rubber Footwear

For some months to come will be in daily demand. We are now well-stocked in all sizes, in Men's, Women's and Children's.

We carry the well-known make **The Merchant Rubber Co.** which is a sure guarantee of satisfaction.

Marshall Bros

NOTICE!

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

By order of
W. F. COAKER,
President F.P.U.

St. John's, Oct. 4th, 1914.

NOTICE

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

By order of
W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

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

By order of
W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

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

By order of
J. G. STONE,
District Chairman.

Catalina, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

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

By order of
W. W. HALFYARD,
District Chairman.

St. John's, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

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

By order of
W. B. JENNINGS,
District Chairman.

Moreton's Hr., Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

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

By order of
R. G. WINSOR,
District Chairman.

Wesleyville, Oct. 1st, 1914.

Joffre's Strategy Winning; German Plan Proves Failure

W cannot regard the German occupation of the northern and north-western portion of Belgium, following the capitulation of Antwerp, as evidence of a complete revitalization of the Kaiser's campaign in the western war theatre. Impressed by the easy extension of German control to Ghent and Burges and the evacuation of Ostend by the Belgian Government and the bulk of the Allied forces collected there, many critics have jumped to the conclusion that a new series of German successes on the west front is in sight. If Antwerp, Ghent, Burges and Ostend can be occupied with so little resistance, why not also Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe and the whole eastern Channel coast?

Didn't Worry Allies

Such a question indicates a failure to realize the connection between recent events in Belgium and the fundamental strategy of the Allies. We wrote on Thursday last—two days before the fall of Antwerp was announced: "It is unlikely that General Joffre will take any serious risks trying to relieve Antwerp." It was evident then that the surrender of Antwerp could not be prevented by hurrying French and British troops into Belgium. The sole military problem for the French Commander-in-Chief was the extrication, if possible, of the Antwerp garrison. The French turning movement of the German right wing was, therefore, pushed beyond Arras to the Belgian border, and the pressure on that part of the German line kept clear the district through which the Belgian field army in Antwerp had to retreat.

Direction of Pursuit

It is apparent that the columns which escaped were pursued only from the direction of Brussels. They were not cut off by an enveloping movement on the part of the German forces further west, these being held in check by the fierce fighting in the neighborhood of Arras and Lille. The bulk of the Belgian army got away safely toward Ghent and Ostend and thence into Northeastern France. That was about all that the French Commander-in-Chief could aim at in attempting to relieve the situation in Belgium. He is to be commended for not trying to do more, since it was absolutely essential for him to keep in view a rational development of the allied campaign and to adapt his operations to his present resources.

Fate Sealed Long Ago

The fall of Antwerp belongs, in fact, as a military event to the first stage of the western campaign. When Liege and Namur surrendered, Brussels was occupied and the Germans pushed on into France the fate of Antwerp was sealed. It held out until they could get sufficient reserves into Belgium to justify them in besieging it. The loss of Belgium was the inevitable price which the Allies had to pay to Germany because of the latter's greater preparedness for war and the superiority of her machinery of mobilization and equipment.

Much Greater Price

It looked for a time as if a much greater price would be paid. Germany's overweight in numbers, in the first month of the war, threatened the loss of all Northern and Northeastern France, including Paris. There was a possibility six weeks ago that on October 8, the Allies, instead of manoeuvring to relieve Antwerp, would be fighting for existence in the Valley of Loire. To treat the fall of Antwerp and the evacuation of Ostend as black marks against General Joffre's strategy is to ignore the real problem with which he had to deal and the splendid success with which the Allies have stemmed the current running only six weeks ago.

so powerfully against them. The reverses of the last week in Belgium are a payment of debts incurred at the beginning of the war. They cannot materially affect the development of General Joffre's present plans which contemplate a careful offensive-defensive in the western area until time gives the Allies—the benefit of a marked superiority in numbers.

Unexpected Happens

It is argued that if the Germans extend their forward lines north until the latter reach Ostend or some other Channel port they will have planted themselves securely in the enemy's territory and accomplished one of the main purposes of their invasion. But it is obvious that if the German Staff had been told at the outbreak of the war that winter would overtake the German armies entrenched from Verdun west to Noyon and Ostend it would have laughed to scorn such a prediction of inconclusiveness. The Kaiser did not march his armies into France in order to plant them on the defensive north and east of Paris. He looked for vast, decisive results—the capture of Paris, the possession of the Verdun-Belfort line of frontier fortresses, the rout and dispersion of the French first line armies and the transfer of active operations south of the Loire.

All Plans Failed

Less than that he could not have accepted as a guarantee of Germany's triumph over her foes. Now he sees his troops deadlocked on the Meuse-Marne line and the weeks slipping by in which he expected to turn to decisive account Germany's more thorough military organization and greater readiness in mobilization.

The aggressive movements on the extreme French left indicate a purpose to prevent an extension of the German lines to the French Channel ports. Yet even if the extension should be made with the assistance of the army hitherto employed against Antwerp, the German campaign would still fall short of the expectations of the German General Staff—so far short, indeed, as to be like removed from failure.

Germany cannot afford to sit still, whereas sitting still helps the cause of the Allies. Great Britain's armies will be ready in the spring. By spring, too, the full force of the Russian attack will have to be met in the east. It will be of relatively little value to Germany, therefore, merely to have occupied Belgium and a small portion of France if she has to remain in that territory all winter reduced to the defensive.

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

Watches, Printing Outfits, Cameras, Footballs, Fountain Pens, etc., etc., for selling 25 of our Beautiful Art Pictures, size 16x20 at 20c. each. Write for some today. Address GOLD MEDAL ART CO., P.O. Box 65, St. John's.

J. J. St. John

Readers of the Fisherman's Paper! We have the largest stock of

FLOUR in St. John's.

Our prices will surprise you.

250 Barrels

Pork and Beef,

150 Barrels

Granulated Sugar,

150 Puncheons and Brs.

Best Molasses.

—Also—

A full line of

Teas and all other

Groceries.

N.B.—Goods sent with dispatch to any part of the City or Train.

J. J. St. John

136 & 138 Duckworth St.



THE FIRE ALARM

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

IF YOUR HOUSE BURNED WOULD YOU SUFFER LOSS?

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

YOU'RE ABSOLUTELY SECURE WHEN WE INSURE YOU.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent.

SYMPATHY FOR THE ENEMY

Briton Says He Pitied the Germans in the Heligoland Fight

WRITING to his wife in a letter which appears in the Scotsman, a naval officer gives the following account of the Heligoland engagement:

"We went out without quite knowing what we were going to do, and on Friday we had quite an exciting time. I kept the morning watch, and at four a.m. came on deck, and at eight we started going into action. The scheme was beautifully worked, I must say. We started by going at two destroyers, which, of course, ran like hares, and we soon lost them. It was misty, and we did not know what we were going to meet, so we had to stay at our quarters, and soon afterwards we caught one of their cruisers. She also ran, but eventually we got her and simply knocked her to pieces. After her fire was silenced we passed close to her, and she was in a terrible state, and sank an hour afterwards.

Not Many Survivors.

We left a ship to take off the survivors, and there were not many, I am afraid. Then the battle cruisers dashed in and went off after some more. We followed, and were soon in action again on both sides. By the time we engaged the one on the port side there was not much left of her, and I believe she soon sank, and nobody was saved. The one on the other side we engaged at a very long range, and I believe we hit her. Anyhow, she fled. The battle-cruisers, out of sight in the mist, seriously damaged another, which I believe, the Germans agree, sank.

An Exciting Day.

So you see it was a pretty exciting day. We finished about half-past two, and though they were dropping mines, firing torpedoes, and had submarines out, not a single ship in our squadron was touched. The destroyer had some casualties, also the Arethusa, but the Germans must have lost quite 900 or 1,000 men.

The feeling of being under fire is curious. We weren't hit, but, of course, we did not know for a moment that we wouldn't be, and, honestly, I don't think anyone minded a bit. I know I hardly thought about it at all, but I did not feel inclined to cheer, as the men did, when the German ships burst into flames, and funnels and masts came tumbling down.

I couldn't help thinking, "Poor wretches! what an awful time you are having." One of them was our "chummy ship" at Kiel last June. It is awful having to sink them. When we got back into harbour we had rather an agreeable and touching surprise. Every ship there cheered and cheered us as if we had done something tremendous. They sent men on board to help us to coal, and they had collected all our letters for us, and altogether treated us awfully well.

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 & Merceer, Shearstown, Nfld.—oct20

FOR SALE!

The Schooner

Netta M. Prince,
38 Tons.

Further particulars apply to **S. J. PRINCE,**
oct17.6i Princeton, B.B.

Satisfactory Upholstering

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

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

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

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

Mr. F. Roberts, of the Elite Tonsorial Parlors, begs to announce to his many patrons, that he has installed the very latest Massage machines for face and hair; also that he will carry full assortment Choice Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

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

For Sale!

A6h.p. Stationary Engine

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

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

Price \$150.

Apply to

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Stoves! Stoves! Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of **STOVES**

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

We also carry a large stock of

Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures and Funnels.

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Limited.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

Largely Attended Meeting Held Last Night to Hear Reports re Transport of Volunteers

The meeting of the Patriotic Committee at the C.L.B. Armoury last evening was largely attended. His Excellency the Governor presided.

Secretary Burke read the minutes of the previous meeting which were adopted.

His Excellency then referred to the embarking of the Newfoundland Regiment, and explained the delay of the Florizel in leaving, which was due to the making of connection with the Canadian Contingent. The transport Committee had arranged for another ship, but she could not connect with the Canadians at that time, and through Hon. E. R. Bowring the Florizel had been chartered and though there were but three days to fit her up the work was accomplished satisfactorily. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

A Visitor.

Sir Joseph Outerbridge, stated he had been informed by Hon. J. Alex. Robinson, that on the arrival of the Newfoundland contingent at Salisbury Plains, they were visited by Rev. Jas. Bell, formerly of the Church of England Cathedral, and a telegram from him said our boys were in splendid condition.

This announcement was greeted with applause.

Mr. J. A. Clift, Secretary of the Nominating Committee, said there was nothing further to add to the report already submitted.

Vote of Thanks.

On motion of His Excellency a unanimous vote of thanks was passed this Committee for the work done.

Mr. A. J. Montgomery for the Recruiting Committee, submitted his report, which was adopted.

Dr. Macpherson, for the Camp Medical Staff, verbally reported on the work done. Some of the recruits had been inoculated against typhoid, and had suffered but little from the consequences.

Mr. W. H. Rennie for the Musketry Committee, reported that the work of the Volunteers was good, only twenty-three out of a total of 550 being found incapable of shooting.

His Excellency moved a vote of thanks to the Rifle Association, including Lt. Com. McDermott of H. M. S. Calypso, who gave rifles and ammunition and otherwise assisted in the training of the men.

Report Adopted.

Capt. Outerbridge, of the Equipment Committee submitted a lengthy report which was adopted. The tents had been returned except those destroyed, which would be replaced.

Hon. E. R. Bowring of the Finance Committee submitted a statement of expenses for date. He suggested that a regimental office be established. The report was adopted and Messrs. Munn, Cashin, Harris and McGrath were appointed as permanent committee.

His Excellency announced that Dr. Wakefield had offered his pay while with the regiment to the Patriotic Fund.

At Full Strength.

The keeping of the regiment at full force was discussed at length. The Premier pointed out to the Government's position in the matter, which was that they did not want to incur any greater expense than was necessary, but if a further regiment was needed the expense would have to be carried. As regards questions asked by the Musketry Committee, he thought it reasonable that where permissible, men should be put in training and drill sergeants or instructors appointed, those to go under training being within the ages of 18 and 26 years, and to enlist without pay.

Pledged His Support.

Mr. J. M. Kent pledged his support to the Government in any movement of this kind, which was in the interest of the Empire.

At the suggestion of His Excellency the four commanding officers of the City Brigades, with Sir Joseph Outerbridge as chairman, and Messrs. J. A. Clift, W. J. Higgins, W. J. Rennie, A. J. Montgomery, E. Ayre, and Dr. Burke, were appointed as a recruiting committee.

After some minor matters had been discussed, the meeting adjourned at 9.15.

The Spanish steamer *Montserrat*, from Mexico, which arrived in Barcelona, had on board 200 Frenchmen from Mexico, who embarked there after the declaration of war to help in the defence of their native land; 160 Germans from Mexico also embarked in the *Montserrat* at Vera Cruz, but were detained by British cruisers.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

DISCUSSION ON VACANT LANDS

Was Feature of Busy Civic Commission Meeting Last Night—Routine Matters

The weekly meeting of the Civic Commission took place last evening the following being present, Messrs. Gosling, Withers, Anderson, Morris, McGrath, Bradshaw, McNamara, Ayre and Harris.

It was a busy Session, many of the items being discussed by every member present.

Vacant Lands.

The condition of vacant lands, especially on Water St. and the collection of Water Rates were freely debated and in an interesting and broad manner.

Rt. Rev. E. P. Roche, administrator, wrote thanking the Commission on behalf of the Clergy and people of the Archdiocese for its Resolutions re the death of Archbishop Howley.

S. Knight applied for share of work referred to Sanitary Supervisor.

J. McNeil sent price list of Dutch bulbs which he can supply at 20 per cent less catalogue price.

J. A. Williams, Hayward Avenue, wrote of a stable near his house. The matter was referred to the Health Officer.

Take Proceedings.

W. & G. Rendell wrote re a fence they were erecting on their property and which had been stopped by the Inspector three weeks ago. This caused a general discussion on the condition of vacant lands in the city, and also the unsightly signs.

The land at the corner of Hutching's and Water Streets was not only a positive disgrace, but dangerous to the public, several Commissioners thought. The Solicitor will proceed against the agent of that property. It was unanimously decided that owners of vacant property on Water Street be ordered to enclose it with close board fences, approved of by the Engineer.

The Board of Works will be asked to improve the land in front of the Court House, Water Street.

Request Refused.

Mrs. Skeans asked the Council to install water and sewerage in her house, 61 Field St., and she would pay the amount in monthly instalments. The Council regretted that it had no money for this purpose.

T. Cornick asked for water pipe for drain at his house, corner Golf Avenue and Mundy Pond Road. Council has none at present.

E. Gaul, George Street, is out of employment and would like a job. He is able, he says, to make himself generally useful. His letter is filed.

J. C. Snow can repair house, Springdale St.

J. Deer submitted plans of houses at corner Portugal Cove Road. The engineer will report as to drainage.

Disapproved of It.

The Sub-Committee disapproved of a hydrant on Portugal Cove Road, near J. C. Baird's residence.

A special meeting will be held next week to consider new system of collecting rates.

A concrete drain will be built near the residence of R. Shortall, Cross Roads.

The Sanitary Supervisor reported that it would be better to sell the four horses not required than to feed them, owing to high cost of feed.

Tenders for oats and hay will be called for.

The Inspectors will be given suits as usual.

Reports Adopted.

The Roads Committees' reports were received and adopted. The mud will be removed from the sides of Duckworth St. east and west of Prescott St.

The question of opening George St. by the removal of Trelligan's buildings was discussed but no action was taken.

Mr. F. J. Doyle submitted bill \$35 for procuring statistics. Some of the Councilors thought the amount too high.

The Water Committee will report re hydrant at Harvey & Co.'s for watering steamers.

At 10.30 the meeting adjourned.

Magistrate's Court

A 40 year old storekeeper arrested under warrant will give bonds to appear when called on.

Deputy Minister of Customs LeMesurier summoned W. Broderick, pilot for a breach of the Harbor Regulations: Not anchoring a vessel from a foreign port on the quarantine grounds and leaving her before the doctor went on board. The evidence showed that because she was not on the regulation grounds the captain of the Customs boat refused to summon the doctor. Court takes time to consider.

B. Dunfield for Crown, A. B. Morine for defendant.

MANY ARTICLES FOR VOLUNTEERS

Made by the Ladies of St. John's and Those of the Outports

A visit to Government House these days will quickly show that the ladies of Newfoundland are not spending idle moments.

The ideas of the Women's Patriotic Association has spread throughout the Colony, and the outports seem to be vying with each other and the city in their efforts to provide clothing for the soldiers.

Articles Made.

The articles in clothing, shirts, socks, pyjamas, caps, handkerchiefs and hospital jackets.

The ladies of Dundee, Scotland, supplied 4000 pairs of socks and British Press gave them great praise for it. The ladies of Twillingate town numbering less than a twentieth of their Dundee sisters have sent along 1200 pairs.

Well done Twillingate! Other outports have also done well.

In St. John's some 800 ladies are busy four afternoons per week sewing and knitting.

Active in Good Work.

We know of one young lady in a Water Street store who is now knitting her seventh pair of socks, the work being done in her leisure hours in the evenings.

The work is of the best obtainable, and if the soldiers feel cold it will not be the fault of the Newfoundland workers.

Nor are the little orphan children of Belgium forgotten. Dresses and inside clothing are being made up in large quantities for them. They need it all.

We advise all our readers to visit Government House if possible and see for themselves.

But there is still much to be done. Ladies who have not yet helped are invited. They can render valuable aid.

If you cannot sew or knit, most people can put a coin or two in the Patriotic Box. Funds are needed to buy materials. Every little counts. Let our ladies, and men, too, receive fresh enthusiasm. Collection boxes are in most of the stores. Often small coins are spent needlessly, here is a chance to do good. Don't stop because you have dropped in one five cent piece.

The first shipment of goods will be made by the Tobacco, but others will follow.

It is the earnest wish of all that Newfoundland should make a good showing, and consequently we hope that those who have not yet done much will get busy.

Miss Eva Mundy, of Toronto, who has been spending a holiday in the city, leaves town by today's express.

DEATHS

COEN—Died on Friday, Oct. 23rd at 8.40 p.m. of peritonitis, Eric Henry, aged 21 years, eldest son of George C. and Ada Coen. Funeral tomorrow Sunday at 3 p.m. from his late residence, 32 York Street.

Anglo-American Telegraph Co., Ltd.

REGISTERED ADDRESSES

On and after 26th inst. censorship will permit the use of abbreviated telegraphic addresses between Newfoundland and places in British Territory, and Territory of British Allied Countries, including Egypt.

Such addresses must have been registered previous to July 1st, 1914, and are permitted to be used as addresses only not as signatures.

For telegrams to Allied Countries full address of addressee must be given (not to be telegraphed).

In all cases it is provided that addressee or sender or both are non-European residents.

R. C. SMITH, General Superintendent.

oct24,27,29

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

BRAZILIAN TRAFFIC

Brazilian authorities advise that Code addresses are permissible and signatures optional, but on account of continued censorship in Brazil all messages are at sender's risk as to suppression.

R. C. SMITH, General Superintendent.

oct24,27,29

TEN BILLIONS IS COST OF WAR TO EACH POWER

Says a French Economist Who Has Made a Recent Estimate

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE \$200,000,000 A MONTH

Hostilities Will Absorb Savings of the World and Cripple Progress

Paris, October 23.—Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, estimates that each of the greater belligerents is spending an average equivalent to \$200,000,000 monthly.

In presenting these figures to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences he said that he considered it probable that the war would continue for seven months from August 1. Accordingly, the five greater Powers engaged were committed to an expenditure of \$7,000,000,000. Each of the smaller states, including Japan, will have expenses of from \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000 to meet.

"One might say that the war will cost the fighting powers roughly, from \$9,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000. These figures, which do not take into account the losses of revenue during hostilities, will be met first by the issuance of notes against the accumulated gold in the Government banks; second by the issuance of short-term treasury bonds, to which all governments are having recourse during the war; and, third, by delaying payment for military necessities.

The larger part of the savings of the world will be absorbed by the taking up of national loans, and economic progress will be seriously checked."

The death of Eric H. Coen, which occurred last evening, will be learned with general sorrow and regret as deceased young man was well-known in the City.

Tuesday he complained of being ill and a doctor was called. The patient became worse and early yesterday morning a second physician was called.

The patient was then swollen from peritonitis and was suffering great pain. The right side was opened to drain the pus, which gave instant relief to the sufferer. Later in the day an incision had to be made in the other side of the body, which also relieved the terrible pain, but his body was so weakened that at 8.45 last evening, having been attended by his clergy he breathed his last.

Eric was only 21 years of age. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Coen and had been in the employment of the Standard Mfg. Co. as agent. To the sorrowing family we extend sympathy.

Fire This Morning

At 3.15 a.m. a fire occurred at the stable of J. Butler, Plover Hill. The firemen were quickly on the scene and extinguished the blaze, but not before a horse was suffocated.

The origin of the fire is not known.

Two hundred thousand men horsed combat! This is as good as a great victory in the field. It is even better than a great military success, since the victory in this case has been gained without any loss, by the mere expression of will—"No thoroughfare!"

NOTICE

To parties interested in acquiring timber, pit props, etc. Proposals are invited for the cutting and shipment of timber, pit props, etc. from the property of The International Timber Company, situated inland Hall's Bay.

This property is considered one of the finest timber tracts in the Colony. Intending operators may have the use of the mill and dock of the Company, if required, on terms to be arranged.

All offers to be addressed to the undersigned Solicitor for said International Timber Company, who will be prepared to furnish any particulars as to the property.

Applications from irresponsible parties will not be considered.

WILLIAM R. ROWLEY, Solicitor for The International Timber Company.

Address: Board of Trade Building, Water Street, St. John's, N.F. oct21, w, sat, 3w

Embroidered Silk and Linen Art Novelties.

We have just opened an especially handsome shipment of Embroidered Art Novelties, in HANKERCHIEF SACHETS, HANKERCHIEF BOXES, PIN CUSHIONS, TEA COSIES, SOFA CUSHIONS, HAIR TIDIES, HAT PIN STANDS, WALL POCKETS, JEWEL BOXES, etc.

The Daintiest Goods of the kind we have ever shown.

Ayre & Sons LIMITED.

DUKE PRAISES THE CANADIANS

Governor-General Delivers Appreciatory Address

The Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, were the speakers at a huge meeting held at Ottawa in aid of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The Duke and the other distinguished personages present joined the audience in the singing of "It's a long, long way to Tipperary." A message was read from Mr. Asquith wishing success to the meeting.

In his address, the Duke said: "I have recently had the pleasure several times to visit the Valcartier Camp, and I assure you that the troops are a fine body of loyal and patriotic Canadians, who are leaving their native land to take their share in the great struggle in which the Empire is now engaged."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his gratification that the Government had granted his request to raise a French-Canadian force, and said he was sure that they would do their share and well uphold liberty and justice on the battlefield.

It is announced that the French-Canadian force for the Contingent will consist of 5,000 men.

4 GENERATIONS AT CHRISTENING

Of Heir of Viscount Ipswich Recently

Four generations of the FitzRoy family were present at the baptism of the son and heir of Viscount and Viscountess Ipswich, which took place at Potter's Pury, Northants.

In addition to Lord Ipswich, there were the Duke of Grafton, the infant's great-grandfather, who is 93, and the Earl of Euston, father of Lord Ipswich.

The sponsors were the Duke of Grafton, Major Brougham, father of Lady Ipswich, Lieutenant Edward FitzRoy, R.N., and Lady Mary FitzRoy.

The infant received the names of John Charles William.

NOTES OF NEWS OF WAR EVENTS

It is estimated that over 200,000 Germans living abroad have already been detained in this way, thanks to the vigilance of the British Fleet. Even the Germans living in Spain have not yet been able to return to their own country, as they can neither cross France nor get to any Continental port by boat.

The Right Place To Buy—

Provisions, Groceries, Oats, Feeds, Wines and Liquors

—is at—

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

Outport Orders promptly attended to.

NOTED FRENCH JOURNALIST DEAD

M. de Cassagnac Falls on the Battlefield

The death is announced of the eminent journalist, M. Guy de Cassagnac, co-director and editor of "Autorite," the Nationalist newspaper, as the result of wounds on the battlefield. M. de Cassagnac was a second lieutenant in the infantry reserve.

His brother, M. Paul de Cassagnac, who is also known in journalistic circles and on the Paris boulevards, is an infantry lieutenant. He was wounded a few weeks ago by a splinter from a shell, but he has now returned to the firing line.

The two brothers distinguished themselves a short while ago before the beginning of the war, issuing a challenge to German journalists in Paris, but the projected encounter did not take place, apparently owing to the action of the authorities.

PERSISTENT!

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Tailoring by Mail Order

I make a specialty of Mail Order Tailoring and can guarantee good fitting and stylish garments to measure. A trial order solicited.

Outport orders promptly made up and despatched C.O.D. to any station or port in the Island, carriage paid.

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(Next door to F.P.U. office.)