

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 1.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY JANUARY 2, 1915.

Colonial Secretary Price:—1 cent.

Amundell

BRITISH BATTLESHIP "FORMIDABLE" SUNK WITH 600 OF HER MEN

British Dreadnought Torpedoed Fore and Aft, Presumably by a Submarine ---Carried a Complement of 750 men, Of Whom Only 150 Are So Far Accounted For.

(British Official Bulletin)

London, Jan. 1.—The battleship Formidable was sunk this morning in the English Channel, either by a mine or submarine. So far 71 survivors have been picked up by a British light cruiser. It is possible that others have been rescued by other vessels.

The French Government reports the capture of trenches at various points. The village of Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, has been entered by French troops, who carried half the village in a house to house fight.

Commander Hewlett, missing after the raid on Cuxhaven, safely landed in Holland.—Harcourt.

CAUSES WIDESPREAD GRIEF IN NATION

London, Jan. 2.—The destruction of the British battleship Formidable in the English Channel to-day by a mine or a submarine boat, although it is one of those events that Englishmen now realize must be expected so long as the British Navy is compelled to keep to the seas, caused widespread grief.

This is not due so much to the loss of the ship, which was fifteen years old and cost about five million dollars, as it is for the men, six hundred in number, who are believed to have gone down with her.

Thus far, only 150 men of the Formidable's crew of 750 are known to have been rescued and eight officers and six midshipmen.

Locality is Not Announced

The British Admiralty has not announced the locality where the disaster occurred, declaring its inability to say whether the ship struck a mine or was torpedoed.

The Formidable was launched in 1898 as a sister ship to the Irresistible. The ship had assigned to her, according to the British Navy list for December, various Fleet officers and she undoubtedly was acting as Flag Ship at the time of her destruction.

Her Captain was A. H. Loxley and her Commander C. E. Ballard. Captain J. C. Deed was in command of the Marines on board, while the Fleet-Surgeon was Godfrey Taylor, and the Fleet Paymaster, P. G. Ling. The Chaplain is given as Rev. Geo. D. Rodinson and on board were also 16 Midshipmen.

TOTAL RESCUED REPORTED 141

London, Dec. 2.—The Tor Bay trawler Providence has landed seventy additional survivors from the battleship Formidable. They were rescued by the trawler during a terrific storm yesterday morning.

This makes the aggregate saved, so far as is known, 141.

OFFICERS WELL KNOWN IN CANADA

Halifax, Jan. 2.—Among the officers on the Formidable was Fire Commander Street, who was Gunnery Lieutenant on H.M.C.S. Niobe. He married the only daughter of Lieut. Col. Oxley, of this city.

Fleet Paymaster King, whose name, also, is on the list of officers, was for three years Secretary of the Naval Department at Ottawa.

FORMIDABLE TORPEDOED FORE AND AFT

London, Jan. 2.—The Daily Chronicle states that the survivors of the Formidable report that the vessel was torpedoed both fore and aft and sank almost immediately.

The Chronicle's Brixham correspondent, who is the authority for the above says the Captain of the trawler "Providence" which rescued seventy survivors who had escaped from the battleship in a cutter states that other fishing boats were close at hand.

The Captain expresses the belief that other survivors have been rescued and taken to Dartmouth.

He saw no other boats belonging to the Formidable, however.

The Chronicle's Chatham correspondent says that the Formidable left that port on Thursday morning.

KAISER REPORTED ILL; MUST BE OPERATED ON

London, Jan. 2.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Express says he learns the condition of the Kaiser is worse than is generally supposed.

The correspondent says he is informed that, sooner or later, the Emperor must return to Berlin for an operation on his throat but is deferring the trip because he is anxious to return only after having secured a crushing victory.

700,000 Britons At Front

Six British Armies, Totalling Eighteen Army Corps, now Fighting in Flanders

London, Jan. 2.—News from the front was dwarfed today by the latest loss to the British Navy although battles of considerable proportions are taking place along two lengthy fronts.

Fighting in Flanders and Northern France has been confirmed largely to artillery engagements except near Bethune where the Germans claim they have taken a British trench. They admit, however, the loss of St. George's near the Belgian coast which an official report from Berlin says it was decided not to retake owing to the high level of the water there.

Raging for Weeks.

In the Argonne region where a battle has been almost continuous for past weeks, Germans claim they have made a little progress as an offset to which, however, the French declare they have continued their advance in Upper Alsace.

Neither side has been able to make any great impression on their antagonists lines, both being very strongly entrenched. It is considered unlikely that either the Germans or the Allies will attempt another general offensive until superiority is attained by reinforcements.

Polish Situation.

Much the same situation prevails in Northern Poland where the Germans are reported to have found it impossible to get across the Bzura and Narew rivers.

They were equally unsuccessful in advancing along the Pilon and are said to be digging themselves in preparatory to remaining until the hardening of the ground by the frost makes the movement of the troops less difficult.

The growth of the British Army is shown by an army order issued to-night, constituting six armies of three army corps each.

Thus several generals, who commanded an army corps at the beginning of the war now find themselves heads of complete armies.

Six Complete Armies.

The First Army will be commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, who headed the first army corps in the expeditionary force; the Second Army by Gen. Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien; the Third by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter; the Fourth by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton; the Fifth by Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle; the Sixth by Gen. Sir Bruce M. Hamilton.

Major-General, Sir Charles C. Monro; Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Ferguson, and Lt.-Gen. Sir H. C. O. Plumer have been given command of the First, Second and Third Army Corps respectively.

This reorganization follows on the absorption of Lord Kitchener's army into the regular army.

RUSSIAN VICTORY BIG ONE

Austrian Forces Met an Overwhelming Defeat and Germans Had to Retreat

London, Dec. 31.—The most important and probably the most far-reaching event in the recent history of the war is the overwhelming defeat of the Austrians in Galicia and the complete collapse of that offensive.

This is the opinion of military authorities here. News of the great Russian victory received additional confirmation yesterday in official statements from Vienna.

All messages from Petrograd show the confident belief that, with the Austrian defeat and the retirement of the Germans across the Bzura River West of Warsaw, the turning point has been reached in the battle along the Polish Rivers.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

COMMANDER HEWLETT RESCUED BY TRAWLER

Germans Displeased With Fleet

Dissatisfied Because it has Figured so Little in the Present Conflict

London, Dec. 31.—The Times prints a statement from a correspondent lately in Germany, who says it is remarkable how everybody seems to think it would be quite easy for a German army to land in England. The Germans place their hopes on Zeppelins, which, they believe, would bring destruction and cause immense panic in England.

Disappointment with the German fleet has grown in the last two months, the correspondent says, and there is a strong feeling against keeping the warships in harbors without trying to engage the enemy. This feeling is especially strong in the coast towns.

SCANDINAVIANS WILL PROTECT OWN SHIPPING

Petrograd, Jan. 1.—Veval Vrennes, the Helingsfors correspondent at the recent conference, at Malmo, between the Scandinavian Kings, says that they have decided to assign warships to convoy all Scandinavian merchantmen, in order to prevent their detention by belligerent nations.

ALLIED FLEETS THROW A SCARE INTO THE TURKS

Athens, Jan. 1.—According to advices reaching here, the Austrian and German Embassies in the Turkish capital are transferring their archives to Asia Minor, fearing that action is imminent by the British and French fleets, against the Dardanelles and capital.

New Order Is Founded By The King

Decoration is Called the Military Cross—Bestowed on Several Naval Men

London, Jan. 1.—The King has instituted a new decoration which is called "The Military Cross." The decoration is of silver, bears the Imperial Crown on each arm, and in the centre the letters "G.R.I." George Rex Imperator.

Captains, Commissioned Officers of a lower grade or Warrant Officers of the Army, who distinguish themselves in time of war, are eligible to the Military Cross. It takes precedence over all decorations and medals, with the exception of the Victoria Cross.

The Gazette also announces that Capt. Grant and Commander Barv, both of the auxiliary cruiser Carmania, has been appointed Companion of the Bath for the services they rendered in the sinking of the German steamer Cap. Trafalgar, off the South American Coast; and that Capt. Glosop, of the Australian cruiser Sydney, has been awarded in a similar manner for the sinking by his ship of the German cruiser Emden.

Prince Leopold of Battenburg has been appointed a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victoria Order.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate winds; fine and cold today. Sunday, easterly gales with snow.

British Aviator's Thrilling Story of His Bold Flight---Dropped Bombs On Zeppelin Sheds and Paid Same Compliment to German Warships.

Ymuiden, Holland, Jan. 2.—After spending six days on a Dutch trawler in the North Sea during which time he was given up for dead, Flight Commander, Francis Hewlett, was safely landed at Ymuiden, on the Dutch coast.

I have just seen Commander Hewlett who appears none the worse for his adventure.

"I was the first aviator to ascend when all was ready for the raid," he said. "It was bright, but misty over the land, so I could not see the effect of the bombs I dropped on the Zeppelin sheds."

"I was three hours in the air and, owing to engine trouble, I came down at 10 o'clock on Christmas morning and was taken aboard a trawler. There were 10 men on board and all were very kind to me. I became one of the crew helping with navigation duties and with the nets."

Lost the Way for a While

It seems that on reaching Heligoland in the course of his flight to Cuxhaven, Commander Hewlett ran into a thick fog and went into Germany some way beyond Cuxhaven but a glimpse through a rift in the mist enabled him to find his bearings and to return.

Suddenly he caught sight of the Zeppelin shed and, descending to within 250 yards, dropped some bombs. He was heavily fired at but flew away untouched. He made note of the exact position of the Zeppelin sheds.

Making for the sea to be taken on board a British ship he saw a German squadron in Heligoland Bight. Again descending he dropped more bombs, one of which fell on a big vessel but he could not tell with what result. However, he saw a cloud of smoke rise from the vessel.

It was just after this that the engine trouble began and he was forced to descend.

'Naked Flyer' Now The Hero Of Germans

Escaped German Prisoner Tells an Improbable Story of the Cruelty of the British Authorities

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Christmas Was Saddest In Centuries

Berlin Plunged in Gloom Over the Lack of Success To German Arms in the Great War

Amsterdam, Dec. 31.—The German newspapers have recently been making a feature of an incredible story told by a German prisoner named Callies, who escaped. The prisoner alleges, among other instances of mistreatment, that a British officer compelled the German to accompany him in an aeroplane when he was only half-clad and then ordered him to indicate the German positions so that he could throw bombs on them.

When the prisoner refused to do this the officer is alleged to have punched him in the face. The prisoner says he repeatedly suffered horribly from the cold and contracted pleurisy.

A long, sworn statement by Callies was printed originally in Vorwaerts and afterwards reproduced everywhere. It has now become a standard story of British brutality. Callies is now sympathetically famous throughout Germany as the "naked flyer."

TRAINS COLLIDE 7 ARE KILLED

London, Jan. 1.—Seven persons were killed and many injured in a train collision this morning on the Great Eastern Railway, near Ilford, five miles from London.

DUNKIRK GETS ANOTHER VISIT FROM AVIATORS

Paris, Jan. 1.—Dunkirk was again bombarded by four German aeroplanes yesterday, according to reports which reached Paris during the night.

N. B. Lumber Plant Burned To Ground

Newcastle, N.E., Jan. 2.—Three quarters of the New Brunswick pulp mill at Lower Derby, six miles from here, built six years ago and recently rebuilt and enlarged, which was doing a big business, was burned today, leaving only the chemical and boiler plants. Damage, \$100,000, covered by insurance.

BAIT!

Or rather the want of it, is one of the principal drawbacks to the fisheries of Newfoundland, and as it is tolerably certain that we shall have good markets and high prices in 1915, now is the time to prepare to capture Bait fishes.

Cheap Light Caplin Seines

that will be easily handled, and as one good haul will pay for the outfit, every Schooner should have one.

We are making SQUID TRAPS, which will be most effective.

We are making SMELT NETS, in all sizes.

We are making GILL NETS, various sizes.

We make COD TRAPS and COD SEINES, Hemp and Cotton.

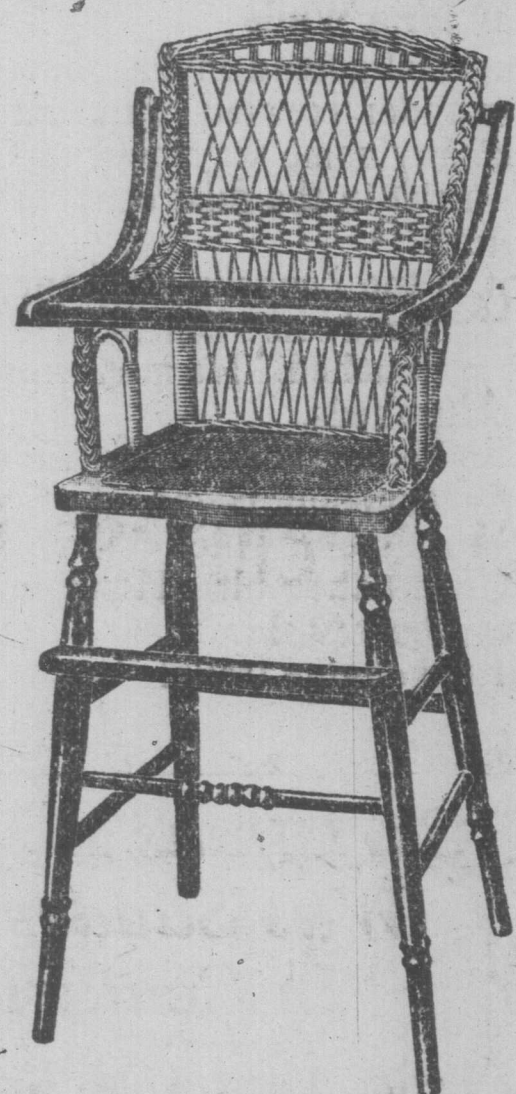
We make superior HERRING NETS, Standard and Crescent brands.

We make Hemp and Cotton LINES and TWINES of Superior quality.

We make CORDAGE and CABLES, of all sizes.

In fact we make everything required for the fisheries, and we ask all our people to support Home Industries by using everything that is home made where ever possible, and so keep the money in circulation in Newfoundland.

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Nothing is too good for the Baby This Xmas.

Every New Baby and a whole lot of the older ones will have to have a High Chair or a Rocking Chair this Xmas. We have a nice line of Chairs to show you.

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George & Waldegrave Sts., St. John's.

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

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

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

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

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CAPTURED THE LAST OF EMDEN'S CREW

Three Officers and Forty Men Left on Cocos Island Commandeered An Old Schooner and Then a Collier and Raided Commerce

LOVERS of sea romance could ask for no more interesting chapter than the last in the story of the cruiser Emden, the fast German ship which was for so many weeks a terror to British Commerce in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The last chapter ended a few days ago when the British auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan captured the collier Exford, having on board three officers and forty men of the German navy.

The three officers and forty men, true rovers of the sea, were of the crew of the Emden. They were ashore on Cocos Island in the Indian Ocean, when the Australian cruiser Sydney chased and sank the Emden. They had been landed all fully armed and having four maxin guns, to siege the cable station on the Island.

Smashed the Station.

This was done; the instruments were smashed, the operators were turned out and guns were set all over the buildings. The electrical stores were burned up. At this point the Emden sounded her siren frantically to recall the men; for the Australian cruiser Sydney was coming up.

The Emden did not wait for the forty men ashore, but put about and tried to escape—and right there begins the chapter that is even more fascinating to the lover of adventure and stirring deeds than anything the plucky little German cruiser had done.

Courage and Initiative.

The story of the forty men and two officers will live in song and story wherever the Rhineland songs are sung or wherever brave men honor true courage and initiative in other brave men. The Emden sailed away to be driven ashore and destroyed.

As the lone little party of forty stand staring out at sea and listening to the diminishing sound of the battle they look at the employees of the cable station, the few British inhabitants, all of whom they have treated with respect. Myriads of sea-fowl, frigate birds, boobies and terns from the neighboring uninhabited islands wheel and scream challenges in the air. The afternoon wanes and there is no return of the Emden or the men of the Sydney.

Plan to Get Away.

By now the little party begins to fear that the victory had fallen to the Australian ship with its longer range guns. They will be coming back—but the forty men cannot fight the crew of a big cruiser. They must get away. But where? How?

True seamen feel safest with the tossing deck under them—no matter what sort of a deck. At the shore her keel hung heavy with tropical seaweed and her weather bleached rigging almost as white as dead men's bones, was the crazy old schooner Ayessa, perhaps a relic of the pearl fisheries, perhaps worn out in the coconut trade. With extreme politeness doubtless, the young officers inquire and learn that she belongs to Mr. Ross, the "uncrowned king."

"Uncrowned King" of Cocos.

They have heard of Mr. Ross, as what sailor men of these seas have not? He is a descendant of the Scotch man, J. Ross, who two or three years after Alexander Hare, the English adventurer, came in 1823, settled on the Southern Island.

Ross had commanded a brig during the English occupation of Java. He settled here with his family, (who continued the occupation on "Direction Island, and his little colony was soon strengthened by Hare's runaway slaves.

The Dutch Government had in an informal way, claimed possession of the island since 1829; but they refused to allow Ross to hoist the Dutch flag, and accordingly the group was taken under British protection in 1856. In 1878 it was attached to the Government of Ceylon, and in 1882 placed under the authority of the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Ross the Owner.

The ownership and superintendency continued in the Ross family, of whom George Clunies Ross died in 1910, and was succeeded by his son Sydney.

So the old rattletrap schooner sleeping at the jetty on the edge of the coral lagoon belonged to him, and he was the "uncrowned king" and British, and so they seized a quantity of clothes and stores very necessary to them, got aboard the old sea tub, and as the tropical sun sank into the sea beyond the far stretches of coral reef and Indian Sea night shut suddenly down in its glory of starlit stretches of brilliant sky they sailed away into

HARDSHIPS OF THE WORK OF CHAPLAIN

Church Services Held in Any Place That Happens to be Handy Discomforts of Visiting the Men in the Trenches

A CHAPLAIN writes home as follows:

"The weather is beastly just now—continuous rain and a gale blowing. On Sunday we had snow as well. I had a service of Holy Communion in a barn early, and the men crowded in and sat all round me on straw, and when the floor space was used up they climbed up on piles of straw and got into all sorts of corners right up to the roof. You can imagine the difficulty of such a service under these conditions.

In a Barn.

"Later, I had another little service—"Matins" this time—in the same barn, and the place was packed, the men climbing up and filling every corner, and using hurricane lamps, which were hung in all the dark spots round the corners of the piled-up straw and hay, the only daylight coming in through the barn door near where I stood.

"Many men, unable to crowd in, stood in the rain and snow outside. It was a wonderful time, and a most delightful service, the men singing the old hymns as if they really meant every word.

Five Mile Journey.

"After this, I mounted my horse, putting my robes into my saddlebag, and the Holy Communion vessels into my saddle wallets, with my horse's nosebag full of hymn-books strapped on to my saddle also, and started off five miles to hold a service for some gunners.

"But they had no proper place for a service, the field they were in being a perfect bog, and the cottages in which they were billeted not affording space for a service. However, we held Holy Communion in one of the cottages.

Miserable Ride.

"I next went on three miles to where some cavalry were supposed to be, but found they had moved early in the morning, so I then turned homewards to my own lines—once more, and a rotten wet ride it was, with snow and rain alternately and a heavy gale blowing.

"Such is the kind of Sunday one gets at times, but often enough Sunday sees nothing but heavy fighting, and one just makes use of any time that may come for a service of some kind.

Gruesome Sometimes.

"One's work is pretty gruesome at times, and especially if one tries to carry out a burial as decently as possible. I had to bury four poor fellows, all of whom I knew, the other day when a big fight was in progress, and even had to compose the bodies, which had been left in the trenches for some eight or nine hours before we could get them; and then with the help of one orderly, I sewed them into blankets with the aid of only a pocket-knife, and, some string.

"Forgive these details, but it may help you to understand something of what it means to be a chaplain at the front. All this was done while the enemy's shells and "Black Marias" were bursting close by, and at the actual service itself one never knew if the burial party would get through untouched.

Sad Losses.

"No end of one's friends have gone, and when one goes into any of my three messes now the difference is sad indeed; but we don't give way, and we all try to keep cheery.

"I organized a "sing-song" round the camp fire last night, and men and officers enjoyed it thoroughly, although it was often quite difficult to hear the words of the singers because of the noise of bursting "Black Marias" a mile and a half away, and also the noise of our own guns.

"I am still remarkably fit and well, and have nothing whatever to grumble at. Our men are superb and beyond all praise—and all one can do for them."

the magic Oriental sea. Cocos Island saw them no more.

Continue Emden's Raids.

But Dec. 16th came this telegram from Manila, Philippine Islands:

"Forty men of the crew of the German cruiser Emden, who were left on Cocos Island when the Australian cruiser Sydney discovered the Emden and chased and forced her to run ashore, some time ago, have captured a collier and have mounted two Maxin guns on her and are now raiding commerce in the Pacific, according to a report received here.

The report came through officers of

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

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

Couldn't Eat a Half Meal.

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

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

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

MRS. GEORGE WELLS,

St. John's.

Sold at St. John's by M. J. Malone, M. Kent, Walter Gosse, J. C. Ryan, J. Healey, C. P. Eagan, Soper & Moore, Wholesale Agent.

Manufactured by Saunders & Mercier, Shearstown, Nfld.—Oct 20

NOTICE.

BUSINESS CHANGE

The partnership heretofore existing between Mr. R. W. Jeans and myself under the name of the "UNIVERSAL AGENCIES" has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All amounts due "The Universal Agencies" to this date are payable to me, and all amounts owed by "The Universal Agencies" to this date will be paid by me, provided accounts of same are rendered to me in writing not later than January 15th, 1915.

My business for the future will be conducted in my own name, and I will be responsible from this date only for accounts contracted in my own name.

I will retain many excellent agencies, notably, amongst others, those of the De Reszke Cigarettes, Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Co., Acadia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.; Pattersons' Candy; Peerless Carbon and Ribbon Manufg. Co., and the Thomas D. Murphy Calendar Co.

I respectfully ask the trade for a continuance of the kind patronage accorded me in the past.

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PERCIE JOHNSON,
Agent Globe-Wernicke Co.

the British steamer Malacca, which has arrived at Jolo. The men of the Emden had gone ashore on Cocos Island to dismantle the British wireless. When the Sydney put in an appearance they fled, but were unable to join their ship.

Captured a Collier.

The German party, which is commanded by Lieut. Von Muecke, left Cocos Island with a commandeered schooner and plenty of provisions and also their own armed launch and two boats. Where they captured the collier is not stated. The Malacca reports that she steamed to Jolo without showing lights at night.

And now comes, under date of Paris, the announcement that the British auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan had captured the collier Exford having on board three officers and forty men of the Emden.

Apparently all the Emden's bravery did not go on the rocks at the behest of the Sydney's guns. To be raiding commerce in the Pacific on a collier which they had captured, "armed with two maxin guns" and the rifles and pistols of the landing party, has a dash of something about it that makes one remember that the days of romance and adventure are not all over yet.

Slaughter Sale

Furs! Furs!

Our cheap sale still continues and for the balance of the year all goods will be sold at HALF PRICE.

Fur Ties and Collars from 50c. up

Men's Fur Collars \$2.00 each, worth \$6

Men's Dog Coats \$10.00 each

Sale Room Open Daily, from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.

ROYAL FUR Co. Ltd.

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Prescott Street, ne ar Rawlins' Cross,

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

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

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

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Newest Designs

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Next Door West.

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By purchasing your Dry Goods at our Store. We have given satisfaction, during the year that is past, and hope to do so in larger measure if possible in 1915.

Our Mail Order system has proved a great help to our outport friends, by enabling them to buy their goods at the right price, and with least trouble to themselves. All orders receive prompt attention.

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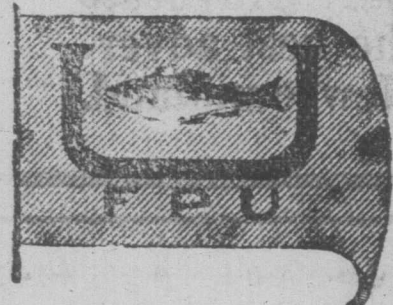
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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JAN. 2, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Fishery Produce

1914 is gone and it will be a year long remembered. It began by the Opposition Party in the Assembly completely dominating the affairs of that Chamber and arousing a feeling favorable to the fishermen such as had never before been observable in the Legislature. It was the strongest Opposition Party the Country ever had and the people soon realized that fact.

Then came the astounding financial statement of the Minister of Finance showing the Colony had expended \$540,000 more than the revenue for year ending June 1914, and the addition of \$700,000 extra taxation, which raised the price of every article hitherto paying duty, making the duty on many articles of dry goods as much as 50 per cent.

Tobacco was raised 10 cents per lb. and liquor was again hammered for larger tariff returns. To these outrageous increases were added, in September, 27½¢ per lb. on flour, 6¢ per lb. on tea, 6¢ per gallon on kero. oil, \$4 per ton on hay, \$14 to \$15 on beef, \$1.50 to \$2 per brl. on pork, 1½¢ per lb. on sugar, which has placed a burden on the fishermen's shoulders that must speedily reduce them to pauperism and the Country's business to a state of collapse.

The opening of the war gave several large provision dealers the chance of a life time to pile up prices. Flour that was purchased at \$5 went up to \$7 here and to \$8.50 at some of the outports.

Tea, sugar, beef, pork and various articles of food advanced rapidly in prices, simply because the parties carrying stocks intended to avail of the miseries of war to fleece the people of \$250,000. That amount at least was robbed from the people by provision dealers and merchants during the existence of the first month of the war.

Then came the information that an East End firm had purchased some 40,000 brls. of flour; a West End firm 15,000 bars, and another firm not far from the locality of the banks purchased another 15,000 brls., all before the war panic broke out and that this flour was purchased at prices ranging from \$4.85 to \$5.20, which those inhuman monsters were impudent and cruel enough to ask from \$6.80 to \$7.20 per brl. for during the past fall.

Yet in spite of the appeals of this paper not a finger was raised by the Government to protect the public interests. They legally robbed from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per brl. on some 100,000 brls. of flour, which was known to the Government, and which the Government could have prevented if they desired to do so.

When the war came fish and lob-

sters became unsaleable. About 90 per cent. of canned lobsters are sold in Germany, and as the war prevented export to that country the article became unsaleable and to-day 95 per cent. of 1914 catch remains unsaleable in the Colony.

The Government could have sold this splendid article of food to the British Government for the use of the Navy and Army, for 3000 cases would be about supply enough for two weeks—but, as usual, the Government has done nothing, while Canada and the United States have secured millions of dollars worth of orders for food supplies from the British Government.

About 10 days after war broke out the exporters met and decided to buy codfish at \$4 per qtl. and a considerable quantity was purchased from nearby settlements at that figure. The Trading Co. at once started buying at \$6, and this paper started an agitation which compelled the buyers to give \$6 (taiqua) for fish here for about seven weeks, when the arrival of a large fleet of vessels with fish for sale gave the buyers a chance to cut prices for two or three weeks.

President Coaker endeavored to get the Government to do something to prevent a slump in prices as he knew the buyers would avail of the presence of a large number of vessels with fish to dispose of and cut prices which in view of the prices and shortage of supplies abroad, would not be justified.

A meeting of the Government and Opposition was called, which resulted in Mr. Coaker's proposal being turned down with contempt, and his opinions treated as worthless.

He asked the Government to do one of three things, guarantee a price, buy themselves or fix a price under which no one would be allowed to buy. Had such been done, no fisherman would have sold shore fish during the fall at less than \$6 per qtl. and Labrador soft would not have been purchased at less than \$4.

Owing to the very short catch of shore fish the Union's endeavors and the labors of this paper prevented prices from slumping much, and when the rush was over the fact soon became apparent that the supply was short and as the fish came in it was sold by President Coaker and gradually prices advanced from \$5.75 to \$7.50.

The soft Labrador supply was very considerable and in a couple of days during October some 60,000 qtls. arrived here which gave the buyers an opportunity to slump prices.

A big fight was put up and the slump did not exceed 50¢, for when outport buyers North offered \$3 the Trading Co. began to offer \$3.50 and as soon as buyers here heard of this move they sent agents out to tangle up Coaker and a fight began which gave the fishermen who held soft fish a chance to sell for \$4 and \$4.50 what they believed a few days earlier they would have to sell at \$3.

Soft fish demands grew as Greece ordered large quantities and the few last lots held by the fishermen reached the price of \$5.50 which is the highest price ever paid for Labrador soft fish.

Had Morris heeded Coaker's advice and fixed a price below which no one could buy, no poor man would have been compelled to sell at less than \$4, and there was no justification for the slump except the greed of the buyers to legally rob 50¢ of each qtl. so purchased.

This treatment showed President Coaker that the only remedy was to form an Export Co. to handle Union fish and make the fishermen their own exporters. Until such a Company is in operation slumps in price will come when ever the buyers see it can be worked. The Union will therefore have to establish a Company in order to handle its own members' fish and thus compel all to pay the full value of the article.

The great puzzle this fall is how prices were so well maintained for in 1908 when the soft Labrador catch was about the same as the catch this year the price fell to \$1.80 and cash could not be had at that price. This year the lowest price was equal to twice that offered in 1908.

Why did they get prices down to \$1.80 per qtl. in 1908 and why did they have to pay twice that amount to the cheapest soft fish purchased this year? Why—because of the influence of the F.P.U. and the grand fight put up on behalf of the fishermen by this paper.

We can confidentially assert that \$1,000,000 was secured to the fishermen on the price of fish this year that would not be theirs had there been no F.P.U., no Coaker or no Daily Mail and Advocate.

Provisions would not have sold at less than \$8 per brl. but for the Trading Co. having bought a quantity of flour after the war opened, and therefore made it impossible for any dealer to charge more than \$6.80 or \$7.

The Trading Co. sold flour at a profit of 15¢ per brl. this fall while several firms sold flour at a profit of \$1.70 per brl.

The fishermen should be prouder of their Union to-day than at any time since it was formed.

The Big New Year Day Show Repeated To-Night at THE NICKEL.

A Specially Good Entertainment at the Matinee This Afternoon for the Children, With Extra Pictures

SEE THE DARING WESTERN FILM, entitled,

"THE CIVILIAN"

NEXT WEEK SOME BIG GAUMONT SPECIAL FEATURES.

AT THE CASINO!

"THE GODDESS OF LOVE."

A Unique Comedy Playlet, in which

FRANKLYN and HIATT SCORED A REAL SUCCESS LAST NIGHT.

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2.30

A Good Variety Programme for the Kiddies.

1915—WHAT ABOUT IT?

In the North the Trading Co. bought fish by the thousand quintals at \$6, while the local merchants refused to pay more than \$5, and when they squared up in October they were forced to allow \$6 per qtl. for what they expected to get for \$5, simply because to refuse to do so would mean the immediate destruction of their business.

Combines to fix prices on fish existed this year and although the Government had the power under an Act passed last February to investigate such Combines yet absolutely no notice was given our statements regarding the existence of this Combine.

The Union Party claimed last winter when the House was considering the Combines Act that it was another piece of Government bluff and the Union members stated what was correct in view of what has transpired here the past fall.

The fishermen are well pleased with what has been done for their welfare by the Union this year. They must remember that conditions, this fall were different from all other falls, as the existence of such an awful war made fish buying a pure gamble. As it has turned out the gamble went in favor of our Country for while \$6 was secured for most of the shore fish, a battle in the North Sea between the British and German fleets which was likely to happen from day to day, might have resulted in cutting the prices to just half of what was secured.

Things have gone bad but they could have gone very much worse under conditions which existed this fall.

The whole Country is now much better off than the most intelligent men expected it would be during August, September and October. Great things have come to pass in favor of Terra Nova since October, but there is not the smallest particle of credit due the Government for what has been accomplished.

Had nine ordinary school boys 15 years of age been in charge of the Government this fall they would have accomplished just as much on behalf of the people as has been accomplished by the Government of to-day in power in this Colony.

Another matter of special importance is the two bye-elections which took place in November for Twillingate and Bonavista when the Government could not gather enough pluck to place candidates in the field against the nominees of the F.P.U. although two Dummy Ministers held positions that common decency demanded they should have attempted to justify by an appeal to the electorate, as Blandford could have appealed to the constituency that five years ago returned him by a majority of 2600 and if Squires—the other Dummy Minister—possessed an ounce of pluck, and a penny weight of respect for the constitution which governs countries possessing responsible government, he would have faced the district of Twillingate, which district ought to be as favorable to him as any in the Colony. But they could not gather the necessary pluck, and they will always be remembered as the Dummy Minis-

ters and the first assassins of the principles of constitutional government.

The bye-elections again proved that the confidence of the Northern electorate is as strong as ever for the F.P.U.

We have briefly reviewed the events of the year from a fisherman's financial and political point of view. The sealing disasters and the war have been continually placed before our readers and need not be further referred to here.

To all our readers and Union friends we extend New Year's greetings and we wish all will be as well off at the close of 1915 as they are to-day. Cloudy days have been experienced during 1914 but bad as they were, we fear worse are in store for 1915.

The wisest amongst us are as fools when attempting to foretell what great changes will be brought about in the world, in our Empire and in our own dear old Island Home by the time we say good bye to 1915.

good. On no condition will the F.P.U. or this paper support any terms which do not provide for the acceptance or rejection of them by the vote of the people of this Colony.

We fear the financial condition of the Colony is daily growing worse and no effort is being made to bring about retrenchment or to economize in any way. The revenue for the year ending next June is expected to be \$700,000 short of the expenditure, and when the Government takes all the balance of the Reserve Fund, which was put away by the Liberals for a rainy day, there will be still a shortage of \$500,000. In the bargain, the branch railways must be completed at a cost of \$2,000,000 more than the \$8,000,000 now authorized by the Legislature, of which amount \$6,000,000 have been raised by permanent loan, while \$2,000,000 more is authorized to be raised and another \$2,000,000 must be raised before the contract is completed. In addition to this, another \$500,000 at least must be raised to pay for the Volunteer movement.

Sir Edward Morris stated in August, at the Tory Mass Meeting held in the C.L.B. Armoury, that we should be willing to exhaust the resources of the Colony to carry on this war. We fear the resources of the Colony are now well nigh exhausted and one of the men who would not cry over such a condition of things is the Right Hon. Premier. He has sown the wind and must be prepared to reap the whirlwind. His infamous policy since 1909 has sunk the Colony some \$11,000,000 in debt, although he has spent in addition about \$20,000,000 from revenue.

What is there to show for this \$30,000,000 expenditure during the last five and a half years? Is it any wonder that these financial economists, these brilliant experts in statesmanship, should now be looking to Confederation to wipe away their transgressions?

We intend to be free from any connection or understanding in reference to the matter of Confederation, and if it becomes a live issue, this paper and the Fishermen's Protective Union will use all its influence and power to protect the interest of the toiler and no interest but that of Country will be supported by us.

We have no axe to grind in this matter. We seek nothing and will have nothing apart from the general interest of the whole Colony, and if the financial condition of the Colony become so hopeless as to cause the powers that be to seek Canada for consolation, whatever the outcome, we shall oppose Confederation unless the terms submitted are such as to meet the approval of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union.

On no condition will we support any terms which consider the Reid Newfoundland Company as a part of the bargain. On no condition will we support any terms if we are convinced that Terra Nova can get along as an Independent Colony. On no condition will we support terms which do not place the fishing interest and the interest of the Country first.

If Confederation comes while the F.P.U. remains as strong as it is to-day, the terms will have to be very—very

entirely curtailed, owing, in the first place to the Sealing Disaster, and lately to the war. Hence the receipt of such a munificent gift in the face of setbacks has been very highly appreciated by the Society.

A few weeks ago another kind friend donated Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) towards the funds, and it is needless to say that the old benevolent institution is very sincere in its thanks to the donors of these handsome gifts.

FORGING AHEAD!

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

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LOVE IN A COTTAGE

By James Henry Ashley.
"I HATE to do it, Millie. Of course I respect your father, just as I love you, but I am decidedly afraid he is going to put a dampener on my—my—"

"Budding affections!" mirthfully supplemented Millie of the bright laughing eyes and ever happy heart. "Oh, you great coward! Why, papa wouldn't harm a fly."

"But I'm not a fly," remonstrated Marvin Bates, dolefully. "I'm a big blundering idiot who has been lucky enough to interest the best girl in the world, and expect that her family are going to turn their jewel over to a fellow who has not had the sense to save up enough to give her the golden cage she has been used to."

"Marvin," said Millie, quite seriously, "I told you at the start that my longing girlish ideal has been love, true love, in a cottage, a real cottage."

"Yes," assented Marvin, ruefully, "but where is the cottage?" "That's just what papa wants to talk to you about," replied Millie, with dancing eyes. "So go ahead, you great modest fellow, and don't let him make you believe that I'm too precious to work for."

It was a pretty trying ordeal for Marvin. All his life he had been what is called "a good fellow." Not a reckless roysterer in any sense of the word, but true-hearted, careless of his obligations. When a friend was in need he could always rely on Marvin to help him out. When Marvin took a fancy to anything he bought it, no matter what it might cost.

Hitherto he had rather prided himself on his "good-fellow" actions. That bubble reputation, however, seemed flimsy as tissue paper as he entered the library of the Worthington home and faced the hard-headed, practical father of the girl he loved, in whose hands lay all his destiny at that moment.

"Milly, that is, my—your daughter, Miss Worthington, thought I had better see you, sir," blundered out Marvin, tripping over a rug and landing on the pet corn of his prospective father-in-law.

"Be seated," spoke Mr. Worthington in a tone that sent cold chills down the back of the ardent suitor. "I have been advised of this ill-advised match."

"Oh, don't say that, sir," interrupted Marvin, beseechingly. "I have loved your daughter for two years."

"Ha-hum! Two years you've been thinking of getting married, eh?" questioned Mr. Worthington. "Yes, sir, you see we love each other—"

"That's all right," interrupted Mr. Worthington, mercilessly. "How much have you saved during that time?" Marvin floundered. He wriggled

about in his chair, his lips strove to frame an explanation, found no possible basis for it, and he sat staring vacantly at nothing.

"Young man," said his stern judge, "I know more about you than you think. You will tally me off if you please. You have earned twelve hundred dollars a year, and are in debt. In the name of wonder how do you expect to support two on your salary when you have not been able to keep clear of debt alone?"

"That's so," acknowledged Marvin, in repentant despair. Only, you see, he added, brightened up now, "I'm going to begin to save."

"When?" "Right away."

"Sure of that, are you?" "Oh, yes, sir. I'm going to cut out the club, put so much aside every week, and economize every way I can."

"That will be necessary, if you marry my daughter," declared Mr. Worthington. "Now, I am going to be explicit with you. Millie's mother left her a cottage and lot on Maple Street. It is a good enough home for anybody. That gives you free rent, provided you can save twenty-five dollars a month till twenty-four notes amounting to \$600, are paid. Can you do that?"

"I certainly can—" began the optimistic lover heroically.

"Will you do it? If you think anything of Milly, you will clear off that amount. Show me at the end of two years that you have kept your promise, and I shall be proud of you, where I am now a little afraid your liberal ways may lead you into difficulties."

"Trust me, sir, trust me!" cried the hopeful Marvin, filled with a hundred plans to save the pennies.

Milly and Marvin were married in due time. The vine-embowered cottage on Maple street became their home. Marvin began his sacrificial career heroically, Milly petted and praised him so enthusiastically when he proudly brought home the first receipt for twenty-five dollars from the bank, that the artless fellow actually looked forward to the next pay day as a sort of regular celebration.

They were happy as doves in a cote. It was wonderful, the many little economies they planned and carried out. Marvin tried his hand at planting vegetables, and Milly raised a brood of chickens. Club life and good fellow friends seemed to Marvin now like a far away dream.

One beautiful summer evening Marvin came bounding up the garden walk like a person dancing on air, and waving a fluttering strip of paper in his hand.

"The last payment, Milly!" he hurrahed. "The six hundred dollars is all paid off," and Milly fell into his arms and tried to tell him for the thousandth time what a splendid man he was.

Papa Worthington strolled down to the cottage in the evening. His broad face was rather unusually beaming, and he suggested a person expecting to hear some news.

"About those payments," began Marvin, with conscious pride, as they adorned from the porch to the cozy little parlor. "There's the final note of the six hundred dollars."

"Well, well," commented Mr. Worthington in an apparently gratified tone, "I declare, Marvin, I am more than pleased, proud of you, in

face. You see, saving has not been so hard after all."

"Hard?" echoed Marvin. "Why, it's just delightful! I've got a hundred dollars in the bank in Milly's name, and we're going to build it up thirty dollars a month as a nest egg for another real estate investment. Milly, show your father the vegetable and eggs savings."

Very proudly Milly produced a little tin box and showed and rattled its contents.

"Forty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, papa," she chirped. "What do you think of that?"

"I think you are a famous pair," declared Mr. Worthington with energy. "Here, Milly, add that to your little treasure heap."

Marvin started. He sat petrified. Very deliberately pretty Milly drew from an envelope six one hundred dollar bills and some minor bank notes.

"I did it for your own good Marvin," explained Mr. Worthington. "There are no real payments due on the cottage. I wanted to see you study economy, and you've done it nobly."

"Will you forgive my share in the innocent deception, dear?" asked Milly, wistfully.

"Say," answered Marvin, choking up with grateful emotion, "when a fellow finds his life lined up the way mine is through the thoughtfulness of the dearest wife in the world and her grand old father—"

A kiss for the one, a warm handshake for the other, and Marvin Bates' faithful friends knew that their experiment had permanently succeeded, and that the big-hearted husband and son-in-law was "a good fellow," indeed!

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P. J. Shea.

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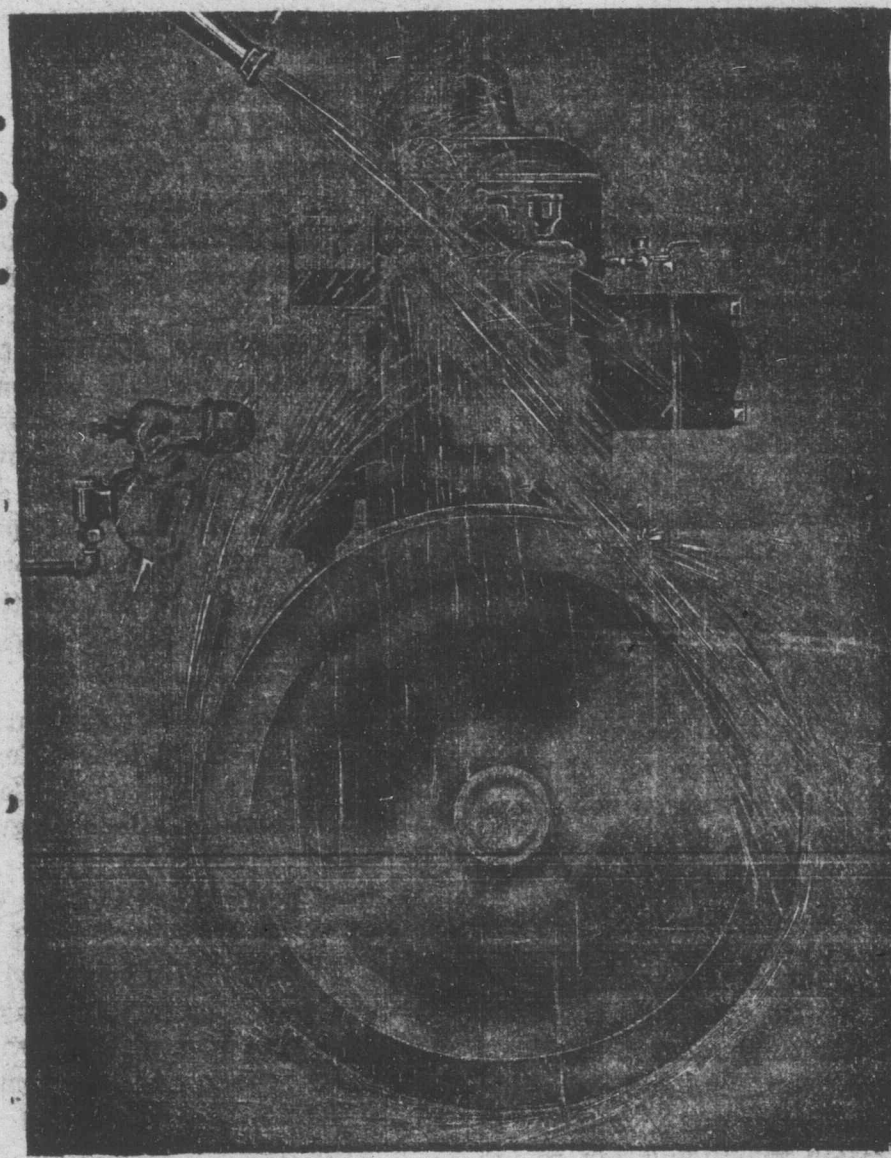
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Regular \$1.20.	Now 90c.	Regular \$2.40.	Now \$2.10.
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