

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

WATER EXPERT RECOMMENDS THE EXPENDITURE OF \$168,000 ON THE CIVIC WATER SYSTEM

But a Considerable Portion of This Big Expenditure Might Be Obviated by Measures Being Taken to Prevent Some of the Great Waste of Water Continually Taking Place in the City

METER SYSTEM SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO OBVIATE MUCH UNNECESSARY WASTE

Complete Instalment of This Kind Would Cost \$55,000—Terrific Waste of Water Takes Place in the Night and Running Taps in Winter Also Result in the Loss of Many Thousands of Gallons

FIRE PROTECTION FOR SOUTH SIDE NEEDED

Many New Hydrants Recommended and Also a Hose House at the Easterly End of This District—Urges the Necessity for a Fire Boat on the Harbor

Mr. Francis E. Longley, the New York expert engaged by the Civic Commissioners to investigate the water system of the city of St. John's, has submitted his report to the Commissioners and, summing up the situation briefly, states (1) that a large part of the water flowing through the conduit to the city is wasted; and (2) that the pipes, both supply mains and distribution system are entirely inadequate in capacity and that, in view of these conditions, it is physically impossible with the present equipment to provide proper supply and pressure.

Mr. Longley conducted certain tests at Winsor Lake to ascertain the daily water consumption of the city. From these it was discovered that the population of St. John's use over Five Million (Imperial) Gallons per day, which represents a per capita of 166 Imperial Gallons per day based on the total population of about 300 Gallons per capita per day based upon the population connected with the distribution system.

"This rate," observes Mr. Longley, "is obviously excessive, far and away beyond the requirements of British and other European cities and even greatly in excess of the use in American cities where the quantity of water supplied per capita is generally greater than abroad."

Night Waste
One result of Mr. Longley's observations was the discovery of the fact that the water flows through the conduit to the city during the dead hours of the night at 80% or more of the rate at which it flows during the day. "The obvious conclusion from this," he says, "is that a large quantity of water is being wasted all the time. "If the large waste of water is permitted to continue without decided restriction, it is likely to increase as the distribution system is extended. The difficulties of making a large reduction in the amount are formidable."

Proposed Remedies
Mr. Longley proposes that, for the purpose of checking the waste of water and of providing better control over, and more satisfactory means of accounting for the water supply of St. John's, the following recommendations should be followed:
(1) That all large consumers of water be metered at once.
(2) That a policy be adopted which in the course of a term of years, say five, will result in the metering of all services.
(3) That a service be organized for the systematic study of conditions of waste, which will include the examination at night of isolated districts, followed by the thorough inspection of all services on which there is any suspicion of waste, the ultimate aim being the location and suppression of such waste.

Inspections Necessary.
(4) That periodical inspections be made of all service cocks at night, over the entire city, at least three times a year, to be followed, where the flow of water is indicated, by inspection of fixtures or other procedure aimed at the location and suppression of waste.
(5) That regulations be adopted and enforced, aimed at securing reasonable protection of house plumbing against freezing, and reasonable prevention of the large winter waste.
(6) That all old and defective service pipes be renewed.

(7) That all hydrants or fountains used for local water supply, and now running continually, be stopped except when water is required therefrom; and that careful regulation of the flow at horse troughs, etc., be made to prevent useless waste.
It is not possible, he says, to find and suppress all of the waste. The cities which have devoted the most attention to the measurement of and the accounting for the water supplied with every service metered still show in a general way from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the water unaccounted for.
If the campaign for waste reduction instituted in St. John's is vigorously pursued the city may be able to cut down a considerable part of the present waste. This is one of the most profitable lines of endeavour that the Water Department can engage in.

Winter Waste
The practice of wasting water through house fixtures in the winter time to prevent freezing is common and is freely admitted on every side. Through the total absence of any regulations governing building of plumbing that bear upon this point the plumbing has in many houses been put in situations where the natural protection is not the best.
In many houses especially of the poorer class, there is not heat enough in bitter cold weather, to keep the pipes from freezing even with a fairly good natural protection against the cold.
The opening of fixtures here and there to maintain circulation of water in the pipes sufficient to prevent freezing, has therefore become a fixed practice, and unfortunately, the practice is not confined to the houses of the poorer class. The quantity of water that runs away in this manner is large.
The effect of this waste is to lower the water pressures all over the city, and to reduce the quantity available for legitimate domestic consumption, and for protection against fire.

Other Sources of Waste.
Entirely apart from the winter waste there is another class of waste which is going on continually. We

Casualties Of The British Total 57,000

London, Nov. 13.—The British casualties killed, wounded and missing, in the war to Oct. 31 are approximately 57,000 men of all ranks.

This estimate was given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today, in reply to a question of Edward East, Denbighshire.
T. John, member of the House from East Denbighshire.

Officers Killed.
London, Nov. 13.—A casualty list dated November 3rd, issued here gives the names of 10 officers killed and 28 wounded.

Among the killed the Lieut.-Col. Moreland of the Welsh Regiment and Lieut.-Col. Percival of the Northumberland Fusiliers.
In the list of wounded appears the names of Lieut.-Col. Boys, of the Royal Engineers and Major B. K. Pell of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.

COMING OUT TO FIGHT?

London, Nov. 13.—A despatch from Copenhagen to The Times says: "Military experts here attach importance to the news that great and unusual activity prevails among German warships and auxiliaries in the Kiel Canal."

'Presumes' Loss Of Two Ships

London, Nov. 13.—The Admiralty today announces that in the absence of further information, the loss of the British cruisers, Good Hope and Monmouth is now "officially presumed."

No More Information.
London, Nov. 12.—The Admiralty today announced that, in the absence of further information, the loss of the Good Hope and Monmouth in the recent naval engagement off the coast of Chile, is now officially presumed.
A list of the officers and men, serving in these vessels at the time they encountered the German ships, will be published shortly.

have evidence of this from several sources.
In the first place if the system were tight the pressure on the hydrants through the city during the dead hours of the night when the legitimate use of water is very small should be almost as great as the pressure indicated by the elevation of water in the basin.

This is far from true. The pressure along Water Street for instance average slightly under 100 lbs., instead of nearly 170 lbs., indicated by the elevation at the basin and similarly for hydrant pressures in other parts of the city.

Suppression Necessary.
The importance of the detection and suppression of this waste cannot be too strongly emphasized.
At the present time the suppression of any considerable part of the waste would result in an increase in supply and in pressure for legitimate uses and a valuable additional margin against shortage of pressure and supply during the coming winter.
For the future the suppression of waste means a postponement of the time when large expenditures may be required for still further increasing the available supply not only in the

(Continued on page 6)

Germany's Excuse For Levying \$1,000,000 From Brussels City

The Hague, via London, Nov. 10.—There has been received here a copy of a German military decree, issued in Brussels on October 28th and ratified on November 1st by Field Marshal von der Goltz, military governor of the occupied part of Belgium, condemning two Belgian policemen to two and five years' imprisonment, respectively, on the charge of maltreating a German soldier.

The same decree fines the city of Brussels 5,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000) because, it was alleged, citizens participated in this affair.

GERMANS ISSUE OFFICIAL REPORT

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The German general headquarters has issued the following:
The enemy advanced from Nieupoort as far as Lombartzyde, but were across the Yser. Our attack across the Yser canal, south of Dixmude, is progressing.
In the region East of Ypres, we have advanced further, and captured 700 French soldiers, 4 cannons and 4 machine guns.

German Submarine Rammed And Sunk by a French Torpedo Boat—Latter Only Slightly Damaged

Paris, Nov. 13.—A special from Dunkirk states that a French torpedo boat sank a German submarine off Westende, Belgium.
The submarine, it appears, was trying to torpedo a French warship, when the latter's commander caught sight of her periscope, put on full speed and charged down on the enemy, which disappeared.
A large quantity of oil rode to the surface, marking the spot where the submarine sank.
The torpedo boat sustained only slight damage and returned to port for repairs.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fair today. Saturday strong winds and gales, east and south, with snow and rain.

Critical Stage Reached In West Flanders Battle

Germans Continue their Violent Attacks and Succeed in Making Very Little Progress

BRITISH REPULSE FIERCE ATTACKS
Russians Continue to do Good Work in the East and Grand Duke Nicholas Gets High Praise

London, Nov. 13.—The critical stage of the battle in West Flanders has now been reached, and the next few days, if not hours, should produce something more decisive than has yet occurred.
The Germans continue their attack with all the forces at their command on the British and French, who hold the line between Dixmude and Ypres, but with the exception of the capture of Dixmude, which occurred Tuesday and some little progress around Ypres, they have not been able to make any material advance.

All Repulsed.
The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army including some Prussian guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success.
Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Nieupoort to Ypres, their position is a strong one.

Many Engagements.
From southwest to northwest there have been engagements of lesser importance, which according to French

reports, General Joffer's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions.
The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies.
Russian Progress.
The Russian army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannisburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior.
The Central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing.
Cracow Menaced.
The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under Genl. Ruzky is at Pessow between Przemysl, while still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians.
The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kars trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum.
The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief is wielding these armies, and the mobility they are showing are subjects of admiration on the part of military men here.

There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorials who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men.
New armies are also being organized in India.

To Increase British Army With Million More Men

Parliament Sanctions Big Additions to the Forces—How the Big Undertaking Will be Financed

London, Nov. 13.—A supplementary estimate to provide for another million men required by the British Government during year ending March

31st, was introduced in the House of Commons today.
This brings the total army, not including Territorials, to 2,186,400 officers and men.
Financial Measures.
London, Nov. 13.—It is reported in the Parliament Lobbies that the Premier will on Tuesday ask Parliament to sanction the raising of one million additional troops for the purposes of the war, thus bringing the total to two million men.
Much interest is shown in the financing of the war, and it is understood that the Government intends to issue a war loan of one billion dollars, probably at four per cent, redeemable within ten years.
It is estimated that England is spending thirty-five million dollars weekly on the war, and in addition to the war loan the Government may propose to raise a further \$250,000,000 by increasing the income tax half a crown in the pound. This would provide for the necessary expenditure till next March, the end of the financial year.

Party Spirit Was Absent
London, Nov. 13.—The absence of party spirit was a conspicuous feature at the opening of Parliament yesterday.
Bonar Law's admirably discreet speech was cheered in several instances by both Ministerialists and members of his own party, for more liberty for the press and more generous treatment for soldiers and their dependents were cases in point.
Asquith's refusal to play to extremists concerning the Aliens pleased many members of the opposition and The Times comments his attitude.
Must Go Ahead.
Arthur Henderson, Labor Leader, upon continuation of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne said that organized labor felt that the only course now open was to go straight through with

Enemy's Offensive Everywhere Checked By British Troops

London, Nov. 12 (Press Bureau).—There has been further fierce fighting on our left wing, and Lombartzyde has been re-occupied by us. The enemy re-occupied Dixmude, but failed to debouch on the left bank of the Yser. The British troops were attacked at several points, but checked the enemy everywhere.
To-night's reports say that a violent attack continues on our left wing. The British Army repelled the enemy's attacks, especially an offensive attempted by a body of Prussian Guards.
The Niger, a small torpedo-gunboat, was sunk in the Downs by an enemy submarine. There was no loss of life.

Paris, Nov. 12 (official).—To the north we have held on all our positions.
The enemy have sought to debouch from Dixmude by a night attack, but were repulsed.

Burnt Head Boy Is Killed

Inspector-General had a message yesterday that Stanley Morgan, aged 11, was accidentally killed the previous evening at Burnt Head, Brigus, C. B.

German Ships At Valparaiso

Leipzig and Dresden Put Into Chilean Port to Obtain Supplies

Valparaiso, Nov. 13.—Two German cruisers, the Leipzig and Dresden steamed into Valparaiso harbor this morning and at once started taking on supplies and provisions.
There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorials who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men.
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MACEDONIA INTERNERD

Had Been Acting as a Coal Tender For the German Cruiser Karlsruhe

New Orleans, Nov. 13.—Twice chased by cruisers the Hamburg-American liner Macedonia, which sailed from here on August 24th, supposedly laden with coal for the German cruiser Karlsruhe, is interned at Los Palmas, Canary Islands, according to a letter received here yesterday.

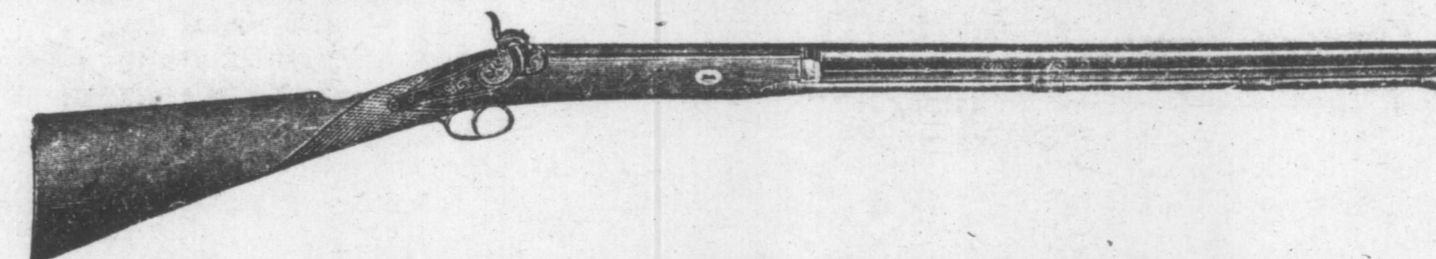
The whereabouts of the Macedonia has been a mystery for more than two months, as the vessel had not been reported since shortly after she slipped out into the Gulf on her mysterious mission.

KARLSRUHE CORNERED?

London, Nov. 13.—It is rumored among shipping firms in London that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has been cornered.
The s.s. Morwenna left Charlotte-town at 3 p.m. yesterday.

the war until complete and final success crowned the allied efforts.
When the end came, he said, labor would use its powerful influence towards a settlement on the lines of true nationalism and democracy.
William Joynton Hicks, Unionist, rejected the widespread anxiety concerning the presence of German spies in this country.
The Home Secretary, in reply, said the Government must be careful that injustice was not done any person. He said, that at any rate, his department in this matter was acting under the instructions of the Military authorities.

GUNS! RIFLES! AMMUNITION! SEASON, 1914.



Single Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns, English Make and Proof,

12 Bore Single Guns—\$4.15, \$5.45, \$6.30, \$6.85, \$7.35, \$8.45, \$9.20. Special value—\$17.60.
12 Bore Hollis Single Gun, 36 in. barrel—\$12.60.

Single Barrel Sealing or Ducking Guns.

¾ Bore 42 in. barrel—\$8.30. No. 10 Bore 48 in. Star barrel—\$17.60.
¾ Bore 42 in. barrel—\$9.60. ¾ Bore 48 in. barrel, with extra lock, best finish—\$29.50.
¾ Bore 48 in. Star barrel—\$13.20. ¾ Bore 42 in. barrel Hollis Gun—\$13.65.
¾ Bore 46 in. Star barrel—\$13.50. 10 Bore 42 in. barrel Hollis Gun—\$25.00.
¾ Bore 48 in. Star barrel—\$14.20. 10 Bore 45 in. barrel Hollis Gun—\$26.25.

Muzzle Loading Double Guns, Belgian Make and Proof—\$6.30, \$8.20, \$10.50.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns.

Single-barrel 12 Bore American Shot Guns.

Good Serviceable Guns, Non-ejecting \$ 4.50
Good Serviceable Guns, Ejecting 5.30
Good Serviceable Guns, Special Nitro Proof 7.50
10 Gauge Best English Made Breech-Loading Guns, from 25.75

Belgian, Liege, Proof Double Breech-Loading Guns:

12 Bore—\$8.80, \$9.60, \$10.95, \$12.90, \$19.00. 10 Bore—\$9.80, \$10.55, \$12.00, \$14.25.
12 Bore English made and proved Double Breech-Loading Guns—\$21.00, \$23.25, \$26.25, \$34.50.

Marlin Rifles. Catalogue on application.

GEO. KNOWLING.

nov.13.20.

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CRUELTY NOT BRITISH WAY

Sir Evelyn Wood Tells of the Reputation of British Soldiers Abroad for Kindness and Fair Play

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR EVELYN WOOD told some interesting stories at a meeting which he addressed in London recently. Referring to the charges of brutality made against the Germans, he said: "We need not fear that the British soldier will ever descend to making reprisals. Thirty-five years ago I was commanding 18,000 men, who fought against 23,000 brave Zulus for five hours and a half. They attacked with the undaunted courage of savages who did not realize the effect of modern rifles, and the following morning we buried, besides a vast number elsewhere, 884 close up to one face of the wagons behind which our men had stood.

Held Conference. When the fight was over I desired a few friendly Zulus, who were attached to the companies under my command to collect men of every regiment, promising for each un-

injured man a 'stick' of tobacco. Next morning there was a group outside my tent of magnificent specimens of humanity.

When I got all the information I required, I said: "Two months ago, after a skirmish, our doctors cared for your wounded, and a few days later, you overwhelmed our camp, killing 1,500 of our men. You did not spare those who had been attending your own brothers. Will one of you say why I should not kill you?" Said a young giant: "May I speak? You ask why you should not kill us; I answer, because it is not the British custom."

First Duty of a Citizen. "This is the character our race bears in North, South, East and West Africa, and I hope it may ever continue, for reprisals are not only useless, but would sensibly lessen the grand fighting value of our soldiers."

Sir Evelyn said this war would test Britons and deepen the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty. The British people were realizing now that the first duty of a citizen was to fit himself to defend his country. That they had yet time to repair their refusal to admit the accuracy of this truism was due to the increasing watch of British seamen in mine-straw waters.

Kaiser's Boast. "In June, 1889," Sir Evelyn con-

tinued, "when the German Emperor saw the Aldershot Division carrying out tactical operations, pointing to some cavalry in the distance, he asked me: 'How many squadrons have you got in the field to-day?' I replied: 'Sixteen, your Majesty,' when he said, 'If you will come and see my manoeuvres in September I will show you 64 squadrons.'

"We admit the Germans are brave, but so far they have not ridden over our regiments. Their horses are trained for two years before they are passed into the ranks, and while it is impossible for one man to fight three or four with a certainty of success, I have always believed that, individually, our cavalry are better horsemen, and will certainly attack without hesitation twice their number of Germans."

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

Schiff Athletic has sailed from Wood's Island for Gloucester with 1511 bbls. herring for the Gorton Pew Co.

GERMAN FASHIONS FOR GERMAN WOMEN

Berlin. Newspapers. Urge Ladies of Fatherland to Create Their own

The North German Gazette, makes a special feature of an article from a Berlin newspaper on future fashions for German women.

The article appears from a correspondent at Copenhagen, and is as follows:—

"The present moment seems good for delivering Germany from the tutelage of those nations which dictate the fashions. But what shall the German style be? Hitherto only aesthetes have had their say.

"But in future clothes must correspond to the highest hygienic costumes, but if this attempt to set the fashion has hitherto been unsuccessful, and the movement has been confined to a few school teachers in small places a deeper reason must be sought.

"Can the shape of the figure have something to do with it? On a well-built woman the reform clothing looks quite nice, but on short and thick women, awful. If a successful hygienic German style is to be

created it must follow modern experimental methods.

"At first, however, a number of persons experienced in the hygiene of clothing must meet together with clever male and female dressmakers, authorities in textiles, and artists, to lay down the essential requirements and to make experiments. But, whatever the result, it must be susceptible to variations, otherwise the new German style will be still-born.

"The deep and ostentatious mourning worn by so many Berlin ladies has had so depressing an effect on public spirits that the Government have forbidden it, under pain of forfeiture of their pensions.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

Tickle Cove, March 16, 1913. Dear Sir.—As your Salve proved an excellent cure for Eczema and also for boils, I am sending for another box, so please send it as soon as possible. Please send me the very same Salve as you gave me before. I am enclosing money for Salve and postage.

MARY LANE. Address to Miss Mary Lane, Tickle Cove, B.B. —nov12 Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00—oct23,2w Cash Must be Sent With Order.

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.

MADE WITH BRIGHT OR BLACK WRAPPER



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PLUG**

AND
**CUT
PLUG**

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OR
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THE UNITED STATES TOBACCO Co.
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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Stoves! Stoves!
Tinware! Tinware!

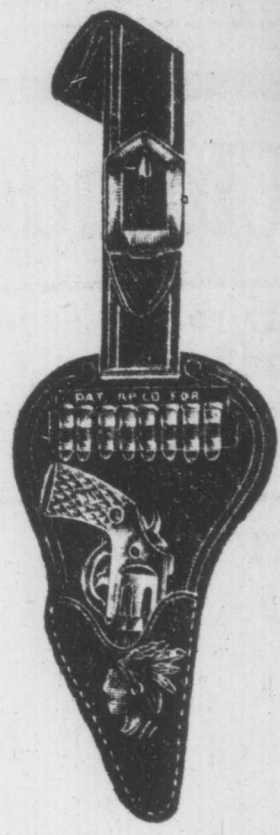
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**Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures
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Free to Boys

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

OFFER NO. 2

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

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

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ABC TO THE GUNS

Facts About Weapons Employed in War
—From The Manchester Guardian.

It is a truism that modern armies are complex organizations and this applies with equal force to the artillery with which a modern army is equipped. The types of guns to be found with a modern field army are machine guns, horse artillery guns, field artillery guns, field artillery howitzers, heavy guns and mountain guns; and doubtless in this present war all types will bear their share in the fighting which is taking place on such varied terrain. Let us glance at each type in turn.

Machine Guns

Machine guns are automatic guns of rifle calibre, capable of delivering a heavy rapid fire; they are attached (in our service) by pairs to infantry battalions, as well as to cavalry regiments; and in the infantry they render the closest possible cooperation with their own unit commander's hand to use by surprise as the crisis approaches, so as to ensure that fire supremacy is gained, and that the bayonet can be brought into play. Given suitable targets (of considerable depths) and close ranges, these weapons are capable of great results, but they are unsuited to a long drawn-out frontal fire-fight against a shallow target.

Horse Artillery

Horse artillery guns are the most mobile of all guns in the field; they are intended to cooperate with cavalry. Naturally what these guns gain in mobility they lose in power, and in the latter they are distinctly inferior to our powerful field artillery guns, which are intended for cooperation with the infantry. By controlling the hostile artillery fire, their field-guns enable the infantry to advance across the helpless zone, when the infantry could be fired at by hostile guns without having the power to respond. In addition, the field-guns prepare a position for assault by battering down the enemy's final resistance, shaking his aim, and destroying his reserves as they show themselves. Thus all through the action the field artillery guns act as the good comrades of their infantry, and the greater the difficulties of their infantry the closer is the support accorded by their own quick-firing field-guns.

Field Artillery

The field artillery howitzers are short, light pieces of mobile artillery capable of throwing a comparatively heavy shell at high angles of elevation. Their role is to search the reverse slopes of hills, deal with redoubts, trenches, shielded field-guns, villages, and houses, and support an assault until the last moment. Heavy field howitzers—firing a five hundred pound high explosive shell, such as the Japanese used at Port Arthur—do not accompany an army in the field but are sent to the front when necessity for their employment arises. The material effect produced by one of their shells exploding in any confined space, room, casemate, etc., is prodigious, and cover to keep out their fire is rarely worth the labor of construction, except in the case of magazines.

Their Use

Such weapons have not proved so successful; as the targets are less favorable, and the slight modern field en-

trenchments are notoriously difficult to injure.

Heavy artillery are the most powerful and the least mobile of all forms of artillery accompanying our field army. Their use is to destroy defended buildings, knock out shielded field-guns by direct hits, to deliver and enfilade fire against part of the enemy's position that the less powerful field-guns can only reach with frontal fire, and to mete out destruction to the enemy's reserve before they can be engaged.

Mountain artillery consist of very light and less powerful weapons; lightness is essential in their case, as they have to be carried on mules, or in some cases even on porters' heads; but though the guns are light they fire a comparatively heavy shell. Mountain artillery can move wherever an infantryman is not forced to climb; and in the rough mountainous country which forms part of the present theatre of war doubtless these guns will play a useful part.

Use Shrapnel

All the guns mentioned—except the machine guns, which naturally fire rifle ammunition—use shrapnel shell, the man-killer; while our howitzers and heavy guns also fire high-explosive shell, the defence-destroyer. Shrapnel is fired with the idea of killing or disabling the troops themselves the material damage it does to a parapet is infinitesimal, while even a direct hit by a shrapnel shell of a gun may inflict little damage.

On the other hand a shrapnel hitting a wall will usually penetrate before bursting, and if it is then inside a room the releasing of its two hundred bullets may have a disastrous effect on the garrison. But it is shrapnel



which kills, and it is used primarily as a man-killer, and not as a defence-destroyer.

Deadly Effect.

Its bullet-cone has great depth, covering two hundred yards when burst properly in the air by a time-fuse at effective ranges; and thus for enfilading a fire trench, flanking a position, raking a bridge or stretch of stretch of road, the effect produced by shrapnel on a line of troops or a marching column is excellent and its moral effect is deadly.

High-explosive shell is an aerial mine projected by a heavy gun or howitzer, to burst either in the air or on impact. The effect of a direct hit by one of these shells on the shield of a gun is disastrous both for the gun and for the detachment; it is much the same also when one pitches in a house the wreckage is considerable, and the number of splinters in such a confined space has great effect.

Shell Fire.

Prominent houses can be rendered quite untenable by high-explosive shell fire in a very short time. But against the modern low-command fire trench parapets the effect is very light; in fact the material obstacle presented by a modern parapet is usually so small that it is not worth destroying or breaching, and this energy is concentrated on disabling the defenders, and as man-killer the high explosive is not a great success in the open, its radius of activity is too small—only twenty-five yards around the centre of impact.

But although it is said that artillery frightens more than it hits, it must be remembered that accurate statistics are very difficult to get, and men hit by shrapnel bullets and splinters of shell are more often killed outright than wounded, and after an action the dead are buried hurriedly, no note being taken of how the casualty occurred, whereas accurate records are always made of patients who undergo hospital treatment.

Don't Get Full Credit.

This it is probable that the artillery are not given full credit for the actual havoc they have wrought, although everyone agrees as to the nerves of the combatants.

But there can be little doubt that the destructive effect of modern Q.F. field artillery is very great and this is proved by the ever-increasing desire to render troops and entrenchments as invisible as possible. This fact alone speaks volumes as to the efficacy and deadliness of modern field artillery.

Even as the backbone of the artillery of an army is its field artillery, and the other types are adjuncts; so the artillery arm itself is but an accessory to its infantry, the real queen of the modern battlefield, and the duty of the guns is to ensure that at any cost their infantry shall triumph.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

Are you prepared for a fire? Most folk are not! One of my liberal policies will make the calamity easier to bear. It will cost you nothing to ask for a low rate and very little to be perfectly secure with Percle Johnson's insurance agency.

Good Morning! We Are Introducing

American Silk
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, soft 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.

The INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
P. O. Box 244.
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Oct 19, 12 w. d. w.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman
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TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

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BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Agents for Newfoundland.

"Father Time a Severe But Honest Judge."

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

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

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

"THE NEW FERRO Kerosene Oil Engine."

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

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

La Scie, October 13th, 1914.

THE L. M. TRASK CO.

Dear Sirs,—I saw by Advocate where you stated you would wish to hear from every user of a "FERRO ENGINE," and receive the number of same, and you would send a Spark Plug of your own make, so I thought I would let you know the number. (The No. is) 3263, it is a 7 H.P., and to just give you the truth about the Engine, it is the best one made. We used it last Summer on a large Motor Boat, a Deck Boat about 7½ ft. wide, and about 3½ ft. deep and towed a trap skiff that would bring about 16 or 17 barrels of round Fish after her, and did good work fast enough, too good for the 9 H.P. F. Engine, and this year we have the Engine in a new trap skiff about 20 ft. long, 6 ft. 10 in. wide, 33 inches deep, and cares for nothing here, and there are lots of Engines here of different quality.

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

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

Salvage, Bonavista Bay.

L. M. TRASK & CO., St. John's.

Dear Sirs,—We have been using one of your 5½ H.P. Ferro Gasoline Engines for two Summers, and it has given entire satisfaction in every way, it has never given one minute's delay.

We consider the Engine the best on the Market for fishing purposes, and would recommend it to anyone requiring a good Engine.

The number of the Engine is
(SGD.) ISAAC SQUIRES.

For Folder, Write to

L.M. Trask & Co.
140 Water Street.

Ladies! Ladies! REMEMBER FRIDAY and SATURDAY will be Your Chance to Buy a New Winter Coat! At the MANUFACTURER'S PRICE.

The Prices are as Follows:

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

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

The Sample Bargain Store

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

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK.



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

Write For Our Low Prices

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

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

ANCHOR Brand Cans!

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

There is a reason—ask us.

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

Robt. Templeton



FIRE STOCK OF GUNS Selling Cheap to Clear

Slightly disfigured by water, but guaranteed in perfect working order. English Single Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns from \$4.00 to \$10.00.

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

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

22 Calibre Rifles.
Winchester and Ross Rifles, all Models and Calibre.

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



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

J. J. ROSSITER.
Broker.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 13, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Favor The Allies

HAROLD BEGBIE, the well-known English author whose war songs have become so tremendously popular throughout the British Empire, has been visiting the United States as a representative of the London Daily Chronicle and makes the general statement that the people of the great American Republic incline, for the most part to the side of the Allies in the great European War.

Summing up his conclusions, Mr. Begbie says that he found amongst United States women a sympathy for Great Britain that is warm, impulsive and enthusiastic, intensified in the majority of cases by a great conflict.

As to the men, the observer says, their sympathy for Britain is a calm and reasoned thing, being based more on shrewd observation than on any sentimental consideration.

Much of this pro-British sentiment, Mr. Begbie concludes, is actuated by the republican sentiments of the United States, leading the majority of the people to sympathize with France, and due also, in great measure, to the violation of Belgian independence and neutrality by the Germans. Great Britain's action in relation to Belgium, he says, caused tremendous enthusiasm amongst the Americans.

Of course this pro-British spirit does not actuate all those citizens of the United States who are of German descent and, therefore, might be expected to incline to favor Germany's cause, but Mr. Begbie quotes evidence to show that some, who might naturally be expected to champion the cause of the Kaiser, have been driven, by the developments of the last few weeks, to denounce German tyranny, German unscrupulousness and German brutality.

"I tell you," said one German-American, quoted by Mr. Begbie, "what we see in this business. We see that Germany has ceased to be a nation and become a monster. We see that all those things which are in the blood of every true American—freedom, peace, social progress, democratic idealism, domestic happiness, everything which makes the life of a man worth living—we see that all those things are threatened, not merely in Europe, but here in America by the German monster. If you are beaten, if it looks like a beating, we shall take up arms. Our existence is threatened; and you'll never keep the American people quiet when they realize that 'Germany Over All' is something more than a cock-crow. Neutrality? Yes, so long as you are keeping up your end."

Another American, also of German origin, said: "All my German kinsmen perished with the gouging out of the eyes of poor little Belgium. At the club we have arguments about Germany every day, and I have noticed a weakening in German sympathy since the horrors in Belgium. All the same, the Germans here—those, I mean, who have not been very long naturalized—stick up for Germany. And this is curious; before the war everything German was had—auto-cruelty, conscription and military aggression—but now, everything German is good! The very men who most fiercely or sarcastically condemned the Germany from which they had emigrated are now the most vio-

lent of her defenders. They defend conscription and belaud the Kaiser. But they cannot argue with us. They only assert."

This revulsion of feeling against Germany is the inevitable result of the dishonorable conduct of the Kaiser and his ministers and is the least, also, that could be expected after the inhuman exhibitions provided by German troops since they unscrupulously overran Belgium. German excesses are driving all fairminded men to range themselves on the side of the Allies.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

A BLIGHT UPON GENIUS

London Mail:—Away from the Fatherland and breathing the spirited air of real democracy, German settlers quickly come to look back upon the Prussian system of militarism as the blight that in many ways it undoubtedly is upon the genius of the German people.

DESPERATE HATRED

London Express:—German hatred of this country has a monomania and if they ever have the chance the Germans will spread havoc and death in Great Britain with a thoroughness compared to which their proceedings in Belgium will appear a mere Sunday-school picnic.

MINORITY BOER REVOLT

New York World:—It has been the dream of German writers like Bernhardi that if ever Germany and Great Britain went to war, South Africa would be the scene of a general rebellion against British rule. What has happened is a minority Boer revolt against the Boer Government of a loyal British colony.

EXTENSION OF GERMAN METHODS

Philadelphia Public Ledger:—This country is neutral in letter and spirit. A majority of its citizens undoubtedly have definite opinions as to the righteousness of the war for domination being waged by Germany, opinions that will not be moderated by injudicious talk about the possibility of an extension of German methods of warfare to this Continent.

THE GERMAN AWAKENING

London Mail:—There has been in the last day or two a marked change of tone in the German papers. They are gradually awakening to realities. They are preparing their readers to bear the unaccustomed shock of facts. Everybody outside of Germany has foreseen from the start that this war can have but one ending. There are a few even in Germany who also foresee the result.

NOT INDIFFERENT

London Express:—An empire, in its essentials so idealistic, cannot be maintained unless it is sound at its heart. It had perhaps seemed that Great Britain herself had grown stolid and decadent, that her people were blinded by prosperity, and that they had become indifferent to their own greatness. Happily the menace at our doors has awakened our manhood to stubborn determination and masculine endurance.

Current Price Labrador Fish

There has been some dispute as to the price of Labrador Fish shipped by the shoremen on the Labrador.

The custom is to sell for the current price. Some have paid \$4 per qtl., while other buyers and agents are endeavoring to get the fishermen to accept \$3.60.

We wish to inform the Fishermen that the current price is \$4, and nothing less should be accepted. If any buyers will not settle at \$4, the proper course for the men is to sue them for the current price, which is \$4.

Many have settled at \$4. We trust there will be no further delay in selling at \$4.

Two Big Features at THE NICKEL For The Week-End Change

"THE OCTOROON," or "A WHITE SLAVE."

From the well known play. A beautiful story of the days before the war. A series of thrilling scenes, following one after the other in rapid succession, with a pretty love story running all through. Clara Kimball Young, Lillian Walker and Earle Williams in the cast.

"A WELDED FRIENDSHIP"—A melo drama. "HATCHING CHICKENS"—Interesting. "BOBBY BUILDS A BOAT"—A real comedy.

"LORD ALGY."

An interesting and amusing two-part comedy-drama.—Algy has a more than strenuous time in America—but he is "game" and wins out. Arthur V. Johnson and Lottie Briscoe are featured.

HEAR ARTHUR HUSKINS SING "The Ould Plaid Shawl."

EXTRA PICTURES FOR THE CHILDREN'S BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

MONDAY—Another great Vitagraph special: "The Girl from Prosperity." Featuring—Pretty ANITA STEWART.

FIFTY THOUSAND IRISH HAVE LATELY ENLISTED IN THE BRITISH ARMY

Between Five and Ten Thousand and Have Enlisted From Glasgow Alone and Throughout England Wherever the Irish Element Predominates There is Intense Enthusiasm For Britain's Side in the War

(By T. P. O'Connor.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is not realized, perhaps, even by many Irishmen, what a large and powerful section of their race is settled in Great Britain. In round numbers they amount to 2,000,000. They represented between sixty and seventy years ago the very poorest section of even the poverty stricken Irish nation of those unhappy times. When the great famine of 1845 drove so many millions out of their native country, those who were able to command even a small capital went to the United States or to Australia; but those who were driven to their last half sovereign had to take the shorter and cheaper passage to England, Wales, and Scotland.

As Refugees.

These refugees, flying from hunger and from cholera, without training of minds or of hands, had to accept the first and the worst conditions that are presented to foreign and unskilled labor in every land. They went to the chemical works, to the gas works, to the docks.

Naturally they created some resentment among English workmen, whose wages their arrival tended to lower by the competition of starvation; and Lancashire is today largely Tory, even among some of the workmen, because of this old resentment toward the inconvenient Irish immigrant.

Native Prevalence.

But the Irishmen everywhere fight, with time and their native resolution on their side, and in the next generation they had begun to improve their position in Great Britain. Then came, with the third generation, that wondrous new development in the relations between England and Ireland, when Mr. Gladstone took up the Irish cause and devoted to it all his commanding genius, his restless energy, his indomitable will, and his tremendous influence over his countrymen.

At once the Irish in Great Britain made a big step in advance. There came a new race of immigrants in the shape of doctors and young barristers; and some of the children of the poverty stricken immigrants—among whom should be counted the greatest of them, Michael Davitt—

took advantage of the new system of education which England had so tardily established.

Captured by Irish Girls

In some parts of the country the Irish were so numerous that they began to intermingle with the native population; this was especially the case in the mining districts. Mining, like all dangerous occupations, has a tendency to unite them, and the Irishmen in the mining districts of Scotland and of the north of England began soon to find English wives, and Englishmen were captured by Irish girls.

In these districts the instinctive talent for political movement of the Irishmen began to assert itself, and soon Irishmen were chosen as the chiefs of the miners' trades unions. Wherever there were miners all racial hostility gradually disappeared. In more recent years the Irishmen have also attained a high place in the councils of the Labor party; three are members of that party in the House of Commons; and Irishmen have over and over again presided at the annual conference of the trades unions.

The Irishmen in Great Britain is, if anything, more fervently nationalist than the Irishman who has never left Ireland. I have often been touched to see their annual convention where men, nine out of ten of them of the working classes, have paid their subscription, which often reached a total of £4,000 to £5,000 a year, for no other possible motive than their devotion to their country, without such rewards as came, for instance, to the millions of Irish farmers whom the Irish movement has raised from paupers and serfs to peasant proprietors.

Racial Antagonism Lost

And yet, though thus fervently and unselfishly Irish, these Irishmen in Great Britain do differ somewhat from their countrymen at home. It is partly, of course, because through their residence in Great Britain they have the advantage of understanding British character and British politics in a way impossible to the untravelled Irishman. They got on so well with the Englishman and Scotchman as a rule that they lost long ago the old feeling of racial antagonism, and since Gladstone's movement brought them into close alliance with the democracy their influence has been sought, and they have in many cities reached all the municipal offices that the electorate could bestow.

An Irishman is at this moment Lord Mayor of Manchester, and he is serving his second year of office because of the universal approval his first year of office received. Irishmen have been mayors of several other cities as well. You will thus

find in the Irishman of Great Britain at such a moment as this a feeling in favor of England in this war as fervid and as universal as among the British themselves.

Enthusiastic For the War

I presided at a meeting a short time ago of representative Irishmen from all parts of Great Britain, and I was astounded when I heard the story these delegates told of the feeling among the Irishmen in the different parts of the country. The feeling in favor of the war was unanimous. What was more remarkable was the story of the numbers of the Irishmen who had gone to the front or enlisted in Kitchener's army. The recruiting had been especially strong in Scotland.

From Glasgow alone between five thousand and ten thousand Irishmen had gone. Even some of the Irish students in Glasgow University threw up their books and enlisted. In some parts of the country the newspapers are publishing lists of those who went to the war; all the lists contain a large number of Irish names. A parish magazine was produced from Bradford, in Yorkshire, a large Irish center, and the congregation was almost decimated. In another city a branch of the league had sent every officer to the front except the president, and he had to remain behind because he was beyond the military age.

Fifty Thousand Irish Enlist

But even age did not altogether prevent every Irishman who was more than fifty, put his age down at twenty five and was accepted, with the result that he may find himself in the same regiment as his son, but the son, according to the veracious record, will be two years older than his father!

Altogether some fifty thousand Irishmen, either by birth or by blood, have joined the new army. Of course this takes no account of the Irish reservists who were called to the colors. They have already distinguished themselves, for all the papers declare that on more than one occasion an Irish regiment's stubborn bravery has saved the situation.

So far, then, as the Irish in Great Britain are concerned—and they are the Irish I know best—they are fierce ly in favor of the Allies. Many of them have joined the navy as well, especially in such cities as Plymouth. One of them, just before leaving, sent his subscription to our league.

"It was," he said, "perhaps the last time he could do so." I hope not.

Schr J. Henry Mackenzie, Capt. Galdert, 2 days from Sydney, has arrived to A. Goodridge & Sons with 230 coal.

WANTED.
A General Servant, in small family; good wages. Apply 29 Gower St.—nov11,tf

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

WANTED.
By December 1st, an Experienced Cook, references required; apply between 7 and 9 p.m. to LADY OUTERBRIDGE, King's Bridge Road.—nov11,tf

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

General Winter Fight For Allies

General Winter will not drive the soldiers of the Czar from the field, for Winter is not their enemy but their friend. The population from which the majority of those troops is drawn, is composed of the most hardy people in all Europe. Theirs is the

simple life, and plain fare and low temperature are not hardships to them.

The Duke of Louchebourg, cousin of the Czar, had these things in mind when in his interview given the other day at Turin, Italy, he said: "While I can hazard no opinion about the duration of the war, my belief is that great battles destined to decide the fate of Austria and Germany will be fought in mid-winter."

Chairs, Chairs, Chairs

Subject to our Guarantee you Can't Lose.



We are selling them for a song and Ragtime at that.

POPE'S Furniture and Mattress Showrooms,
George & Waldegrave Sts.
Est. 1860. Phone 659.

Notice to Fishermen

All Union fishermen are requested to call at the President's office to learn prices of Shore and Labrador fish immediately upon arrival here.

No Union member should sell a quintal of fish from now to the close of the fall, except through the Union.

Butter & Cheese

Just received, a shipment of

Choice Creamery Butter
in 14 and 28 lb. Boxes
—and—
30 Boxes Cheese, Twin

Colin Campbell

CHEER UP!

Don't let your spirits droop with the thought of chilly nights to come. A pair of

RIVERSIDE BLANKETS.

Will keep you as snug as a bug the whole winter long.

GET THEM FROM YOUR DEALER.

A SPLENDID OFFER

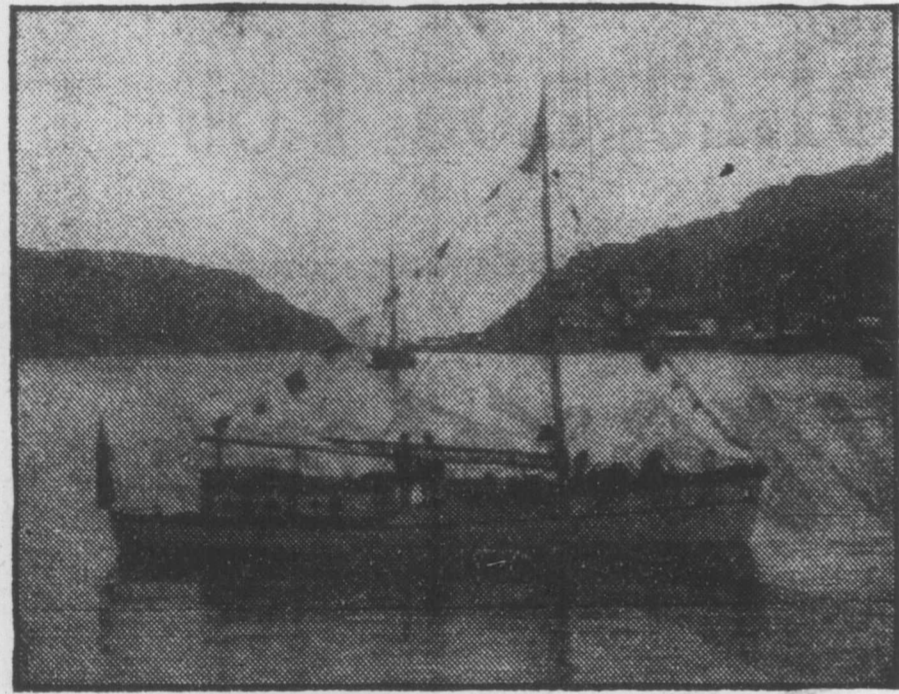
We will mail the daily issue of **The Mail and Advocate** to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until the end of 1915 for the sum of \$2.00.

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 business men 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.

For Sale!

A 6h.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.

U. S. Opinion Declares Belgium Must Be Free

"No Wilhelm Von Belgium Will Be Tolerated," Says The New York Herald.

New York, Oct. 31.—In an editorial on the German announcement of the annexation of Belgium, the Herald says:

"To Americans the Kaiser's ruthless efforts fraught upon the little nation whose neutrality he was pledged to respect is the crime of the ages. If anything were needed to emphasize the enormity of this crime it is furnished by the threat of absorption based on conquest. If American sentiment could determine the result there would be no peace until the Belgians are once more in possession of their own country, with every safeguard thrown around it to insure to them the full enjoyment of the liberty for which they have so gallantly fought.

"Americans have contributed, are contributing, and will contribute liberally for the relief of suffering Belgians. They are giving to the people of King Albert—not to the subjects of any 'Wilhelm Von Belgium.'"

WOMEN WOUNDED IN BATTLE; RUSSIAN AMAZONS AT FRONT

Resort to Much Strategy to Get on the Firing Line and Make Good Soldiers When There

London, Nov. 9.—The correspondent of the Morning Post in Petrograd sends the following:

"Rumors that Przemysl in Galicia has been taken are untrue. What really happened is that the Russians capture 4,000 of the garrison, with a large amount of arms and equipment, when the garrison attempted a sortie. Cholera and typhus are reported to be raging at Przemysl.

"The number of women coming back wounded from the Russian front proves that the contingent of adventurous females in the fighting lines is considerable. These women as a rule cut their hair, assume a soldier's uniform and get secretly with the connivance of friends among the soldiers. Others start alone on various pretexts, such as seeking injured relatives, and then don male attire when they reach the front.

Woman as Scout Leader.

"A Cossack girl trooper, Helen Chobn by name, went with the full knowledge and permission of the authorities, having long been distinguished as a horsewoman, swordswoman and markswoman.

"Colonel Tomilobskaya's daughter, who in male uniform on the Augustow front distinguished herself as a scout leader, has been wounded three times."

Allow the Sale of Beer.

The newspaper *Novoe Vremya* severely criticises the decision of the Government to allow a resumption of the sale of beer, in a modified form, from November 14, as being at variance with the Emperor's decision and calculated to revive the dormant national appetite for strong drink.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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 Brls.
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.

MIST LIMITED RANGE OF VISION

And Made Shooting Difficult in Heligoland Battle

A. E. Shepherd, A.E. on His Majesty's ship *Lydiard*, of the Third Flotilla, writing to his old headmaster at Portobello Road School, North Kensington, describes the battle of Heligoland. He says:

"We arrived off the forts at six a.m. and an hour later we chased two destroyers, which led us into their cruisers. Being misty, we could not see more than 2,000 yards. We were led on until we came within range of their forts and cruisers. They opened fire. We were fighting broadside to broadside until noon, when our battle cruisers came along.

"Just before they appeared our ship sank a destroyer and then sent a torpedo into the Mainz. Her side was ripped open and two of her funnels and one mast went. There was no excitement amongst the ship's company, everyone kept cool. Shells were dropping all around us and whistling over our heads. We were travelling at thirty or thirty-five knots and wanted some hitting."

SAVED THE LINE LOST HIS LIFE

How Capt. Kyrke Smith Gallantly Met His Death

Mrs. Kyrke Smith, widow of Captain Kyrke Smith, of the 1st Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment, who died in Belgium from wounds, has received a letter of sympathy from Colonel Banatyne, commanding officer.

"The letter states that the captain met his death gallantly, giving his life for the battalion. On Sept. 14 the battalion was advance guard to the brigade, and found the Germans in a very strongly entrenched position.

A, B, and C companies at once attacked, and Captain Kyrke Smith's leading of his men was magnificent. They gained a lot of ground, and were then ordered to hold it. This was done against great odds and under terrific shell fire for six days.

On the seventh day they were heavily attacked, and there was a danger of the whole line being driven in. Captain Kyrke Smith's company was sent to check the main attack, and it was then he was hit.

Anyone can repair a roof with Elastic Roofing Cement Paint. It is easy and ready to apply. No heating required. You can do the work yourself with an ordinary whitewash brush. P. H. COWAN, Agent.



YOUR LOSS by fire will not bring grief and ruin to your home if you have had the forethought to secure one of our **FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.**

The cost for ample protection, to guarantee you against loss in event of such a catastrophe, is very small.

Why Not Insure Now?
PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent.

SOME DELIRIOUS WITH ENTHUSIASM

Soldiers Dosed on Their Feet and Awoke Talking Wildest Nonsense

SOUTH of Meaux we halted and marched in the night through the forest of Crecy, east of Paris. We were utterly weary. Men slept walking; officers dared not ride because they tumbled out of the saddle. We dozed on our feet, and had horrible dreams, and woke with a start to apologise for awful crimes we had committed, and to talk the wildest nonsense. Such are the effects of complete exhaustion and fatigue and hunger.

Order Ended.

Our long ordeal came to a sudden end. For reasons we could not understand the Germans were retreating on our left and forsaking the tempting bait of Paris. On Sept. 5 we got the order to advance, and instantly new life flowed into our veins.

It is amazing how speedily we forgot our fatigue, and the mental and physical horrors we had gone through. There can be no doubt whatever about the moral effect of artillery fire. To be shot with a rifle seems a mere trifle; you have at any rate the chance of being only wounded or of having a clean death. But to be smashed into pulp by a shell—the very thought of it is hell.

Came Out Well.

The young soldiers came out of it splendidly and speedily recovered appetites. They complained of gaps that had to be constantly filled with bacon and biscuit, for our Army Service Corps, which worked miracles during the retreat, was now completely restored.

There was a little drummer-boy, 16 years old, who marched to Mons and back, and insisted on walking and carrying his kit until an officer took him in his arms and tumbled him into a wagon. Though their feet were sore, and many of them bleeding, the men stepped back to the Marne singing, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," or the new version, "It's the wrong, wrong way to tickle Mary."

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. Eagan, Soper & Moore, Wholesale Agent.

Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.—oct 20

LOOK OUT NOW!

Everybody's doing it now? Doing what? Why, reading **The Mail and Advocate** of course. It's surely the house paper now! Without doubt the most widely circulated in the country.

The Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

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

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

Highest Prices Paid For Raw Furs.

—Office—

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

Smart Stylish Fur-Like Sets

FOR aristocratic appearance it is difficult to get a fur that gives such beautiful, radiating tones, as the real, Black Persian Lamb, but how many persons can afford to wear this superb fur—it is only within the reach of the wealthy—just imagine, a man's Persian Cap costs from fifteen dollars upwards—no wonder that manufacturers are compelled in self defence to copy this excellent fur. Here is an imitation black Persian Lamb



Muff and Throwover

that only an expert can tell from the genuine fur. This set as illustrated is made to resemble the real

fur, and is lined with silk-thread, knotted wide fringe—not the common kind but a rich quality that blends artistically with this superb imitation of real Persian Lamb.

To appreciate these sets see them to-day.
Prices as illustrated a set \$6 and \$7.
We have similar sets without fringe.

Prices \$3.30 and \$3.70.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

Great Reductions

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

proportionate reduction on other sizes.

Complete with all boat fittings.

Also several guaranteed Second Hand FERRO Engines as good as new at reduced prices.

All FERRO repair parts always in stock.

A. H. MURRAY
Bowring's Cove.

The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

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

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

Headquarters OATS AND POTATOES!

TO ARRIVE EX S.S. MORWENNA

1000 Bags Black Oats

1000 " Blue Potatoes.

George Neal

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

C.L.B. BAZAAR RECEIPTS \$4,000

Effort of Ladies Does Much Toward Wiping Off the Debt on the Armory—Satisfaction Expressed

The C.L.B. Bazaar which was open two days was brought to a successful termination last night, and friends of the corps will be delighted to know that it will net over \$4,000.00.

There was a large attendance yesterday and those in charge of the stalls had a busy time.

The Non-Com's arranged a dance and many of the younger folk remained and enjoyed themselves until an early hour this morning. The band which was in attendance rendered the music.

Satisfactory Returns.

The first day's receipts were \$2,080; yesterday's was over \$1,900.00 and all the amounts were not in.

This morning the Lt.-Col. had a letter from an admirer of the C. L. B. who said he did not spend as much at the Bazaar as he intended, and so enclosed a cheque for \$25.00. Two other gentlemen who could not be present sent \$10 each, while another sent \$5.

Lt.-Col. Rendell feels delighted over the financial results, and he certainly has just cause, for even the most enthusiastic advocates of the Bazaar did not think such a sum could be realized just now, but the patriotic spirit of our people was aroused; they knew the valuable aid the C. L. B. had rendered the volunteer movement and when they learned the Brigade was being handicapped because of a financial burden they came forward liberally and rendered aid.

Over \$4,000.

The Lt.-Col. is confident the net proceeds will be over \$4,000.00 and besides there is nearly \$2,000.00 worth of goods on hand.

But for the indefatigable efforts of the ladies the Bazaar could not have been such a success. They worked hard and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the result is much better than the most optimistic expected.

They desire every praise, and the Commanding Officer says the Brigade will be always grateful to them.

PRZEMYSL BESIEGED

Russians Take Up Task Abandoned When Ger- mans Became Active

Petrograd, Nov. 12.—The Russian general staff has issued the following:

In East Prussia on Nov. 11th, an action developed in front of Stalluponen and in the region of Soldau. Our troops have occupied Johannisburg, 70 miles southwest of Gumbinnen.

Beyond the Vistula, battles of secondary importance occurred in the region of Kalisz in Russian Poland, and Wischawa, where the advance guard of the enemy sought to progress.

In the Carpathians, the Austrian rearwards maintained at Crossingo on the Upper San, were attacked by our troops.

The siege of Przemysl, which was suspended during the period in which the Austro-German armies were on the offensive, has been re-established.

Josste Boer General Joins The Germans

Enters the Army of the Kaiser as a Volunteer—Aviators Meet Death

London, Nov. 12.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that General Josste, formerly a commander in the Boer army, has entered the German army as a volunteer. Two naval aviators practising at Johannishal suffered an accident which resulted in their death, the correspondent says.

ROBERTS GOING TO THE FRONT

London, Nov. 13.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts is going to France. The official announcement in making this public says: "The famous general is going into the war scene to see the Indian troops."

BRITAIN WARNS LITTLE PEOPLES

Washington, Nov. 12.—France and Britain have warned Ecuador and Columbia that violations of neutrality by those countries will not be tolerated.

Water Expert Recommends Expenditure of \$168,000

(Continued from page 1.)

supply lines and mains, but at its source.

The present source of supply, Windsor Lake, cannot yield an annual average supply much greater than that now being drawn, which makes this consideration assume increased importance.

Means Available.

The means that may most advantageously be used for the suppression of waste are as follows:

- (1) The use of meters.
- (2) Subsurface investigations of the distribution system and house service pipes.

Use Of Meters.

Waste of water may best be checked by putting meters on all the services and adopting a schedule of rates by which the payments for water are made dependant upon the amount passing through the meters.

If this state of affairs existed, and the measured waste were paid for at a fair price along with that actually used, the city would have less occasion to object to the waste. Furthermore, the saving that the individual consumer could make for himself by keeping his plumbing in proper repair and properly protected against cold, or by otherwise preventing waste, and especially the large winter waste, would in a short time repay him the cost of securing this result.

Pay for Themselves.

By the effective suppression of a substantial part of the waste alone, the cost of meters would be justified. The city should adopt a policy at the present time which at a moderate annual cost will within a few years result in the metering of all services.

There are certain services that should be metered at once. These are the large services, especially the industrial plants and the services along the water front, where large quantities of water are used. It has been observed that at many such places ordinary care is not used to prevent large amounts of waste. The use of a meter is not intended, and ordinarily does not have the effect of reducing the legitimate use of water. It does have the excellent effect, however, of reducing careless waste.

3,550 Services.

St. John's at present has about 3,550 services. During the past eight years, an average of about 140 new services has been added each year. At that rate, there would be about 4,250 services, five years hence.

A ½ inch disk meter of the type commonly used for house services, can be installed complete for about \$12.50. On this basis, 4,250 meters would cost, installed about \$53,100.

The higher cost of the meters for the large services, relatively few in number would bring this amount up to about \$55,000.

In other words with an expenditure of \$10,000 a year the city would be entirely metered in a period of between five and six years.

Subsurface Exams.

Mr. Longley outlines what he calls a "system of subsurface examination for the suppression of waste by which, he says, it is possible to accomplish a great deal in the detection and localization of waste by means of a study of the waste system.

The fact that much of the pipe is underground and out of sight, makes it difficult and perhaps expensive in some cases to reach the end at which this is aimed, that is, the actual suppression of the waste.

But the study yields evidence which is highly enlightening, and when it is vigorously followed up, will surely produce results.

Necessary Supply.

Adequate protection against any fire in St. John's short of a general conflagration, may be secured with the provision of a rate of 5.0 million imperial gallons per day for that purpose.

The maximum rate of draft is, therefore, much greater than the average rate and even much greater than the maximum daily rate. For St. John's, the carrying capacity of the system should be about 15.0 million imperial gallons per day. In order to give unfailing satisfaction in quantity and pressure the system must be so designed as to be able to deliver water up to this maximum rate.

The supply mains from the basin to the city, if no service reservoir is provided in or near the city, must have a capacity which is 2.5 times the annual consumption to be provided for.

Some of the cost of this excess capacity may be saved with no disadvantage to the service, if a reservoir be used close to the point of drafts, combined with pipe lines smaller in size than would be required without it.

George's Pond Suitable.

St. John's is fortunate in having close at hand a natural reservoir that will serve this purpose well. This is

How Fleets in the Black Sea Compare

The Russian and Turkish fleets in the Black Sea which may soon come in conflict compare as follows:

Russia—Four armored cruisers of the pre-dreadnought type, but equal in power to the best of their contemporaries; three old fashioned armored cruisers, two un-armored cruisers and a torpedo flotilla of seventeen destroyers and eight submarines.

Turkey—Two armored cruisers inferior in value to the Russians; four other armored cruisers, but without heavy guns; three small modern cruisers, including the Hamidich; nineteen destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, no submarines.

The Turkish ships on the whole have a slight advantage in respect to speed, but are greatly inferior in the heavy armament.

George's Pond which has in the past been used to some extent for water supply.

It is admirably located for this purpose. Its drainage area, which is small, is devoid of human habitation, and may easily be kept so. It has an area of about 13 acres and a good depth.

Its elevation is such as to give good pressure for domestic and fire service along the water front, and for a considerable distance back into the city and hydraulic conditions that fit in well with the elevation of the main supply at the basin.

Capacity of Windsor Lake.

The source of supply of water for St. John's is Windsor Lake. In certain early reports this supply is referred to as "inexhaustible." It is important for the city of St. John's to recognize the fact that the supply from this source is by no means inexhaustible, but, on the contrary, the limit of the average yield is not greatly in excess of the draft that is now being made thereon.

Will Be Insufficient.

At some time in the future, the present sources of supply in Windsor Lake and adjacent developed areas, will be insufficient for the growing needs of the city.

There are several other lakes and drainage areas near or adjoining that of Windsor Lake. If these are at a high enough level, they may when needed, be diverted into Windsor Lake in order to increase the supply. No information is at hand as to the elevation of these other lakes.

In anticipation of future need, the city should secure this information at the present time, by survey, if necessary, and should then acquire the rights in water and lands of those drainage areas which could be economically used to supplement the present sources.

Distribution System

The unsatisfactory distribution of water throughout the city was one of the conditions first called to my attention. The variations in pressure are large and the pressures generally are not as high as they should be. This is true with even only the minimum quantity of water flowing, and with the maximum quantity the pressures in many places drop so low that the conditions are intolerable.

The capacity of the distribution system is entirely inadequate. A main artery must be laid through the length of the city to convey the water in ample quantity, and with pressure but little diminished. From this, branches must be laid to connect at frequent points with the existing mains.

The cost of these additions and improvements is estimated by Mr. Longley at \$168,000.

Fire Service on South Side

There is a large amount of valuable property of the South Side, which now has little or no fire protection from the city service. A main has been provided in my schedule, to afford adequate protection for this district. New hydrants will be required at intervals of about 400 feet.

A violent fire with a westerly wind blowing, might make the narrow road impassable for fire apparatus. A small house for the storage of a quantity of fire hose and other necessary equipment should therefore be provided at the easterly end of the fire district, in order that under such conditions the fire might be reached also from that side.

Fire Boat Necessary

The use of a fire boat has been proposed and discussed at some length in the past. For a city whose water front is lined with such valuable properties as in St. John's, a fire boat would be an important addition to the fire fighting equipment. The choice of a fire boat as against

W. T. C. U. MEET AT THE INSTITUTE

Appoint Committees to Deal with the Various Branches of the Work—Arrange for Penitentiary Sunday

The regular meeting of the W.C.T.U. took place at the Girls' Department of the Seamen's Institute, yesterday afternoon.

In the absence of the President, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Inkpen, 1st Vice-President, occupied the chair.

Mrs. J. Pippy conducted the devotional exercises.

Committees were appointed to deal with the work of the Poor Asylum and Rescue Home.

Arrangements were also made for the observance of next Sunday, the third of the month, as Penitentiary Sunday.

In view of the present conditions and the formation of Patriotic and other associations in the outports, it was decided to drop the organization of branches, at least for the present, outside the city. Some other business was discussed after which the meeting closed at five o'clock.

GERMANS DEFEATED

Paris, Nov. 13.—According to a Petrograd despatch to the *Matin*, Germans have suffered a severe defeat beyond Kalis, losing twelve heavy guns and leaving many dead on the field.

Germans Officer The Turkish Navy

London, Nov. 13.—An Englishman, long resident in Constantinople, has arrived in London.

He says that, in addition to the crews of the cruisers *Goeben* and *Breslau*, there are nearly 3,000 officers in Turkish Naval Service, and he adds, that every Turkish ship has a German officer in command.

ANCHOR MADE EARLSHALL LEAKY

And She Was Forced to Come Back to Port For Repairs

Job's bargt, Earlsall, Capt. Coward, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Brazil with a cargo of fish, returned a couple of hours later for repairs.

When three miles outside Cape Spear, Capt. Coward learned that the vessel was leaking.

An examination showed a hole about three inches long in her bow. It was caused by the fluke of the anchor puncturing it when it fell over.

Not until the vessel got out in rough water was the damage learned of. As the winter is coming on Capt. Coward wisely decided to return to port for repairs.

She sails again to-day.

UPSET TAR POT BLAZE RESULTS

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Central and Eastern firemen were called to William St., a tar-pot in Mr. John Coaker's workshop having boiled over.

The firemen were quickly on the scene, but their services were not required as the blaze was quickly extinguished.

No damage was done.

A water main of suitable capacity is to some extent a question of economy. Quotations and specifications of fire boats are not at hand to enable a comparison to be made of the relative costs.

If a fire boat of the power and capacity required by the character of the property to be protected, were purchased and devoted solely to fire fighting purposes, I am confident that the protection secured thereby would cost considerably more than by means of a water main.

I have therefore provided in this report for a main for this purpose, extending from the end of the principal main through the city, across Job's Bridge and along the South Side Road.

Tribute to City Staff

In his discussion of the general features of the St. John's water supply Mr. Longley says:

"I have had the opportunity of seeing conditions at close range and wish to record my opinion that the City Engineer and his staff have done marvelously well in maintaining the service as well as they have."



The Smart Set
everywhere are wearing
**Checks and
Plaids**
more this season than for
many years.
When a Suit is made like
the one we illustrate the
effect is very striking, and
the wearer feels that she is
JUST ALL RIGHT.
We show a good assort-
ment of *All Wool*
Checks and Plaids, in-
cluding *Tartans*.
\$1.20, 1.60, 1.80

Ayre & Sons
LIMITED.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Letitia Vavasour.
On yesterday morning, at the residence of her son-in-law, James J. Whelan, 217 Theatre Hill, there passed to her eternal reward Letitia, relict of the late James Vavasour, of St. Lawrence.

Deceased, who was in her 66th year, has been ailing for many months past, but not until quite recently did she begin to realize that her end was drawing near.

Fortified by the rites of the Holy Catholic Church and comforted in her last moments by the loving care of her daughters and friends she peacefully breathed her last.

Her happy death was an example of the true Christian life led by her, and although suffering as she did the last few days of her life, she bore them patiently, and when told the end was near she said "God's Holy Will be Done."

The funeral took place this morning to the railway station. The remains are being forwarded to St. Lawrence for interment, as was her express wish to be laid in the family plot, there to await the last resurrection call.

Her remains are being accompanied by James J. Whelan, as far as Placentia, and will be met there by her son who will then take them in charge.

—Com.

Mr. J. J. Barron.
The death of Mr. J. J. Barron, mechanic, which occurred this morning will be heard of with regret.

Deceased was for a number of years connected with the machine department of the Royal Stores where he proved his ability as a mechanic.

For some time previous to his illness he conducted a business of his own. Four months ago he entered the general hospital to be treated for cancer.

A wife and three children the left to mourn.

The funeral takes place Sunday afternoon from his late residence, 39 Bannerman Street.

Mr. George Gamberg.
Mr. George Gamberg, a well-known resident of St. John's, died at the General Hospital last night after a protracted illness.

Deceased was a sign writer and painter, and as such won much prominence. His work was always of a high class.

There are many evidences of his ability in the City to-day, especially at the R. C. Cathedral, where some years ago he painted some imitation

WEDDING BELLS

Mullings-Murphy.
Another well-known young couple of St. John's united their hands and hearts in the bonds of matrimony at the R. C. Cathedral last evening.

The contracting parties were Miss Lillian Isabel Mullings, daughter of Mr. Mullings of the Customs Dept., and Mr. John Murphy.

The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Mons. Roche.

The bride was very attractively gowned. She wore a beautiful dress of saxe blue directoire satin with black picture hat.

She was attended by her sister Miss Ida Mullings, who wore a dainty French blue silk dress.

The groom was supported by Mr. Peter Murphy.

A number of friends were present, and after the ceremony drove thro' the city and then to the future residence of the bride where supper was enjoyed and a pleasant time past. The health of the happy young couple was most enthusiastically toasted by their friends.

They then drove to Torbay where they remain until Sunday.

Mrs. Murphy has many friends in St. John's, and she received a large number of valuable presents.

The Mail joins with others in wishing them every happiness.

Few Herring

The Fisheries Department had word from Bonne Bay to-day that snow was falling. Boats average 3 tubs herring.

stained glass which was highly praised.

He leaves a widow, three sons, Charles, John and Frederick, and two daughters, Isabel, typist at Job Bros' office and Winnie, typist at the Law Chambers and to them tender sympathy.

The funeral takes place at 2.30 p.m. Saturday, from his late residence, Flavin St.

MARRIAGES

BARRETT-HARDY.—On Tuesday, November 10th, at the C. of E. Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Brinton, Mr. Harold M. Barrett, son of Mr. William Barrett, of Twillingate, to Miss Lillian B. Hardy, 60 Monroe St., this city.

SHIPPING

Fogota left Seidom at 8.40 this morning.

Portia left St. Joseph's at 6 p.m. yesterday.

The s.s. Florizel sailed this afternoon.

The Mongolian left Liverpool at 7 p.m. yesterday.

S. S. Digby leaves London for here on the 20th inst.

S. S. Morwenna is due here Sunday.

S. S. Durango leaves Halifax tomorrow for St. John's.

The schr. M. A. James has cleared from Bay Roberts with 3,700 qtls. fish for Malaga.

PERSONAL

Rev. W. A. Butler, with Mrs. Butler and family, left for their home at Hodge's Cove, Random Mission, by last evening's express.

Captain Dan Martin of Codroy, is now in town on a short business trip. Capt. Dan commanded the Eric last spring and brought in a bumper trip from the Gulf.

Mr. Henry Baker, son of Mr. T. Baker, Water Inspector, this city, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Lyver, also of Newfoundland, were married at the residence of the bride's uncle, Somerville, Mass., on the 31st ult.

Sails For France

The French trawler *La Provence* is taking 140 tons coal to-day. She leaves for France to-morrow.

Oporto Prices

The Fisheries Department had a message from Oporto to-day that the price of fish was 29 to 31 shillings for large and 27 to 28 for small.

A case of diphtheria was reported from Le Marchant Road yesterday. The patient, a girl of 9 years, was removed to the Hospital.