

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

Estimates German Losses As Very Nearly 1,750,000

And of These at Least 1,250,000 Are Casualties in the Field—Most of the Losses Have Fallen on the Trained German Troops—Austro-German Forces Panic-Struck

London, Nov. 10.—Hilaire Belloc, writing to the London Daily Mail, estimates the German losses to date at 1,750,000 men.

"I know," he writes, "that this figure looks startlingly large, but the various steps by which it is arrived at are not, I think, open to criticism. It would be easy, by a little manipulation of the figures, to make out very much larger totals. I have attempted, on the contrary, to fix the lowest conceivable minimum."

The figures, 1,750,000, includes losses by sickness, fatigue, and accidents. The strict German losses in the field—men hit or caught—he puts at more than 1,250,000.

The Austro-German casualties are said to aggregate over thirty thousand men in dead and prisoners. The Russians also claim to have captured 200 cannon.

Ultimatum To the Rebs

London, Nov. 12.—It is officially announced that the rebels have been given until November 21st to surrender.

2 Turkish Ships Reported Taken By British Ship

Paris, Nov. 12.—The following despatch has been received from Athens: It is announced that a British destroyer has captured two Turkish sailing ships near the island of Tenedos.

The town of Tenedos and the town of Berat, Albania, have been pillaged and completely destroyed.

Anarchy reigns at Avlona, Albania, and all that region is a prey to civil war. Partisans of Kemal Bay, to the number of fifteen hundred forced the Governor to haul down the Turkish flag and hoist the Albanian colors.

Essed Pasha sent five hundred soldiers to Avlona and they disarmed the inhabitants and restored the Turkish flag.

Much Fish Handled

Large quantities of fish were handled on the various mercantile premises yesterday and this morning.

Schr. Miss Morris has cleared from Burgeo for Alicante with 4000 qtls. fish, shipped by R. Moulton & Co.

MORE MEN AND MORE MONEY TO BE VOTED BY THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE BIG WAR

Premier Asquith Points Out That Virtually All of the Force of 1,186,000 Men Voted Has Been Recruited

FINANCE PROPOSALS INTRODUCED TUESDAY

Referring to the Sending of British Marines to Antwerp, Asquith Says Kitchener Approved of This

LAW IS OPTIMISTIC

And Assures the Premier That the Opposition Will Do All Possible to Help the Government

London, Nov. 12.—In a speech delivered in the Commons yesterday, after the opening of Parliament, Premier Asquith declared that he doubted whether the war would last as long as some people originally predicted; but, that it would last long, was certain. However, the longer it lasts, continued the Premier, more great will be the resources of strength which the Empire possesses and available to fill the gaps, replace the losses and maintain our position.

Now On Trial

The Empire is now on trial. The experiences of the last three months have inspired us with confident hope that the longer the trial lasts, the more clearly will we emerge from it as champions of a just cause.

Asquith expressed warm appreciation of the support which the Government received from all parties. England is engaged in an unprecedented contest, he said, and regarding the justice of her share in this there is no difference of opinion in any part of the Empire.

Turks Were Involved By Alien Influences And Bad Counsels

Said King George in His Speech From the Throne at the Opening of the Special War Session of the Parliament of Great Britain

London, Nov. 11.—In the Speech from the Throne the King said: "The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the Empire are concentrated on the prosecution to a victorious issue of the war in which we are engaged.

"I have summoned you now in order that, sharing as I am aware you do, my conviction that this is the duty of paramount and supreme importance, you should take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge.

Area of War Enlarged

"Since I last addressed you the area of the war has been enlarged by the participation in the struggle of the Ottoman Empire. In conjunction with my Allies and in spite of repeated and continuous provocations, I strove to preserve in regard to Turkey a friendly neutrality, but bad counsels and alien influences have driven her into a policy of wanton and defiant aggression and a state of war now exists between us.

"My Mussulman subjects know well that our rupture with Turkey has

The country has gone through much. She has seen her troops hold a position of difficulty and danger, the Premier continued; and added, "To-day we see them in a position in which, in conjunction with our Allies, France and Belgium, they have frustrated and absolutely defeated the first designs of the German Emperor."

been forced upon me against my will, and I recognize with appreciation and gratitude the proofs which they have hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support.

Maintaining Traditions

"My navy and army continue throughout the area of conflict to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions.

"We watch and follow their steadfastness and valor with thankfulness and pride and there is throughout my Empire a fixed determination to secure at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause.

"You will be asked to make due financial provision for the effective conduct of the war and the only measures which will be submitted to you at this stage of the Session are such as seem necessary to be advisers for the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the Empire are set.

"I confidently command them to your patriotism and loyalty and pray that the Almighty will give His Blessing to your counsels."

Regarding the sending of British marines to Antwerp just before the fall of that city, the Premier intimated that Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, subsequently would make a more detailed statement, but he said the responsibility for the expedition was shared by the Government as a whole.

(Continued on page 6)

Call Chilean Engagement "Battle of 2 Against 12"

Whole Brunt of the Fighting Fell on the Good Hope and British Case Was Hopeless From the First—Sense of Duty Led Craddock to Face Great Odds

London, Nov. 7.—Discussing the battle in the Pacific, the naval critic of the Morning Post says:

"The odds against the British force, given average good shooting on the part of the German vessels, were hopeless. Two guns against twelve—that is the meaning of the action off Valparaiso.

"Even if the battleship Canopus had been present, her four 12-inch guns could not have turned the scale. They are old weapons and not superior to the new German 8.2 inch guns.

Duty the Incentive

"Why did Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock engage? There is only one answer—because he thought it to be his duty to engage."

The Daily Telegraph says: "We must face this sad business with composure, courage and determination. Strategy consists in having sufficient force, at the right place, at the right moment. On this occasion British strategy was at fault. The enemy had more ships, better ships and faster ships and has gained a notable success. It is notable because it involves our prestige."

Two Against Twelve

New York, Nov. 9.—"The battle of two against twelve," was how a foreign naval expert, now in this city, and who is connected with neither of the squadrons that fought off Coronel, characterized the struggle of the British and Germans, according to the Herald.

"It was the two 9.2 guns of the Good Hope against twelve of the sixteen 8.2-inch guns of the Scharhorst and Gneisenau," he said.

Don't Count

"The Glasgow and the three small German cruisers can be left out of the question, for their guns were not of calibre large enough to do damage at long ranges.

"At 5,000 yards the numerous six-inch guns of the Good Hope and Monmouth were practically unavailing against the six-inch-thick belt armor of the big German cruisers, having at that distance a penetration of three inches, while at that same distance the sixteen 8.2-inch guns of the Germans could pierce, on normal impact, seven and one-half inches of armor, a thickness largely in excess of the belt armor of the Good Hope (six inches) and the Monmouth (four inches).

Little to Fear

"It is evident, then, that beyond 5,000 yards the Germans had only to fear the two 9.2-inch guns of the Good Hope, in a broadside fight, while the British vessels would be under fire of twelve of the Germans' 8.2.

"There is no doubt," he continues, "that Admiral Craddock, whose vessels had a slight advantage in speed over the two big German cruisers, attempted to close with them, for at 4,000 yards or nearer he would have been able to put the numerous six-

inch guns of his cruisers into play and thereby better his chances.

Increased Unfavorable Odds

"But in making straight for his opponents he would increase the odds against him, for in a stern chase the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau still could each use four 8.2 guns, while the only piece in his whole squadron that the British Admiral could use would be the bow 9.2-inch gun of the Good Hope.

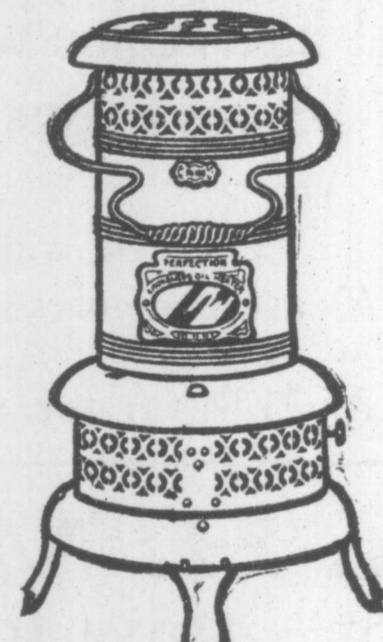
"All the Germans had to do was to keep at 5,000 yards' range or beyond and they had the British vessels hopelessly outclassed, whether in a running fight or exchanging broadsides. The result of such a contest was a foregone conclusion. In my opinion the British squadron could not possibly have made a better showing than it did.

Big Guns Superior

"One point of great interest to naval men," said the expert, "is that this conflict has proved the superiority of the 'all big gun' policy. Had the Good Hope, with more than 2,000 greater tonnage than the German cruisers and 4,000 more horse power, been armed with a main battery of 9.2 inch guns, there would have been a different tale to tell.

"One must not, from this," he concluded, "rush to the conclusion that should the British and German main fleets clash the same result would follow, for the big-gun policy has been followed out on all the British dreadnoughts."

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Geo. Knowling.

nov12,14,19,21,26.

Game Of Give And Take On The Western Front

Lost Dixmude, But Captured Lembertayde

Paris, Nov. 11.—A French official statement given out this afternoon says that the fighting was resumed yesterday morning with very great severity between Nieuport and the Lys. The French forces were successful in maintaining their front.

German Report Claims Success

London, Nov. 11.—The German official statement issued this afternoon is as follows: We made good progress yesterday on the Yser branch of Ypres and took Dixmude by storm, capturing five hundred prisoners and nine machine guns.

Dixmude Lost But Environs Are Retained

Paris, Nov. 11 (Official).—To our left wing the battle again started in the early morning very strongly, particularly between Nieuport and La Lys.

Further south our troops crossed the canal, and west of Langmarck captured the first line of the enemy's position.

Took Prisoners
 About two thousand infantry were taken prisoners and six machine guns captured.

South of Ypres we have driven the enemy out of Ste Loi, despite fierce counter attacks by the British, dominating the heights, north of Armentieres remains in our hands.

Our attack has made progress south of Lille. The French suffered heavy losses, while attempting to recapture the commanding heights north of Vienne le Chateau.

In the forest of Argonne to the north east and south of Verdun, French attacks were everywhere repulsed.

Fighting was very hot at these places.

The British troops, attacked, also, at several points, and succeeded everywhere in stopping the enemy.

On the rest of the front the general situation shows no change with the exception of slight progress by our forces to the North of Soissons and in the region of the West Vailly, on the right bank of the Aisne.

Outside of these two points the weather permitted only minor engagements which resulted successfully for us, particularly at Coincourt, three kilometers North of the Forest of Parroy, where we routed a detachment of the enemy.

On the eastern front, successful Russian operations continue. The Russian

Give and Take

British Troops Energetically Repulse Enemy

To the North of Nieuport we were even able to reoccupy Lembertayde and advanced beyond this town, but toward end of day Germans succeeded in taking possession of Dixmude; we still hold our positions on the approaches of this town along the canal from Nieuport to Ypres which has been firmly occupied.

On the remainder of the front the general situation is unchanged, apart from a progress for our troops north of Soissons and on the right bank of the Aisne north of the forest of Parroy.

At Coincourt we have defeated a German detachment.

Russians have taken Goldap, an important strategical point in Eastern Prussia.

The Austrians are abandoning Galicia and retreating on Hungary.

The Austrians are now within twenty miles from Cracow.

The Captain of the Emden and Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern are prisoners, and wounded; survivors being accorded all honors of war, the officers retaining their swords. The Emden's losses are unofficially reported at two hundred killed and thirty wounded.

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GERMAN PAPERS JOIN IN ONE CHORUS OF HATE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

All Express Deepest Most Virulent Feeling Against All Things British—Germany Must Destroy Britain, They Say, Her Empire and Her Language—Call People of the United States a "Contemptible Crew"

When the British, the Canadian and most of the American press held very positive opinions regarding the war, and have expressed them with great vigor.

Since reading the translation of several articles from leading German papers in the London Express, we have abandoned the notion, and have come to the conclusion that we must be rather impartial or else that the English language is not so well adapted as the German tongue for the purposes of savage denunciation.

Certainly the things that the German papers say have no counterpart in British or American journalism. They breathe an absolutely ferocious hatred, and that horrible "Chant of Hate for Britain" that has attracted considerable attention is merely the more or less metrical expression of sentiments with which the whole population of Germany is being regaled daily by its newspapers.

Such hatred could hardly spring up in a night. It is the sort of hatred that children must drink in with their mother's milk.

To the average reader it must appear absolutely staggering.

The Pirate's Tongue.

In many cases the writers have overshoot the mark, and the effect is distinctly ludicrous. For example here is a passage from the Deutsche Tageszeitung:—

"It is a crying necessity that German should replace English as the world-language. Should the English language be victorious and become the world language, the culture of mankind will stand before a closed door and the death-knell will sound for civilization.

"Since the beginning of this war the moral decay of Britain has been in evidence to a terrible degree. What do we find on every hand in the island Empire? Nothing but lies, brutality, violence and boastfulness combined with an utter absence of manliness, dignity, and sense of justice. It is indeed a melancholy spectacle. If we turn our eyes towards its immense colonial empire, towards every land where the English language prevails, we encounter the same conditions, the same fearful, brutalization influences, the complete animalization of the human species.

"Here we have the reason why it is necessary for the German, and with him the German language, conquer. And the victory once won, be it now or be it a hundred years hence, there remains a task for the German, than which none is more important; that of forcing the German tongue on the world. On all men, not those belonging to the more cultured races, only, but on them of all colors and nationalities, the German language acts as a blessing—a blessing which, coming direct from the hand of God, sinks into the heart like a precious balm and enables it.

"English, the bastard tongue of the

capturing island pirates, must be swept from the place it has usurped and forced back into the remotest corners of Britain until it has returned to its original elements, those of an insignificant pirate dialect."

Good-bye, Britain!

If the German programme is carried out, not only will the tongue be "swept back," but those who now employ it will be reduced from their high estate.

In fact, according to the Kolnische Zeitung, Great Britain is doomed to disappear. It says:

"There will be no such country in existence. In its place we shall have Little Britain, a narrow strip of island territory, peopled by loutish football kickers, living on the crumbs that Germany will deign to throw them."

It goes on to say that one certain result of the war will be the disappearance of the "laughable and childish military system" of Britain. When this happens the natives of India will thus free themselves of their British overlords. Canada and the other British colonies will follow when they see that the whole burden of their military defence falls on themselves.

"Then the once mighty Empire, with her naval strength represented by the few old tubs that Germany will have left her, will become the laughing-stock of the nations, the scarecrow at which children will point their fingers in disdainful glee."

Blames Grey For It.

This same authority calls the people of the United States "a vile crew," and eloquently refers to American journalists as "contemptible curs" and a "brood of vipers," on whose "venomous heads" the German heel is shortly to be brought down. It can hardly be said that in any of the papers quoted from there is much that would pass for argument or sober discussion.

But the Norddeutsche Allgemeine finds it advisable to dispel any lingering doubt on the part of Germans that Great Britain, and she alone, is responsible for the war.

It says: "The shameless reports spread by our enemies attributing this criminal war to German militarism must be widely contradicted." It asserts that the guilty lies with British statesmanship, and especially with Ministers, Sir Edward Grey.

It believes that Asquith is an honest man, though presumably a fool, but Grey is summarily described as a plain liar and a weakling. Indeed, it says that Grey "would serve as a remarkably faithful prototype of the Briton in his national attributes of a half-baked education hidden under a veneer of supercilious pride."

Lloyd George, the Real Villain.

The Berliner Tageblatt, however, believes that the real villain in the piece is Lloyd George, "the Welsh linen draper." It was his famous speech at the time of the Morocco incident that proved conclusively that Britain intended to attack Germany.

The Lokalanzeiger is sarcastic about British protests against the laying of mines in neutral waters, and asserts that Britain is the wolf in sheep's clothing that drove Belgium into the war.

Another paper says that all the protests that have been made against the shelling of the Rheims Cathedral will be as nothing to the British howls when Germany lays waste Westminster Abbey and every other "treasured monument." Nevertheless cries will not deter Germany from destroying them.

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HAVE WIRELESS PLANT HIDDEN IN MAINE WOODS

British Believe That Germans Have Secretly Equipped a Plant There

SECRET AGENTS MAKE A SEARCH

For the Outfit Which Sends Out Inside Information to the Germans

Washington, Nov. 9.—The British foreign office through secret agents is attempting to locate a wireless station which the German government is supposed to have in the Maine woods, and which is thought to be the instrument used by the German embassy in communicating with its government.

Since the war began the British ambassador has known that the German ambassador has had some secret and speedy means of communication with Berlin. The German embassy and the German foreign office have been in constant communication much to the sorrow of the British officials.

Shortly after the war began complaint was made that the Germans were hoodwinking the United States government in using the recognized wireless stations in violation of the spirit of this government's neutrality. Great Britain was satisfied finally that Germany was not succeeding in this manner.

The transfer of information with such regularity and such speed finally induced the British foreign office to investigate the entire coast line in quest of a station. The investigation was expensive but fruitless.

Floating Instrument Suspected.

The suggestion was then made that Germany was relaying messages in this country with the assistance of a floating instrument, but nothing to establish its truth has ever been discovered by the active British cruisers which watch the coast line.

Finally the British embassy got a tip that Germany, with great care and at great expense, had established a station in the Maine woods. It was reported that because of the size and density of the woods this plan was perfectly feasible, as the elevated structure of the station would be invisible, except to a person who happened to stumble upon it.

Immediately the British embassy put its sleuths upon the trail. The embassy, like all other embassies, denies indignantly that it has such things as detectives at work. It is probable that the ambassadors know nothing of these assistants officially, but the financial statements of the foreign offices will show that at this particular period large sums of money are paid to "special assistants" of the embassies.

Detective Agency to Investigate.

The wireless mystery has been turned over to a well-known American detective agency which is now trying to find the station. It is believed that the detectives may finally discover that the station is fed with messages and is turning them over to confidential couriers who transmit them to Washington in a roundabout manner by telegraph.

When the German advance upon Paris was begun the Parisians found that Germany was operating a wireless station from the roof of a hotel in Paris and all attempts to bottle up Germans in the city were extremely amusing to operators who supplied the Kaiser's forces with hourly reports of the preparations being made to defend the capital against the invasion.

A little later, much to their surprise the French commanders found that a wireless system was being operated from behind the French lines to the German forces. The Frenchmen were amazed at the impudence of the Germans and made short work of them when they were finally discovered.

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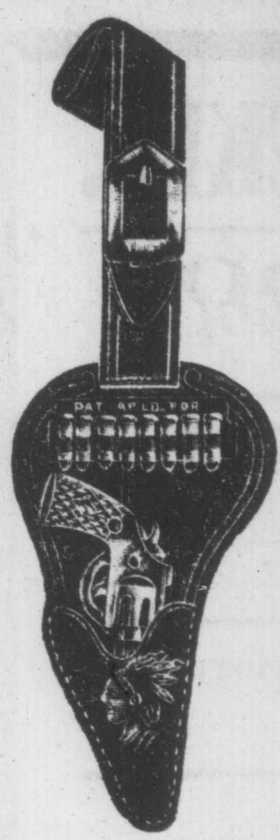
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We have on hand a car-load of the "NEW FERRO KEROSENE OIL ENGINES" which were built expressly for Newfoundland trade, and which have Float Feed, Water Jacketed, Kerosene Carburetors, and all the Gasoline it requires is priming, no extra Tanks being 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 7 1/2 ft. wide, and about 3 1/2 ft. deep and towed a trap skiff that would bring about 16 or 17 barrels of round Fish after her, and did good work fast enough, too good for the 9 H.P. Engine, and this year we have the Engine in a new trap skiff about 30 ft. long, 6 ft. 10 in. wide, 33 inches deep, and cares for nothing here, and there are lots of Engines here of different quality.

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

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

Salvage, Bonavista Bay.

L. M. TRASK & CO., St. John's.
Dear Sirs.—We have been using one of your 5 1/2 H.P. Ferro Gasoline Engines for two Summers, and it has given entire satisfaction in every way, it has never given one minutes' delay.

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

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

For Folder, Write to

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

THOUSANDS OF GERMAN SPIES OVERRUN THE CITY OF BRUSSELS

Secret Service Men Everywhere Pry Into Life of Belgians With Intent to Head Off Any Revolts

CANNON POINTED AT CHIEF BUILDINGS

And Some of the Most Important Have Been Mined and Will be Blown up on Slightest Protest

Brussels, Belgium, via London, Nov. 8.—Brussels is still a city of suspicion. From the presence of innumerable German spies, watching the inhabitants, to the hypersensitive Belgian mind, there is nothing but suspicion everywhere. Coming into the city at night by automobile I was struck by the illumination, vivacity, and metropolitan atmosphere of the city. Street cars were jangling, and even newspaper vendors were crying the names of their papers.

"This," I said to myself, "is normality."

Both Sides Fear Each Other.

But it required only a few hours to learn that Brussels is a city of amazing abnormality. It is unable to pick up the ordinary threads of daily existence and living changes with the atmosphere of the German headquarters in the Rue de la Roi. There are two beliefs in Brussels which tell the whole story. The Belgians believe that the Germans are trying to provoke them to revolt, and the Germans believe that the Belgians are preparing to revolt.

Fear led the Germans to place cannon before the Palace of Justice, pointing towards the Rue Haute, Brussels' most dangerous street. This is regarded by the Belgians as final evidence that the Germans wish to provoke Rue Haute out of its admirable calm. Hitherto it would have been as futile to try to convince the average Belgian that the Germans are keen on making a clean record in Brussels as to try to convince him that the invasion of Belgium was ethnically sound.

Trying To Provoke Them.

"The Germans," they say, "are merely trying to provoke us so as to have an excuse to plunder. They did the same at Liege, where they even sent their own soldiers through the streets firing and then accused our students of sniping. We know them."

Consequent upon this suspicion of German motives, the Belgians believe everything they hear. Their most extraordinary story concerns a dying German officer, who was being attended by a Belgian surgeon. He knew that he was dangerously wounded and demanded to know when he was going to die.

"Oh, you will recover all right," said the surgeon.

"No," said the soldier. "Tell me how long I have to live."

Yielding to his impatience, the

surgeon told the officer that he had three hours more.

"Then," said the German, "I wish to make a confession. When the Germans leave Brussels they will blow up the Hotel de Ville (City Hall), Palace of Justice and the King's Palace. Mines have already been laid in the buildings."

This story is implicitly believed by thousands of the residents.

Hope For Allies' Return.

Another constant hope of the Belgians is that the Allies will return. Farmers bringing garden truck to the market tell stories of hearing cannonading, which surely must be that of the Allies. This cannonading is always drawing nearer and nearer, and its non-arrival never destroys the faith of Brussels that it will soon be relieved of the German yoke.

The story is current that the Belgians on retreating from Antwerp were able to carry with them all their guns and supplies, leaving only one consignment of wool in a warehouse, this belonging to a German merchant.

The Position Of The Dutch.

In their suspicions even the Dutch are not able to come off unscathed. It was reported early in the war by the French Minister at The Hague that the Germans had been guided across South Holland by Queen Wilhelmina's consent.

This led to a protest by the French, but on investigation by the Dutch the report was found to be without a basis of fact. The French Minister was recalled and was refused a farewell interview by the Queen.

The Belgians heard the first part of this story, but never the sequel. While the hundreds of thousands of Belgian refugees were receiving Dutch generosity, many persons in Brussels believed that the Netherlands were treacherously assisting the enemy. Even when it came to the vital food question, when the Belgians learned that the Germans were asking permission to have food imported through Holland into Belgium, many of them said that this was only a ruse to get food to the Germans who are starving. "We have plenty of food," they said.

Naturally this suspicion is acute concerning the German news, which is not believed by any of the residents. When they saw a despatch admitting the loss of four German destroyers they said, "Oh, that is only published to make us believe that the lies are true."

5,000 German Spies In One City.

Meanwhile the Germans are having the city carefully watched by spies. Some estimates place the number at 5,000, and their chief haunt is said to be around the Galerie de la Reine. It is certain that there is some spying. The secretary of a club received a letter written from a German containing indiscreet comments on Germany.

The letter was addressed to his private residence, but as there had not been a postal delivery since the Brussels carriers declined to work under the German Government this letter should have been called for at the central post-office. The secretary was astonished, however, to have a German orderly enter the club and hand

GOT SAFELY OUT OF TIGHT PLACE

British Initiative Saves a Most Difficult Situation

Lieutenant A. L. Harman, R.F.A., writing to his mother, who resides at Arundel, gives an account of a skirmish at —. He says:

We were told that the Germans were surrounding us, but still we had held them for six hours. We retired, one-half of the battery going down one side of the hill and the other half, with the major, Captain Lyster, and myself, down the other. Captain Lyster had slight concussion.

In Narrow Lane.

We got into a very narrow lane, where, from the steep banks, we were fired on, ambushed at a range of about twenty yards. I was with the leading gun, and my horses were shot down, the carriage turned sideways, and blocked the way forward.

The lane was far too steep and narrow to turn round, so we got out the gunners with rifles and drove the Germans back. I shot a man with my revolver as he was aiming at my lead driver. If the Germans had had any initiative they would have scuppered us. Well, here we were caught like rats in a trap.

Built Barricade

We built barricades, and after dark the major and I went scouting, while the remainder, under Sergeant Clarke, built barricades. First we turned to the left, and ran into a German patrol about a mile out, who, however, did not spot us. On the way back we heard firing, and a party of Germans came rushing towards us. We crouched in the dark under a wall, and escaped their attention. They were the men who had been driven off by the barricade.

Next we went towards Meevin, but ran into a German ammunition column, so came back. Then we went about four miles to the right, and ran into a body of troops, whom we could not recognize till we heard a non-commissioned officer say "Walk, march." We ran to the column with joy, and I hurried back to tell the others four miles away.

him the letter in impressive silence.

The Germans' suspicious centre in the Rue Haute, a long narrow street lined with lowly homes and hundreds of cheap shops. Here it was that Burgomaster Max went daily, counselling his fellow-citizens to remain worthy of their name, as they undoubtedly have done. I walked from end to end of the street, which was crowded with idle laborers.

Germans Always Hanging Around.

Here there were also German soldiers, who were trying to look unconcerned, paying no attention to anyone and no one paying the slightest attention to them.

Near the end of the street is the famous Palace de la Chapelle, where a sale of second-hand goods was in progress. Everywhere on the surface there was quiet, and knowing the state of the German mind I was moved to admiration by their orderly conduct. Except for their deep suspicion of the Belgians, the Germans have given to the residents no cause for complaint.

German martial law is strict, but in only one case, shooting at a German, was a reprisal exacted, and it was limited to the execution of the culprit. Every crime is punished and is placed about the city with the sentence; and a warning that the next sentence will be more severe.

Most of the citizens are publicists to Germans, which are usually punished with a sentence of several months' imprisonment. In one case the punishment was a year in prison.

The Germans do not allow the use of bicycles, having made the alleged discovery that the riders, after leaving Brussels, gave information to the enemy. Another reprisal was to deprive Brussels of telephone service after the cutting of some German army wires.

Tailoring by Mail Order

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

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

JOHN ADRAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ST. JOHN'S.
(Next door to F.P.U. office.)
Jan 20, Tu, Th, Sat

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



Job's Stores Limited.

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Write For Our Low Prices

—of—
Ham Butt Pork
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—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

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St. John's, Newfoundland.

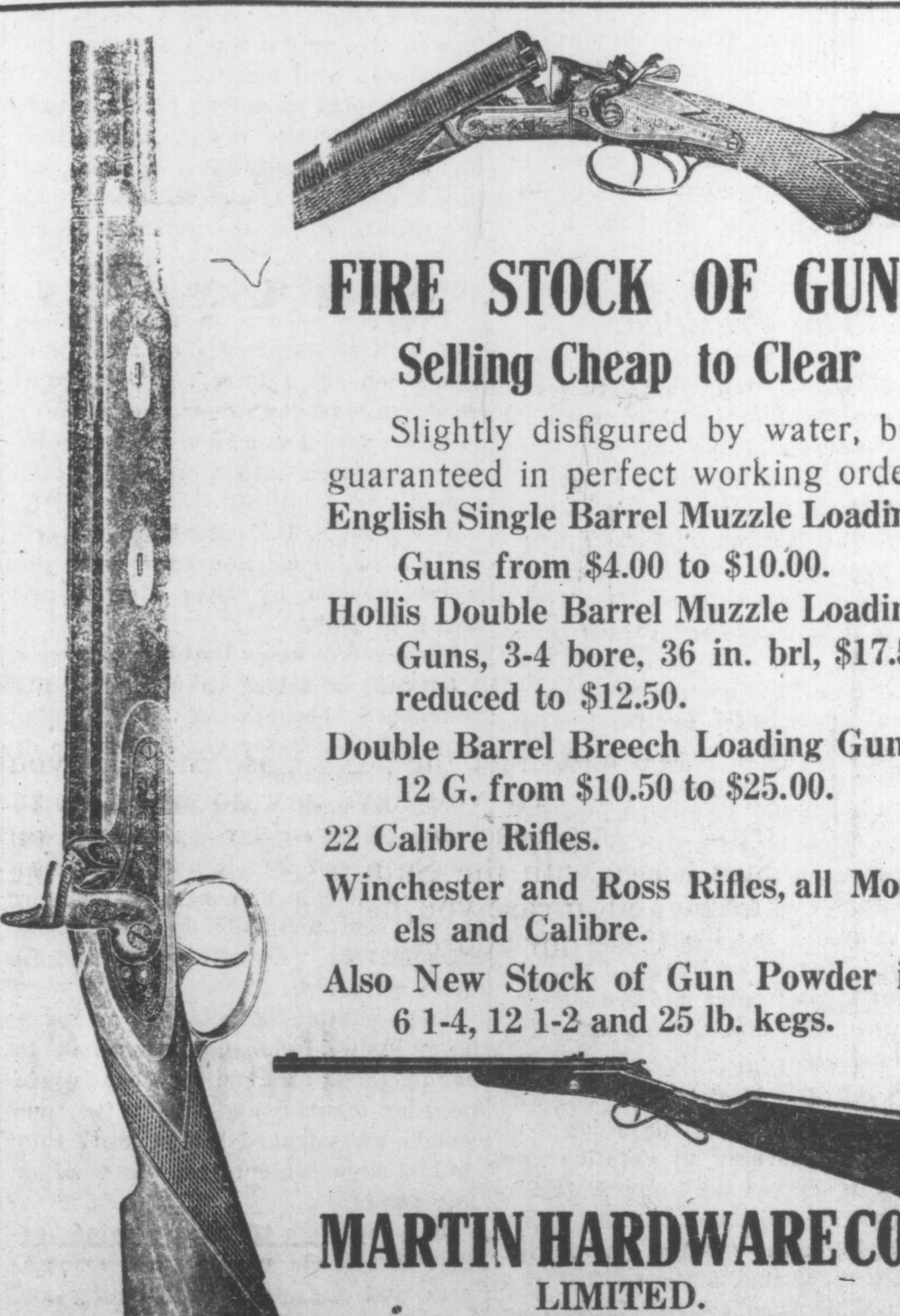
ANCHOR Brand Cans!

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
Soldier, 30c.

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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.
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22 Calibre Rifles.
Winchester and Ross Rifles, all Models and Calibre.
Also New Stock of Gun Powder in 6 1-4, 12 1-2 and 25 lb. kegs.

MARTIN HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED.

Front & Rear, next West of Old Store

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

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.

J. J. St. John
136 & 138 Duckworth St.

WINTER COATS

Relined, Repaired, Cleaned and Pressed. Velvet and Cloth Collars put on at short notice.

C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
243 THEATRE HILL



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.

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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. 12, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Twillingate Sun

M. MORINE, on behalf of the Union Trading Company, issued a writ of libel against The Twillingate Sun some time ago and on Tuesday Mr. Morine secured from the Supreme Court judgment by default against that paper.

The S.S. Sable I.

THE S.S. Sable Island finished loading oil at the Union wharf to-day and berthed at Downing's southside premises to complete loading.

A splendid picture of the ship loading oil at the Union wharf was taken by Mr. Jas. Vey on Tuesday in the downpour of rain. This picture is to be published in the American papers as an advertisement for the firm which purchased the oil from the Trading Company.

The Sable Island is a new ship on her first trip and is owned by Captain Farquhar of Halifax and intended for a passenger and freight boat to ply between Halifax and Boston in summer and to prosecute the seal fishery in the Gulf in winter.

The News and Telegram, although stating the Sable Island had arrived and was loading oil, were too thin skinned and jealous to mention that the ship was loading oil at the Union wharf which had been collected and sold by the Union Trading Company.

It must be galling to Government papers like The News and Telegram to find the Trading Company strong enough to control the collection of such a large quantity of oil—the largest collection of any firm in the country this year.

The President

PRESIDENT COAKER will leave for Catalina by this evening's express and be absent from town for a week, attending the meetings of the F.P.U. Convention, which will open at Catalina on Saturday.

Mr. Morine will leave for Bonavista by this evening's express. Mr. Halfyard, M.H.A. Secretary-Treasurer of the F.P.U., will also accompany the President to Catalina this evening.

Messrs. G. Grimes and A. English will leave town by Sunday's express to attend the Convention. The Conception Bay delegates will take the Ethie on Saturday and arrive at Catalina on Saturday night.

The Northern delegates will arrive at Catalina by the Fogota and Prospero on Saturday or Sunday next. About 150 delegates and 200 visitors are expected to attend the Convention meetings.

Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., will spend Friday and Saturday at Bonavista, returning to Catalina on Sunday to address the Union Patriotic Meeting. He will return to Bonavista on Monday and address a Public Meeting there that night.

President Coaker will also attend and address the meeting at Bonavista on Monday night when he will bid adieu to his political friends at Bonavista.

Mr. Morine will entrain at Bonavista

on Monday night and arrive in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Coaker will return to Catalina after the meeting on Monday night. He will leave Catalina on Thursday for St. John's.

On Saturday night a Mass Meeting will be held at Catalina to protest against the appointment of F. Somerton as Magistrate for Trinity and resolutions will be proposed requesting the Government to rescind the appointment or transfer Somerton to some other section of the Colony where he may exist until the Government is ousted from power when Somerton will go with it.

Nothing that has happened in Trinity District since the Sealing Disaster—which claimed so many brave men belonging to the North Side of the Bay—has so strongly aroused the public indignation as this Somerton outrage and now that the die is cast there can be no looking back until Somerton's appointment as Trinity Magistrate is cancelled.

A Denial

ON Tuesday, November 10th, we published in these columns a rather lengthy letter on East End road matters. Before inserting this letter we intended to make enquiries, as the article contained several charges reflecting on the character of Mr. Parsons, the East End Inspector, but, by mistake, it found its way into our columns before being verified.

We regret this matter very much, as we find that the insinuations and charges, have no foundation of truth whatever. We have offered the use of our columns to Mr. Parsons for a denial, but he thinks the writer of the offensive letter scarcely worth his notice. However, he gives us authority to use his name in making a denial on his behalf.

In regard to private wells, which the letter says Mr. Parsons constructed out of public money, the charge is absolutely false. No private wells have been sunk by Mr. Parsons in Tor Bay at any time.

As to the building of a road to the water at Tor Bay, the Inspector states it did not cost \$350 as the letter asserts, neither did the "farmer" get \$350 for building it. He received his day's pay and no more.

Mr. Parsons does not get \$1200 a year as Inspector, and as to his work, the Department which he serves is there to see to that. (We say this with certain reservations.) The time which Mr. Parsons spent on his farm during the whole season would not amount to five days in all, though the writer charges him with spending five days out of every six in that way.

In respect to Old Age Pensions, Mr. Parsons says that no relatives of his are receiving any, and it would be insulting to his father were it to be offered him.

The old gentleman is indignant that he is spoken of as a pensioner of the Government.

More Chivalry

THE Editor of the Herald was again in his wallow last night. In his attack on an absent lady—Miss Merritt.

If the Honourables P. T. McGrath and S. D. Blandford have anything against Miss Merritt, they have a rather mean way of displaying it.

In what manner the lady offended the two Hons. we do not know, but in whatever way it was we suspect the rebuff was well merited.

The display of spleen on their part is quite evidence enough, that Miss Merritt has a aptitude for sizing up men's characters, and she soon took the calibre of the two doughty Hons. How very sensitive the Hons. P. T. and S. D. pretend to be.

They see offence in the harmless and well meant words of Miss Merritt, when she referred to the roughened hands of our women. Her words of appreciation are by those two worthies distorted into words of contempt.

The Hon. S. D. is Minister of Agriculture and does not know that the words spoken by Miss Merritt are perfectly true.

He does not know that our women—thousands of them—have their hands roughened because of potato digging. So much for his knowledge of forming conditions.

The farmers wives and daughters help their men folk to harvest the potato crop, and we see nothing in that to merit disdain or contempt, all honor to them for their devotion. And Miss Merritt was willing to afford them all praise.

The handling of potatoes, as every body knows, who has ever had to handle them, roughens the hands in a peculiar manner, and during the time women are engaged in that work they find it impossible to handle wool or fine goods.

In a few days after the potato harvest the hands regain their smoothness and the work of spinning and knitting can go on as before.

Whether the two Hons. are aware of this or not, they took a very paltry excuse to do a paltry act, that of making an attack upon a lady, and particularly on an absent one.

Another Great Programme for the Mid-Week at THE NICKEL.

THE OLD OAK'S SECRET. A Vitagraph Southern drama.

JAKE'S HOODOO. A screamingly funny comedy-drama.

THE RELIANCE COMPANY FEATURE LILLIAN GISH IN "THE GREEN EYED DEVIL." A Two-Part production. A superb dramatic offering. An attraction with a moral.

A CORNER IN POPULARITY—A Lubin Comedy. THE CELESTIAL REPUBLIC—A delightful Travelogue. THE MISSING DIAMOND—A farce comedy.

ARTHUR C. HUSKINS, Lyric Tenor. P. J. MCCARTHY, Pianist. JOE ROSS, Effects.

FRIDAY--THE OCTOROON, or A WHITE SLAVE.

Produced by the talented Vitagraph players, headed by Clara K. Young, Lillian Walker and Earl Williams.

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.

F.P.U. Convention

The Delegates attending Catalina Convention in Conception Bay and the South Side of Trinity Bay can join the S.S. Ethie en route from Carbonear on Saturday, the 14th, and be landed at Catalina, arrangements having been made with the Reid Nfld. Co. to that effect.

This will permit Delegates to reach Catalina quickly and cheaply and dispense with the long trip by rail.

All Councils concerned should take this matter into consideration and arrange accordingly.

The Convention will not open at Catalina until the Ethie arrives.

We thank the Reid Nfld. Co. for their kindness in granting the request of the F.P.U.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Is your subscription nearly expired? If so, why not make your renewal at once, so as to ensure uninterrupted delivery of your paper?

Do not wait till the paper ceases to come. You cannot afford to be without The Mail and Advocate even for one day.

It is chock full up of all the latest war news, and newspaper comment. Remit at once, 50 cents to end of December.

TO THE EDITOR

Change of Name

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir,—I have read with interest the discussion in the daily papers re the "Timewell" incident and I can assure you that the public are grateful to you for bringing this matter to light.

As a fitting close to this affair I would suggest that the Nomenclature Committee at their next meeting consider the advisability of changing the captain's name to "Paidwell" instead of Timewell.

UNION JACK.

Burgoyne's Cove Local

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir.—The officers of Burgoyne's Cove Local Council for the coming year are as follows:

Willis S. Ivany, Chairman. Thomas Duffitt, Dep. Chairman. Levi Phillips, Secretary. Walter Miller, Treasurer. George Ivany, Door Guard. We wish the Union every success.

WILLIS S. IVANY, Chairman. Burgoyne's Cove, Nov. 2, '14.

From Pt. Nelson

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir.—I am greatly impressed with seriousness of the war situation and am very sorry to hear of impending destitution in Newfoundland.

If restrictions are removed as regards age and marriage, please wire me, as I would gladly enlist in any contingent leaving Newfoundland for the front, as I believe it to be the first duty of every able bodied man to offer his services to the Crown in this great imperial crisis.

There will be a trail cut from here to the end of the steel by January 1st, a distance of 400 miles.

Weather conditions have been very favorable for progress of construction this fall and much has been accomplished towards construction of harbor.

—M. E. HAWCO.

Port Nelson, Oct. 16, '14.

Road Board Matter

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir.—The Fishermen's Union held a meeting here on Nov. 2nd with 61 members present. At that meeting the question of a Road Board came up. As you already know that there was a petition sent to the House of Assembly last session I have been told that Mr. Higgins, M.H.A., opposed that petition because there were three or four heclers that wouldn't sign that petition because they would not get enough boodle out of the Road Board.

The 61 members present at the meeting on Nov. 2nd cast a unanimous vote for me to write to you on the matter.

I know that you will do what you can to get that Road Board for Portugal Cove.

I am sorry that I cannot attend the Convention at Catalina on the 14th of November, owing to sickness in my family; all that I can do is to pray that God will bless you in all that you do for right.

WILLIAM HIBBS, Chairman F.P.U.

Portugal Cove, Nov. 4, '14.

Lovely Mixup

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir.—Just a few lines re our Volunteers salary.

I note remarks by Mr. H. Outerbridge in today's papers defending Mr. Timewell.

First he says: "Mr. Timewell was always there in his office night day to answer the people's questions re their money, etc.,

and he often paid the people out of his own pocket."

I was at the Paymaster's office (in the interests of another person) at 11 o'clock in the morning, and he, the Paymaster, was conspicuous by his absence, and the young lady there did not know when he would be in.

Mr. Outerbridge also says, the men got paid before they left, and they ought to have looked after their dependents.

Let me tell Mr. O., that some of the married men in the Regiment left good positions, where they were getting from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a week, and joined the Regiment to fight for their King.

When they left Pleasantville they got \$12.00 balance to the end of September, and they were assured that their wives and mothers would receive their money regularly, and it is now the 9th of November, and they have not received one cent since the men left here. I would like Mr. Outerbridge to explain, if he can, how a woman with from one to four children can exist, not to say live, for six weeks on \$12.00. If he can do this he is a marvel.

The blame of this bungling business over the allotment papers lies with Sir Edward Morris and the Governor, as they should have seen before the Florizel left here that all the papers were in order, it is not but they had time enough.

It was also in the Herald Saturday night that the women would be paid today at the office in the Colonial Building, but the young lady there does not know the first thing about it, except what she read in the papers, she has been given no orders regarding any payments to be made.

This is certainly a nice state of affairs, and it is time for your paper to wake them all up, so that these people will get their due, it is their husbands hard earned wages they are after, and not charity to go begging for.

I thank you for your great interest in this matter, (as if it was not for you there would be no talk of this at all), and wish The Mail and Advocate success.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

St. John's, nov. 9, '14.

"Chivalry"

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir.—Perhaps the public are growing a little tired of the Timewell matter, but as the Daily News revives it this morning, I would like to say a word or two more.

The Editor of the Daily News undertakes to ridicule the Finance Committee of the Patriotic Association for passing a resolution denying any responsibility in the Timewell payments.

As the committee was publicly blamed I do not see how else they could place themselves right with the public, more especially as they have still a lot of responsibility with regard to public money and the public must have confidence in them, or their usefulness is gone.

But evidently the editor of the News required that resolution to make him express regret for "supposing they shared in the responsibility," as even the "chivalrous" letter of the Premier did not move him to make the apology before. Even if some of the Committee strongly disapproved, the Government had passed the minute of council approving the payments and I have no doubt the Committee felt in honour bound to suppress their disapproval.

The whole disgraceful matter would never have seen the "light of day" had it not been for The Mail and Advocate, to its credit, be it said, for although Sir Edward's letter appears to be dated Nov. 2nd there is no proof of its being sent then nor even that the date was written then.

But, Mr. Editor, why does the News man dwell so much on the "chivalry" of the Premier? He has twice referred to it in his paper.

Is Sir Edward Morris screening some one else? The public will soon

be asking that question more pointedly.

If the Government and Sir Edward Morris are to blame, why the "chivalry."

Personally I think it is the only thing he could have done. I am afraid the Daily News editor sees the chivalry of Sir E. P. Morris through golden spectacles.

Time was—not so long ago—when Sir Edward Morris was a first-class liberal in the Bond Executive, and the Editor of the Daily News, even through a microscope, could not see any chivalry in Hon. E. P. Morris.

Perhaps some investigating politician will try to find out just how much of the precious metal of the Colony is being put into those spectacles of the News man, and let the public know.

CIVILIAN.

At 3 this morning an alarm of fire from box 26 called the Central and Western companies to a house on Adelaide St.; no damage was done.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

DRAWN BATTLE A DEFEAT

Boston Transcript.—Because the tug of war continues it does not follow, however, that the prestige of neither side can be affected by its continuance. So far as a balance can be struck it is against the Germans, for with their failure to get forward is equivalent to going backward. The German military machine is so stupendous, has focussed the attention of the world to such an extent, that nothing short of clear, emphatic success will make good its claim to supremacy. A drawn battle is to the Germans the same thing, in moral effect, as a defeat.

RIVERSIDE

BLANKETS and WOOLS.

ARE GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

See that the goods you buy bear this name,

"RIVERSIDE."

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

**CRACOW, THE FRONTIER
FORTRESS OF GERMANY**

While all eyes are turned to the struggle now being slowly fought out in north-east France one is apt to lose sight of another even more momentous in its eventual effect on the destinies of Europe now being waged in Galicia. I have been watching Cracow for the present month, but no struggle has yet taken place before its walls. A few years ago I visited it on my way from the oilfields of Galicia, which were then attracting the attention of capitalists in London, and where a great deal of British money has been invested.

Cracow is the metropolis of Poland and the shrine of Polish aspirations, and it looks like giving its name to one of the most formidable struggles of history. Critics of the war have been lavish in their distribution of superlatives in the various operations of the campaign, but every candid observer will admit that it is difficult to employ the proper qualifying adjectives when he is confronted with such tremendous issues, forces and ranges of country as have presented during the past two months.

In Northern France we have heard of the heroic struggle of the Allies, and when we turn to the Eastern sphere of war we find such the same bewildering phenomenon of vast numbers which oppress the mind, as all colossal things do, with a sense of vague, gigantic, unrealisable menace.

We hear of the Tsar putting himself at the head of millions of men, and

we hardly realize what it means. In Eastern Russia huge bodies of men are being manipulated, and what the central Russian army is doing we hardly know, though we may be certain that it is making itself formidable wherever it appears.

But we have every reason to know, and to be grateful for, the brilliant progress of the army operating in Galicia. Nothing seems to have been able to stop the astonishing Russian infantry. Town after town has fallen, fortress after fortress has been either masked or stormed. Now the Tsar's army must be near Cracow, which stands as the last defence against a Russian incursion into Silesia.

To picture the actual scene, however, is beyond our imaginative powers. We can fancy that the Russian forces will number about a million men, and the opposing forces will probably reach a total of some 800,000 men. To these must, of course, be added the garrison of the fortress itself.

The ground of battle cannot in the nature of things be very extensive—not more extensive than that on which the Prussians operated against Marshal Bazaine and the fortress of Metz—roughly, perhaps, amounting to some eighty miles.

Within this space nearly two million of men will engage in sternest battle, and it does not require much argument to prove that the struggle will be of the fiercest and the carnage of the most deadly. For Cracow is a highly-important position, both for the aggressors and the defenders, and its possession means much for the future course of the campaign. It stands at the head of the navigation of the Vistula, and commands the eastern portal of the Province of Silesia. Should it no longer resist the invader, the way by railway and road lies open to a rich industrial district, and, indeed, to the very heart of Austria. There are exceedingly valuable coal mines in Silesia, the most valuable which Germany possesses, while the loss of Galicia means a serious diminution in the supply of that important instrument of modern warfare—petrol.

Cracow, as the frontier fortress of so much priceless worth to Germany, must be defended at all hazards, and doubtless it is for this reason that the lords of Berlin have chosen to take the chief command into their own hands, but every Pole, also, on whatever side he may be at present fighting, knows the sanctity which surrounds Cracow and makes of it a national shrine. Far more than War-

**ROYAL
Yeast Cakes**

**BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR
IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED**

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED,
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL**

see it represents the indigenous spirit of the Polish race. There the Polish kings were crowned. In the cathedral lie the bones of the great national heroes—Sobieski, the champion who delivered Vienna from the terror of the Turks and Kosciusko, the latest and most famous of those who fought for Polish liberty and independence. On the one side, as on the other, Cracow thus possesses a supreme importance, and we shall watch with the keenest interest the fortunes of the stupendous conflict under its walls.

One fact is certain, the result of the struggle round Cracow will have a most vital effect on the future campaign in Western Europe. A great Russian victory will open the roads to both Vienna and Berlin. It will be the easier for the Russians to reach the Austrian capital than the German, because Germany is such a network of fortresses and armed positions and her organization is so perfect, that the Russian advance must necessarily be extremely slow.

On the other hand, a decisive victory and the fall of this fortress will force the Germans seriously to reconsider their position. But whether the issue be speedily or slow, our warm sympathies and hopes go out to our valiant, we hope, irresistible Allies from Petrograd.

NOTICE

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

**'Take Care of Yourselves,' Czar's
Advice to Officers of His Army**

**Russia's Ruler Urge Men Not to Die Needlessly—Apology
Dropped With Bomb—Other Sidelights of the
War, Also the "Tallest Yarn"**

PETROGRAD, Russia, Nov. 9.—Stories of reckless bravery displayed by Russian officers caused Czar Nicholas to admonish them to be more careful. While making an address to the troops in Poland, the Czar said:—

"While I do not doubt your courage, I need all the lives I am certain you are ready to sacrifice. But this sacrifice should only be done in imperative circumstances. It is useless to deplete the ranks of officers, as it might entail serious consequences. Therefore I ask you to take care of yourselves."

A Boy Soldier's Secret.

Paris—A poignant tale comes from one of the French hospital wards. A mother called to see her wounded son and found him in bed with his head bandaged.

"You suffered much, my son?" she inquired tremulously.

"No mother," replied the soldier. "Not much."

"The day is fine," she said, "will you come for a walk in the garden?"

"Tomorrow, mother, perhaps," he replied.

The next day the mother came again. Again she begged her son to come for a walk, and he frankly told her to bend over so that he could tell her a secret.

"My two legs and my left arm have been shot away, mother," said the soldier, and the mother collapsed.

**HERE'S THE TALLEST
TALE OF THE WAR.**

Petrograd, Russia, Nov. 8.—One of the newspapers publishes a despatch from the front stating that the planet Jupiter became so bright one evening recently some of the German soldiers at Breslau fired at it, thinking it was the light of a Russian airship.

**SOLDIERS BECOME
REGULAR BEAVERS**

**Dig Themselves in Snugly
and Safely Underground**

An officer in the Royal Field Artillery, writing to a friend at Oxford, under date Sept. 30, says:—

"This is the eighteenth day of this so-called battle. For the last fortnight we have hardly fired at all, and have not been shot at except for a few chance shells which they are in the habit of chucking over ridges and woods at random, but as we are absolute beavers these days it did no harm except to wound a horse."

"We are very comfortable in an enormous field of mangolds. The men have dug themselves great trenches, which they have roofed in with about three feet of earth. They sleep in these, and are very warm and quite dry."

We have built ourselves a top-hole palace of sheep hurdles and straw. It was too small, so we built another and altered the roof, as there were no more hurdles. We built it of brushwood, covered the top with sailcloth which we looted off a wagon.

We get very bored these days with doing nothing. We sleep close to the guns and have to be ready to open fire at any time. We get up about five a.m. and then have to amuse ourselves, chiefly by digging holes and making huts until it gets dark, when we feed and go to bed—about 7.30 p.m.

War is War," says Message.

Paris—One of the German aviators who flew over Paris dropped a letter addressed to General Gallieni, in command of the French military government, in the city, naming several French officers who had been taken prisoners. The aviator added that he was following the officers' request in informing General Gallieni. He regretted also he was compelled to drop bombs, but he concluded, "war is war."

Shcep Lead Battle Charge.

London—A newspaper correspondent who has been travelling in the East Prussian field of operations, describes a Cossack device to overcome wire entanglements. He says:—

"This being a great grazing country when troops of Cossacks are charging batteries they drive immense flocks of sheep and cattle before them right on to the tangled mass of wire. They then charge their horses over the platform of flesh, sabering the gunners in the very trenches behind."

"This plan, however, was soon imitated by the Germans, who were just as successful in carrying it into effect."

**ARE EXCELLENT
SHARP SHOOTERS**

Sergt R. A. Clark, of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, writing to a friend at Waustead, says:—

"The Germans have some very good snipers, but the Duke's have better. We used to take it in turn to do sniping. It was just like going out rabbit-shooting. You see a German crawl out of his trench, up goes your rifle and over he rolls. Then you say, 'That's a bit of our own back for the way you have been treating the French people.'"

"Our fellows are behaving splendidly. I have seen our men when they have been only 500 yards from the enemy, shave themselves, and also make a drop of tea. Last night we had a concert, the band being represented by a mouth-organ."

Tobacco Rushed to Front.

London—Mail to the continent is filled with tobacco for the British soldiers at the front. Societies have been formed for the collection of tobacco in its various forms and boxes for such contributions are prominent on hotel desks and club tables and other places frequented by smokers.

While all classes are helping Tommy Atkins to get his smoke, temperance societies are fervently urging him not to drink. These societies wish the men to volunteer to do what was made compulsory in the Russian army by the Czar's anti-vodka decree.

Wounded Bavarian Saves Battalion.

Copenhagen—A Berlin despatch tells how a battalion of the Bavarian reserve of the German army marching through an empty canal between

although several times hit by shell, reached the gates which had been opened by French Engineers.

Hides Sketches in Wooden Leg.

Amsterdam—The German police discovered stolen fortress plans in a man's wooden leg. A lame man was arrested at the barracks of Friedrichsfelds, near Dusseldorf, on a charge of spying. An inspection of his wooden leg showed that in the hollow interior he had concealed important papers and rifle bullets stolen from the barracks. He says that he had stolen them in the interests of a French secret service bureau in Geneva.

WANTED.

Good General Servant, where another is kept. Apply to MRS. URQUHART, 94 Military Road—nov9/14

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.—nov9/14

FOXES WANTED

Wanted to farm Silver Black and good patch Foxes on good terms. Big money in ranch raised Pups. For full particulars apply to R.G.T., Shoal Hr., T.B.—nov9/14

**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.

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

Some Very Exceptional Values

—IN—

Men's Underwear and Top Shirts

will be our feature for the next few days. In the large assortments you will find just what you will be wanting to replenish the Wardrobe in this particular.

MEN'S NEW KNIT UNDERCLOTHING—
(All Wool)—80 cents per Garment up.

MEN'S (Gaylord) TOP SHIRTS—
In Plain Grey Flannel, with Collar and two Pockets. Regular \$1.40. Now \$1.20.

MEN'S FANCY TOP SHIRTS—
In Grey and Blue Stripes, with Collar and Double Cuffs. Regular \$1.20. Now \$1.05.

MEN'S FANCY DRESS SHIRTS—
A Job Lot, all very pretty patterns. All one price, 50 cents.

MEN'S "PRESIDENT" BRACES—
The Genuine thing—43 cents.

Marshall Bros

**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.—oct20

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.

Extra Special Bargain!

**Ladies'
RAINPROOF RAGLANS!**

Made in England

Latest Style and Colors. Regular Price \$9.00,
**Our Bargain Price
\$3.98.**

A limited quantity only. Only one to each customer.

The Sample Bargain Store

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

CAUGHT EMDEN AT HER WORK OF DESTRUCTION

German Ship Had Party Ashore Dismantling Wireless Plant When the Sydney Came up and Trounced Her

Sydney, N.S.W., Nov. 12.—The Naval Board here has received details of the fighting in which the German cruiser Emden was put out of commission.

The Emden arrived at Cocos Island and sent armed launches towing two boats ashore. Forty men with their officers and four maxims were landed in fifteen minutes and the landing party smashed the wireless instruments and engines of the plant.

In the meantime the Australian cruiser Sydney was sighted on the horizon and the Emden immediately put out to sea leaving the landing party, both boats and men, behind.

Badly Drubbed. The Emden started firing, her practice at first being excellent, but afterwards it fell off. She lost two funnels and took fire at the stem within one hour, while the Sydney was scarcely touched.

The Emden is now ashore North of Kolling Island and burning.

The captain of the Sydney says he found only thirty men on her. The landing party commandeered two months supplies left on schooners being longed to the owner of the island. They are still at large.

It appears that the presence of the Emden was made known to the Sydney by a wireless from the Eastern Cable Company Staff on the Cocos Island.

Prisoners of War.

London, Nov. 11.—Captain Von Muller, of the cruiser Emden and Prince Frans Joseph, of Hohenzollern, one of his officers, are both prisoners of war and neither is wounded, according to an announcement by the Admiralty this afternoon.

The Admiralty adds that the losses on the Emden are unofficially reported as two hundred killed and thirty wounded.

WEDDING BELLS

Hardy-Barrett

The C.E. Cathedral was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Tuesday last when Miss Lillian B. Hardy, this city, was united in holy wedlock to Mr. M. Barrett, of Twillingate.

The bride who was attired in a charming gown of blue silk and black beaver hat, was given away by her father.

Miss Marian Hardy, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, whilst Mr. A. Lloyd, 1st Petty Officer of H.M.S. Calypso, supported the groom.

Quite a large gathering of friends attended to witness the happy event.

After the ceremony the party drove to the home of the bride's parents, where a great many guests assembled at the wedding feast.

The happy couple were the recipients of many useful and valuable presents, attesting the esteem in which both were held. Among the presents were gifts from the proprietors and employees of the Globe Steam Laundry, where the bride had been employed for seven or eight years.

Mr. Barrett is an esteemed employee of Messrs. Ayre & Sons, and was remembered by that firm on the auspicious occasion.

To the happy young couple The Mail and Advocate extends hearty wishes for a long and happy wedded life.

Taken to Hospital

Francis Andrews of Larkin's Square was taken to the hospital yesterday morning to undergo an operation.

Leaves the Glencoe

Mr. B. Payne, late second engineer of the S.S. Glencoe, leaves for New York by the Florizel to-day where he will join a ship.

At Rest

The funeral of the late Patrick J. O'Neil took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence Power Street. Rev. Fr. Nangle recited the prayers at the Cathedral and interment was at Belvedere Cemetery.

Flour Runs Amuck

This morning as a teamster was loading flour at the top of Holloway St. a barrel rolled over the steep incline. Before reaching Duckworth St. the head came out; the result can be imagined.

S. S. Florizel leaves this afternoon. Mrs. Fred. V. Chesman and A. Joy are booked by her.

German Submarine Sinks Gunboat Niger All The Crew Saved

London, Nov. 12.—The British torpedo gunboat Niger has been torpedoed by a submarine in the Downs, according to an official announcement.

The Niger foundered, but all the crew were saved.

The Niger was an old ship having been built in 1893. Her tonnage was 810 and her main armament consisted of two 4.7 guns.

The Downs is a Roadstead near the Goodwin Sands off Deal, England, and some distance south of the north Foreland, a headland to the south of the estuary of the Thames.

\$2020 RECEIPTS OF C.L.B. BAZAAR

For First Night—Ideal Weather Made it Possible For a Large Number of Citizens to Attend

The C.L.B. Bazaar opened under very favorable conditions yesterday, and the day was most successful, the receipts at the closing hour, \$2,020.00, which was gratifying.

There is still a long way to go, however, as the debt is \$6,500.00, but many who were present yesterday will go again today with new comers and will help on the cause.

The weather was ideal, and even at the opening hour, early as it was there was a large attendance.

When His Excellency and Lady Davidson arrived they were received by a squad of lads and Old Comrades, with arms presented.

Lieut.-Col. Rendell escorted the Vice Regal party to the stage, accompanied by the Lord Bishop, Mrs. Gosling and Rev. Canon White.

Governor Spoke.

The Governor delivered a most patriotic and interesting speech.

There were many prominent citizens in attendance, including Sir Edward and Lady Morris, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, nearly all the city Clergy, Mr. Tasker Cook, and many others.

His Excellency in his address made a touching reference to great war and showed how the sons and daughters of the Empire had rushed to the Motherland and that Newfoundland was doing her share well.

In the army and navy Newfoundland's sons are to be found, and already we are hearing splendid reports from them.

Owes Much to C.L.B.

The Colony owes much to the C. L. B. and the other Brigades of the city. When Volunteers were called for, the Brigades gave their armories, their officers came forward to instruct and the older members came forward to go and fight for their kind.

It was as members of such corps that the men of Great Britain owed their military training. They were not forced into it; they went gladly in their own free will.

Aim of Future.

The support of the Brigades should be one of our chief aims in future. We should never forget the valuable aid they rendered the Empire.

His Excellency's address was repeatedly applauded.

The Bazaar being declared open, the ladies in charge of the stalls got busy and remained so until the closing hour.

The stalls which numbered sixteen were very attractively arranged.

Teas were served in the gymnasium and the patrons were given every satisfaction. There were no long waits, while the menu could not be improved upon.

The band was in attendance during the evening and rendered a number of pleasing selections.

Stall Holders.

Those in charge of the stalls were: Fancy Stall, No. 1—Mrs. R. G. Rendell and Mrs. J. S. Munn. Fancy Stall, No. 2—Lady Outerbridge Mesdames Bowring, Gosling, Cliff, Herbert Rendell and J. R. Bennett. Photo Frames and Baskets—Mrs. Job. Mrs. R. B. Job. Novelty Stall—Mrs. T. Winter and Mrs. John Harvey. Plain Work—Mrs. M. G. Winter, Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. Geo. Williams, and Mrs. Gordon Winter. Aprons—Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Fred. Stirling and Miss Hunt. Jumble Table—Mrs. (Canon) White, Mrs. Bolt and Mrs. Gray. Sample Table—Mrs. G. W. B. Ayre and Mrs. J. C. Marshall. Flower Table—Mrs. Chas. Emerson. Fancy Table—Miss LeMessurier. 20, 30 and 40 Cent Table—Mesdames H. and N. A. Outerbridge. China Table—Mrs. Geo. Knowling, Jr., and Mrs. Bruce. Doll Table—Mrs. and Miss Rossley. Children's and Knitting Table—Mrs. Fred. Rendell and Mrs. Brehm. Fancy Work—Mrs. M. Noseworthy.

GERMAN LOSS IN OFFICERS WAS 70 PER CT.

In the Recent Battles in Eastern Prussia—The Russians Made Big Captures of Men and Munitions

Paris, Nov. 11. (Official)—In the north during yesterday the enemy's effort remained without any result. A counter attack on the part of the Germans directed against Lombarsyde, Belgium, failed.

All the German's efforts to take Dixmude failed on the entire region of the left bank of the Yser.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing very important.

The following statistical official communication was published yesterday at Petrograd:

During the recent battles in Eastern Prussia, the Germans lost seventy per cent of their officers. From the 23rd October up to the 5th November three hundred and twenty-three German officers were taken prisoners and 21,750 soldiers were also taken.

We have also captured four siege mortars, fifty-two cannons, fifty Maxim guns and a large quantity of war stuffs and provisions.

Bellaventure Here From Hudson Bay

S.S. Bellaventure, Captain Randell arrived from Sydney last evening with a cargo of coal for the R.N. Co. She leaves again Saturday to load coal for Placentia.

The Bellaventure was the last steamer to leave Hudson Bay, and Captain Randell informs us that on Oct. 22nd heavy ice was making. It was there strong enough to drive on. Bertracs were seen in all directions.

Finance Meeting

The Finance Committee of the Patriotic Association met yesterday afternoon, the following being present:—Hons. M. G. Winter, F. T. McGrath, M. P. Cashin, J. Harvey, G. Knowling, and Messrs. Macpherson, Browning, Grieve, Munn, J. Ryan and Dr. V. Burke.

A resolution was passed that the Committee had had nothing to do with the paying of Capt. Timewell's salary. They had received a copy of the Minute of Council authorizing that he be paid \$5 per day, but this they did not approve of nor the action of the Government in connection therewith. This resolution will be forwarded to the Government.

It was decided to assist several whose supporters have joined the Naval Reserve, leaving them in need of financial assistance.

Austrian Cruiser Was Sunk By Crew

Pekin, Nov. 11.—The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which took refuge at Tsing Tau, before that port was invested by the Japanese, had eight men killed during the attack on this German possession.

The Legation says that she was sunk by her crew after all ammunition on board had been exhausted.

Anniversary Parade

The anniversary parade of the C.L.B. takes place Sunday next. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 at the Cathedral and a church parade in the afternoon.

Fogata arrived at Greenspond at 10.50 last night and left at 2.10 a.m.

Candy Table—Mrs. F. B. Wood and Mrs. Tasker Cook. Refreshments—Mrs. Fred. Bursell. Bran Tubbs—Mrs. Clapp and Mrs. P. H. Knowling.

Tea and Supper Tables—1, Mrs. Crowley and Mrs. Grieve; 2, Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Ellis; 3, Mrs. James Edwards; 4, Mrs. S. Marshall and Mrs. Jas. Rendell; 5, Mrs. E. Hawkins and Mrs. Macklen; 6, Mrs. Davey and Mrs. Chalkier; 7 and 8, St. Mary's Parishioners; 9, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Shears; (after-noon only) 10, Mesdames R. Ash, Dickinson and Watson; 11, Mrs. Walter Monroe; 12, Mrs. W. Knowling; 13, Mrs. Alderlice and Mrs. F. Alderlice. Children's Tea Table—Miss Alice Hunt.

The Bazaar reopens this afternoon at 3 o'clock and it is hoped there will be a larger crowd than yesterday, even.

The various stalls have all been replenished and much of the stock will be as bargains.

The admission fee is reduced today and as the goods have been marked down citizens would do well to attend.

MORE MEN AND MORE MONEY TO BE VOTED

(Continued from page 1.) Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, was consulted in everything which was done with his knowledge and approval. The expedition was materially the most useful factor in the conduct of the campaign.

The Premier pointed out that the number of men authorized by the three votes the present year, for regular army—not territorials—was 1,186,000. Of that total, all but 100,000 were already under service of the Crown.

Financial Proposals.

On Monday next, said Asquith, Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will lay before the Commons the financial proposals, including the question of a loan for which the Government is going to ask authority of the House.

On Tuesday there will be a vote of considerable dimensions and an additional vote for men.

Bonar Law promised the Government the undivided support of the Opposition while prosecuting the War. The Opposition leader said, we stand in a better position now than at the outbreak of the war.

Germany's Only Chance.

The only chance for victory for Germany was that she would win before the resources of the Allies were available. She has failed, and failed on both fronts.

Bonar Law emphasized the importance of the financial position, and said that already economic effects were being felt by Germany; this was shown by the rate of exchange. This would become more and more evident as time progressed.

Internal Dangers.

As soon as Germany realized she must be beaten, he declared her economic forces would work with a pressure of which there was no conception.

The leader of the Opposition wished to know why the British naval force went to Antwerp, and why the First Lord of the Admiralty, Churchill, accompanied the military expeditionary force, instead of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Minister of War, and some thing more about the naval engagement off the Chilean coast.

Appreciated U. S. Support.

Viscount Bryce, seconding the address in the House of Lords, referred appreciatively to the attitude of public opinion in the United States which, he declared, was a country able to judge wisely the questions at issue. It was upon moral grounds that its support was given and this was, therefore, the more highly prized.

There could be no talk of peace, he said, at present. A peace patched up now would be merely a hollow truce, during which the contending nations would begin to prepare for a renewal of the struggle and Europe, meanwhile, would be living in continual suspense and alarm.

The Earl of Crawford, Unionist, urged more strenuous methods to get rid of German spies. He asserted that in the vicinity of the great naval base of Rosyth they had a well-organized system by means of which they signalled ships at night.

They had also been discovered, he said, to have an admirably equipped private post system between Fife and parts of Germany.

C.L.B. Sale at Armory will continue to-day, admission 10 cents. Everything you can possibly want. Teas and Spupers served.—nov12,11

French Trawler Here

The French trawler La Provence, Capt. Millard, 2 days from the Banks, arrived this morning for supplies. She sails for 80,000 fish and 50,000 haddock. She will take supplies and return to France, having finished work for this season.

The La Provence was here last year. Mr. Tasker Cook is looking after her requirements.

Schr. Ella C. Hunt has entered at Burin to load fish for Halifax.

DEATHS

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.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate S. and W. Winds; partly fair today and on Friday, with light falls of rain or sleet.

Advertisement for Ayre & Sons Limited, featuring a woman in a plaid dress and text: '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 assortment of All Wool Checks and Plaids, including Tartans. \$1.20, 1.60, 1.80'.

Meteor Showers

The earth in November passes through a great meteoric shower which bombards its atmosphere in a spectacular manner. These meteors flash into our sight with startling suddenness, and sometimes with loud explosions.

Last night the heavens were streaked with those shooting stars, two of which were particularly impressive.

These latter sailed across the sky from east to west, one in the northern part and one towards the south. They displayed a mass of blue flame, but were unaccompanied by any noise.

Don't forget the Hon. J. A. Robinson is lecturing at the S. A. Citadel, New Gower Street to-night on "The Present War and Why England is Playing a Part." This promises to be a very interesting lecture. The Band will give us some patriotic airs. Income to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund. General Admission, 10c.; Reserved seats, 20c.—nov12,11

Magistrates' Court

Two boys were charged with stealing a bedstead valued at 50 cents and a pork barrel 40 cents. They were let off on suspended sentence.

A laborer charged with drunkenness and indecent conduct was fined \$2 or 7 days.

Sergt. Byrne summoned Ml. Terry for selling hop beer above proof; deft. was fined \$50 or 2 months.

Const. Stamp summoned a man for improper driving; deft. was fined \$2 or 7 days.

Mrs. F. V. Chesman leaves by the Florizel this afternoon for New York or a visit to friends.

Mr. A. Joy, of the Royal Bank of Canada has been transferred to Halifax and leaves for there by the Florizel to-day.

LOST.

Last evening between 5 and 6 p.m. between the Post Office and Holloway studio, a \$5 Note of the Royal Bank of Canada, the property of a Naval Reservist. Will the finder please leave it at The Mail and Advocate office.

STILL SOME FISH BUT BAIT SCARCE

Says a Correspondent of The Mail and Advocate, Writing from Winterton, Trinity Bay.

Winterton, Nov. 6.—All our boats have given up the fishery for this season. Most of them did fair and the men are busy getting hoops and staves and other lumber home for the winter's cooping; every boat is arriving daily with loads.

There is still a good sign of fish here and a good quality when the men can get bait; but bait is very scarce. They are also doing well with turbot, which finds a ready sale, shipments going via s.s. Ethie every week.

The schr. E. M. Pittman has arrived from St. John's this week with supplies for the F. P. U. store, which is still taking the lead in selling.

We are having Union meetings every week, and everyone intends to back up Mr. Coaker in what he is doing for the fisherman.

The weather has been very poor this last two weeks for dry fish and no fish has been handled.

Most all the dry fish is shipped for this year. We hear that \$4.50 is now offered for fish, but the people would like to get more. Thanks to Mr. Coaker and the F. P. U. for keeping up the price.

The Union store is paying \$5.75 at present and no doubt will take in what fish is around here now for sale when the weather turns fine.

We are expecting soon to see a schooner load of cooorage lumber landed on the F.P.U. wharf which no doubt will be an eye-opener to some of the people here.—Correspondent.

Capt. Atlay Dead

A cablegram was received from England this morning announcing the death of Capt. Atlay, late commanding officer of H.M.S. Calypso.

Last night word was received that his condition was serious but hopes of his recovery were entertained.

Capt. Atlay volunteered for active service when the war broke out, but shortly after was invalided ashore as reported by this paper.

Deceased was married to Miss M. O'Dwyer, daughter of R. H. O'Dwyer, this city, and to her and other relatives we tender sympathy.

NEWFOUNDLAND Poultry Association Exhibition

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, Will be held on November 18th, 19th and 20th in THE PRINCE'S RINK.

The Exhibition will be opened by His Excellency the Governor at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 19th. Admission, 10c. Official and Exhibition Tickets 20c. 10 per cent of the gross receipts will be given to the Ladies' Patriotic Association.

JOHN F. CALVER, Hon. Secretary, nov11,14,16