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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. I. No. 264.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

Ammunition Explosion Sends British Warship And Crew to Bottom

Band Was Playing on the Battleship Bulwark, When the Ammunition Being Placed in Her Magazine Exploded and Over Seven Hundred Men Were Instantly Killed

London, November 26.—It was officially announced here to-day that the British battleship Bulwark had been blown up off Sheerness.

The Bulwark was 15,000 tons displacement and was completed in 1902. She had a complement of 750 men. Sheerness is on the Thames at the mouth of the Estuary of the Medway, 36 miles down the river from London.

Only twelve men out of the 700 or 800 on board were saved.

According to the Admiralty the explosion which resulted in the destruction of the Bulwark was believed to have originated in her own magazine.

MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

London, Nov. 26.—The explosion which destroyed the Bulwark, occurred at 7.50 a.m. A Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral who were at Sheerness, reported that they were convinced the disaster was caused by a magazine explosion. When the smoke cleared away the ship had disappeared. An enquiry will be held to-morrow, and the Admiralty believe it may throw light on the occurrence.

Winston Churchill, speaking in the Commons, concerning the disaster, said "the loss of the ship does not sensibly affect our military position, but I regret the loss of life which was very heavy, only twelve men being saved. All the officers and the rest of the crew which, I suppose amounted to between 700 and 800, perished."

Ammunition Explosion.
The loss of the Bulwark, according to a Central News despatch, received this evening from Chatham, was due to an accidental explosion while ammunition was being loaded on the warship.

The force of the explosion aboard the ship was so great that houses in Sheerness and even in Southend, seven miles away, were violently shaken. People fled into the streets in alarm. When the great ship blew up, dense clouds of smoke and flame shot into the air. The vessel disappeared beneath the waves in three minutes. So terrible was the Bulwark rent that it was impossible to render any assistance.

After the explosion the vessel was hoisted out by smoke and as the veil slowly lifted, a handful of men were seen struggling in the water. Small craft rushed to their aid and picked them up. Some of the crew were badly mutilated.

Band was Playing.
A touch of the dramatic was added to the catastrophe by the fact that the band of the Bulwark was playing when the explosion came.

The disaster occurred while she was lying at anchor off the naval port of Sheerness near the mouth of the Thames, but the officers of the port scout the public impression that the vessel was the victim of the German submarine. This seems to be supported by the absence of any upheaval in the water.

As the First Lord of the Admiralty explained, although 15 years old, and no longer on the first fighting line, the Bulwark was still a useful unit. The loss of the ship was nothing compared to the loss in trained officers and men, with whose relatives Churchill expressed in the Commons his deep sympathy and sorrow. For a long time she was Admiral Charles Beresford's flagship in the Mediterranean.

German's Suffered Disaster

Paris, Nov. 26.—All the newspapers of Petrograd affirm that the Germans suffered a terrible catastrophe in attempting an offensive movement with five army corps against the Russians, between the Vistula and Wartha rivers.

The German turning movement against the left wing of the Russians in the region of Willum, is also said to have met with disaster.

Eleven German Army corps are reported to have suffered enormously, the division being captured.

Splendid Patriotic Rally Hears Eloquent Addresses

Messrs. A. B. Morine and W. J. Higgins Chief Speakers At Big Meeting Held Under the Auspices of the S. U. F. With the Governor, Lady Davidson and Many Leading Citizens Present

GREAT GATHERING HAD GOOD TIME LISTENING TO MUSIC AND SPEECHES

The Chairman, J. A. Cliff, M.H.A., Has Two Sons in the Training Camp—Premier Absent Attending a Similar Rally at Petty Harbor

The first of a series of Patriotic gatherings under the auspices of the Society of United Fishermen was held in the British Hall last night, Mr. A. B. Morine, M.H.A., and Mr. W. J. Higgins, M.H.A., being the two chief speakers. The meeting was well attended and the addresses evoked a great deal of patriotic sentiment.

Mr. J. A. Cliff, M.H.A., presided, and amongst the many present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, Mr. J. M. Kent, M.H.A., Pres. Coaker and many other prominent citizens.

During the evening patriotic songs were rendered by Mr. F. Cornick and J. L. Slattery.

Mr. Morine's Address.
Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, Lady Davidson, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are gathered to discuss and consider the causes and progress of the greatest war the World has ever seen, and especially, I take it, to consider how it affects us, and what is our duty in the crisis.

Perhaps we are here more to incite ourselves and others to do what we are already conscious our duty demands, for as to what that duty is there can now be little doubt. But as a people, we profess the belief that war is only justifiable in self defence or the defence of some right thing, and therefore it is spiritually profit-

Germans Put To Rout By The Russians, Lose A Whole Army Corps

Paris, November 27.—Telegraphing from Petrograd regarding the fighting around Lodz in Russian Poland, a correspondent of The Matin says: "One German army corps which was surrounded by Russian troops surrendered in a body. This represents nearly 50,000 men."

Another corps which also had been cut off has now been completely put to rout.

The Russians are attacking along the Czenstochowa-Cracow line with redoubled intensity.

SERVIAN VICTORY REPORTED

All the Attacks of the Austrians Were Repulsed and Many Prisoners Taken From Retreating Enemy

Paris, Nov. 27.—Victory for the Serbians in their fighting for the Austrians in North Western Serbia is reported today in a despatch from Nish.

Combats occurred on Nov. 22nd, says the despatch along the positions to the East of Rogozhitza, attacks being made by us on the enemy's forces on our left wing.

Along the front from Lazareatz to Mironitza we maintained all our positions. The attacks of the enemy to the south-west of Lazareatz were repulsed.

From our point of view the day ended favorably for us.

After the fighting of Nov. 23rd the enemy was constrained to retire. His retreat was disorderly and at some points we took a number of prisoners.

STEAMER ASHORE IN CLYDE RIVER

Glasgow, Nov. 27.—The steamer Cassandra, which sailed from Halifax on November 15th, for this port, is aground on the Clyde, near Cardross.

The Cassandra sailed for England with horses and deals.

MONTREAL SENDS HELPTO FRANCE

Montreal, Nov. 27.—The Montreal City Council has made a grant of \$10,000 to France as a gift to that country in connection with the war.

BRITAIN'S STRENGTH ON SEAS IS GREATER NOW THAN EVER

Many New Warships Have Been Added to the Fleet Since the War Began and Many Others Are Almost Completed

London, Nov. 25.—The naval situation, despite the losses that have been sustained through the war, and owing to the fight in the South Pacific, is improving for Great Britain and her allies. A computation giving the strength on the sea of Britain, France, Russia and Japan on the one hand, and the Germans and Austrians on the other, presents the following surprising figures:

The Germany-Alles, Austria	41	19
Dreadnoughts	75	26
Pre-Dreadnoughts	3	8
Coast defence ships	77	11
Armored cruisers	96	46
Cruisers	383	148
Destroyers	209	38
Torpedo boats	184	27
Submarines	1,072	324

To the total strength of the allies Britain contributes 470 vessels, including 71 Dreadnoughts, 108 cruisers, 167 destroyers, 49 torpedo boats and 75 submarines. Since the war commenced Britain has added several new vessels to her fleet.

Mr. Winston Churchill stated in Parliament in September that the Admiralty would build a destroyer every week, a light cruiser every thirty days, and a Dreadnought every forty-five days. This rate of production has not been sustained, but it is declared that the programme has not been departed from very materially.

In the prosecution of the war the British navy is assisted greatly by the manner in which the work has been divided amongst the various fleets. Japan has been looking after the Far East in co-operation with a small British fleet. France has taken over the principal work on the Mediterranean and on the Adriatic, while Britain has been left free to control the North Sea and the Atlantic.

Schr. Noah is loading fish at Monro & Co's. for Valencia.

Germans Have Sustained Record Losses In East States Earl Kitchener

British Minister of War Says the Germans Have Been Utterly Unable to Secure Any Permanent Advantage in the East—Has Word of Praise For Forces in the West

London, November 26.—That the Russians had defeated the Germans with the heaviest losses yet suffered; that the Germans had made no advance since he last addressed the House, and that the British were in touch with the Turkish forces thirty miles east of Suez Canal, were the salient points of the speech made by Field Marshal Earl Kitchener in the House of Lords this afternoon.

When the British Secretary for War summarized the military operations, he paid a tribute to the gallantry of the Belgian Army and to the King of the Belgians, who, he declared, had no intention of quitting Belgian territory.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

He said the losses of the Allies were great, but at the same time they were slight compared with those of the enemy; and the Allied troops were in excellent spirits, confident of success.

The Russians, he announced, have defeated the Germans with heavier losses than the latter ever suffered before.

Regarding recruiting, he said he still had room for men, and was confident men would answer their country's call, and see that the war was brought to a successful conclusion.

About thirty thousand recruits, he said, were enlisting weekly. The time would come when we would require many more men, and he would then make it thoroughly well-known, adding that in the meantime, all gaps in the British forces on the Continent had been filled.

Couldn't Down the British.
Referring to the German advance on Dunkirk and Calais, after the capture of Antwerp, Lord Kitchener mentioned that in spite of the overwhelming

"We are now in a State of Necessity and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxembourg, and are perhaps on Belgian soil."

We were compelled to override the just protests of Luxembourg and Belgium. The wrong—I speak plainly—that we are committing we will endeavour to make good as soon as "our military goal has been reached."

The invasion of Belgium was not a "necessity"—it was a "convenience." France was successfully invaded by another route in 1870, a route still open, though more difficult. The German Chancellor would have spoken more correctly had he said, "Germany regards no law."

We Fight for Faith With Belgium.
There can be no doubt that although Great Britain had other causes for war than the breach of treaty obligations regarding Belgium, this breach was a real effective cause for her participation. It might be that if Belgium had not been invaded our nation would have been drawn into this war by the need of protecting France, or what is the same thing, by the need of

(Continued on page 2.)

British Airman Blew Up German Supply Train

London, Nov. 27.—The Chronicle hears from a correspondent in northern France that on Wednesday, about noon, a tremendous explosion was heard and felt for miles along the Allies line. The source of the explosion apparently was behind the German lines.

Later it was learned that a British naval airman had dropped a bomb on a German ammunition train, which had been filled.

The s.s. Carthaginian which took one hundred and fifty Reservists across has arrived at Glasgow safely.

ing number of the German forces, the British troops vigorously attacked, and a British cavalry division, extending over seven miles of trenches, had thrown back the attacks of a whole German army corps for more than two days. The arrival of Indian troops on the field, he said, proved a great advantage, and when fresh reinforcements pushed forward, the march on Calais was stopped.

Kitchener spoke of the splendid fighting qualities of the French troops and of the pluck and gallantry of the Belgian Army, whose fine resistance had been strengthened and encouraged by the cooperation of the British fleet, which had effectively shelled the German artillery positions.

Advantage Remains With The Russians

Have Retreating Germans in Disadvantageous Position—Austrians Lose More Guns and Men

Petrograd, Nov. 27.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight: In the battle of Lodz, which continues to detain our troops, which, having penetrated

The Germans are making strenuous efforts to facilitate the retreat of their corps, which, having penetrated in the direction of Brzeziny, are now retreating to the region of Strykow under conditions very unfavorable for them.

On the Austrian front our action continues with success. In the fighting of Nov. 25 we took as many as eight thousand prisoners, including two regiments with their commanders and other officers.

The Germans are now attempting to force a "strong wedge" into the Russian front between the Vistula and Wartha rivers, but, as for the Russian line, which everywhere is continuous, it was reinforced wherever necessary and strong reserves success fully outflanked every focal German advance.

Meanwhile, the double Russian advance into East Prussia from the east and south is overcoming the numerous obstacles and making rapid progress, avoiding or enveloping the thickest of the fortified line of the Mazurian Lakes. Here, too, the subject population is chiefly Polish.

the people of Bosnia, and had long looked forward to Union within one nation. The murder of the Archduke, therefore, was the natural, even though the horrible, result of violated faith.

The Austrian Demand.

The next step in the events preceding the war was the demand by Austria on Serbia. It was presented on the 24th of August. Our Foreign Minister immediately pointed out to the Austrian Ambassador that the tone of the demand was objectionable and would be offensive to Russia as well as to Serbia. One of its conditions was that Serbia should acquiesce within forty-eight hours, and such a condition under such circumstances had never been known. It is clear that acquiescence to the demand was neither expected nor desired, and that the demand was made unreasonable and couched in peremptory language in order that it might lead to war. This demand was shown to the German Emperor before it was presented, and the draft shown to him was made more peremptory in order that it might more surely effect its real purpose.

Russian Military Preparations.

Russia, the only great Slavonic power, is the natural protector of the Slavonic people of Serbia, and the Russian Government did not dare permit the subjugation of Serbia. Russian national feeling would have swept away the Czar and his advisers, if they had not responded to the call of the blood.

Russia began to mobilise her armies, not for the purpose necessarily of declaring war, but as a precautionary measure. Germany chose to take offence at this step, which she had herself really been responsible for provoking, and she made a demand on Russia, which the Czar has declared to have been "insolent" in tone, that Russia should within twelve hours cancel her orders for mobilisation and cease to make ready for war.

The demand was, of course, rejected, as Germany fully expected, doubtless, and Germany thereupon declared war upon Russia and upon France as her ally.

Germany Invades Neutral States.
In spite of unmistakable warning by Britain the frontier of Belgium was crossed by German troops.

In 1839 Austria and Prussia had joined with England, France and Russia in agreeing that:

Article 7.—"Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral state. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality towards all other States."

On the 29th of July, Germany was told that Great Britain would not bargain away the neutrality of Belgium for any promise made by Germany. On the 4th of August Great Britain asked Germany for a pledge within twelve hours that Belgium's neutrality would be respected. Speaking in the German Parliament, the German Chancellor said:

Battle Front Quiet All Day

Paris, Nov. 27.—The following official communication was issued tonight in Belgium today complete calm prevailed.

In the centre there was cannonading but there was no infantry attacks. There is nothing of importance to report from Argonne. There was a small engagement east of Verdun.

Florizel Here
S.S. Florizel, Capt. Martin, arrived at 2.30 p.m. yesterday from New York, via Halifax.

She brought a full cargo. The following passengers arrived by her:—E. A. Smith, H. S. Windler, C. J. Blackie, J. A. Chiquette and ten steerage.

WEATHER REPORT
Toronto (noon)—Strong breezes to moderate local gales; shifting to N.W. and W.N.W.; a few showers today Saturday—colder with local snow flurries.

RUSSIA'S VICTORIOUS ADVANCE IN THE EAST STILL CONTINUES

Population of Poland and Eastern Germany and Austria Sympathises With the Czar's Men and is Giving Them Much Help

London, Nov. 27.—Professor Bernard Pares, the British Government correspondent with the Russian army headquarters in a despatch dated Nov. 25, dealing with the general Russian advance says that after the Russians had held the River San for nearly a month against the Austrians, word came to go forward. The river was crossed and the enemy driven from the trenches and neighboring villages and was forced further back. The advance was triumphant at all points, says Prof. Pares.

Austrians Driven Back.
The Austrians were driven southward and westward. Some were pressed against the Carpathians, at a point where there are only two passes so difficult they will hardly admit the passage of artillery field trains. Others were pressed back on Cracow

where the line of the Russian advance is now complete.

The Russian impact on Cracow promises the first settlement of the destiny of West Galicia, where the population is Polish and ready to respond to the appeal of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces.

The next gap was made between the Austrians and Germans who were already retreating in mutual dissatisfaction in different directions.

Political interests must still more facilitate their further advance of the Russians through this gap into Slavonic territory, as Southern Silesia up to the River Niesse is mainly Polish or Bohemian and Czech and in general is largely friendly to Russia and quite hostile to Germany.

The Germans are doing all possible to make diversion on other sides. Stopped and driven back near Miawa, seventy-five miles north-east of Warsaw, they have made a serious effort on both sides of the Vistula, near Plock, but have been decisively repulsed, the inhabitants giving effective aid to the Russians in bridging the river.

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Splendid Patriotic Rally Hears Eloquent Addresses

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self protection, for a beaten France would have meant a weakened Britain, but if Belgium had not been invaded it is probable that Britain would not have taken part in the war, if at all, until a much later stage. That this is a fact is shown by the declaration of the German Chancellor to the British Minister at Berlin just before the outbreak, when he said:

"The step taken by the British Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—'neutrality'—a word which in war times has so often been disregarded. Just for 'A Scrap of Paper,' Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation."

Not a Racial War.

Germany has endeavoured to create the impression that this is a racial war, in which she fights for the continued existence and liberty of the Teutonic race. She says, in short, that Russia aims at Slav dominion, and that Russia is responsible for the very war, by encouraging the resistance of Serbia to the just demands of Austria, by mobilising troops on the borders of Germany, and by actually sending her troops across the Eastern boundary of Prussia.

The true answer is that Russia's attitude towards Serbia was natural and proper under the circumstances; that it was an attitude which Germany and Austria expected and intentionally provoked, and that the mobilization of Russian troops was a proper precaution, while it is untrue that Russian troops entered Prussian territory before Germany's declaration of war.

There is no proof of a Slav peril to German people. No attack has been made in modern times by any Slav nation on Teutonic people. In truth, the Russians have not been unduly aggressive outside the borders of Russia. The Russo-Turkish war was undertaken to protect the Balkan Slavs from Turkish barbarities. The Russian war with Japan was caused by rivalry in Eastern Asia, based on Japanese pretensions towards Korea and China. In the Napoleonic wars—a century ago—Russians sided with the Germans. In the partition of Poland, harmony prevailed between Russia and the German states. In fact the friendship of Germany and Russia has been historic, and if that friendship has ever been imperilled of late years, the German Emperor has been to blame.

Germany's Eastern Policy.

When Germany, in 1866, assumed, in place of Austria, the leading position amongst the German States, she bade Austria look eastward for extension. It was in pursuance of that mandate that Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed by Austria in 1908. The same policy was pursued by Austria's continual interference in the affairs of the Balkan States.

There can be little doubt that Bulgaria's quarrel with Serbia and Greece in 1913, at the close of the war with Turkey, was instigated by Austria, and encouraged by Germany. Turkey inclined towards Bulgaria in this contest, and did so under German influence, which was and is paramount in Turkey. There has been in truth a race towards Constantinople, and Austria's way is through Serbia. In making war on Serbia, therefore, Austria was aiming at Russia, whose influence in the Balkans she desired to destroy.

It is in fact impossible to separate the interests and aims of Germany and Austria in their Eastern policy. The Teutonic race is dominant in the affairs of Austria. She and Germany are blood brothers. They desire joint dominion from the North Sea to Constantinople. In this partnership Germany is the dominating factor. The German Kaiser is the prevailing power. As he has himself said:

"There is only one law—my law; the law which I myself lay down. There is only one master in this country: I am he, and I will not tolerate another."

Germany Didn't Want War.

I do not believe that the Kaiser when he endorsed and sharpened Austria's demand on Serbia desired the outbreak of a Great War. As late as the 25th of July the Russian Foreign Minister said that "he did not believe that Germany really wanted war." She wanted to overthrow Russian influence in the Balkans, preparatory to the war with Russia, which she thought likely at a future time. Russia was known not to be ready for war. France would be ready in 1916. But when Russia showed an unexpected determination, the Kaiser doubtless felt that the time was more

propitious for Germany than any later time would be.

The Cause of Causes.

If I were asked for the cause of causes for this war, I would say that Germany now worships false gods. Her great poet Heine has said: "When once the taming tallman, the Cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless, Berserker fury of which the northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up. When that tallman is decayed, and the day will come when it will piteously collapse, then the old stone gods will rise from the salient ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes."

Mathematic and mechanical conceptions, the material and physical sciences dominate German thought, and the Cross has been broken, has decayed, for them, so that "the brutal German joy of battle" has gushed up. The Kaiser has said: "The best word is a blow—the Army and Navy are the pillars of State."

Bernhardt has said: "War is not merely a necessary element in the life of nations, but an indispensable factor of culture.... Nothing in fact is left but war to secure.... ascendancy over the 'spirits of corruption and decay.'"

The Prussian is the driving force in Germany. The real Prussian is a descendant of the vandal Huns or of the still more ancient Slav tribes who peopled the shores of the Baltic. Thor with his hammer and Attila, "the scourge of God," these are the German gods of to-day. "Might is Right"—is their creed, "Hurrah for the dry powder and the sharp sword," their slogan.

Their Kaiser exclaims: "For us there are two alternatives 'and no third—world-dominion or downfall.'"

Aim at Colonial Expansion.

Germany aimed at Colonial expansion. Her trade had grown tremendously of late year. Her population increased rapidly. She demanded "A place in the sun," and the place was hard to find. Her "fertile colonies were unhealthy, and her healthy colonies were unfertile." She aimed at North Africa, but was elbowed out by France and Italy. Bernhardt has said:

"Such territorial acquisitions we can only realize at the cost of other States or in conjunction with them; and such results are possible only if we succeed in securing our power 'in the centre of Europe better than hitherto.'"

Control of the Sea

Germany envied Britain her control of the sea. Not because she feared British aggression, but because she aimed at world power, and knew that it could not exist while "Britannia rules the waves." For her purposes against continental powers only, a navy was useless to Germany, as the present war has proven. But for the capture of Colonies, for the purpose of war upon non-European countries, a navy was essential, and for an invasion of Britain it was essential also that the navy of Germany should be equal to or superior to, our own. From its creation the chief reason for a German Navy has been "the day" when the long cherished aim to destroy Britain should be attempted. That day has arrived, and it is perhaps our crowning mercy that it came before Germany was quite ready, and when Britain was as ready as she ever would be.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just."



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It is matter for pride and gratitude that this great war is not of Britain's seeking, nor through any fault of hers. She sought peace, even to the cannon's mouth. She gave no offence, aimed at no advantage, is at war to-day in defence of her plighted word, her just obligations, and her right to continue existence in safety.

Through her great Foreign Minister, rightly called "the Peacemaker of Europe," she expressed her horror of the crime at Sarajevo which gave occasion for this war—when the Archduke Charles Frederick was assassinated. She warned Austria of the offensive tones of her demands on Serbia, she urged the Great Powers to hold a conference to preserve peace, she refused to pledge assistance to Russia and France, fearing to encourage strife; and even after Belgium was invaded she pleaded with Germany for delay, to avoid "the dread arbitrament of war." If anything remained to be done for peace, truly by Britain it could not be done.

And yet, through all her negotiations for peace, not once did Britain show the white feather. Germany cannot truthfully say that she was deceived by Britain's diplomacy into the belief that Britain would not fight, for after refusing to promise aid to Russia and France, Germany was notified that the refusal did not mean that Britain would not give such aid if it were warranted by circumstances. It is apparent that if Germany was deceived on this point, it was self-deception, miscalculation, a wrong estimate of the people of the British Empire. The threatened rebellion in Ireland, the failure of the Canadian parliament to contribute toward the navy, the state of India and South Africa—these and other circumstances doubtless convinced Germany, to its cost, alas, that Britain would not fight. Germany was not capable of understanding the emotional side of the people who inhabit this Empire, their appreciation of the manifold blessings they enjoy as a free people, their regard for their obligations towards other nations, and their sympathy especially for weaker nations.

Government's Statesmanlike Policy

It is a matter of conjecture whether we should now be at war if a Liberal-Unionist government were in power in Britain, under Balfour or Law. The "peace at any price" men are all Liberal-Radicals, the "little Navy men" are there also. It is the boast of Liberal administrations that they concern themselves chiefly with reforms at home, and Liberals are prone to advocate reduced expenditure for armaments, whereas Unionists preach that to be ready for war is the best guarantee of peace, and that wise expenditure is economy. It is very probable that the Kaiser took into his calculations the fact that a Liberal Government controlled this Empire. If he did count on that fact, he made a grievous blunder. Never has a British Government acted more admirably than the Asquith cabinet in this matter. Tact, firmness, sagacity—have been manifested by them in their diplomacy before the war and in their conduct of affairs since it began. Whether we regard the diplomacy of Grey, the financing of Lloyd George, the conduct of naval matters by Churchill, or the oversight of all by the master-statesman Asquith, we must feel the most profound admiration and a glow of gratitude that at this great crisis the men in office are no less inferior to the greatest in the history of our Empire.

Nor is our pride and thankfulness in and for our War Minister, Lord Kitchener, our commander-in-chief at the front, Field Marshal French, and in Jellicoe, Admiral of the North Sea Fleet, less than in and for our statesmen. Tried and proved, they are upholding and surpassing their deservedly great reputations. With one accord, the nation holds them to be the equal of the best at home and abroad, and they have the unquestioning confidence of the Empire. Nor should one fall at this time to speak with delight at the quality of the commanders of the Russian and French armies. They have proven their mettle to our satisfaction. We follow the movements of the Grand Duke and General Joffre with a confidence born of brief experience, it is true, but based upon stirring events by which those commanders have been shown to be truly great leaders.

Upon sea and land our men have been worthy of the great deeds of old. After Mons, on the Marne, the Aisne and in Flanders, the skill, courage and endurance of our soldiers has been equal to the best in our glorious history. Never has leadership or following been better. In South Africa the generalship on our side was often at fault; but in this war there has been no complaint. Now, as in South

(Continued on page 3.)

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.

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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.

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Burgeo	Rose Blanche	Channel
Bay of Islands	Bonne Bay	

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 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.

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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. F— 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.

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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.

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**Splendid Patriotic Rally
 Hears Eloquent Addresses**

Messrs. A. B. Morine and W. J. Higgins Chief Speakers At Big Meeting Held Under the Auspices of the S. U. F. With the Governor, Lady Davidson and Many Leading Citizens Present

(Continued from page 2)
 Africa, our officers and men have shown the same heroism and very much greater skill.

On the sea we won a ding dong fight off Heligoland, and lost one off the coast of Chili, but of courage and skill there was no lack, and if criticism is justifiable at all in the latter case, it is that Admiral Craddock showed more bravery than wisdom by inviting a fight in which he had one large calibre gun to the enemy's sixteen. I say "if criticism is permissible," for I feel that there is a very real value to the Empire in that bull-dog courage which does not stop to question why, which does not wait to engage till success is certain, but which feels "theirs" but to do and die."

Passing of Bobs.

It is fitting that notice should be taken here of a great loss to the Empire by the sudden death of its most loved and most illustrious General "Bobs." The Empire's laureate has referred to it in these words: "He passed in the very battle smoke of them that he had despised; Three hundred miles of cannon spoke When the master gunner died."

He passed to the very sound of the guns.

But before his eyes grew dim He had seen the face of the sons Whose sties had served with him.

Clean, simple, valiant, well-beloved. Flawless in faith and fame, Whom neither ease nor honor moved A hair's breadth from his aim.

Great Work of Navy.

How many of us are rightly comprehending the great work being done for the Empire by the British Navy. Freedom from invasion, from such destruction of life and property as Belgium suffers, is a blessing for which the Navy only is to be thanked, not by the people of the British Isles alone, but by those of every dependency, and by us in this Colony not one whit less than by the people of any other part. We go about our streets in peace by day, and we lie down to sleep at night secure and safe from all alarms, because on the Seven Seas, and especially on the North Sea, our sailors keep sleepless vigil. Liberty would die, for us, if the little Island all British people call "home" were not protected by the British Navy.

Have you tried to estimate the value in money of the protection given to British trade routes by command of the sea? I am satisfied that no man can overestimate what that means, not merely in dollars and cents, but in human life and happiness. Our ships go roaming about the globe almost as though no war were in progress, with a very small increase in the rate of insurance, and as a result there is no want in all our lands, and scarcely an increase in the price of our food. Think of our condition in this Colony as it might be if our navy were not in power as it is today. Where and for what price could our fish be sold?

Wherever should we buy food and clothing, and from what corner of the world could it be brought if the seas were being freely traversed by the Warships of Germany. Not for six months, probably, could human life be sustained in this Colony if it were not for the British Navy. Our freedom could not last a single week if the ships of Germany were as the ships of Britain. It almost staggers comprehension to cast up our obligations to this one means of defence, and it amazes us when we remember in the light of the present—that the efficiency of the navy has only been maintained by great effort against the clamour of peace advocates and radical reformers for reduction in expenditure. Not during the lifetime of men now living I think will any sane man again advocate so-called economy in building ships for defence.

A Forecast of Results.

We shall win in this war! Make no mistake about that! The ultimate results will be good. The feeling of brotherhood amongst nations will show a pronounced growth. Britishers can never again look upon all foreigners with the old-time insular prejudice, for they are fighting the great fight side by side with Slav and Latin. Within this Empire the sense of Imperial unity will have become a conviction. Some form of Imperial control will be legislated. There will hereafter be no dividing line between the Colonial and the Home-lander. Discord within the Empire, between jarring races, will be largely stilled. Irish Home Ruler and Ulsterman cannot ever again be quite as hostile as

a few short months ago. Can we ever doubt again the loyalty of the South African Boer, or deny equal rights to the East Indian.

Finally, I believe that as direct result, there will be a great spiritual revival throughout the world, for even in Germany it will be felt that Jehovah—our God—is the only God, and that Right is Might, not Might Right.

I do not hold the opinion that our armaments will decrease, on the contrary, I believe "the little Navy man" will have ceased from off the earth, and that some form of conscription will be adopted within the Empire. To be prepared for war will continue to be the best guarantee of peace. Training is essential to physical fitness. To be physically fit tends to national virtue. Therefore, we should be training. I should like to see training universal and obligatory in this Colony.

Why We Should Fight.

And here let me deal with the question why we Newfoundlanders should fight for, pay for, and pray for the success of the Allies in this war. First, because we are free-born and free citizens of the British Empire, the greatest, the freest, the best, the one most worth living for in all the history of the world. We are charged with the responsibilities as well as vested with the privileges of full partners. It is the badge of serfdom to be cared for by others, without doing our fair share. It is the mark of the free man to share equally in the dangers as well as in the rewards of any adventure.

Second, because we have not done or paid a proper part in the past. Not a dollar, not a man, has the Colony contributed to the upkeep of that great navy whose invaluable services to us I have just referred to. We have accepted the blessings without gratitude, and the benefits without contribution. We have consented to be recipients at the hands of the taxpayers of Britain, and have not failed to growl because we had not an equal share in governing the Empire. The equality we demand we should by our conduct show ourselves worthy of and capable of defending.

Third, because we will not consent to inferiority to the people of any other part of the Empire. From Canada, Australia, New Zealand, men and means are being sent to aid in the struggle. Poorer, perhaps, in worldly wealth than our sister Colonies, we are not poorer in met, and we have given and can give of our best, the heart's blood of the Colony. From India, the natives have come to battle for us. In South Africa, the Dutch farmers whom we so recently fought are fighting now for us. All races, all creeds, all classes in the Empire, have rushed to the colors, and surely it shall not be said of us that we were less ready than others—we the sons of Devon, of Cornwall, of Scotland and Ireland, descendants of the fighting breeds of the earth, whose fathers were bred on the fishing grounds that in the past were the nursery of the Navy when the ships were "the wooden walls of England."

We shall fight

"For the sake of time-worn cities Our eyes have never seen, Some long-remembered homestead Or nameless village green; For the sake of a tattered banner In some old chancel waves, For the sake of ancient churchyards That hold our father's graves; For the sake of one small Island With triple flag unfurled; For still we count that Island The centre of the world."

What We Have Done.

We have not done badly, we shall yet do better. We have sent over a thousand men to the front on sea or land. Comparing the volunteering by native born Canadians to the native born population of Canada, and remembering that all our volunteers are natives of this Colony, and that we have sons in the Canadian contingent, I think we have done as well as the Canadians.

But shall we do as well? Canada is about to send a second contingent, and before the war closes will send others. Her native born will readily volunteer in larger proportion as the days go, and we here must strive to do as well or better.

I do not agree with those who in their patriotic impatience are prone to find fault with our outports for delay in volunteering. I do not think these critics quite understand the situation in the outports, nor appreciate the difficulties. I do not

think that the right methods to secure volunteers for sea or land have been taken. Not enough has been done to inform or arouse the people to a sense of the need and the duty of the hour.

Direction of Further Work.

Volunteering results more generally than otherwise from training. What would volunteering in this city for the contingent now in England have amounted to but for the Boys' Brigades which for years have been such means of good in our midst. Patriotism is a plant of slow growth, and it has not been nurtured, I fear, in our schools. Every school house should have a flagstaff and pole, and flag raising should be as regular a ceremony as the religious exercises with which schools are opened. Public meetings, addressed by our best speakers, should be held in every hamlet, to instruct and inspire, and patriotic songs and exercises should be resorted to everywhere, for the purpose of arousing the sentiments which should be dominant in our people. Literature, articles, addresses, speeches should be distributed to every house in the Colony, in newspaper or pamphlet form. The mails should be made free for this purpose, and volunteers to address and circulate should be called for. I doubt whether all our pulpits have yet spoken as strongly, as earnestly, as persuasively as they might and should, at this crisis, on the Christian duty of taking part in this Great War of defence. It is, of course, not easy for the disciples of Peace on Earth to preach war, and yet Christ came "not to send Peace, but a sword," and surely that sword was meant for such evils as the Allies fight against in this war. And when all this has been done, when orators, singers and preachers have been heard, more should be done to call in the recruits. A door to door canvass should be made, and the names of volunteers be secured. That, practically, is being done in Britain, and if necessary there how much more necessary and excusable here. Our young men are often slow to move even when ready to respond, and need personal applications to make up their minds.

The Women's Part.

Nor should it be forgotten that the women are important factors in this matter, in his Colony. Our men many young, the poor man's blessing—children—come quickly as a rule. The breadwinner has to consider wife and children, the wife has to think of "the bag and barrel," as well as of the life of her spouse. She sees and hears little to inspire her patriotism, and it is little to be wondered at, therefore, that she opposes bitterly in very many cases any thought of volunteering. She is rightly influential with her husband, and must be reckoned with in this matter. What steps are being taken to meet her reasonable objections. What is being done to inspire and influence her? In courage, in self sacrifice, in love of country, the women have never been second to the men, and they will not prove so in the future, if made to understand. But this brings up another point, that it is not sufficient to pay our volunteers while in service, but the matter of a pension to disabled soldiers and sailors or their dependents should be attended to. While we at home are safe in our beds at night, and at our work by day, why should other men serve abroad, and their families suffer at home, if we provide no adequate compensation for the family in case of disablement or death. Of course, this does not apply so strongly in the

(Continued on page 4)



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Filing Cabinets. They are time, labor and space savers. Tell us your needs and let us suggest such Filing devices as are best suited to your requirements.

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 Persian Paw Sets**

HERE are sets similar to the style shown in this illustration, but those priced here come without fringe.

These sets are made of a fur-like fabric—made, you know, to resemble that rich, black, wavy fur, that is so highly prized by aristocrats, because of its exceptional rarity.

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If made of real fur fashioned similarly they would cost you five times as much as we ask for these faithful copies of real fur.

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**Extra
 Great Battle!
 The Height of the Struggle**

The Allies have held their position at the edge of the woods facing rolling country, over which Germans are approaching. The foreground to the right the French field pieces are being fired by its last man who wont give up the effort, to check the onrushing Germans, all of his companions being killed by a bursting shell. In the centre a hand-to-hand conflict between British officers and Germans. The onrush of the German lancers is appalling, but is met by the much-dreaded charge of the British Highlanders on the left. Other German columns are crossing the fields and will be met by the Allies beyond the burning farm house. The German siege and armored aeroplane guns are in the centre. In the sky a German Zeppelin with its monoplane scout whose aerial supremacy is about to be disputed by an approaching French biplane. Maddened horses are rushing wildly about, and the bursting shells makes this picture a thrilling one.

The above represents an incident in one of the prolonged and desperate encounters along the lines north of Rheims, and the first of a series of pictures by a special artist. Cut this out for reference, as you will buy a picture.

Boys and girls in city and outports earn valuable prizes selling them. Send for a lot of 10 now. We trust you; 10 cents each prepaid. We frame pictures. Watch for the Overseas Daily Mirror every Thursday.

J. M. RYAN SUPPLY CO.,

227 THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
 WAR NEWS AGENCY.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 187 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 27, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Last Night's Meeting

THE S.U.F. Patriotic Meeting held last night in the British Hall was fairly well attended but not as crowded as might have been expected. Can it be that St. John's is becoming lukewarm over war matters?

The speech of Mr. Morine was a masterpiece and well worth hearing. Mr. Higgins also spoke well although he made a slip and aroused a third of the audience which consisted of outport fishermen when he proclaimed that this was not a time when we should be agitating about the price of fish or any other commercial matter—a reference aimed at Mr. Coaker's continual struggle since August to secure fair value for fishery produce.

Mr. Higgins no doubt made a slip and had no intention of saying what his words would convey, but the outport fishermen who heard him won't forget the slip very quickly. His position last night was a trying one as he followed an able speaker; whose address it would be almost impossible for any man to surpass, and we were present and sympathized greatly with Mr. Higgins, and except for the slip he made we congratulate him upon his splendid effort.

The songs by Messrs. Slattery and Cornick were very appropriate and highly appreciated.

Mr. Cliff presided in his usual pleasant and agreeable style. The Governor proposed a vote of thanks which was seconded by Mr. John Withers which was of course carried by acclamation.

The Premier was invited but declined owing to an engagement hastily arranged to speak at a meeting held at Petty Harbor. Nothing that he has done for quite a time more clearly demonstrated the smallness of the Premier as that of last night when, instead of being present at the British Hall in response to the invitation of the S.U.F. Committee he ran away to Petty Harbor.

Why on earth could he not go some other night? Has he not had ample time in three months to visit that settlement to explain the war situation?

Fancy a Premier, starting out to hold his first patriotic meeting since the war was opened and selecting Petty Harbor for that momentous occasion.

If he had any proper respect for his high office and the offer he made to England three months ago to supply one thousand Naval Reservists, he should have attempted to arouse a little feeling in some of the largest towns such as Harbor Grace, Carbonar, Twillingate, Bonavista, Greenspond, Barin, or Grand Bank.

Anyway he absented himself from the big S.U.F. meeting last night to Petty Hr. and our readers won't take very long to decide why he did so.

One feature of last night's meeting which occurred to the outport man was, that St. John's is just as apathetic over the war as the large outports for had a Patriotic Meeting being held at any large outport addressed by two such speakers no hall would have been large enough to accommodate the rush.

At Bonavista the Coaker-Morine meeting was attended by twice as many men as were present at the British Hall last night and there was not one lady present while the greater portion of the meeting consisted of men from 18 to 35.

The Governor expressed the hope that when peace was declared with the Allied Armies surrounding Berlin, that 5000 Newfoundland troops would be found in that great army.

Our readers will be the best judges of the Governor's wisdom in making such a statement at this particular time. We should endeavor now to secure the one thousand Naval Reservists offered the King three months ago, and it would be most wise on the part of those in authority to carry out the pledged word of Newfoundland respecting the offer of 1000 Naval Reservists before becoming further entangled in an effort to raise a second contingent of soldiers for the front.

We offer no objection to the organizing of a second contingent but we do sincerely believe that the

SPLENDID RALLY

(Continued from page 3.)
case of unmarried men as in the case of the married, but it is true in many cases where the sons are the support or hope of parents, and in such cases you must reckon with the mother instead of the wife.

Have We Done Our Duty?

This Colony has commenced to do its duty, but only commenced. What a misfortune it is that our ability to do is more limited than it might be but for our own great existing financial obligations. But no matter what the Colony's condition, it must make greater efforts. We cannot afford to do less than the greatest possible. The maximum should be our only limit. That cannot be a title of what duty demands, in gratitude for the past, for preservation in the present, and to acquire merit for the future. We shall be well advertised on sea and land by our gallant boys—but what of us at home? Are we doing our duty. Are not the most of us content with going about the streets and clubs, reading, asking or talking news of the war, with expressing our horror at the bloodshed or the destruction, or with comments upon the failure of other people to do their duty. Faults have occurred in the local management of affairs and doubtless will occur. Criticism is healthy if not carping, if aimed to be curative, not merely fault-finding, but let us not be blinded to the great objects we should aim at by the nearness of small things. We should each make personal efforts, personal sacrifices, and putting aside all personal enmities and partisan bitterness should think only of the great legacy of liberty we have to guard, and how best to perform our duty as individuals and as a people. To paraphrase and apply the words of the martyr President Lincoln:

"We are engaged in a great war, testing whether our nation can endure. The world will little note nor long remember what we say, but can never forget what we do. It is for us here to be dedicated to the task before us, that we here highly resolve that this Empire shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom."

Mr. Higgins' Address

It is somewhat of a difficult task to address, said Mr. Higgins, the gathering after the eloquent effort of the previous speaker, the inspiration of word and song, and the knowledge that I have a sympathetic audience, furnish good reasons for trespassing on your attention.

It might be fairly said that this meeting is so constituted as to be especially concerned in the history and progress of the great conflict so far as it affects Germany on the one hand and Great Britain on the other. And at the outset it is gratifying to feel that our cause is just, that Right is on our side.

Two Mottos.

As the previous speaker had pointed out "Might is Right" is the German motto, and we can with pride feel that ours is exactly the opposite, and that with Great Britain "Right is Might." That Britain has gone into the war in the cause of Right is now shown by the attitude taken by the press of the great neutral power on our side of the Atlantic and will be still more clearly shown in the history to be written when the smoke of the battles has cleared away.

All through the dry official documents that were exchanged between the representatives of the Powers before the opening of hostilities there runs on the part of Great Britain the clearly expressed desire to preserve the peace of Europe. But side by side with that expressed wish there is also the clearly announced determination that this peace was not to be secured at the sacrificing of Britain's honour, at the violation of her obligations.

No New Position.

And this is no new position for Britain to take as regards Belgium for in 1870 she received the thanks of that little kingdom for a similar attitude. Here Mr. Higgins treated some of the despatches which summarized the position of the statesmen in charge of the Empire's affairs, and made particular reference to the attitude taken by the German Chancellor on the question of Belgium's neutrality. Britain ought not to go to war for a "scrap of paper." Because Belgium was small and Germany great the scrap of paper should be torn up.

A national bully who would at-

pledged word of Newfoundland to raise 1000 Naval Reservists should be honored and fulfilled before entering into another batch of trouble. Experience born out of the war should have taught those in authority to be more circumspect and discreet, but apparently the blunders of the past three months have but little profited the Premier and Governor, and discretion is still to be overshadowed by sentiment.

CLEAR, SHARP, FLICKERLESS MOTION PICTURES—SHOWING NOTHING BUT THE BEST.

Another Interesting and Diversified Programme for the week-end.

"THE SECRET FORMULA."

Featuring Carlyle Blackwell in a two-part social drama, embracing a strong plot. Accused by Decatur, his rival, of having stolen the secret formula, Fred turns detective in his effort to solve the mystery. A gripping photo-play, exceptionally well acted.

3—OTHER ALL FEATURE REELS—3

ARTHUR C. HUSKINS sings—"YOU'LL REMEMBER ME."

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY. SPECIAL PICTURES. EXTRA—THE HORSE THIEF—BY THE KEYSTONE CHILDREN STOCK COMPANY.

DON'T MISS TO-DAY'S SHOW—IT'S A WINNER—OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL 10.45. AT THE NICKEL.

TO THE EDITOR

A Rejoinder

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Just a few lines in reply to a letter in this morning's News. This letter is written by Mr. George Whiteley, in defence of Captain Kean. A defence of Capt. Kean is what Mr. Whiteley meant, but he got off the track and soon found himself, not defending Captain Kean, but assailing Mr. Coaker. To do this latter successfully, a man must come armed with better weapons, in the way of argument, than those Ms. Whiteley makes use of, and he must know his facts too.

As for Captain Kean, he has been pretty well shown that he not only made a mistake which cost the lives of seventy-eight sealer, but that the mistake itself was the result of culpable neglect of ordinary precaution. Why the Board of Trade has not taken the matter up is a mystery. To make a demand that Captain Kean be put ashore is not any injustice to anybody, and I cannot see how Mr. Whiteley can regard it as such. I have every respect for the man who comes out openly in defence of what he regards as fair play, and so he has no quarrel with Mr. Whiteley. I wish however in the interest of truth to set the matter right in regard to the price of lobsters, etc.

In the first place Mr. Whiteley is quite in error when he thinks Mr. Coaker and The Advocate do not speak for the fishermen. Mr. Coaker speaks for over 20,000 fishermen, and when The Advocate speaks it is as the mouthpiece of the Union.

Mr. Whiteley admits the fact in a rather curious manner too. If Mr. Coaker does not speak for and influence a vast number of fishermen, will Mr. Whiteley explain how it is that the fishermen refrained from selling lobsters last summer at the word of Mr. Coaker, as Mr. Whiteley claims they did. Surely the fishermen listen to the advice of Mr. Coaker and The Advocate.

with those who are fighting for us on the other side?

Our ships could enter and leave port without fear of German mines and submarines, because of the power of Britain's Navy, because of the vigil kept by those grey-painted sentries in storm and sea. They have shown us the "higher duties" of citizenship in the British Empire.

There are other things besides fish and seals. We should make our little sacrifices. Encourage those who are privileged to be able to go to the front. Look after those who might suffer by the patriotism of their sons. But let us not feel that our security is to be bought by the blood of the Indian troops who are fighting for us tonight in the cold, wet trenches. Let us do our share, remembering all the time that

"The meteor flag of England Shall yet terrific burn Till danger's troubled night depart, And the Star of Peace return."

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.

Mrs. Nobody Writes

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—As this has been a Council for four years and I have not seen anything in the paper from it, I thought perhaps you would allow me space for a few words as to how the F.P.U. is getting along here at Brownsdale.

The F.P.U. means business here, I am a Union man to the back bone myself and if I belonged to the opposite sex I'd give Mr. Coaker six votes on polling day instead of one. I shall stick to Mr. Coaker through thick and thin and I am sure before long he will gain the victory.

Around here the Morris men will stick up by a Union man and snap at him like crackles but in the end will go off speechless.

Who raised the price of berries for the poor women? Wasn't it President Coaker. And who raised the price of fish? It was President Coaker did this to help the poor toiler. There is one thing I think is wrong and that is for the non-Union men to

get the same price for their fish as the Union men. If there was no President Coaker, the poor toilers would be under-dogs and not get any more than \$2 or \$3 for their fish per quintal, as it was five or six years ago but now they can get \$5.50 up to \$6, and sometimes \$7.

Whom can they thank? Only President Coaker.

Some of the Graballs here were much disappointed because they could not get \$30 or \$40 for their launch way this spring as they did last spring, and would not work on the road because it was a Union Road Board.

Long live President Coaker and the F.P.U.

—MRS. NOBODY.

Brownsdale, T.B., South.

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.

Catalina Local Officers

At the fourth annual meeting of the Catalina Local Council the election of officers resulted as follows:

Dougald White, Chairman, re-elected.

John D. Mason, Deputy Chairman, re-elected.

Joseph Sweet, Treasurer, re-elected.

Joseph Tippet, Secretary, re-elected.

Peter Coleridge, Inside Door Guard, elected.

Job Hicks, Outside Door Guard, re-elected.

Members of the Council wish all officers every success.

—CATALINA.

Touching Confidence

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—While we couldn't possibly send a delegate to the Convention this fall owing to the poor times and lack of funds, we held a meeting and the Council pledged themselves to stand by our President in whatever he and the Supreme Council will resolve to do for the uplifting of our country and the betterment of the toilers.

May God bless the President and all Convention delegates, for He will not forget your work and labor of love for the masses.

Signed on behalf of the Council: EDWARD CONNORS, Chairman. PETER WATKINS, Dep. Chairman. REUBEN WHITE, Secretary. HERBERT CULL, Treasurer.

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

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

SEE IT RISING!

What? Why! The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none just at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!

The Right Place To Buy—

Provisions, Groceries, Oats, Feeds, Wines and Liquors

—is at—

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

Outport Orders promptly attended to.

Mechanic's Hall

Monday, Nov. 30th, and all the Week (Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor.) Half proceeds to purchase tobacco for our Volunteers on Salisbury Plain.

The Great Local Military Comedy in 3 Acts Private 'Bob' Roberts

Of the First Newfoundland Regiment 40 Performers, Patriotic Songs and Choruses, Volunteers, Motion Pictures and Specialties. Admission: Reserved Seats, 30c. and 20c. At John Butler's, 62 Prescott Street. Gallery 10c. Doors open at 7 p.m. Performance at 8.15 p.m.

A SNAP!

We have on hand the following which we offer at a BARGAIN.

10 New Anchors ranging from 2 cwt. to 5 cwt. each. \$4.50 per cwt. 150 Fathoms 7-8 inch Chain \$3.50 per cwt.

A. H. MURRAY Bowring's Cove.

Screened Coal!

The schooner "Bessie Crooks" is due to arrive in a few days with a cargo of

350 Tons Prime Screened Coal WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS.

Colin Campbell 85 Water Street.

Brave Deeds On Land and Sea
Battle Stories From The Fighting Line

Captured a Gun Single-handed.
Yet another gallant exploit to add to the many of the Highland regiments is related of Private Wilson, of the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, an Edinburgh man, who, single-handed, captured a German gun. Six Germans were in charge of the gun, and Wilson picked off five with his rifle, bayoneted the sixth, and then tried to turn the gun on the enemy. Unfortunately the gun jammed, and an officer coming up helped him to destroy it.

Brave Sister Julie.
The despatches of General de Castellan of the French Army contain a thrilling story of the bravery of Sister Julie, who belongs to the Order of St. Charles of Nancy.

When the Germans approached Gerbeville she remained under the fire of cannon, machine guns, and rifles, and coolly went to meet the enemy when they entered the place, insisting that they should respect the wounded in her cottage.

When the burning of the village and the massacre began, she went fearlessly to the German colonel and protested, and it was thanks to her efforts that five houses were spared, and rest of the inhabitants saved.

Sister Julie is fifty years of age, and says General de Castellan, "she is the bravest woman I ever knew."

The Colonel's Secret.
For stoical pluck and bravery it would be difficult to find a parallel case to that of an elderly English colonel, who was admitted to a French hospital, severely wounded.

As he made an examination, the French army doctor uttered a sudden exclamation of surprise. There was silence for a moment, and then the colonel said: "You have not found anything unusual, have you?"

The surgeon hesitated a moment. "Colonel," he said, "the fact is—" He stopped short, but the Englishman finished the sentence for him.

"You have found out about my cancer, I see," he said, simply. "I was on the retired list, you know, and I had to keep it to myself or they would never have taken me back again for active service when this war began."

Treachery!
How a brave French sergeant, nam-

ed Jacobini, circumvented treachery, our Germans is related in a letter from a soldier of the 38th Regiment. The sergeant was on outpost duty with fifteen soldiers, when their sentry challenged a small body of men approaching through the darkness. The latter replied both in English and French; but the sergeant was suspicious and advanced alone to meet them. He was immediately surrounded, disarmed, and threatened with instant death if he made a sound.

He did not hesitate an instant. "Here friends, fire!" he shouted, "there are Germans."

A volley laid low the majority of the treacherous enemy, while the sergeant, who had been spared by the French bullets as if by a miracle, was able to rejoin his men.

"Eagles" Above Guns.
Lord Castlereagh, the member for Maidstone, in a letter to his wife, pays yet another tribute to the daring work of the members of the Royal Flying Corps.

"They are a splendid lot of boys," he says, "who do not know what fear is. I watched for twenty-five minutes an aeroplane doing what is called ranging a battery of heavy guns."

The aeroplane watches where the shells drop, and then signals to say where the shells are falling—whether too far or not far enough. This aeroplane was being shelled by the enemy with shrapnel, and three times it flew round and showed the battery where they were shooting. The Germans must have fired forty shells.

The aeroplane, about 5,000 feet up, and easily in sight, looked like an eagle, and the shells make a cloud of white smoke, which looks about the size of a cabbage."

Held for Seven Hours.
The more desperate his plight, the more determined does "Tommy" become to show the enemy what the men of "French's contemptible little army" can do.

"In one fight," writes an officer of the 1st Bedfordshire, "one of the Lincoln was wounded in the shoulders and got one of his legs blown off. He was left in the trenches and he kept shooting the Germans and held them off for seven hours."



"At the finish they got him and broke his rifle and left him. Our medicals found him shortly after."

Capturing The Train.
"What do you say to cavalry taking a railway train on the move?" writes The Morning Post correspondent, quoting a Russian officer. "Well, our fellows did it."

The train was heavily loaded with soldiers and stores. Our fellows lay in waiting at a spot where the line rises to a very sharp incline, and a squadron of ours overtook it.

Our commander leaped from his horse on to the foot-plate of the locomotive and stopped the train. The rest of us quickly disposed of all the soldiers, captured the stores, and, of course, the train and coaches intact."

Bugler Hero.
A story which recalls similar deeds of heroism performed during the Indian Mutiny is told by Private Merryweather, of the Oxon and Bucks Light Infantry.

"When we were in the trenches at Aisne," he says, "the water supply ran out. Realizing the position we were in, Lovelace, our bugler, pluckily volunteered to go and obtain some water for us."

"He went under a heavy fire a distance of fully 700 yards to a farm which was being stormed by shell, and he succeeded in obtaining water, but had hardly returned to the trenches when he was struck in the thigh by a portion of shell and wounded."

One Man Saved Regiment.
"As fine a deed of heroism as I have ever heard of," is how a wounded corporal of the Northumberland Fusiliers, now in hospital, refers to the pluck and daring of a man of the Manchester Regiment, who, while lying close to the German lines terribly wounded, overheard some conversation between German soldiers.

"Being familiar with the language, he gathered that they intended to attack, that night, the position held by the Fusiliers.

"In spite of his wounds he started on the weary tramp of over five miles to warn us of the danger," says the corporal. "He was under fire from the moment he got to his feet. Later he ran into a patrol of Uhlans, but before they saw him he dropped to earth and shammed death."

In the early morning, just half an hour before the time fixed for the German attack, he staggered into one of our advanced posts, and managed to tell his story to the officer in charge before collapsing in a heap. Thus he saved the regiment, for when the Germans came we were ready for them, and beat them off."

But, alas! the brave "Manchester" died from his wounds and the strain of that terrible five-mile journey."

TO LET
The office lately occupied by Mr. John Syme, Commission Merchant, situate on Water Street West; next to premises occupied by J. J. Mullaly, Coal Merchant. Apply to BAINES JOHNSTON & CO., Agents.—nov 14

GERMANS FELL FOR 'TIN TRICK'

Wasted Many Rounds of Ammunition Firing at Empty Biscuit Box They Mistook For Heliograph

Rifeman Horace Copley, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, writing to his friend, the Rev. Arthur Colman, Ipswich, under date Oct. 11, says:

"Such a good joke! The Germans just fired over forty shells at what they think is a line of trenches. There is a biscuit tin flashing in the sun, and they think it is a heliograph. Some joker has fixed the tin, and they fired at it all day yesterday, exploding thousands of pounds' worth of big shells. But the tin is still flashing. Ha, ha!"

Fine View.
"At night we go into the trenches, and during the day we leave a few men on sentry, and go into 'dug-outs' a couple of hundred yards behind, from where we have a fine view. We go into the trenches at six p.m., come out at five a.m., have a tot of rum—best issue we have during the day—breakfast about 7.30 a.m., and then sleep until one p.m., dinner time. In the afternoon we do all spare jobs and write letters, &c."

"The night before last we were digging all night improving the trenches. During the night about one man in four is on sentry, while the others sleep. It is a bit of a nuisance. As soon as we get down to it and are dozing off the order comes along to 'Stand to.' We have to jump up and stand to our loopholes."

Were Celebrating.
"A few nights since we heard the Germans singing their National Anthem and cheering. We believe it was the Crown Prince's birthday. We have been in the trenches ten days, during which time I have not had a chance to have a wash or shave."

"The other night a sniper came too close to our lines. Ten men opened fire on him, all hits. He was riddled with bullets. I helped to bury him. He was a big, fine man, 6ft. tall, and about 40 years old."

"The Germans have started firing at the biscuit tin again. More rounds wasted. Ha, ha!"

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



1st Newfoundland Regiment.
CALL FOR RECRUITS

YOUR KING AND COUNTRY NEED YOU!
WILL YOU ANSWER YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL?

At this moment the Empire is engaged in the greatest War in the history of the world.

In this crisis your Country calls on her young men to rally round Her Flag and enlist in the ranks of Her Army.

If every patriotic young man answers Her Call, Great Britain and the Empire will emerge stronger and more united than ever.

Newfoundland has already equipped and sent to the front her First Contingent, 540 strong. But we must not stop at this. Further drafts are urgently needed to reinforce our numbers on the battle line, and must be sent forward at the earliest possible moment.

Suitable Recruits between the ages of 19 and 35 will be accepted and trained in drill and shooting so as to fit them for military service. They will then be formed into regular Companies of the Regiment, and will be given the option of volunteering for service abroad, if required, on the same terms and conditions as the men of the First Contingent. Pay will commence when the men are actually enrolled for service abroad.

Recruiting Offices will be opened in St. John's, and at the offices of the different Magistrates, and at other suitable places in the Colony, (as to Recruiting in case of doubt write to the Recruiting Officer, St. John's). Where not less than fifty men offer for enlistment at any recruiting centre a drill instructor will, if possible, be sent to the District to train them.

Men of The Ancient and Loyal Colony, Show Your Loyalty NOW.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
nov 26, 14

BRAVE BUGLER BROUGHT WATER

A story of the bravery of a bugler of the Oxon and Bucks Light Infantry is told by Pte. Merryweather, of the same regiment, who, after taking part in the battle of the Aisne, has returned to his home at Reading wounded. Speaking of Bugler Lovelace, Merryweather said:

"When we were in the trenches the water supply ran out, and realizing the position we were in Lovelace pluckily volunteered to go and obtain some water for us."

He went under a heavy fire, a distance of fully seven hundred yards to a farm which was being stormed by shell, and he succeeded in getting water; but had hardly returned to the trenches when he was struck in the thigh and wounded.

Merryweather also told of the smartness of one of our airmen who was brought down by the enemy, but who rendered his machine useless by removing the motor and setting fire to the wings of the machine.

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

Winter Keeping Apples

The very best brand, good, reliable Paek. Varieties, Kings, Baldwins, Starks, Northern Spy, Ben Davis Californian Fruits, Pears, Oranges, Grapes, Lemons, South American Bananas, Large Bunches lowest wholesale prices. Strict and personal attention given to Outport orders. Correspondence solicited. Price List mailed on request, at GLEESON'S, 108 Water Street, East.

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.

Officer Met Fate On The Firing Line

In a letter to his parents, at Prickley Hall, Captain W. St. A. Warder-Aldam (mentioned in despatches for bravery in the battle of the Aisne) encloses the following story of the last hours of Lieutenant Allan W. G. Campbell, the Conservative candidate for the Doncaster Division:

"Lieutenant Campbell joined the 1st Battalion Colstream Guards with a draft about Sept. 10. I was very pleased to see him, as he was able to give me the latest news about Doncaster. I marched with him most of one day, and he seemed very keen on his political work, and was very full of what he hoped to do after the war."

Took His Full Share.
"We fought a severe action on Sept. 1, during which he took his full share of fighting, though he was too modest to talk much about it afterwards."

After this action the battalion was in support on the side of a hill. The weather was very wet. During these days Lieutenant Campbell was in company next mine, and he and I, with other officers, lived and fed together, same thick bed of hay to keep us warm.

Wounded to Death.
"On Sept. 19 we moved into the advanced trenches about three a.m., and during the day had a bad time from the German shells; he had both legs badly broken. I understood from the doctor that he collapsed rather suddenly, and died of shock the next day. He did not die in pain, and was quite cheerful towards the end."

He is buried in the little village of Troyon, about 3ft. from the south side of the now nearly ruined church. A stone has been placed there by a man in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He now rests in hallowed ground close to the scene of his last earthly labors."

FORGING AHEAD!

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

FISH For Retailing

we offer at low prices
Large Labrador Codfish
Canned Salmon
Canned Codfish

SMITH Co. Ltd.

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 of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OTHER 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.

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.

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.

Save Dollars by Buying Your Suit or Coat at
The J. P. MAHER Co., Ltd.
95 Women's Sample Suits
Every Suit in the Lot has been copied from the latest models. They are splendidly tailored. The Coats are satin-lined and the Skirts are made in the most fashionable style. We bought them at very low prices because the manufacturers were anxious to convert some of their stock into ready cash; therefore the prices we are selling them for is

A BARGAIN					
\$7.50	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$13.00	\$17.00	\$22.00
for	for	for	for	for	for
\$4.45	\$6.30	\$7.35	10.00	12.50	16.50

NO APPROBATION.
The Sample Bargain Store
J. P. MAHER & COMPANY, LTD. 167 WATER STREET, EAST.

SOME CHALLENGE!
TIME TRIED CAILLE PERFECTION STORM TESTED

The Trouble-Proof Engine.
PERFECTION WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.
No Coils—No Batteries—No Timer
Only One Wire on the Whole System.
The only safe equipment for boats that must be used every day.
No danger of your engine stopping if caught in a storm.

Advantages of Perfection Igniter.
No batteries, no coil to need adjusting, no complicated wiring, no variation in current, no adjustment, not affected by water, makes an easy starting engine. Runs in either direction. Spark does not depend on speed of engine. Simple and durable.

Test shown in photograph was made to prove that "Perfection" Igniter is absolutely waterproof. We challenge any engine manufacturer in the world to produce an engine with an ignition system that will stand a similar test. Every part of the ignition system was submerged in water and engine continued to run, showed the same power and speed as when running perfectly dry, proving beyond any doubt our claim **AN ABSOLUTE WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.**

Caille Perfection Motor Company
World's Largest Builders of 2 Cycle Engines

Photograph of Actual Test.
F. G. HOUSE & CO., Columbus Building, St. John's.
Sole Agents and Distributors.

GRAND FALLS ACCIDENT ENDS IN MAN'S DEATH

Henry Peckford Injured by a Belt on Tuesday Last, Dies After Week in Hospital

Mrs. Day, Cochrane Street, had word yesterday of the death of her cousin, Henry Peckford, at Grand Falls.

On Tuesday of last week, while working at some machinery, he was struck by a belt and his thigh was fractured, his leg broken and he sustained other injuries.

The injured man was at once taken to hospital where he lived until Wednesday of this week.

The physicians were in constant attendance, but they knew from the first that recovery was impossible.

His home was at Greenspond, and his wife and father, who were summoned to Grand Falls arrived there before he died.

The remains will be taken home for interment.

Deceased was about 30 years old and leaves a wife and two children (twins) about six weeks old.

He was well-known at Grand Falls, and his death has caused much sorrow.

More Letters From Our Boys At Salisbury

The present war does not show how small the British world is, but how anxious British subjects from all parts of the world, are to enlist.

By recent mail, Dr. M. Power, Dentist, had a postal from Gerald Byrne, late typist at the Supreme Court, in which he says: I am O.K. in fact never had better health.

He also says: I saw Gus Keating on the wharf at Plymouth; he is with the Canadians.

He met Fred Berteau two days before writing and Gordon Boone.

Continuing, he says: "And who, also, do you think is here? No other than Jack D. MacDonald, the well-known hockeyist, who visited St. John's a few years ago. The first one he asked for was 'Hooks' Vinnicombe, and wanted to know where Jim is.

Private John J. Reardigan writes another interesting letter to his parents. They are beginning to get fine weather on the Plains.

All were sorry to hear of the death of Archbishop Howley.

I received your last letter while on outpost duty, and was delighted to hear from home. The more letters I get the better I feel.

We are expecting a shift shortly and expect to go ten miles further on. We are going in barracks on Lark Hill near a place called Bedford. They say it is a fine place, a couple of miles from Salisbury city.

I am getting on the £ s. d. pretty good; there is no such thing as cents here.

On Nov. 1st I was on outpost duty for thirty hours. I enjoyed it. Fixed bayonet and five cartridges in magazine—it was the real thing. We were guarding the main water supply.

The King was delighted with the boys from the old Colony.

Curler's Annual

The annual meeting of the St. John's Curling Association will be held in the Club Rooms on Dec. 7th, for election of officers and other business.



1st Nfld. Regiment Recruiting.

Recruiting Office will be open at C. L.B. Armory on Monday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. and every evening thereafter (Saturday excepted).

Volunteers will be enrolled under the regulations laid down by the Reserve Force Committee which regulations can be seen at the Recruiting Office.

Classes of instruction in drill and shooting will be held at the various armories on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

As more trained men are needed as quickly as possible to reinforce our First Contingent now in England, recruits for active service are specially required.

What are YOU going to do about it?

nov27,1w

French Navy Plays Big Part In This War

Paris, Nov. 20.—The Figaro prints the first information given out here regarding the part which the French navy is taking in the military operations. It points out that the fleet is not only taking an active part in the blockading of all the Austro-German squadrons and in the protection of commercial traffic on the high seas, but is also lending valuable assistance to the allied forces which are holding back the German army in Belgium. The French battleships have contributed a force of 6,000 fusiliers and 2,000 gunners, together with a great number of naval guns.

The brigade of fusiliers and a company equipped with mitrailleuses have been placed under the command of Admiral Ronarch, and played an important part in the stand of the Allied forces at Dixmude. A great number of naval aviators and engineers have also been placed at the disposal of the commander of the land forces.

'PORTIA'S TRIP WAS STORMY ONE

The Bowring coaster Portia, Capt. A. Kean, arrived at 3 p.m. yesterday after one of the stormiest trips on record.

At Channel, on the way home, she was storm bound forty hours and from that port to St. John's the weather was anything but favorable.

The Portia brought a large freight, and the following passengers:—G. T. Lerner, J. W. Daley, J. C. Gibbons, S. Hearn, J. Critch, J. J. Bishop, E. Flemming, D. Fraser, J. McDonald, L. S. Payne, H. Canning and 60 steerage.

GENERAL KILLED BY HIDDEN MAN

An extraordinary story is told regarding the death of the Prince de Lippe, the general commanding the German force which undertook the bombardment of Fort de Fleron, outside Liege. During the night prior to the bombardment the Prince accompanied by his nephew, made an inspection of the neighborhood of the fort.

Quite by chance they were encountered by a Belgian carabinier, who had lost his way, and knew not which way to turn to regain his comrades. The soldier concealed himself in a fosse and waited. Then, as the general and his nephew passed him on foot, he fired, wounding them both mortally.

The helmet of the Prince was stuffed with blank notes, and his waistbelt and sword hilt were studded with precious stones.

"Secret Formula" At the Nickel

Mr. Arthur C. Huskins sang "Then You'll Remember Me" at the Nickel Theatre last evening to delighted audiences. His hearers were delighted with it.

Another elaborate programme of pictures has been prepared for this evening. This will include the great detective story "The Secret Formula," a two reel social drama in which Carlyle Blackwell is featured. It embraces a very strong plot and is an exceptionally good photo play.

A real treat is in store for the children at the matinee to-morrow as there will be a Keystone comedy acted by children. This is sure to please the little ones.

Naval Church Parade

There are now nearly one hundred and fifty Naval Reservists on H. M. S. Calypso, and they are progressing favorably in their work.

They hold a church parade on Sunday next, when it is likely the C. L. B. Band will accompany them.

Oporto Market

The Fisheries Department had the following cable from Oporto to-day:—"Prices are unchanged since our last report. Good demand for large."

STEBURMAN'S OINTMENT

TO THE PUBLIC. I want you to know what Mr. Steburman's Ointment done for me after sixteen months' suffering with sore nose after three doctors treating me. The last one ordered me to Hospital to have my nose opened, but thanks to this Ointment I got clear of the surgeon's knife. I recommend it for all sores. I cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me.

MRS. JAMES BAILEY.
24 Hutchings St.

Steburman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00—oct23,2w
Cash Must be Sent With Order.

P. O. Box 651, or 15 Brazil's Square.

nov27,5f

"BRITISH BORN" WILL BE PLAY WORTH SEEING

Excellent Patriotic Drama to be Staged at the Casino on Tuesday—Governor Will be Patron

Theatre-goes will welcome the announcement that they are to be favoured with a dramatic production on Tuesday night, at the Casino, when that excellent patriotic drama, "British Born" will be staged by Mr. Tom White's Dramatic Co., as a benefit for the Patriotic Fund.

It is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, who we understand, will be present, accompanied by Lady Davidson.

The object is a noble one, and there could be no better selection made than "British Born." It abounds in patriotic scenes, which will make the audience applaud, if there is a drop of British blood in their veins, and we feel assured that under the management of Mr. White, who has given us so many successful productions, that faithful rendition can be expected.

There can be no doubt at all of a packed house greeting the players, particularly as the prices have been arranged to suit all, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column.

CALLS OFFICERS "SUPER-HEROES"

Sergeant B. G. Cox, of the 5th Squadron (M.W.) Royal Flying Corps, writing to his parents at Windsor, says:

Our officers are super-heroes. What they do will never be known—fighting in the air in hurricanes. We have been under bomb fire from German aircraft, and are continually paying the brave airmen our respects with rifle and machine fire.

Our troops on the road fill one with an unconquerable fire of fighting ambition and loyalty. All the Jocks are the pride of the Allies, and their stamina is perfect. The French infantry claim sympathy. They stick it with a heart of iron, but have not quite the optimistic outlook and forbearance of our troops.

FOOTER CAPTAIN ON MISSING LIST

According to a statement of Lance-Corporal Patterson, of the Royal Marines, who is on leave at Cowes, Surgeon-General, the famous Rugby international, who captured Scotland some years ago, was attached to the Naval Brigade which assisted in the defence of Antwerp and is missing.

Patterson says Greig was with his party, who were the last to leave Antwerp. They were in the refugees train which was derailed some miles from Bruges, and they suddenly found themselves surrounded by Germans, but the heroes decided to cut their way through the enemies lines at all costs.

After a warm tussle with the enemy, they succeeded in getting through. Greig remained behind at the railway station to attend to a few wounded Germans, and nothing was afterwards seen of him.

Meet To-day

The weekly meeting of the Civic Commission takes place this evening.

Serious Charge

A young man, of Casey St., was arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by a young woman.

The Rhodes' Scholarships, 1915

The Qualifying Examination for the Rhodes' Scholarship of 1915 will be held on March 1st and 2nd next.

The examination will, this year, be conducted by the Oxford Local Examinations Board and the syllabus of work will be that for Senior Candidates.

Copies of the syllabus can be seen at any time at the office of the Council of Higher Education, Colonial Building, St. John's.

Those who wish to qualify as candidates for the Scholarship must send in their names to the undersigned not later than the last day of December next, and candidates must state in their applications whether they wish to be examined in Geometry or Algebra.

A. WILSON,
Secretary C.H.E.

nov27,5f

President Coaker And Sir E. Morris To Be Speakers

At the next Patriotic Meeting held under the auspices of the S.U.F. the Premier, Sir E. P. Morris, and W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., President F.P.U., will be the speakers. There will also be special songs and recitations. Mr. Cliff, M.H.A., will be Chairman of the meeting.

SHIPPING

The s.s. Tabasco sailed from Liverpool at noon yesterday.

The s.s. Bellaventure left Wabana today for Sydney.

The s.s. Almora has arrived at Botwood from Glasgow with 2,600 tons of coal.

The schr. Euliane has loaded herring at Little Bay for Gloucester and is ready to clear.

The schr. Atlanta is now at Bonne Bal loading herring for Gloucester.

The s.s. Louisburg left Charlottetown at 8 p.m. Wednesday. She leaves Sydney tonight and is due here Sunday morning.

TO THE EDITOR

Pilley's I. Complaint

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Just a few lines to let you know about the treatment we are getting here from our coastal service. Sometime ago some women came up from Kirpool by Prospero. While she was here I was asked to look out for their luggage but it couldn't be found and the captain said it would be all right when she came back, but when she came back there was no sign of the luggage.

The husband asked the purser about it and was told to go to him with other words too vile to utter.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the purser hadn't been in the hold I guess he would have had a sore head and I give him warning here now not to repeat the same again in Pilley's Island or there will be trouble, for everyone is boiling over with indignation.

Just a few weeks ago one of the stewards on Reid's boats was telling some of the passengers that he would like to get a shot at Coaker. That gentleman, God save the mark, had better be careful in future whom he is talking to or he may get his shot from the wrong end of the gun.

Talk about Germans being dirty—they aren't in it with some of these fankies travelling around under the colors of Reid and Bowring.

—FLAP ROCK.

C. L. B. Band Will Not meet on Sunday, as ordered. S. W. CAKE, Bandmaster.—nov27,1f

Schooner "Quissetta," 96 tons, and capable of taking 3000 qts. fish, is open for charter for Halifax, Gloucester or ports on West Coast. Apply to ALBERT HAYNES, schooner "Quissetta" at C. F. Bennett & Co's wharf.—nov27,3f

Picked Up By Schooner Belle Franklin, on hard pine stick. Owner can have same on paying cost of advt., etc. Apply to ALBERT HAYNES, schr. "Quissetta" at C. F. Bennett & Co's wharf.—nov27,3f

DEATHS

DUNPHY.—At Torbay, on Thursday morning, 26th inst., Bridget Dunphy, aged 73 years, leaving two sisters and one brother to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. from the residence of Const. D. McGuire, Torbay.

Charlottetown P.E.I. papers please copy.

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.
Output 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.)
Jan20,tu,th,sa

Live Fox

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

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.

LODGE TASKER, No. 454, R.S.

Emergency Meeting of above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Temple on Friday, 27th inst., at 2.15 o'clock p.m. (sharp), preparatory to attending the funeral of late Brother ROBERT CAMPBELL SMITH, P.M.

Members of the City Lodges and transient brethren are invited to attend.
By Command of the D.G.M.
A. E. WRIGHT, R. W. M.
A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
nov26,2f

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the inclement weather of Friday and Saturday, which prevented many of our patrons taking advantage of our Week-End Offerings, we have decided to continue the Sale.

<p>Dress Tweeds 40 to 48 inches wide. Checks and mixtures. Regular, 60c. Week-end - 53c.</p> <p>Fall Coatings Popular Hop-Sack weave, Myrtle, V. Rose, Tango, Mahogany. Regular, \$1.60. Week-end, \$1.45.</p> <p>Door Panel Curtains Full size, handsome patterns. Regular, 55c. Week-end - 45c. Regular, 75c. Week-end - 60c.</p> <p>Umbrellas Serviceable and strong, good varieties of handles. Regular, 60c. Week-end - 49c. Regular, 80c. Week-end - 69c.</p> <p>Hand Bags Values up to 50c. Week-end, 20c.</p> <p>Knitted Hand Bags Regular, 55c. Week-end - 40c.</p> <p>Wool Hose Women's heavy black. Regular, 30c. Week-end - 25c. Tan Cashmere. Regular, 50c. Week-end - 40c.</p>	<p>Eiderdown 40 in. white ground, with 2 inch stripe, suitable for Dressing Gowns. Regular, 45c. Week-end - 42c.</p> <p>Flannelette 20 pieces 36 inch striped. Regular, 27c. Week-end - 18c.</p> <p>Table Cloths White striped Damask, size 50 x 60. Regular, 80c. Week-end - 65c.</p> <p>Ladies' Underwear Fleeced Ribbed (Essex Mills). Regular, 35c. Week-end - 29c. Regular, 55c. Week-end - 49c.</p> <p>Childs Osoezi Vests Regular, 40c. Week-end - 20c.</p> <p>Giant Zephyr Wool Regular, 12c. Week-end - 8c.</p>
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ODDMENTS in Men's Fine Grade Wolsey and Stanfield Underwear.

"EXTRA SPECIAL."

Child's Fur Sets—	50c., 60c.	Child's Grebe Sets—	65c., 80c., 90c., \$1.20
Child's Combination Sets—	20c., 30c.	Child's Muffs—	20c., 40c., 50c., 80c., \$1.00
Ladies' Muffs,	60c., 80c., \$1.00	Child's Sleeping Suits	25c.



RUSE OF BRITONS FOOLED GERMANS

Withdrew Real Guns and Rigged Up Dummies On Which the Enemy Wasted Much Ammunition

A lance-corporal of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, who has just been discharged from the Southern General Hospital at Bournebrook, relates several of his experiences in the "Birmingham Daily Mail":

During the advance towards the Rivers his company (he said) were stationed for about a week at what remained of a very large farm at Souplir. The Oxford and Bucks had to take their turn in the trenches which came near the farm, and the time they had off for rest was spent either in a strongly-constructed barn which was left among the ruins or in a commodious cave, part of which was converted into a field hospital.

Night in a Wood.
The first night they reached the spot of "D" Company had to remain in a wood near the farm, and German shells were flying over them, but fortunately the enemy did not actually find their position. When they reached the spot, however, a terrible scene met their gaze.

Forty-eight of their comrades were lying either dead or wounded around the mouth of the cave, together with thirty Coldstream Guardsmen. A shell had burst right amongst them just as they were changing quarters. Numerous dead and dying Germans were also lying about, victims of a previous fight, and one was moaning "Water, water!"

Laid them to Rest.
The bodies of the dead were laid

in rows, and the next night the "D" Company dug three long trenches. The Oxford and Bucks victims were buried in the one, the Coldstream Guards in the second, and the Germans in the third, and crosses were erected to their memory, which record the fact that they had been killed at the spot.

For nearly a week a battery of the Royal Field Artillery on a ridge had been shelling the enemy's position, and the Germans could not find them, but at last they did, and made it so hot for a time that the gunners had temporarily to leave their charges.

Clever Ruse.
When darkness fell, however, they removed the guns to a fresh position on the left, but in order to mislead the enemy they rigged up some ploughs and bundles of straw to resemble guns, and left them in the old position.

The ruse was entirely successful, and our men were laughing up their sleeve all the next day, for the Germans kept up an incessant fire upon the dummy guns.

Two other guns had with great difficulty been got up to another ridge, and although it was a job to get the ammunition up to them, they did very good work until their position was given away to the enemy by a spy, who was caught red-handed.

He had not only signalled the position of the guns, but also the movements of our troops. The Oxford and Bucks caught him up a tree signalling and he was quickly hauled down and shot.

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