

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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GERMAN WIN IN THE EAST

General Von Hindenburg Succeeds in Driving Back Russians Centre Half Way From the Frontier to Warsaw

London, Nov. 19.—The unexpected blow delivered on the Russian centre by General von Hindenburg with the German army which had retreated before Warsaw was the predominating feature of the news reaching London today, from the Eastern arena.

No change of importance has been recorded for some days past in the Western arena, where Flanders is still the scene of heavy fighting. Having for the time being thrown back the Russian advance toward the German frontier on Posen, General von Hindenburg is the hero of the hour in Berlin.

There is much criticism in Berlin of German retreat from Warsaw, but if the present marked reversal of form proves permanent the German centre doubtless will retrieve its reputation just as the Allies retrieved themselves almost at the gates of Paris.

The German wedge from Posen would appear to have driven the Russian centre more than fifty miles from the frontier so that their line is about midway between German territory and Warsaw.

Elsewhere along the great Eastern front the Russians, where they are not progressing, seem to be holding their own.

Stupendous Struggle Is Being Waged

Fight That Will Do Much To Decide the Duration of the War Will be Waged Between Vistula and Warthe Rivers

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The great battle in West Poland is in full progress. Official reports state that no cessation has yet been reached, but that otherwise no definite results are known here of this titanic struggle which far overshadows the battling on the West front.

The engagements previously reported eastward of the Mazian Lakes, St. Soldau, Lipne, Wierkwak and Cracow seem to have been merely the preliminaries to the general engagements along the whole line.

The German bulletin mentions the fighting northward of Leds, while Austrians report that advance of their army northward from Cracow and it is evident that the Allies and Russians are engaged in the centre along the North and South lines, it seems that the Teutonic allies are leveling a concentrated attack from these directions against the Russian forces.

WON VICTORY OVER TURKS

British Drove Force of Four Thousand Out of Strongly Entrenched Position

(British Official Bulletin.)

London, Nov. 20.—The Official Press Bureau has issued the following report from the General commanding the force operating on the Shat-el-Arab River in the Persian Gulf. "On November 17, our troops drove out of entrenched positions about 4,500 of the enemy, capturing two guns, many prisoners, camp equipment and ammunition. Our casualties are, 3 officers killed, 15 wounded; rank and file, 35 men killed, 200 wounded."

Met Fate Of Irish Coast. The Audacious met her fate 25 miles off the Irish coast, which the Olympic was skirting.

The liner sailed from New York for Glasgow on October 21. She had been warned that there were German mines off Tory Island and fear of these mines was the official explanation when she unexpectedly put in to Lough Swilly. The Olympic's passengers saw the flash of the explosion and watched the mighty warrior sink. Then their ship turned her prow towards Lough Swilly. Small craft cleared the route to make sure it was free of mines. From October 27 to November 2 the Olympic lay at Lough Swilly, during which time no one but naval officers were allowed to board her. An immediate investigation of the loss of the battleship was begun.

Super-dreadnought 'Audacious,' A Battleship of 25,000 Tons, Is Reported Sunk By a Mine

Disaster Reported to Have Taken Place off the North Coast of Ireland on the Morning of Oct. 27

ALL HER CREW OF 800 SAVED

By Boats From the Olympic Which Heard the Distress Signals and Rushed to Her Rescue

New York, Nov. 14.—Rumors of disaster to the British super-dreadnought Audacious, which have persisted ever since the White Star liner Olympic, diverted from her course, arrived at Lough Swilly on Oct. 29, are confirmed in mail advices received by the Associated Press from a point in Ireland.

After a career of less than two years, the Audacious, of the King George V. class—third in tonnage and armament of His Majesty's warships—lies at the bottom of the ocean off the North coast of Ireland. She was hit by a torpedo or disabled by a mine just before 6 o'clock on the morning of October 27. With the possible exception of one or two men, the whole crew of 800 officers and men was rescued by small boats from the Olympic.

Daring Rescue. The rescue was made in a rough sea through brilliant and daring seamanship on the part of the White Star crew.

The battleship's cry for assistance was caught by the wireless operator of the Olympic, which was only about ten miles distant. The steamer rushed forward at full speed while her crew made ready for their work.

Volunteers were called for and double the number necessary to man the lifeboats responded. The crippled battleship was reached a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and before noon all but 100 of her men had been transferred.

Explosion Took Place Aboard. By that time the battleship had a decided list at the stern, where, just below the waterline, she had received her wound. Two of her engines were unharmed, but the one aft was put out of commission.

After taking off all the officers and crew who would leave their ship, Captain Haddock of the Olympic turned his attention to an attempt to save the warship. A cable was given her, but it snapped as it tightened; meantime the bulkheads began to give way and it was soon apparent that it would be impossible to tow the ship or keep her long afloat. The cruiser Liverpool and several other warships which had come up stood by.

Abandoned Her. Late in the afternoon it was decided to abandon the Audacious and the officers and men who had remained aboard reluctantly left her.

The flotilla of rescue ships continued to stand by, however, until 9 o'clock that evening, when a terrific explosion occurred on board and the Audacious plunged stern first, and in a moment had disappeared. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by shells set loose by the listing of the battleship. A bit of armor plate torn from the sinking ship struck the deck of the Liverpool, cutting the legs from a gunner. The man died in a short time.

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Washington Had News Of Disaster But Kept It Quiet

Washington, November 18.—The United States Government has known officially for two weeks of the destruction of the British dreadnought Audacious by a mine off the Irish coast, but has kept the secret at the request of the British Government.

Ambassador Page cabled the American Government of the sinking of the Audacious within a day or two after she went down.

He said he had been officially informed of the sinking as well as of the delay to the liner Olympic. He gave no details, however, and merely stated that the British Government wanted the loss kept secret for the present.

Officials here scrupulously guarded the news.

Turks Slow In Replying

London, Nov. 20.—Turkey has not yet replied to the request of the United States Government for information as to why the launch of the cruiser Tennessee was fired upon by the Turkish forts at Smyrna.

If the answer be not forthcoming shortly it is probable that the American Government will ask the British Admiralty for permission to use its wireless for communication with American ships in Turkish waters.

Pres. Coaker and Messrs. Hallyard, Grimes, G. Winsor, Bryant, English and several delegates who had attended the F.P.U. Convention at Catalina returned to town by the express at noon today.

Mr. John Lucas picked up a letter addressed to Miss V. M. Hunt, Chapel Hill, Bonavista, and posted it.

Enemy Again Active In West

(French Official Bulletin.)

Paris, Nov. 19.—The French official announcement given out this afternoon says that yesterday saw in the north increased activity in artillery fire, particularly between the sea coast and the River Lys, but there were no infantry attacks in this region.

Mr. John Cleary, formerly lawyer, residing in St. John's returned by the Stephano last evening, Ill.

GERMAN LOSS OF LIFE GREAT

Left More Than Thousand Dead on a Small Area—French War Office Contradicts German Story of Victory

(French Official Bulletin.)

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Foreign Office despatches to the French Embassy here yesterday, referred to the great loss of life inflicted on the enemy by the Allied troops, and spoke of the success of the French scouting parties in securing information of German troop movements.

The despatches duplicated the war office communications with the following additions:—"Supplementary information received here reveals the fact that after three days, fighting resulted particularly disastrous for our adversaries as regards the execution rendered by the Allies in repulsing the attacks.

Left Many Dead.

To the east of Ypres the Germans left more than 1,200 dead in a space of ground of not more than 5 or 6 hundred metres.

In the vicinity of Sant Mihiel, after having made successful advances, our troops withstood the shock of the reinforcements of the enemy, holding all the points previously taken.

The Germans blew up the garrison of Chauvincourt with a mine. We had partially captured this town, and, resuming, we were able to force the enemy's lines back upon other troops operating in that region.

German Claim.

The German press announced that a strong French attack in the region of Cirey had been repulsed.

As a matter of fact we have not engaged at that point, except in reconnoitering. These reconnoitering parties fortunately have been successfully conducted, despite resistance, and have discovered the position and strength of the enemy."

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Russian Admiralty Claims Naval Victory in Black Sea

Russian Ships Made a Surprise Attack on the Turkish Detachment and Put its Ships to Flight in Short Order

RUSSIAN GUNNERY ESPECIALLY GOOD

Caused a Series of Explosions on the Goeben which Took Fire and Was Forced to Show Clean pair of Heels

(Russian Official Bulletin.)

Petrograd, Nov. 19.—The following official statement was given out today by the Russian Minister of Marine, regarding a naval battle in the Black Sea, between the Russian and Turkish fleets, on November 18th.

A division of the Black Sea fleet, returning from a cruise to Sebastopol near the coast of Anatolia sighted a Turkish detachment consisting of the Goeben and Breslau. The Russian fleet immediately drew up in battle order bringing the enemy to starboard and opened fire at a distance of five miles.

Set Her On Fire.

The first salvo of 12 inch guns from the Flagship of Admiral Evstfry struck the Goeben and caused explosion amidships, setting her on fire. The other Russian ships opened fire, the Russian guns giving a good account of themselves.

A series of explosions occurred in the hull of the Goeben, which opened fire slowly. The enemy seemed not to have expected to meet us.

The Germans fired salvos from their heavy guns, directing them exclusively at the flagship. The encounter continued 14 minutes, after which the Goeben withdrew and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed.

The Breslau took no part in the fight, holding herself on the horizon. The Evstfry suffered only insignificant damage. The Russians losses a lieutenant and 19 sailors killed, and 5 sailors wounded.

Chief Ships.

The Evstfry, the flagship of the Russian Black Sea fleet, is a battleship of 12,500 tons. She was completed in 1911, carries a complement of 700 men and steams 17 knots. Her armour amidships is 16 inches and her main armament consists of four 12-in., four 8-in. and twelve 6-in. guns.

The Turkish cruiser Goeben, completed in 1912, is 22,640 tons and carries a crew of 1013 men. Her main armament ten 11-in., twelve 5.9-in. and twelve 3.4-in. guns. She steams 28 knots.

BIG BATTLE IMPENDING

New Battle in Western Poland and Overshadows Any Fought in West Belgian Campaign

London, Nov. 20.—Public interest is now largely centred in the battle between the Russians and Germans, between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers in Poland, as it is believed that the result of the fighting there will have a very marked effect on operations elsewhere and on the duration of the war.

The curiosity is far from being satisfied, as both the German and Russian headquarters are very sparing with information and all that is definitely known is that the Russian advance guard, consisting largely of cavalry which had advanced right on to the German frontier after the battle at Warsaw, met a superior force of the enemy and been compelled to fall back more than half the distance covered in the distance.

Sending Strong Forces

The Germans are sending very strong forces of men and guns into the country between the two rivers where the battle must be fought, hoping that in this confined area the Russians will not be able to deploy their enormous forces to their advantage as they have done in practically all previous battles.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander-in-Chief, however, can choose his own ground for the battle and it is probable that he will select it as far away from the German lines of communication as he can.

Russians Push On

already cut off 800,000 Austrians, who East Prussia the Russians are pushing in the fact that their centre has been their advantage apparently disregarding the fact that their centre has been compelled to fall back and they are also showing much activity in the Carpathians, their object being to prevent the Austrians from returning into Hungary. In fact, it is said, that they have already cut off 800,000 Austrians, who will now be compelled, if defeated, to retreat westward.

Glasgow Wouldn't Keep Out

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 20.—The British cruiser Glasgow has obtained permission from the Brazilian Government to enter the dry dock to receive urgent repairs.

Repairs must be completed within seven days and at the expiration of that time the vessel will sail for the high seas.

The Glasgow has five holes in her hull made by shells in the battle and four sailors were wounded.

From conversations with the officers of the Glasgow, it became known today that at the very beginning of the battle the cruiser Good Hope, considering the higher power of the German squadron's guns, ordered the Glasgow and the transport Otranto to seek a place of refuge. Notwithstanding this order, the Glasgow answered the fire of the German cruisers and received a number of shells.

In the first part of the fight, the officers of the Glasgow say the Good Hope had one of her 9.2 inch guns dismantled and then her gunpowder stores exploded.

Admiral Craddock and the crews of the Good Hope and Monmouth went down with their ships.

The British battleship Canopus, the officers say, speeding at only sixteen knots an hour, could not arrive in time to participate in the battle.

An Xmas Present

The T.A. Club through its Chairman, Mr. M. P. Hynes, have forwarded to London an Xmas box to their brother members of First Newfoundland Contingent, consisting of choice fruit cakes, tobacco and cigarettes, pipes and cigars.

mans in conducting the war are systematically violating all the rules of international law by acts of cruelty and barbarism without precedent in the history of humanity—acts which have excited against Germany the universal conscience.

LIBAU CLOSED GERMANS SAY

Berlin Reports That Russian Naval Arsenal on Baltic Is Bottled Up

(German Official Bulletin.)

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The situation in West Flanders and in the north of France is unchanged.

A German aviation squadron encountered some of the enemy's aviators while making a reconnoitering flight, and caused them to descend, one of them falling. One of our flying machines is missing.

The German fleet has succeeded in partially closing the harbour of Libau, in Russia, through sinking ships, and also bombarded important military positions.

Otherwise there is no news of importance. Libau is a seaport of the Government of Couvland, Russia, and is on a bank separating Lake Libau from the Baltic Sea. Its artificial harbor is almost ice-free.

Libau is connected by rail with the chief grain-growing districts of Russia and has become one of the chief seaports of the empire, its foreign trade being especially large. The harbor is visited by 2000 vessels annually and has exports valued at about \$15,000,000 per year.

The port is fortified and is used as a naval arsenal.

Winter's Terrors Halt The Fight

Bruges, via Sluis and London, Nov. 20.—Quiet reigns in West Flanders where the sudden and violent coming of winter has caused the suspension of hostilities. The Yser River now has a temperature of that of New England Coast on a bleak wintry day, and the armies are compelled to live in devastated territory where there are no houses to give shelter or warmth. Physical numbness, not military exhaustion has caused a temporary lull in the battle.

"NO SURRENDER" SUNK SHIP FIRST

Heroic Action of Captain of Russian Transport Cornered by the Goeben

Petrograd, Nov. 18.—A graphic account has been received here of the end of the Russian transport Pruth, which the Russians sank sooner than surrender her to the Turkish cruiser Goeben. When called upon to surrender her captain headed the Pruth for the shore, opened the valves and blew a hole in the bottom of the vessel. Lieut. Ragovsky perished while attempting to fire a second charge of explosives. Part of the crew got off in boats, while others jumped into the water and were picked up by the Turkish ships.

The ship's chaplain and a handful of men were left aboard. As the ship went down the chaplain was seen on deck giving his blessing to the men, who remained about him, cheering and singing the national anthem.

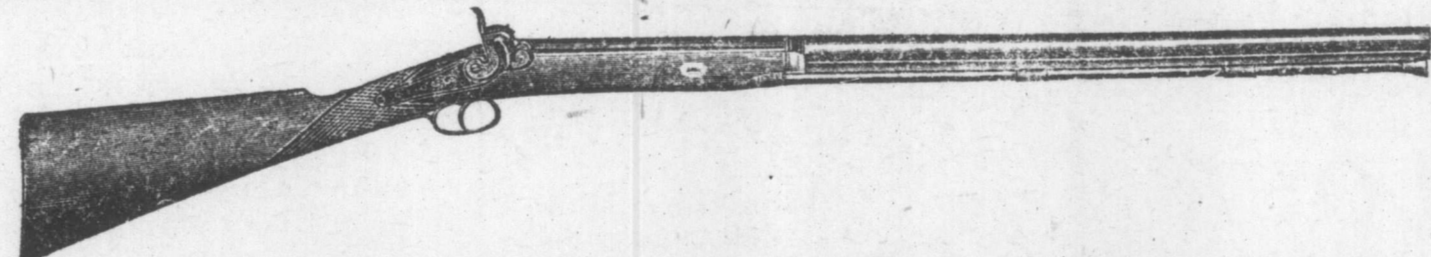
GERMANS UNWORTHY OF FRENCH HONOR

Says Pres. Poincare, who Declares They Are Systematically Barbarous

Bordeaux, Nov. 19.—President Poincare issued a decree to-day striking from the roll of the Legion of Honor the names of all Germans thereon. "When the French Government bestows the decoration of the Legion of Honour upon foreigners," the Decree reads, "it does not do so merely in recognition of individual merit, but also, and above all, these distinctions are accorded as a mark of homage to the nation to which foreigners thus decorated belong."

Pres. Poincare asserts that the Ger-

GUNS! RIFLES! AMMUNITION! SEASON, 1914.



Single Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns, English Make and Proof,

12 Bore Single Guns—\$4.45, \$5.45, \$6.30, \$6.85, \$7.35, \$8.45, \$9.20. Special value—\$17.60.
12 Bore Hollis Single Gun, 36 in. barrel—\$12.60.

Single Barrel Sealing or Ducking Guns.

¾ Bore 42 in. barrel—\$8.30. No. 10 Bore 48 in. Star barrel—\$17.60.
¾ Bore 42 in. barrel—\$9.60. ¾ Bore 48 in. barrel, with extra lock, best finish—\$29.60.
¾ Bore 48 in. Star barrel—\$13.20. ¾ Bore 42 in. barrel Hollis Gun—\$13.65.
¾ Bore 46 in. Star barrel—\$13.50. 10 Bore 42 in. barrel Hollis Gun—\$25.00.
¾ Bore 48 in. Star barrel—\$14.20. 10 Bore 45 in. barrel Hollis Gun—\$26.25.

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

Breech-Loading Shot Guns.

Single-barrel 12 Bore American Shot Guns.
Good Serviceable Guns, Non-ejecting - - - \$ 4.50
Good Serviceable Guns, Ejecting - - - - - 5.40
Good Serviceable Guns, Special Nitro Proof - - - 7.50
10 Gauge Best English Made Breech-Loading Guns, from - - - - - 25.75

Belgian, Liege, Proof Double Breech-Loading Guns:

12 Bore—\$8.50, \$9.60, \$10.95, \$12.90, \$19.00. 10 Bore—\$9.50, \$10.55, \$12.00, \$14.25.
12 Bore English made and proved Double Breech-Loading Guns—\$21.00, \$23.25, \$26.25, \$34.50.

Marlin Rifles.

Catalogue on application.

GEO. KNOWLING.

nov.13.20.



WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon) — Heavy gales; easterly with snow and rain. Gales shifting to westerly on Saturday.

ANCHOR Brand Cans!

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

There is a reason—ask us.

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

Robt. Templeton

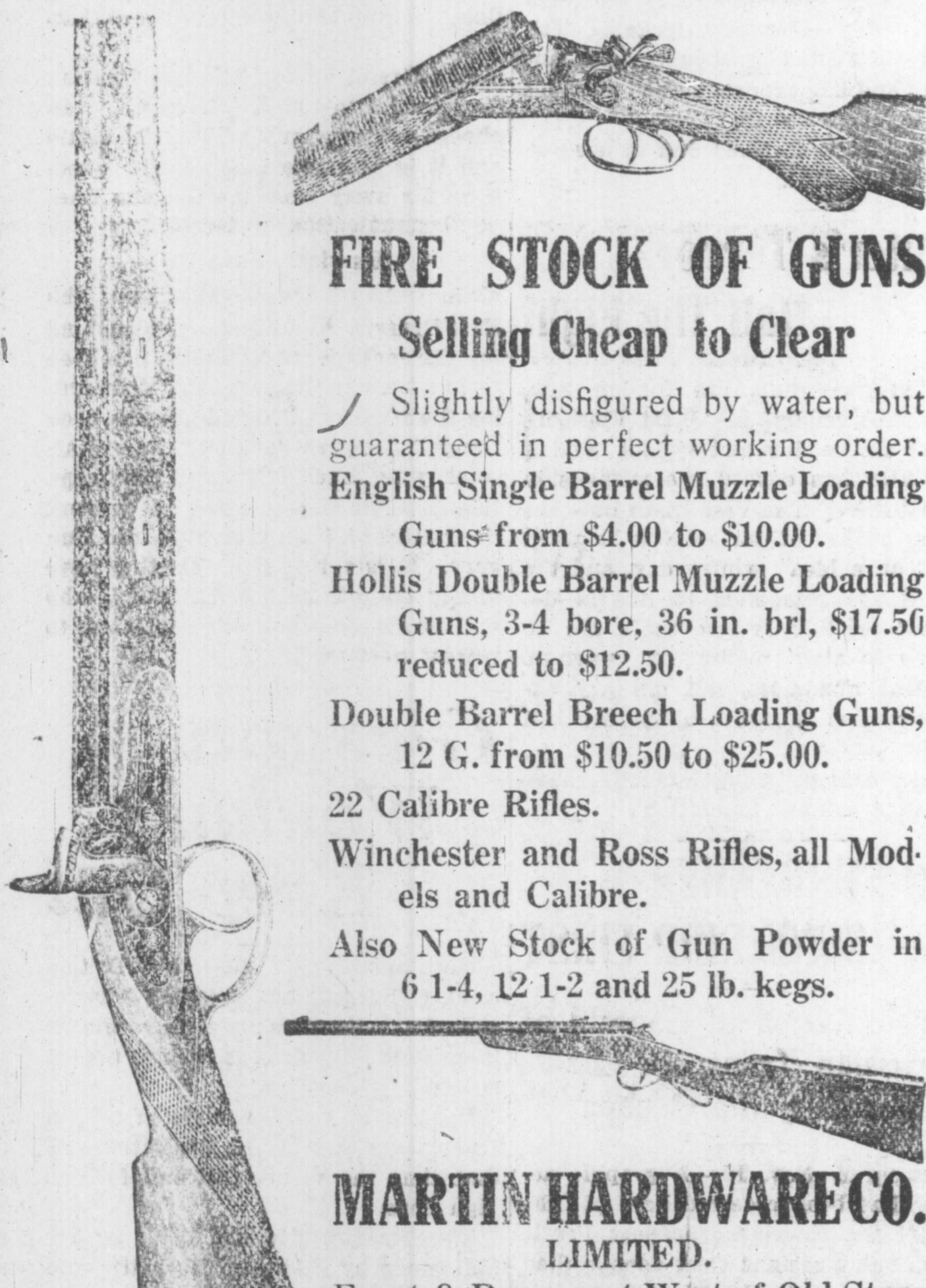
The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

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

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



FIRE STOCK OF GUNS Selling Cheap to Clear

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

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

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

22 Calibre Rifles.

Winchester and Ross Rifles, all Models and Calibre.

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

MARTIN HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.

Front & Rear, next West of Old Store

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

Stoves! Stoves!

Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of

STOVES

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

We also carry a large stock of

Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures
and Funnels.

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

**Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Limited.**

HELPED BRITISH PICK WALNUTS

Their Shellfire Knocked the Nuts From the Trees—Smoking Great Comfort in the Trenches

Lance-Corporal J. Ryall, 1st King's Royal Rifles, writing home to his mother at Cowes says:

Our lads in the company are striking it well until now. We all work together and do our best. If we only had to fight their infantry we would make a bit of a name and soon be in Berlin. I think. Smoking gives you a lot of comfort when you are in the trenches, with only shots and shells flying about. The Germans have not moved from here yet, but before we finish our tour of France we are either going to make sausage-meat of them or wait until Nov. 5th and burn them.

Fine and Sad

Whilst I have been out here I have seen the finest and saddest sights of my life. You see some amusing incidents as well. The Germans were shelling a field opposite to us for an unknown reason, for there were only a few dead cows there.

Some of our chaps were getting walnuts, and the German shells were knocking walnuts down and the men were picking them up. During the first day of the battle here two of our companies were acting as right-flank guard to the brigade, and we encountered the Kaiser's famous Prussian Guards.

Five to One

We were greatly outnumbered, and commanding officer told us that we killed five of theirs to one of ours. They were finely built fellows and a great height.

Our position here puts me in mind of the Wild West pictures. I think if I come through safely I must have forty-one lives, but I have been very lucky in all the big scraps up till now.

GERMANS SHOT BEDRIDDEN MAN

Because They Found the 1870 Medal Hanging Over His Bed

The French papers print a pathetic letter from a soldier at the front, who has only just learned that during their passage at Thiaucourt, early in September, the Germans shot his father because they found the medal of 1870 hanging over his bed.

The old man, says the Paris correspondent of the Standard, had been bedridden for three years, and was 77 years of age. He was dragged from his bed, and when his wife tried to intercede, she, too, poor old creature, was seized, and after their little place had been set fire to both of them were shot in front of it.

After 1870 veterans were murdered in the same brutal manner simply because they had fought in the first Franco-German War.

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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.

FLAG CAME ASHORE FROM THE ABOUKIR

Schoolboy's Painting Survived Wreck of the British Warship

"Sorry your flag has gone down, sonny; I could not save it." The speaker was an A.B. of the R.N.E., who had survived the wreck of the Aboukir, and he was talking to a Whitgift Grammar School boy.

The flag was only a miniature Union Jack painted in water-colours on a scrap of paper measuring some four inches by two, but the A.B. prized it, and he was delighted when it was restored to him a few days ago, sadly blurred by long immersion in the ocean, yet still clearly recognizable as a Union Jack.

Less than a week before the Aboukir went down she put into Sheerness for some slight repairs, and just at that time the A.B.'s birthday came round. A lady in Croydon who was interested in him made him a birthday cake, and her schoolboy son adorned it with the little flag, painted by himself.

The A.B. shared the cake with his messmates, and stowed the little flag away inside a letter of birthday greetings, which he kept in the pocket of his jacket.

When the Aboukir was sinking the A.B. threw off his jacket, that he might swim the better, then plunged into the sea, and after clinging with three others for three hours to a plank, he was saved by a Lowestoft trawler's boat, transferred to a cruiser, and taken to Harwich.

A few days later the survivors of the three cruisers were notified that a quantity of clothing had been washed ashore, and was awaiting identification, and there amongst it was the jacket, with the little flag still inside the pocket.

GERMANS FOOLED BY SLICK TRICK

French Bluejackets Manipulated Enemy's Bells Until He Was Tired Out and Then Sprung a Surprise on Him

Paris, Nov. 1.—Tales of brilliant fighting are related by officers who have returned here from the front. One of these officers said today that a brigade of French bluejackets on the Belgian frontier played a trick on the entrenched Germans, who had hung cans and bells on their wire entanglements in order to prevent a night surprise attack.

The sailors, according to this officer crept out and tied strings to the wires and then returned to their own trenches. They continually pulled these strings, which caused the Germans to keep up for many hours a constant though ineffectual fire. When finally the Germans ceased firing the sailors attacked and took a number of prisoners.

At another part of the line Algerian Turcos and French riflemen are reported to have recaptured Ramscapelle at the point of the bayonet against overwhelming odds after the town had been taken by the Germans from the Belgians. The combats in the streets lasted for many hours.

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,

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

SPY PARADED AS RED CROSS MAN

One of These Treacherous Germans Directed Own Army's Gun Fire—Got Short Shift

A further batch of the Royal Naval Division from Antwerp arrived in London recently. All admitted that they were feeling extremely fatigued after their trying experiences, but, nevertheless, they were eager to respond to any further call.

One of the members of the force stated that the German gun fire was terrific, and it was wonderful how the naval men held their positions in the trenches until the very last moment. The whole of that part of the battlefield, he said, was infested with German spies, some of whom had the full Red Cross kit and uniform. Two of these treacherous fellows were shot at sight.

Exceptional Accuracy.

In another place the accuracy of the German fire was exceptional, nearly every shot dropping around the trenches occupied by the naval men. It was afterwards discovered that mysterious rockets had been fired into the air by another bogus Red Cross man for the purpose of directing the enemy's fire to an important centre. This spy was immediately seized, and his kit contained evidence of his guilt. Summary punishment was at once decided upon by some of the Belgian soldiers, but the intervention of an officer saved the man's life temporarily.

Was Almost Lynched.

This spy was afterwards compelled to march the whole of the thirty miles to Ostend under a strong escort, but the feeling of the soldiers on the way became so intense against him that the escort had to be increased, or he would have been almost torn to pieces.

This "wolf in sheep's clothing," added the naval man, had had quite enough of his forced march when he arrived at Ostend, there to be handed over to the proper authorities, and to receive the punishment he so richly deserved.

German Officer Ardent Admirer Of The British

A Norwegian paper, published at Bergen, gives the following tribute to our soldiers from a member of the German General Staff, which is quoted by The Evening News:

"The Englishman is cool, indifferent to danger and to the dispensations of Providence. He stays where he is commanded. He shoots magnificently, extraordinarily well. After we had broken through the French positions on the Belgian frontier it was General French's army that had stayed the retreat. Our efforts to drive the English back were in vain.

"The English are strong people, athletic, and well-developed. So we decided to shoot them down. We ordered our best shots to tackle them, but the result was not in our favour. Then we got all our artillery that could be spared against them, and swept the English positions with a rain of shells.

"But how can I describe our astonishment? Beyond the shell-swept zone we saw English soldiers' heads moving, and they began to use their rifles again as soon as the coast was clear. The English are a cool lot!"

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.

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor.)

The Third Lecture Of the Autumn Course At King George The Fifth Institute

Will be delivered by the REV. CANON WHITE, Sub-Dean of the C. of E. Cathedral, in the Grenfell Hall, on Monday Evening next, the 23rd inst. Subject:

"THE TRAIL OF THE WAR-LORD."

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GREAT AUK'S EGG?

By Margaret Manning.

Professor Ferdinand Brinckhofen wandered into the kitchen of his summer bungalow, on the Maine shore. His wife was washing the dinner dishes.

"Ellen, my dear," he said, "Doctor Cavendish, of the Natural History museum, will be here this afternoon. Can you get up a meal for him? He has to start back to-morrow morning."

"I suppose so, Ferdinand," answered his wife, a little tartly. "You know, of course, that we haven't much in the house to offer a guest. However, I'll do my best, and if he will be satisfied with it he's welcome. Why is he coming all this distance just to spend the night with us?"

Professor Brinckhofen put his arm round his wife's waist and kissed her.

"I know you're busy, Ellen," he said. "Next summer we'll get a maid." And he wandered out, while his wife went on washing. She dried the last plate and set it aside.

"I wonder just why Doctor Cavendish is coming here for one night," she said to herself.

Professor Brinckhofen engaged a rowboat and pulled round to the railroad terminal, where he arrived just in time to greet Doctor Cavendish as his visitor stepped out of his car.

"Well, what did you think of my letter?" he asked, after the customary greetings had been interchanged.

Doctor Cavendish took his friend by the arm. "My dear old enthusiast," he answered, "to be frank with you, I am sceptical—wholly sceptical. It sounds too good to be true."

"If you had told me that you had discovered a buried Indian village or a dozen asteroids I would have accepted your word without question. But a great auk's egg—no, my friend, you have probably mistaken the egg of a crested grebe or tufted puffin for that of the auk."

"But the great auk did range as far south as Maine in the last century," cried the professor.

"And the last specimen was shot in 1844."

"No Cavendish, in 1912, I tell you, it was an auk. I shot the brooding bird, but it fell into the water and drifted out to sea before I could get a boat. But the egg—it was an auk's egg, and it was warm. I took it home and I'm incubating it."

"What does Mrs. Brinckhofen think of it?"

"She doesn't know anything about it, of course. I don't believe in telling my wife a professional secret. And the joke of it is—she nudged Cavendish in the ribs—"it's incubating with a clutch of eggs that she set out last week under one of our hens. It couldn't be safer anywhere."

"Show me!" said Cavendish sceptically, and they entered the rowboat and a few minutes later, rounded the point of land behind which the Brinckhofen had their bungalow.

"There was where I shot her," said the professor, pointing to the high, towering cliff. "I didn't mean to, either, but I was so excited that I couldn't bear to think of her getting away. Now, before we do anything else we'll go straight to the clutch."

They climbed the hill and entered the little garden of the bungalow. In one corner was the hen house and



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in the centre, seated upon a clutch of eggs surrounded with straw, was a grey hen, which looked at them with malignant eyes and half opened her beak as though to protect her treasure.

"Shoot!" said Professor Brinckhofen, and the hen slowly rose and retired a few paces, where it crouched with flapping wings and an irate expression. Professor Brinckhofen plunged his hand into the clutch and drew out the precious egg. It was a little larger than that of a goose.

"Good heavens, Brinckhofen, it is!" It is!" yelled Doctor Cavendish, and, carefully replacing it, he seized his friend round the waist, and the two greybeards executed a dance.

Mrs. Brinckhofen watched them out of the kitchen window.

"I suppose that is Doctor Cavendish," she said pityingly. "I wonder why they are dancing in the hen house."

She sat down and meditated upon the subject until the men came in. Then she welcomed Dr. Cavendish with smiles.

"Come Cavendish, I want to show you my laboratory," said Brinckhofen, dragging his friend away as soon as he decently could.

They went into the professor's little bare room and began discussing the great discovery.

"Of course, it goes to the museum, Brinckhofen," said Cavendish. "It will be worth a thousand dollars to you."

"A thousand dollars!" exclaimed the professor. "You are joking Cavendish. Why, the egg alone would bring that at auction."

"Yes, yes, I'm speaking about the egg," said Doctor Cavendish irritably. "What are you speaking about?"

"Why, the auk, of course. Don't you know that I put it there so that it would hatch? Why, we will have a real live bird, Cavendish. I shall sell it to the Zoological Society, and I'll patch up the egg after it has hatched out, and I'll let you have that for a thousand. And the bird will lay more eggs, and I'll get a thousand apiece for those, too, and—"

"I say," interposed Cavendish, "remember, it isn't hatched yet. If I were you I would tell Mrs. Brinckhofen about it."

"Tell Mrs. Brinckhofen! Why she'd tell the neighbors and they'd steal it or do something to it! Never trust a woman. No, it is safest just where it is."

They argued with some lack of equanimity until dinner time, when Mrs. Brinckhofen ejected them into the dining-room.

"Hum! I'm hungry as a bear," said Doctor Cavendish, pulling his napkin across his knees. "What have we here? Scrambled eggs? Fine!"

"I don't know whether you like scrambled goose eggs," said Mrs. Brinckhofen. "They say they're very nice. I found one under our biddy—it must have been laid by one of Mr. Giles' geese, for it wasn't there last time I looked. So I thought that as we hadn't many eggs I'd try what it tasted like."

"Woman!" gasped the professor, springing to his feet, "do you mean to say you—scrambled that egg?"

"Yes, dear," said Mrs. Brinckhofen sweetly.

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IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE ANTWERP

Soldier Son of English Clergyman Tells of Experiences During Siege of the Belgian Port

M. R. Guy Henry Martin Thompson, youngest son of the Rev. W. R. Thompson, of Houghton, Ellesmere-road, Shrewsbury, tells a thrilling story of the days and nights he spent in the trenches with the Naval Brigade on the eve of the fall of Antwerp. He says:

Having reached Antwerp, we were ordered at once into the trenches, and remained standing there till morning, waiting for the first German to appear. We were not attacked until the following night. During the daytime we all worked hard, putting a roof to our trench.

Germans Sighted.
At five o'clock we were informed by telephone that a German patrol had been sighted in the vicinity, and at nine o'clock heavy rifle fire was heard on our left. Shortly afterwards we were attacked. I cannot say that I experienced the least discomfort under fire, though several bullets whizzed unpleasantly close, a piece of shrapnel shell piercing the trench wall 6 ft. thick, knocking my cap from my head, a cigarette from between my lips, and entering the other wall of the trench, from whence I dug it out.

That night the only signs we had of the Germans were the flashes from their rifles.

Must Have Lost Heavily.
The Germans must have lost heavily, though they attacked again and again, but were finally compelled to retreat, being also shelled by the forts.

The next day a German aeroplane flew over our heads. The Belgians opened fire, but the machine was too high. Shortly afterwards the German artillery got our range, and shells came pretty thick, the enemy again advancing in strong force.

We remained in the trenches on Thursday evening till seven o'clock, the forts having been put out of action. When we retreated we seemed to be surrounded by Germans, the rifle fire sweeping in on all sides like a rain of death. We managed to gain a road beyond the line of fire.

Nearly Wiped Out.
Again we were nearly wiped out, for we were led within 200 yards of the German trenches by two spies dressed in Belgian uniforms. However, we got clear away, and reached Antwerp by a circular route.

Words cannot describe the terrible scenes which met our eyes as we marched with our ammunition through the streets, which were lit up as bright as day by the American petrol tanks which had been set on fire by the Belgians.

As we passed the station, which was a blazing heap of ruins, we remembered that our kit-bags had been left there. After three days in the trenches, without any sleep, we marched thirty-seven miles to St. Nicholas, where we were able to get a train for Ostend.

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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) 3253, it is a 7 H.P., and to just give you the truth about the Engine, it is the best one made. We used it last Summer on a large Motor Boat, a Deck Boat about 7½ ft. wide, and about 3½ ft. deep and towed a trap skiff that would bring about 16 or 17 barrels of round Fish after her, and did good work fast enough, too good for the 9 H.P. F. Engine, and this year we have the Engine in a new trap skiff about 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.

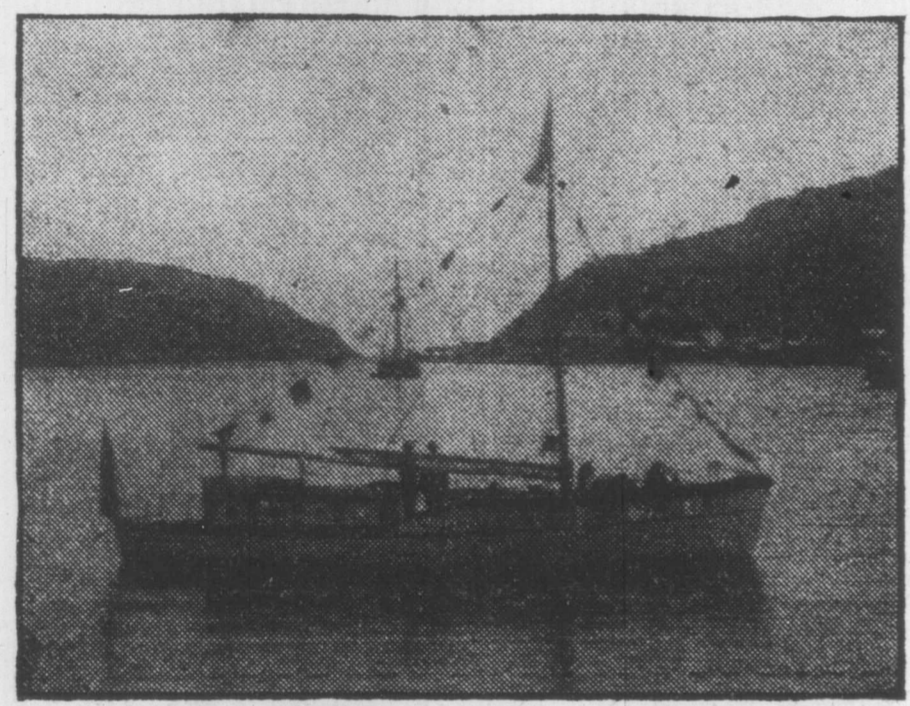
The 8 H.P. A. Engine is here in a boat about the same size and they cannot do it, and for some, the A. Engine, F. Engine and all is here, have had plenty of trouble, and we have not had one hour's trouble since we had the "FERRO ENGINE." I say it is the best here.

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 20, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Sealing Commission

THE outports yesterday were indignant respecting the intimation that a Sealing Commission consisting of the Judges of the Supreme Court had been appointed to investigate the disaster, to the crew of the "Newfoundland" and the loss of the "Southern Cross." We stated two weeks ago that such a Commission would be an impossible one, so far as the sealers were concerned, and would be resented as another attempt to bluff the people. The Judges of the Supreme Court are not competent to produce a report that would be accepted with confidence by the F.P.U.

The fishermen consider the Commission another piece of bluff and are amazed to find that Judges of the Court would descend to the level of becoming Commissioners in order to add a few hundred dollars to their income in order to serve the whims of a Government that is hated and despised by the whole electorate and which deliberately refrained from its duty in this respect last Spring when the fishermen and the whole public demanded the investigation. The whole thing will now end in a fizzle. No good can come out of such an investigation under such circumstances. Every intelligent man will decide at once that the whole business is but another public outrage.

The Judges of the Supreme Court should not have accepted such appointments for various reasons which we will enumerate to-morrow.

The time for such a Commission to investigate is long passed. When April month saw no Commission appointed, the sealers fully realized that the Government intended to bluff and bark the whole matter, to appoint three Judges to sit as an investigation commission into the facts of those awful catastrophes is full proof that nothing important will ever be done by the Morris Government to prevent such disasters, unless driven to do so by the Union Party in the House.

No one expects anything from an investigation by three legal men, even though they are Judges of the Supreme Court, except a rehash of the stuff tendered to the public by Judge Knight's report.

The Fishermen's Protective Union Convention has fully considered these disasters, and after hearing the remarks of men who sailed in the ships concerned, who possess as much as 40 years' experience and who passed through the "Greenland" disaster, the Convention has made up its mind and drafted amendments to the law and drafted new sections to be added to the law that will be backed solidly by the fishermen and the F.P.U. members of the House will support no other proposals and will oppose any of a different tone that may be proposed, no matter by whom.

The Crown had an opportunity to do its duty to the people and to redeem its obligations to the people during the month of April or May, and it is too late now to make up for the wilful negligence with which this matter has been treated by the Government.

As for Dr. Lloyd he has no authority to represent anyone at the investigation, and in view of our state-

ment two weeks ago re this matter should have refrained from being a party to this latest insult cast into the faces of the toilers. The F.P.U. represent the sealers and will have nothing to do with the investigation, nor will it recognize Dr. Lloyd's conduct in this matter in any light but that of antagonism to the Union and the fishermen.

Had the intimation reached Catalina yesterday before the Convention closed Dr. Lloyd would have stood a good chance of receiving a dressing down at the hands of the Convention, for the sealing disaster formed the principal part of the discussion which occupied four days of the past week and the decision arrived at represent the unanimous opinion of the representatives of 200 Councils.

He must refrain from taking any further part in this so called investigation or be recognized as a party to the bluff and lose the confidence of those who elected him a year ago. We shall deal with this matter more fully to-morrow.

The Union Jack

IN the first place it should be explained that the name "Union Jack" is more often than not wrongly applied. That name really belongs to a miniature union flag, displayed from a staff at the end of the bowsprit on His Majesty's ships, and known for many years past as a jack; when the name of "Union Jack," which has come to be wrongly applied to the larger as well as the smaller Union Flag, the correct name when displayed otherwise than on His Majesty's ships. The jack, properly so called, is never flown on shore.

Until the fifteenth century England, Scotland and Ireland had separate flags. The English flag consisted of the Red Cross of St. George on a white ground, that of Scotland the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew on a blue ground, and that of Ireland the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick, also on a white ground, and it is from a combination of these three flags that we got the "Union Jack."

It was James I. who first began the formation of the Union Jack, by combining the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. He laid the cross of St. George on the cross of St. Andrew, and thus formed the Union Jack, which was the national flag for 200 years.

It was after the Union of 1801 that the cross of St. Patrick was added, though in this case the diagonal red stripes were narrowed down in order that they should not obliterate the white stripes of St. Andrew's cross. It will thus be noticed that the latter shows on either side of the cross of St. Patrick, while the narrow white margin round the inside of the cross of St. George was added to separate the red of the cross from the blue field of the flag.

It will be noticed, too, on looking at the Union Jack, that the Scottish and Irish crosses are so arranged that in the first and third divisions, counting from left to right, the white of Scotland has precedence, while in the second and fourth the red of Ireland is uppermost.

The easiest rule to remember in displaying a Union Jack, is that the broad diagonal white stripe, the St. Andrew's cross, should be uppermost in the first and third quarters, i.e., nearest the staff, and the red diagonal St. Patrick's cross uppermost in the second and fourth quarters.

TO THE EDITOR

All Loyal

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable columns for a few remarks in reference to the men of the Northern part of our Island Home.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of Capt. Wakefield, who is now with the First Newfoundland Regiment, a subunit of the Legion of Frontiersmen was started there, about five years ago, with its headquarters at St. Anthony.

The men of whom this subunit consists are, owing to the life they lead, the hardest of men, used to every kind of hardship on land and sea they are physically fit for any emergency. These men are drilled and would, with a little extra training, take their place in any regiment. The only drawback is, that they are all married men, and although they all volunteered in August, for that reason they were rejected.

When the time does come, as come in all probability it will, I am quite sure that these men are going to prove to the public that the North are not wanting in the noble qualities which make men sacrifice themselves for the good of King and Country.

O.C., St. Anthony Troop, Newfoundland.

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Trawler Got Caught In the Fight

Stirring Tale of a Naval Fight Told by Fishing Skipper

THE Lowestoft trawler United landed at Lowestoft two German survivors—a warrant officer and a seaman—from the German destroyer S118, one of the four German destroyers sunk by the British flotilla off the Dutch coast on Saturday afternoon.

Skipper Mantripp, of the United, when interviewed, told an interesting story, for he was in the fighting zone practically the whole time. He says he was off the Dutch coast at two o'clock, when he observed the German destroyers approaching. They were in a line steaming one after the other.

"I watched them for a while," he said, "and then I went below and had my dinner. Coming on deck again, I found that the German flotilla had turned completely round. They were steaming as fast as they could, and, although I could only see them, it struck me as if they were running away."

"I kept my eyes about, and a little later I saw another fleet of warships coming to the northward. At first I could only see them on the horizon, but they were steaming as fast as they could go, and, as they came on, I could see they were British men-of-war."

The First Shot.

"As the British approached, the German boats opened out as much as they could, but our men noticed the move, for one of the British destroyers went to the west, and the others encircled to the east and north. The British boats must have been eight miles away when one let her first shell; but they came quickly on, and as our men fired the Germans responded."

"The Germans fired for all they were worth, but as the British cruiser got nearer she let three or four guns go accompanied by one time. Then a forward gun was discharged, and when the smoke had cleared away I saw one of the German destroyers jump out of the water, and she looked to me like a house on fire."

The skipper, continuing, said he climbed to his mast-head, thinking that he could get a better view of the engagement above the dense volume of smoke. The German destroyers were stuck, and went down one after the other in a very short time.

It was two o'clock when the skipper observed the British flotilla in the distance, and by four o'clock all the German boats had been sunk.

Lifeboat Rescue.

"I was anxious," he said, "about the lives of our sailors, for there was no telling what would happen in such a conflict; but I found in a very short time our boats did not want my assistance. The German sailors were picked up on Sunday morning. They

SNEAK PORTER GOT TWO YEARS FOR SPYING

Englishman Traitorously Supplied Information to Berlin and Got Off Lightly

Sentence of two years' imprisonment at a Borstal institution was passed at Liverpool Assizes on Arthur Blackburn, a youth of eighteen, employed as a porter, who pleaded "Guilty" to communicating to another person information useful to an enemy.

Mr. Justice Darling said that the truth was that he was a spy. How he got the inspiration to write to the German Embassy in London he did not know. Prisoner offered to furnish information about the defences of the Mersey and how to destroy the people of Liverpool and their property.

Heard From Berlin.

He received a letter from "Leo Sirius," of Berlin, who, of course, was a master spy. If he could have found out anything that would have blown Liverpool into the clouds he would have done it.

He was told the prisoner wanted to join the Army, but the Army did not want men like him. He was not a good associate for honest English soldiers.

Got Six Months.

Passing sentence of six months' hard labour on Harold Dutton, an ex-soldier, for retaining a military document, Mr. Justice Darling said the prisoner had been employed in the office of the Army Service Corps as a clerk, and came into possession of a document consisting of notes of a lecture by a staff officer concerning precautions to be taken for the defence of this country.

He thought the whole system of dealing with these documents was utterly wrong and unsafe, and he ordered the prosecution to bring the matter before the military authorities.

NOTICE

Persons requiring their Books written up and Accounts collected can get same satisfactorily done by addressing all correspondence, "LEDGER," this office, nov14,3i

had been in the water two hours before they sighted the life-boat which had been liberated by one of the destroyers, and for 'twelve hours had been in the open boat.

The British fishermen treated them admirably. They gave them dry clothes and food, and did everything possible to make them comfortable. When the two prisoners were landed at Lowestoft they were transferred to a warship.

Thrilling Feat of 3 Frenchmen

Seized Two Gans and put Surprised Germans To Rout

A story of exceptional courage and dash is told by M. Puyan, President of the Croix Rouge at —. A regiment of the reserve of the line operating against the enemy during a recent engagement found themselves entrenched at the side of a road within 800 yards of the German lines. From time to time this regiment sent out a patrol to lacte the enemy, and especially to find out, if possible, the exact position of their machine guns.

Some days ago one of these patrols, composed of two corporals and a private soldier, all three having volunteered, left the French trenches and went off on bicycles along the road, approaching the German lines to within 200 yards.

Got Close Up.

They then dismounted and advanced upon the enemy's position, crawling on hands and knees, taking advantage of every bit of cover and eventually arriving unperceived to within ten paces of the German trenches. This feat took more than two hours to perform. Before them they found a section of machine-guns. The vigilance of the enemy had, fortunately for them, been temporarily relaxed. Half of men had gone off to fetch their midday rations, while the others were sitting on the ground at some distance from their guns.

Without further hesitation the gallant French patrol of three rose from the ground and leaped into the trench. One of them who had served in the colonial troops and who thoroughly understood the working of a mitrailleuse turned both pieces upon the enemy and began firing upon the nearest in view.

The Germans being taken completely by surprise and being, of course, ignorant as to the number of their adversaries, took to their heels, accompanied by two reserve companies who had previously been sent up to support this section of machine-guns.

A battery of French artillery which had been following the patrol's movements immediately opened fire on the retreating Germans, completing their destruction. These three plucky "pion-pions" had proved themselves equal to taking two machine-guns and putting to flight at least fifty times their own number.

They richly deserved the reward bestowed upon them that same evening, when the two corporals were promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and the soldier to that of full sergeant, all three being recommended for the "medaille militaire."

RUSSIA HELPING DESTITUTE POLES

Sends Fifty Carloads of Provisions to Warsaw and \$130,000 Cash For Relief of the Needy

Warsaw, Nov. 18.—Representatives of the Petrograd relief fund for Poland arrived here to-day from the capital with fifty carloads of provisions for destitute families, and 250,000 rubles (\$130,000) in money for the relief of the needy.

Russian soldiers continue to unearth near Warsaw German machine guns, rifles and ammunition which had been concealed by the forces of Emperor William in mounds on the battlefields, which had been given the appearance of graves. The presumption here is that the Germans intended to utilize this material in their contemplated new attack on Warsaw.

Armenians Are Helping.

Reports from the Turkish border attach increasing importance to the part the Armenians are playing in the Russian-Turkish war.

In several towns occupied by the Russians the Armenian students have shown themselves ready to join the invading army, and explained that they had prepared themselves for the Russian approach by constant drilling and by gathering arms secretly.

All along the line of march, according to these despatches, the Armenian peasants are receiving the Russian troops with enthusiasm and giving them provisions freely.

Day of Deliverance.

An Armenian newspaper, referring

to this crisis in the history of Armenia, publishes the following:

"The long anticipated day of deliverance for the Turkish Armenians is at hand and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary by the performance of their manifest duty."

A wounded Russian cavalry officer, in describing the Russian march into Hungary over the Carpathian Mountains, said that the Russians, after penetrating to within 100 miles of Budapest, were forced to return to avoid being cut off by Hungarian troops, which had made their way through the western mountain passes.

TALK IS CHEAP—

Advertising is also very cheap, if carried in the right medium. The Mail and Advocate is the Can't Lose paper now. Must be true. Everybody's talking. It's not the price you pay but the returns you get.

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.

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.

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.

Blankets & Wools,

the Reliable

RIVERSIDE Brand.

The brand that is made up to a standard and not down to a price.

Riverside Wools are pure and fast colors. Riverside Blankets—every pair guaranteed.



A FIRE IN YOUR HOME

is a terrible disaster that will never be forgotten. If the lives of your family are not menaced, your property and belongings are either destroyed by the flames or damaged by smoke and water.

FIRE INSURANCE

in our safe companies costs but little and any loss can be quickly met by our prompt payments.

PERCIE JOHNSON,

Insurance Agent.

drove THROUGH MANY MILES OF GRAVEYARDS

American Relief Commission Gives Description of a Trip Through Belgium

RELIEF STEAMER AT ROTTERDAM

Hailed With Delight by the Numerous Homeless, Starving People of Belgium

London, Nov. 18.—Jarvis E. Bell, of New York, who, on behalf of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, assisted in the distribution of the first cargo of relief supplies sent to the Belgians, has given the Associated Press a description of conditions in the stricken country. Mr. Bell said, "Nothing that has been written could exaggerate the misery of Belgium. We drove for miles through graveyards. Stakes, on some of which were soldiers' tattered coats and helmets, were the tombstones—deserted fields are cemeteries. As we entered the village women and children sought refuge in the ruins of roofless homes, terrified lest we were some fresh visitation of war.

No Homes

"The Belgian peasant has in many districts no home in which to sleep, no seed to sow, no implements with which to work, and, finally, no heart to struggle against the impossible.

"The American relief steamer *Colblenz*, carrying more than 1,000 tons of foodstuffs, arrived at Rotterdam from London at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. On Monday morning eight barges left Rotterdam en route for Brussels with relief supplies. On the door of the captain's cabin in each barge was

GREAT GERMAN SUBMARINES

It is reported from Hamburg that two giant submarines are making trial trips at the mouth of the Elbe. They are said to be four times the size of any existing submarine, and to be able to keep at sea for forty days without having to replenish or even join the mother ship.

A few days ago German newspapers boasted that a raid or invasion by combined Zeppelins and submarines on Britain was intended.

a copy of General Von Der Goltz's proclamation, instructing all German officials to give safe conduct and assistance to the American relief cargo.

Good Trip

"On Wednesday morning, just one week after the ship left London, the relief barges were safely moored in a pocket of the main canal. A few minutes later Minister Whitlock, with Marquis Devillalabar, the Spanish Minister and the heads of the Belgian Central Relief Committee met us.

"There was no need for the newspapers to spread the report of our arrival. In one hour all Brussels knew and rejoiced.

Without Supplies

"We drove back to Holland by way of Louvain, Aerschot and Thourout to Breda, on the Dutch frontier. We found several villages in the Lemberg district that had been without salt for a month. At almost every bridge we met men with boxes soliciting relief from travelers from more fortunate districts. We met few Belgian men. Eighty per cent. of the people in these country districts are women and children. We saw them eating green vegetables, beets and apples. They had little else.

"There were thousands of children all afraid to laugh. Like their mothers they seem spellbound by the melancholy fascination of the ruins contrasted between them and the contented song-loving German soldier is appalling."

PUNISHMENT FOR RIOTERS

Who Wrecked and Looted German Establishments in England—Severe Reprimand for Soldier

Thirty-one persons who were arrested during the anti-German rioting at Deptford were charged on remand at Greenwich Police Court before Mr. Symmons. Eighteen of the defendants had been arrested in High street, Deptford, in the shop of a German baker and confectioner named Gobel.

The Magistrate said the defendants no doubt had their minds somewhat inflamed by stories, some of them unfortunately true, of outrages committed by Germans. Among other stories there was a report in the neighborhood that there were mutilated children at Carrington House (used to accommodate 300 Belgian refugees). He was happy to say that, although there had been instances of this kind, there were no such cases in Deptford.

James Murphy, 18, a private in the East Kent Regiment, was charged with stealing a gold watch belonging to Paulina Cress, a servant of Mr. Reigler, a German butcher, living in the High-street. The soldier said he picked the articles up from the counter in the excitement.

The Magistrate then said: "It is against the rules of the British Army and has been for 100 years to do any looting of any kind, and men on active service would be shot for doing anything like that. When men wear the British uniform they are responsible for the good character of the Army." As the prisoner was only eighteen he would be bound over under the Probation Act.

Women and children concerned in the looting were discharged, but twenty-one male prisoners were remanded. Mr. Gobel stated that the total damage to his shop was between £350 and £400.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

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

Winter Keeping Apples

The very best brand, good, reliable Jack Varieties, Kings, Baldwins, Starks, Northern Spy, Bin 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.

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!

PRESENT WAR VERY POPULAR WITH ALL CLASSES IN GERMANY

People of the German Empire From the Lowest Peasants to the Royal Family Unanimously Support Militarism

(New York Tribune.)

New York newspapers, while condemning the German aggressiveness which forced the present war, are practically unanimous in acquitting the German people of any responsibility in the matter. They frequently employ a phrase, "The Allies are fighting German militarism, but not the German people"; and some of them like "The Journal" grow tearful over the fate of the blue-eyed peasants turned into cannon fodder by imperial decree.

From the general tone of these newspapers it might be inferred that there are two distinct races in Germany—one the dominant, oppressing and enslaving the weaker; Prussia militant and unscrupulous, forcing its iron yoke on pacific South Germany.

Are of One Mind.

As a matter of fact, the people of the empire, from the lowest peasants to the royal families, are of one mind on the subject of militarism. Recently we had the spectacle of three great thinkers—Haeckel, Eucken and Hauptmann—coming forward to prove militarism indispensable to German culture. When men of this type are so blinded and befuddled by jingoism, how must it fare with the German masses?

What the thinkers have mildly, they have in a violent degree. And is it to be wondered at? For years they have been fed on a war diet. Their leaders, philosophers, statesmen, college professors, clergy, business men have reached war.

As for the German press, perhaps the most corrupt and untruthful in Europe, it has systematically kept militarism at white heat for the last twenty years. An uninformed man, reading nothing but German papers, would soon be convinced (by German logic—a home product) that the German Empire should occupy the same position on the earth that imperial Rome held in the ancient world, and that it was robbed of this rightful heritage by a combination of enemies.

Newspaper Influence.

If the same man confined his reading to the Berlin papers, and to the "Lokalanzeiger" in particular—the hullest paper in existence—he would soon gain the belief, held by most Germans, that the Kaiser is endowed with the qualities of Plato, Julius Caesar and Napoleon, and is, in addition, a demi-god who has direct intercourse with heaven.

He would also discover that the German army is invincible; that the German soldier is the equal of two French and of three Russian soldiers; that only Germans are healthy and

brave; that the French are cowardly and degenerate; that the Russians are cowardly and barbarous; that the English are cowardly and greedy; that Germans are the sole possessors of "kultur."

In discussing the empire's foreign policy the German papers throb with brotherly love. "France must be crushed"; "England usurps Germany's rightful place as mistress of the world—England must be destroyed"; "Russia should be subdued and impoverished"; "Holland and Belgium block Germany's way to the sea—they must be taken," and similar pious thoughts; and as for their comments on the United States and the Monroe Doctrine, it would be necessary to go back to the palmy days of the English press to parallel their cheap cynicism and brutality.

Superfluities.

Under the circumstances the publication of White Books and Blue Books is wholly superfluous. Even if Germany published a stronger defence than she has she would still be guilty, for how can she explain the attitude of the press since 1900? And the press simply voices the opinion of the people.

As for Nietzsche, Treitschke and others of their school, they have succeeded in convincing the average German, whether he be an anæmic clerk or a one-lunged aristocrat, that he is a superman, a blond beast, and his destiny is to crush and trample on mankind.

Honor, morality—what are they? Illusions; ropes to tie around the necks of fools. Everything is justifiable to promote the interests of the state, according to Treitschke. One of his disciples even recommends assassination.

"Might is right," saith Herr Nietzsche, and this has become an article of faith with the German Empire.

"We had to override the just protests of Belgium and Luxemburg," said the German Chancellor; and his airy definition of a treaty is well known.

Eminent Blasphemer.

And the Kaiser, judging from his examples of blasphemy, has his own notion of ethics.

This man's utterances, which would be considered the raving of a demagogue in any other country, are applauded in Germany. All war talk is. The Germans have been inoculated with the war germ at birth, and that germ has developed and multiplied on a diet concocted by German newspapers, statesmen, philosophers, college professors and other learned militants not above accepting gratuities from the Krupps.

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.

DO IT NOW!

Its no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in The Mail and Advocate.

Live Fox

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

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 BAINE JOHNSTON & CO., Agents.—nov14

FISH For Retailing

we offer at low prices

Large Labrador Codfish
Canned Salmon
Canned Codfish

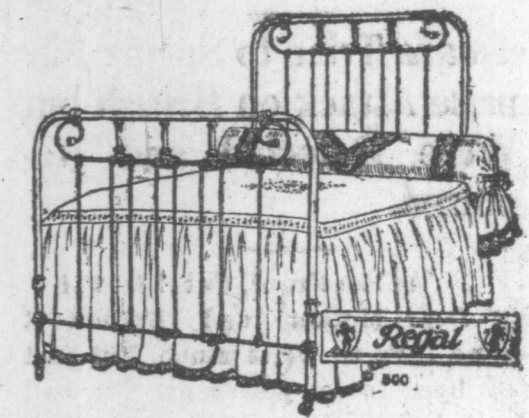
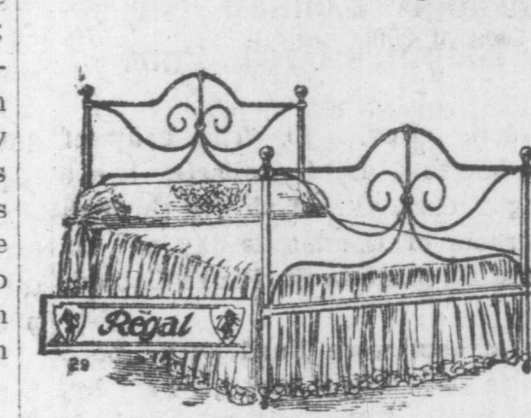
SMITH Co. Ltd.

Bedsteads Bedsteads And Children's Cribs Selling Cheap to Clear

Mattresses and Springs to Fit.



Pillows and Bolsters



You will save money by buying from us.

POPE'S FURNITURE SHOWROOMS, George & Waldegrave Sts., St. John's.

Oranges, Onions, Grapes!

Due To-Morrow, Ex S. S. Mongolian.

100 Cases Small Onions

75 Kegs Green Grapes

30 Cases Val. Oranges

George Neal

Write For Our Low Prices

Ham Butt Pork

Fat Back Pork

Boneless Beef

Special Family Beef

Granulated Sugar

Raisins & Currants

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

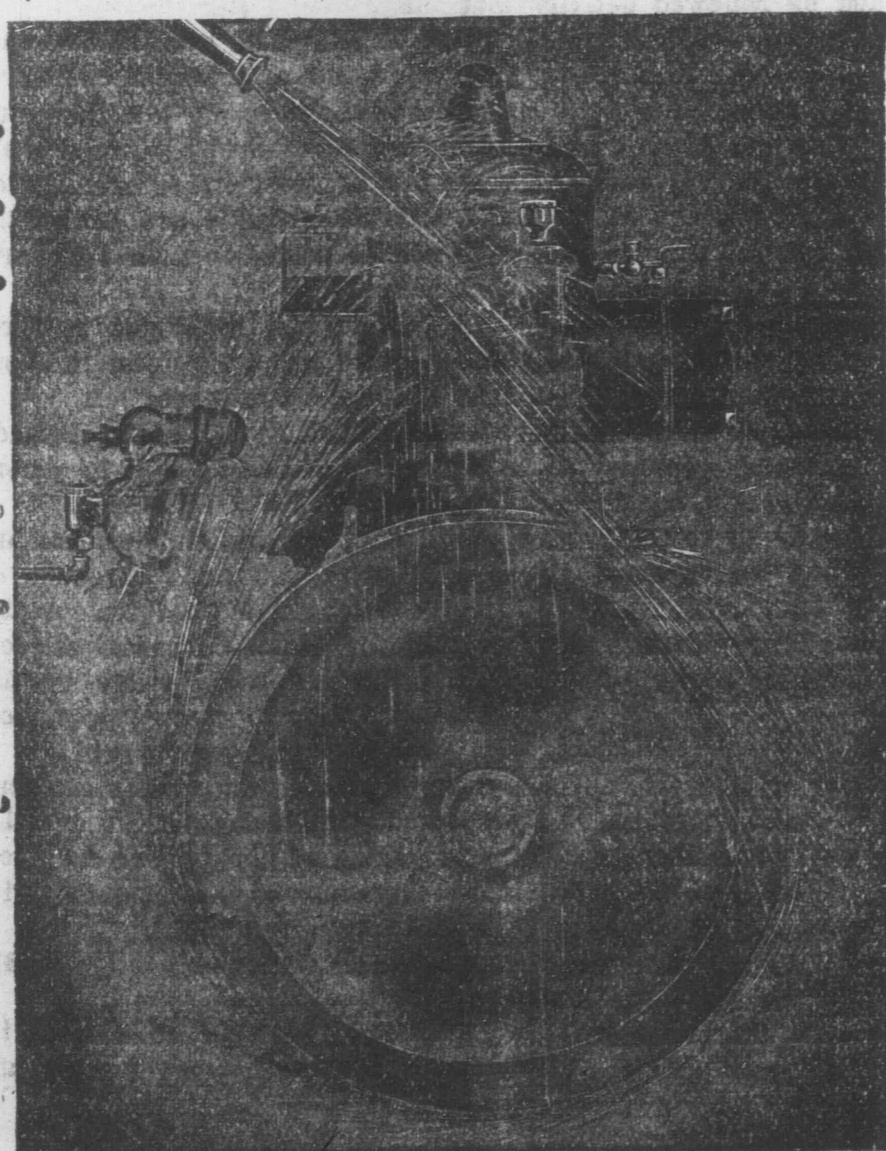
Notice to Fishermen

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

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

SOME CHALLENGE!

TIME TRIED CAILLE PERFECTION STORM TESTED



Photograph of Actual Test.

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

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

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,

NEWFOUNDLANDER WRITES FROM THE ZONE OF BATTLE

Lt. Alec. Jackson Tells His People of Stirring Time Facing the Germans in the Trenches

STRENUOUS WORK FOR OUR TROOPS

Germans Tried to Spring Surprise Attack on British but Were Detected and Repulsed

At the Front, Oct. 23, 1914.

My Dear Mother and Father,—I have no time to write much, but just a few lines to let you know I've had several letters from you, what days I don't know, as we lose all sense of time.

We have been having a very hard time lately, and no small excitement also. We have stuck again now, like we were at Vailly, both sides strongly entrenched, a few hundred yards from each other.

Out all night. We are out every night, putting up barbed wire entanglements in front of the trenches. The night before last we had a very exciting time. We were doing this in front of a trench, with very exposed flanks, when Turner drew my attention to a lot of crouching figures coming along on our left.

It was clear they were Germans, so we yelled to the sappers to get back into the trenches and at the same time the Germans charged, but fortunately they missed our trench and rushed past our left flank and into a farm behind us. We killed a lot of them while they were rushing past, but were in a quandary now, as we could not get word back for help, as the Germans were all around us and much superior in numbers.

They set fire to the farm, which made a splendid blaze.

Fine Show.

Altogether it was a very fine show, just like a "night attack" one would see at the Coliseum. Here we were in the trenches, half facing to the front and half to the rear, a roaring blaze all round us and shells whistling and screaming over our heads, and such a banging of rifles as I've never heard before.

We sent our patrols through the night, who "bagged" several prisoners. Also, we tried to get messages back for help. Luckily one of these reached its destination by one of our men crawling along a ditch by the side of the road on which were crowds of Germans, and in the early morning a company came up and turned them out.

Friends Fired on Them.

Then we came back and went to a farm on our right rear to turn out more Germans, and were repaid for our trouble by being fired at by our own men, who had already done the job, and in the half light they mistook us for Germans. However, we luckily escaped casualties. Then we went home!

The day and the night before this we marched 23 miles, and dug four trenches. Altogether, I have only had an average of 4 or 5 hours' sleep a day for the last five days, and so we're pretty well worn out, though otherwise very well.

His Good Wishes.

I was interested to hear about the Newfoundland Regiment, and hope they do well.

I was amused to hear you had given Wilfred "my address." I don't think there is much chance for our meeting, though. All the time we are not working we stay at a farm about four or five miles behind the fighting line, so have a good time, though very hard worked.

For over a week we drove the Germans steadily back, but now they've had the cheek to hold us up, as they are in superior numbers.

Made a Dash.

October 24th. No chance of sending this since finishing off. We had to dash out last night and man some trenches near, where some Germans were reported to have broken through.

There we stayed until dawn, and of course got no sleep. This morning I was out again, putting up some barbed wire in some ditches.

The Company was changing billets, and so we had a five mile march thrown in. Now I've said all there is to say. Of course, there's heaps of news which I am not allowed to say. One good thing is that the weather is fine, except for occasional wet days.

With love, ALEC.

LEAD THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LAI D TO REST IN OLD ST. PAULS

Body of Field Marshal, the Late Lord Roberts, Carried Through London Streets to Empire's Great Fane

London, Nov. 19.—The body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, borne on a gun cart, moved slowly through the streets of London to-day to its last resting place in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The streets were lined with bare heads as the funeral cortege went by, this in spite of the cold rain which fell incessantly.

The cortege reached St. Paul's at noon, where before a great and reverent throng of people, including King George, the funeral services were held.

The body will be interred alongside the remains of Wellington, Nelson, Wolsley and other famous Britishers.

The pall bearers, representing England's most distinguished men in the service, were Earl Kitchener, Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, Field Marshal Lord Methuen, Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson, Gen. Sir James Hills-Johns, General Sir Robert Bid-dulph, Gen. Sir Alfred Guselee, Gen. Sir Reginald Egerton, Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, Admiral Lord Chas. Beresford and Admiral Sir Michael Seymour.

BRITISH ARMY COUNCIL TO PAY FOR NEWFOUNDLANDERS RATI ONS

And This Will Save About Three Hundred Thousand Dollars to the Country Says the Governor

TO RAISE SECOND CONTINGENT

Preparations Being Made to Recruit Enough Men To Keep Our Regiment At Full Strength

"Newfoundland's contribution is no mean one; the Colony will be able to hold up its head proudly because of the assistance she has given the Motherland," were the closing words of His Excellency the Governor at the public meeting of the Patriotic Association held at the C. L. B. Armoury last night.

The meeting was for the purpose of receiving reports and the following were present:

His Excellency the Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Morris, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, J. M. Kent, Lt.-Col. Rendell, J. A. Clift, W. J. Ellis, Rev. Canon Bolt, W. H. Rennie, O. Emerson, C. O'N. Conroy, J. Jackson, J. C. Hepburn, A. Macpherson, R. G. Reid, Hon. J. R. Bennett, Hon. M. P. Cashin, T. J. Duley, J. W. Morris, Hon. M. G. Winter, Dr. Fraser, A. Hiscock, I. G. Sullivan, Hon. R. K. Bishop, C. McK. Harvey, Capt. A. Montgomery, Hon. J. Harris, T. J. Edens, T. McNeil, J. S. Munn, R. B. Job, G. Langmead, M. Chaplin, R. White, H. D. Carter, R. H. Trappell, J. J. McKay, F. Angel, J. H. Monroe, Tasker Cook, Capt. H. Outerbridge and W. J. Higgins, who acted as Secretary in the absence of Dr. Burke.

The Premier proposed and Mr. J. M. Kent seconded, the following resolution, both making appropriate speeches:—

Resolution of Sympathy
RESOLVED.—That this Patriotic Association of Newfoundland formed to organise the men of this ancient Colony in the defence of the British Empire offers its homage to the memory of that distinguished Soldier and Patriot, Field Marshal Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford.

His Excellency then announced that we have 1099 men on active service, besides the honor roll kept by Mr. Robinson. Five hundred and sixty Naval Reservists have left, 107 on Niobe, 304 on Franconia and 149 on Carthaginian. He was pleased to be able to say that the men in the Niobe were "well and happy and not far off."

Save to Colony

His Excellency also announced that the Army Council had offered to pay for rations, equipment and maintenance of the soldiers, which would save the Colony two or three hundred thousand dollars. He had cabled a suitable reply that his ministers had gratefully accepted the offer.

OUR LADS DEFEAT THE CANADIANS

In a Lively Football Match on Salisbury Plains—Won "Hands Down"

"Billy" Cook writes another interesting letter from Salisbury Plain. All the boys are well and are in fine spirits. Billy says a lively football match was played a day previous to writing. The contestants were Newfoundlanders and Canadians, and it was witnessed by thousands of khaki clad boys, who were not on duty.

The Newfoundlanders won hands down. It was as easy as rolling off a log. Four to nil was the score. Of course our boys were there in force, and we showed other spectators that we could appreciate good play.

The Y.M.C.A. tent is a great advantage to the boys on the Plain. Many pleasant hours are spent there, especially by our boys. There is every facility for letter writing, and a hearty welcome is always extended to the soldiers.

There is talk of the Newfoundlanders being sent to Africa, but various rumors are afloat and none can be relied upon.

Billy met his old teacher, Mr. Jeffrey of Bishop Fell College. It is great to run across strangers from home.

Joins the Navy

Dr. Hal Chaplen, of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, has been given a commission as Lieut.-Surgeon in the navy, and ordered to report on board H.M.S. Victory at Plymouth. It is not yet known what ship he will join. Congratulations.

ENJOYED SIGHTS "O' LUNNON TOWN"

E. Chafe, Newfoundland's Bugler Boy Tells of Trip To Empire Metropolis

Eric Chafe, son of Levi Chafe, Esq., this city, who is bugler with the 1st Newfoundland Regiment writes a news letter to his mother from Salisbury Plain.

It is dated Oct. 31st. My Dear Mother, says the bugler boy in opening, by this time you have no doubt received a letter from me. Well, mother, I was in London for my leave, which lasted three days.

I left on Monday evening at 4.30 and reached London at 11, and went to an hotel for the night. Stan Newman and I were together.

Visited War Office.
Tuesday I went to the War Office and had a look round and then went to Hyde Park, saw Kitchener's Army and the Recruiting office.

I remember the stories you told of Hyde Park and London; little I thought I would be here under such circumstances.

In the afternoon I went to Westminster Abbey. Service was just beginning. It was for soldiers and sailors. My! it was lovely to hear the choir boys sing.

I went to the theatre at night; I forgot the name of it, but I know I got in for half price. As you enter you see marked up in front of you soldiers and sailors, half price. So when I paid "two bob" for a seat I was placed next to some big "bug."

At Trafalgar Square.

The next day we went to Trafalgar Square, The Palace and Houses of Parliament, but the visiting day at the Palace was Saturday. The "cop" on the gate said "just a minute, chaps, and I will see if I can get you thro." He was gone a few moments and returned with a big "gun" evidently.

The latter asked us where we were from and we said Newfoundland. He replied "certainly, you can come in," so we went and were shown through. They were very obliging and made us feel right at home.

That night we went to see a great play that's beginning here, "The Belle of New York." It was a fine play.

St. Paul's Cathedral

The next day we went to St. Paul's Cathedral and arrived there just before service commenced. Oh, my, it was impressive. I would like you to be there. The choir was grand. I counted sixty boys, but there must have been as many more, and it was a week day.

Then we did London on a bus—the Bridge and to the South Side.

We met a chap the first day we were there at Westminster Abbey and he was with us till we left. He was a very decent fellow; took us to his home the last night we were there.

The last day we also went to Acton to see Miss Uphill but she was out. I told the old lady my name, and she was very sorry that Miss Uphill was not at home. I guess the women remember you as she recognized the name.

Saw the Cogans.

We then left for Twickenham to see Mr. Cogan, but he was off also. His father is dead and he was down to the funeral. We saw Mrs. Cogan and she was delighted we called on her. She asked for all the family. She was sorry Mr. Cogan was not there, but said he was coming out to the Plain to see us.

I was sorry when the three days were up, but if we don't go to the front before Christmas I expect we will get another three or four days off, and I'll be off to London again.

Bert Dicks is our guide, philosopher and friend. I am satisfied with his advice.

C. C. C. Notes

Capt. W. Doyle of No. 4 Company at their drill last night made the following announcement re to promotions—Corps. W. Grace and M. Channing to be Sergeants.

To be Acting Sergeant, Corporal T. Murphy; to be Corp., Lance Corp. P. Dobbins.

The promotions to be made at next battalion drill.

The exams were under the supervision of Major P. Kent.

The Cadets have formed an ambulance squad, under the direction of Dr. Scully.

Several boys have signified their intention of taken the course.

Stephano Arrives

S. S. Stephano arrived at 6 o'clock last evening from New York, via Halifax, bringing a large freight and the From New York—E. M. Blum, J. K. Kelly, L. J. March, J. Cleary, H. Powers, E. Iverny, J. Cleary, E. Riley, M. Smith, B. Norris, W. Shea, U. Skimp, G. Delaney; From Halifax—F. Cook, T. W. Bean, H. Haley, T. Colbourn, J. Finlay, M. Norris, E. Nangle.

Week-End Offerings.

We are offering the Following, and Other Great Bargains:

Dress Tweeds

40 to 48 inches wide. Checks and mixtures. Regular, 60c. Week-end - 53c.

Fall Coatings

Popular Hop-Sack weave, Myrtle, V. Rose, Tango, Mahogany. Regular, \$1.60. Week-end, \$1.45.

Door Panel Curtains

Full size, handsome patterns. Regular, 55c. Week-end - 45c. Regular, 75c. Week-end - 60c.

Umbrellas

Serviceable and strong, good varieties of handles. Regular, 60c. Week-end - 49c. Regular, 80c. Week-end - 69c.

Hand Bags

Values up to 50c. Week-end, 20c.

Knitted Hand Bags

Regular, 55c. Week-end - 40c.

Wool Hose

Women's heavy black. Regular, 30c. Week-end - 25c. Tan Cashmere. Regular, 50c. Week-end - 40c.

Eiderdown

40 in. white ground, with 2 inch stripe, suitable for Dressing Gowns. Regular, 45c. Week-end - 42c.

Flannelette

20 pieces 36 inch striped. Regular, 35c. Week-end - 18c.

Table Cloths

White striped Damask, size 50 x 60. Regular, 80c. Week-end - 65c.

Ladies' Underwear

Fleeced Ribbed (Essex Mills). Regular, 35c. Week-end - 29c. Regular, 55c. Week-end - 49c.

Childs Osoezi Vests

Regular, 40c. Week-end - 20c.

Giant Zephyr Wool

Regular, 12c. Week-end - 8c.

FOR MEN.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Soft cuffs, good patterns. Special - - - 45c.

DRESSED REGATTA SHIRTS.

Reg., \$1.00. Week-end, 70c.

SWEATER COATS

Grey, with contrasting colors in front. Reg., \$1.20. Week-end, 90c.

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.



70,000 Men From Canada By the Spring

And Succeeding Contingents Will be Sent Across to Maintain This Force at full Strength

ALLIES REGAIN ALL LOST GROUND

Vigorous Counter-attacks by French Algerian Contingent Did the Trick

Many Recruits Join the C.L.B.

Last night at the C.L.B. Armoury an examination of recruits took place. Eighteen came forward for examination, and Sgt. W. D. Edwards being the instructor put the lads through Gymnastic Marching, Manual Exercises, Physical Drill and Section Marching.

Adj. J. A. Winter was the examiner and after the examination was over addressed the lads and told them that in another fortnight they would again come forward for further examination and after the results are known the lads will be posted to their respective companies.

At parade last night ten new recruits joined bring the total to about sixty since the contingent left.

This speaks well for the Brigade and shows that the C.L.B. is in a most flourishing condition at an ever.

Twelve of the senior members are hard at work under the direction of Battalion Sgt. Major Noseworthy training for Lance-Corporal stripes. They anticipate being ready by the first of the year to receive promotion and to start in at section drill.

After parade with hockey sticks and the famous game of hockey was indulged in and from now on the companies will play a team each night.

Dr. Lloyd is giving an address in George St. Church next Sunday afternoon on "The Great War."

The man Ricketts, of White Bay, charged with incest, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon, and was sentenced to five years with hard labor.

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