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URGES FORMULATION OF PEACE TERMS IN THE COMMONS

Trevelyan, Member for York, Wants Termination of War—Says a War of Attrition Means for us as Well as Germany Utter and Irretrievable Ruin—This Was Denounced by T. P. O'Connor

BONAR LAW CONDEMNED SPEECH AS MISCHIEVOUS

Sir Arthur Markham Says as Long as Kitchener Remains at the War Office We Will Not Win the War—Carson Thinks the Country Should be Told the Truth Regarding Serbia

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Charles Trevelyan, Liberal member for York, in a speech today, urged the formulation of terms of peace for the purpose of trying to obtain by negotiations, instead of bloodshed, the restorations of Belgium and settlement of all European boundaries on the lines of nationality.

"Germany," said Trevelyan, "to preserve her existence, can continue the war for six years, meanwhile, what is going to happen to us and the rest of the world. A war of attrition, means for us, as well as for Germany, utter and irretrievable ruin."

Andrew Bonar Law condemned Trevelyan's speech as useless and mischievous. "There is not another member in this House," said Law, "who believed for a moment that Germany will free Belgium nor will restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, until she is thoroughly beaten and the British Government is as determined now, as it was the first day the war was forced on us, that we should continue until the objects sought by it are attained."

T. P. O'Connor said the view should not be permitted to go abroad that Trevelyan represented any considerable section, either of Parliament or the country. Until Germany was defeated, he added, it was certain that she never would consent to terms of peace which would be satisfactory to the Allies.

John Hodge, Laborite, said that during the last six months he had toured France for the purpose of counteracting the evil effects of such mischievous and pacifist views as Trevelyan had expressed.

As long as Kitchener, a man who will accept no advice, remains at the War Office, we will not win the war, declared Sir Arthur Markham, in the Commons this evening in a debate on the conduct of the war. Kitchener, Sir Arthur added, was responsible for the blunders at Antwerp and the Dardanelles, and also for the withholding of information from the public, whom he treated like Derivishes.

ADD PROCEEDINGS IN COMMONS Carson told the Commons that he left the Cabinet when it came to an emphatic decision on the advice of its military advisors, that it was too late to assist Serbia. He protested if it were too late to assist Serbia that country ought to be told, so that she could take such steps as would save her from destruction. It was not until Joffre came to England that the policy announced by Asquith was decided upon.

Prime Minister replied that there had never been any decision that England should not send troops in case of need, if the military and political situation demanded it. He denied that there has been any avoidable delay in making preparations to come to the aid of Serbia.

The Prime Minister said he was confident that the appeal to the sense of patriotic duty now being so energetically pressed by Lord Derby's Committee would elicit an adequate response from all classes, particularly the young unmarried men of the country. Asquith, to quiet the fears of the anti-conscriptors, reiterated that no decision regarding compulsory enlistment could be taken without consent of Parliament.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Premier Asquith arrived here last night, accompanied by Sir Edward Grey, Lord George and Balfour. The object of their visit has not been announced.

"Patriotic" Emmeline

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The "Patriotic Meeting" organized by the Women's Social and Political Union, over which Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was to preside on Thursday in the Royal Albert Hall, which was to demand a local vigorous conduct of the war, has been cancelled by the Hall management. The premature announcement by Mrs. Pankhurst, disclosing the real purpose of the meeting to which the application of the word "Patriotic" was held to be distinctly a misnomer, caused the cancellation.

From the letter, Mrs. Pankhurst said the betrayal of Serbia has come as final tragic proof that neither honor nor the interests of the nation are safe at present, and that in particular the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey are unfit for the great responsible positions they hold. In order to give expression to prevailing indignation a great meeting is to be held. This inspired attempt to deprive the nation of its rights and contests will not succeed and a meeting will be held and announced later.

Simultaneously the Women's Social and Political Union announced it would hold its usual weekly meeting at the London Pavilion on Thursday, where Mrs. Pankhurst would deal with the situation, but this project was also defeated as the manager of the Pavilion notified Mrs. Pankhurst that the theatre was engaged, therefore not available.

MANY LIVES ARE SACRIFICED OWING TO MUDDLING

Stories Brought by Women Who Visited British Headquarters in France Cause Some Adverse Comment to be Directed at French's General Staff—Says Country is Suffering From Want of Organized General Staff

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Charges of incompetency and neglect of their work was brought against British Staff in France by Baron St. Davids this evening, when he asked the Government whether its attention had been called to reports that during the recent fighting there had been many complaints as to faults in Staff work.

Lord St. Davids asserted that men had been added to the Staff for no military reasons, who might be in the trenches, and from what he had been told, the British Headquarters Staff was five or six times as large as that of General Joffre, the French Commander. It had been stated he continued, by women who visited the headquarters in France, and he asked whether the Government defended their presence there. People were sending their sons out to fight under direction of men, who, he declared, could not go early to their offices because they were up too late playing bridge. "It is about time," said Lord St. Davids, that men were given a fair chance. More than once troops have broken the German lines, but owing to bad staff work, many lives have been sacrificed, owing to muddling in high places.

The Marquis of Crewe replied that the allegations that success had been missed owing to fault in not bringing up reserves at the right time, was the subject of inquiry by the highest authorities that could be evoked.

Baron Newton, who said he was unable to disclose the number of British, defended it as also did Viscount Haldane, the former Secretary of War. Haldane declared that Lord St. Davids launched his attack without adequate information. "It is true," he said, "the country has suffered owing to the want of an organized General Staff; nevertheless, there has been evoked a General Staff of the highest order. To say that the work of the Staff is at fault is to say something which is very far from the truth; as for Field Marshal French he is up at six o'clock every morning."

The Marquis of Crewe said, from his knowledge of Field Marshal French, he thought it exceedingly unlikely that he would submit to having persons forced upon his personal staff. Lord Crewe had no hesitation in saying that unless women had business at Headquarters, they ought not to go there.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 16, 1915 1196—Private Joseph Stansford, Grates Cove. Dangerously ill; Malta, Nov. 12. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Hunger Riots In Berlin

PARIS, Nov. 16.—According to the president of a big Swiss bank, just back from Germany, the peace agitation is beginning seriously to permeate the country. Huge demonstrations of women took place in Berlin, the banker says, riots ensued, and the police had to charge with drawn sabres. There were two hundred victims, all women. German censorship suppressed all reference to the disturbance.

"NOTHING DOING"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Russian Embassy issued a statement tonight declaring that neither the Embassy nor any of its officials are connected in any way with the purchasing of supplies in the United States for the Russian Government.

LIFTS EMBARGO ON FUR EXPORT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Russia has lifted its embargo on the exportation of furs which held up shipments valued at many millions of dollars consigned to the United States.

LAHERTY, V.C. IN GRIP OF CENSOR

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The censor has suppressed the new Bernard Shaw play of Laherty, V.C. announced for production at the Abbey Theatre, in Dublin. The play is a skit on recruiting.

SERBS MEET SUCCESS

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Serbians recaptured Kalkandelen, taking 250 prisoners and large quantities of munitions, according to the correspondent of the Journal telegraphing Sunday.

KITCHENER WARNS GREECE OF WHERE SHE STANDS

Says Greek Government is Open to Suspicion—In the Event of Greeks Favouring Central Powers the British-French Fleet Would Shell Salonika—If Greece Fulfills Her Treaty Obligations to Serbia the Allies Will Protect Her

PARIS, Nov. 17.—A warning to Greece is uttered by Lord Kitchener, in an interview with Emile Hinzelin, chief editor of the French "Demain," who saw Kitchener when he was about to leave England for the Orient. "One thing lacking as to the Balkan expedition," said Kitchener, "has been a close connection between the armies operating on the different fronts."

Regarding the Balkan neutrals, Kitchener's advice is: "Don't let us say, 'Neutrals, we count on you to win,' but let us demonstrate that victory is certain and say 'Those who are not for us are against us.'"

"What about Salonika?" he was asked. "Germany is credited with decapitating Salonika. 'It is a dream they cannot realize' Kitchener replied. The slightest suspicion that Greece intended to attack us, Hinzelin says, would result in the Franco-British squadron smashing Salonika. The Greek Government is rightly open to suspicion. It asked the Allies to land troops at Salonika, then she declared she would remain neutral unless Serbia was attacked by Bulgaria and finally she tore up her treaty with Serbia on the pretext that Serbia's enemies were too powerful. Lord Kitchener, Hinzelin concludes, is taking assurances to Greece, that if she fulfills her duty towards Serbia, the Allies will protect her from every danger."

LONDON MID-DAY BUDGET

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Paris Ministers are being strongly supported by Russian and Italian representatives, and it is hoped here, will help to clear up a very complicated situation. The time, however, is short, for the Bulgarians have been strongly reinforced both in Central and Southern Serbia, besides attempting a flanking movement against the Serbians in the Babuna Pass, thereby threatening Prilip and Monastir, and opposing formidable forces to the French at Gradsko and along the left bank of the Cerna. Thus far, the Serbians are holding the Babuna Pass and the French their original positions, but the pressure necessarily is being felt by troops, who have been fighting for days without cessation.

In the North, the Austro-Germans, who have joined hands with the Bulgarians west of Nish, are moving slowly and steadily, but doubtless, cautiously, owing the presence of unbroken Montenegrins, with perhaps other support, harassing them in the west. A despatch received tonight from Vienna by way of Zurich, says that British and Italian troops are endeavoring to reach the battle-field where the Serbians are awaiting them, but does not say from what point they are coming. The Near East will be watched with considerable anxiety for the next few days.

On the other fronts there is little to report in both the Belgian and Petrograd statements.

BULGARIANS REINFORCED

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Havas' Agency from Athens says, that telegrams from Saloniki say Bulgarians are actively reinforcing their troops operating in the region of Veles and Uskup.

Five divisions of Bulgarians are reported to be in the region of Abuta Pass and Krivolak with the object of opposing the advance of the French troops before Cerna and the force on the height of Babuna that defends the route from Prilip to Monastir.

On Cerna front the Bulgarians though twice repulsed are renewing their assaults. The defile of Babuna is still firmly held by the Serbs. Despatches from Sofia report, the Bulgarians are pushing repairs to the railroad running from Nish to Sofia, and to have declared that trains will be runnings over the line in a few days.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Nov. 16.—France: In Artois, after a further attack in the Labyrinth, the enemy left over 200 dead. Artillery actions in Soissons and Argonne have become more sustained.

Russia: The enemy have been further repulsed on the Riga front, but have made some progress in the region of the River Sty. During the past month the Russians have captured 50,000 prisoners, 21 guns and 118 machine guns.

Italy: Further progress in the Carso Plateau; about 300 prisoners captured. Serbia: Enemy reports claim capture of 8,500 prisoners and 12 guns. BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 16.—There is nothing to add to the preceding communications, says the War Office report this afternoon.

PARIS, Nov. 17 (official)—The Bulgarians renewed a violent attack on November 14th against our front on the left bank of the Cerna. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. Calm prevails along our whole front on the left bank of the Vardar.

The debarcation of French and British troops at Salonika continues without incident.

MONTENEGRO

CETTINJE, Nov. 17.—An official communication issued by the Montenegrin Army Headquarters says: "Austrian attacks against our Sandjak army redoubled in violence all day on the 14th. We succeeded, nevertheless, in maintain our positions with tremendous losses upon the enemy. We have repulsed Austrian attacks upon Nouchido and Troglav."

"Artillery fighting along the remainder of the front continues."

FROM EAST TO WEST

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Post's Berne correspondent says it is reported there that Von Hindenburg has left the Eastern front for the Western front.

MAIN SERBIAN ARMY STILL IN GOOD MORALE

7800 Square Miles of Serb Territory Still Free From the Invader—Total Serbian Losses are 250,000—A Third Have Died From Disease

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Rome: "The condition of the main Serbian army is excellent. Marshal Putnik is personally directing operations and Prince Alexander commands the army of the north. Twenty thousand Austrian prisoners, five thousand Germans and four thousand Bulgarians have been sent to the Montenegrin frontier."

"In its retreat, the main Serbian army has saved all its field and mountain artillery, heavy guns, locomotives and railway waggons, and thus sufficient munitions have been preserved for an offensive. According to information from Cetigne, the Serbian territory still free from the invader, comprises about 7,800 square miles, it is estimated that 200,000 troops and five hundred thousand fugitives have retreated into this region since the beginning of the war. The Serbians have lost 250,000 men, more than one third of them from disease, and another 50,000 are still in Macedonia, and are unable to communicate with the principal army. Princess Helen has refused to go to Cetigne, preferring to remain near her family as a Red Cross nurse."

Fisher==No Fisher For Notoriety

LONDON, Nov. 16.—"It is unfitting," said Admiral Lord Fisher, former First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, in the Lords this afternoon, "to make personal explanations affecting national interests, when the country is in the midst of a great war."

Lord Fisher made this statement in reply to criticisms by Winston Churchill, who was First Lord when the naval attack on the Dardanelles was made, in the Commons yesterday, following his retirement from the cabinet. Churchill, in his speech, complained that he had not received from the First Sea Lord, in connection with the Dardanelles affair, the clear guidance before the event, or firm support after it, to which he considered himself entitled.

AGAIN IN HANDS OF THE BULGARS

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Bulgarians again have occupied Tetovo, which already has changed hands several times, according to a report current at Salonika, says the correspondent of the Petit Journal, who adds that no great significance is attached to the possession of this town since the forces engaged on either side are small.

THREATENED TO QUIT SHIP IF "SLACKERS" WENT ON BOARD

Britain Will Acknowledge Carranza

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Britain has authorized Charge d'Affaires T. B. Hohler, of the British Legation at Mexico City to extend recognition to the de facto Government upon his return to his post from the United States.

A Washington naval official today disclaimed any connection between the arrival of the battleship Kentucky at Progresso and the forcible searching of the American steamer Zealandia at that port by an armed patrol from a British cruiser. Investigation to determine whether the Zealandia was within the three mile limit is still under way. British officials contend she was not.

Balkan Muddle Worries Allies

LONDON, Nov. 17.—With increasing gravity from the Allies' view point, the military situation in Serbia and the attitude of Greece towards the armies of the Entente Powers has become a matter of deep concern.

An effort is being made to induce the Greek Government to definitely state its intentions.

It is said that the presence at Salonika of a large number of French and British warships with transports, has made some impression on King Constantine and his advisers. But with so much at stake, nothing short of a positive guarantee of the safety of French, British and Serbian troops should they be compelled by circumstances to retire into Greece, will satisfy.

Want Guarantee From Greek Gov't

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Entente Powers are seeking guarantees from the Greek Government, the Athens correspondent of the Mail explains, because they have decided to establish an entirely new front in the Balkans, entailing the presence of a large number of troops, and desire something more definite than mere promises of benevolent neutrality.

30,000 Bulgars Repulsed by French at Cerna River

Saloniki, Nov. 17.—General Sarraïl, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in the Balkans, has announced the result of a 36 hours battle at Cerna River, in Southern Serbia. He declares that thirty thousand Bulgarians were repulsed along the whole line with very heavy casualties, and that not one French gun was lost. Austro-German effort to envelope Serbian armies north, it is also announced, have failed. A Serbian counter offensive is proceeding successfully.

RUSSIAN FLEET OF BULGARIAN COAST

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Bucharest, reports the 15 units of the Russian Black Sea fleet, including three recently launched dreadnoughts, has been cruising for two days off the Bulgarian coast.

Fireman of Cunard Liner "Saxonia" Resent Action of Young Men Who Sought to Escape Enlistment—Public Indignation so Aroused Against Quitters That Companies Refuse Passage to Men of Military Age

ABOUT 800 WERE IN THE BUNCH

Firemen Contend That They Are Doing Their "Bit" For England Bringing Ship Through the Zone of Submarine Peril and do Not Intend to Assist Others to Escape From Their Duty

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Passengers who arrived here on the Cunard Liner "Saxonia" today, gave further details of the strike against permitting slackers to escape military service by leaving the country on their ship. The action of the firemen so aroused public indignation against the quitters that all the principal British steamship companies have since refused passage to any men of military age, unless they show sufficient cause for leaving the country.

The Saxonia was due to sail at 1 o'clock on Saturday. As she had one hundred and eighty-four cabin passengers, 4,200 bags of mail, and five million in specie, her commander, Captain Marshall, was anxious to get away on time. Long before noon the landing stage was thronged with more than seven hundred young men, clamoring to get aboard. About six hundred of them booked steerage accommodations and nearly two hundred made cabin reservations, so eager were they to get out of the country. Most of them were Irish, out a fairly large percentage young English chaps were sprinkled in.

When the firemen of the Saxonia saw the assembly they set up a howl of disgust. They said they were doing their "bit" for Britain, bringing the ship through the zone of the submarine peril, and that they did not intend to assist others to escape from their duty. They struck in a body, and reported to Chief Engineer Procter that if "slackers" went on board, they went off.

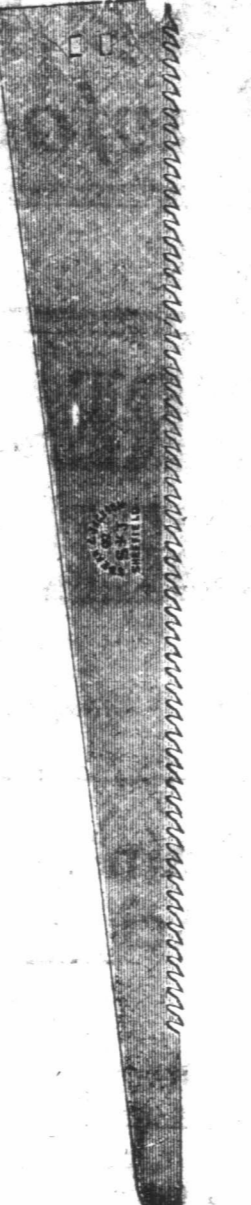
Recruiting Sergeants argued with the men, but the "slackers," most of them with tickets already in their hands, appeared utterly apathetic. The Sergeants promised them that the Cunard Company would return the amount advanced on their passage if they would only remain and enlist. White feathers were pinned on many by young women.

The officials of the Cunard Company, after a hasty consultation, decided to debar any passengers of military age who could not show their legitimate reasons for leaving the country.

Finally the ship got away with the firemen, but without the "slackers." The Saxonia reported a rough passage all the way across, with a succession of gales and rain squalls.

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**The Teutonic
Element in the
United States**

Plans Said to be Afoot for Embroiding the United States in a War With Germany and Austria in the Event of the Allies Being Defeated in the Present War—Some Interesting Figures Showing the Strength of Foreign and Native Born of Foreign Parents of the Teutonic People in America To-day

NO country of any size on the globe has a population that is of pure racial stock or that is at all homogeneous. There has always been a mixture of races going on, and it will always continue. The Tower of Babel influence is still working. Even such a little country as Switzerland is divided into three practically distinct racial elements, namely the German, the French and the Italian, with traces of various others.

The people of the north of Italy are very different from those of the south. The people of northern France are Celts, Flemings, etc., while those farther south are of Latin origin. The people of the British Isles are a conglomeration of Celts, Saxons (or Germans), Danes, Normans (or French) etc. Russia is really a collection of different races, and this is also true of China and India.

Turkey, as we know, numbers among her population large sections of Armenians, Jews, Greeks and others. Germany's citizens include not only Teutons but Dutch, French, Scandinavians, Magyars, Slavs, etc. Austria-Hungary presents the greatest mixture of peoples of any country—always excepting the United States. That dual monarchy holds sway not only over people of Germanic and of Hungarian blood, but also over Slavs, Czechs, Serbs, Italians, Poles, Jews, Turks and more than a dozen other distinct strains.

As we have before remarked in these columns, such terms as "German" have no exact meaning. Sometimes they are used in a broad and inclusive sense, and again in a narrow and restrictive sense. A resident of East Prussia may be a Slav by race, but in political sense he is a German. Over one-third of Austria's population of 28,000,000 are German by race, but of course their nationality is Austrian.

Many wild and conflicting statements are being made as to the number of "Germans" in the United States. It is no wonder that these assertions do not hang together, for they are based on different meanings of the term "German." Some of our German citizens count as Germans not only people of all races who have come here from Germany, but also those who came from Austria-Hungary, and their descendants.

For example, H. C. Schluter, of Waverly, Iowa, writing to the Pathfinder, declares that the kind of neutrality that this country has observed in the war is "an insult to the 25 millions of Germans in this country." As we have shown above, how many "Germans" there are in this country depends very much on whom you include as German. It is therefore time to look into this matter a little more closely so that Pathfinder readers may know just what the facts are and may not be misled one way or the other.

There Are "Germans," and "Germans"
What is a German? The question is as hard to determine as the one which our government authorities have been wrestling over and have never been able to answer, namely: what is beer? Beer may be understood to mean a malt brew containing a given minimum percentage of alcohol, or more, or it may be construed to cover all beverages which show any traces of alcohol, or even none at all.

Governments in compiling census statistics cannot go deeply into the racial extraction of the population. If a person's parents are both born in Germany, he is listed as a German, though as a matter of fact he might be a Jew, Slav or almost anything. On the other hand a person whose parents were born in Russia would be classed as a Russian, although it might be that his parents actually were of German stock.

Consequently even government figures are not to be accepted as accurately indicating all the facts, for in the nature of things the task is too great. But they furnish a basis, from which rough deductions may be made.

They include persons who were born in Germany, also those whose parents were both born in Germany, also those who have one parent born in Germany—but they do not include the descendants of the former German immigrants, as those are supposed to have been so completely absorbed in our population as to be classed as full-fledged Americans.

The figures show that a total of 5,500,000 immigrants have come to this country from Germany from the founding of the government up to 1914—this being out of a grand total of 32 millions. Of the 92,000,000 people in the country at the time of the census of 1910, a total of 13,340,000 were of foreign birth. Of these 2,500,000 or about 19 per cent, were Germans, in the sense of having been born in Germany.

About 4,000,000 more are German in the sense that both parents were born in Germany. And there are about 1,900,000 more who are German to the extent of having one parent born in Germany. The upholders of Teutonism apparently count that an American who is thus half of German blood is a German. Counting all these three classes as German, there are a total of about 8,300,000 Germans in this country.

The distributions of these Germans in the United States is shown by the accompanying map. A census table shows that 85 per cent of our German population is concentrated in the 15 states occupying the north-central and west-central parts of the country. There are almost no Germans in New England; there are very few in the South, except in Texas, and they are not found in considerable numbers in the far western mountain states, except in California.

The Germans are gregarious by nature and they like to stick together. By forming large communities they are able to preserve their Fatherland customs and also their language to a large extent. New York is the great German state though many might not think this. The state has about 1,235,000 Germans, among her 9,100,000 population. Illinois comes next with a total of a million. Then comes Wisconsin with 795,000, Ohio with 675,000 and Pennsylvania with 655,000.

There is then a big jump down to Michigan, which has 425,000. Next follow Minnesota with 397,000, Missouri with 368,000, Iowa with 360,000 and New Jersey with 334,000. Indiana, Nebraska, and California have over 200,000 Germans. Texas, Kansas and Kentucky each have over 100,000. Below these, the figures dwindle down to Vermont, which boasts only about a thousand.

What If We Count Austrians?
We have been speaking of "Germans" now in the official government sense of persons being born in Germany or having one or both parents born there. If we include people of Austrian birth or extraction, the total in the country rises to 10,300,000. Again if we include people of Hungarian birth or extraction, we find the total to be about 11,000,000. Many of these of course are not Teutons by race.

These are very large figures. In fact the Teuton population in this country would make a very respectable empire by themselves. They represent as many people as Sweden, Norway and Switzerland combined. Almost 15 per cent of our population is foreign, in the sense used by the government—this being an increase of over one per cent in 10 years. The census reports that there are over 32,000,000 persons in the country who are classed as "foreign white stock." Comparing these as to their mother tongue, we find that over 10,000,000 are English, nearly 9,000,000 are Germanic, about 4,000,000 speak languages of Latin or Greek origin, about 3,000,000 speak Slavic dialects, and about 2,500,000 speak one of the Scandinavian tongues.

Taking again the persons who were either born in some other country or who had one or both parents born there, the British stock leads with about 33 per cent. Germany comes next, with 25 per cent; or if we include Austria-Hungary the percentage is about 33, or the same as the British. Russia represents another large slice, or nearly seven. The Scandinavian countries also rank fairly high, with about three per cent.

Some Clues Are Very German
One of the main trouble with all our immigrant population is that they tend to settle in the cities and stick there, instead of going out on the land. This does not apply so much to the German stock, for they take kindly to the land and have done much to develop the farming industry. It is mainly what is called the "new immigration" which congregates in large and undigested chunks

in the city slums. This term "new immigration" has been devised in order to distinguish the immigrants who have been coming in such hordes in recent years from southern and eastern Europe, as distinguished from the earlier immigration from the north and west of Europe.

Philadelphia in 1910 had nearly 400,000 people of foreign birth, or about a fourth of her entire population. New York is even worse, as that port and metropolis has to handle the bulk of the incoming aliens, and many of them never get any farther. She numbers about two millions, of whom about 400,000 cannot even speak English.

Paterson, N.J., will soon be a foreign city if she continues as she is now going, for 36 per cent of her population is alien. Even the good old staid New England city of New Haven is 32 per cent foreign. Fall River is more so, for it has over 43 per cent of foreigners. Cleveland is 35 per cent foreign, Buffalo 28 per cent, Chicago 36 per cent, Cincinnati 16 per cent, Denver 18 per cent, Detroit 34 per cent, Los Angeles 19 per cent, San Francisco 31 per cent and so on.

Political Aspect of Subject
Powerful efforts are being made to organize the Teuton element in this country and make use of it for political purposes. It is claimed that there are 5,500,000 Teuton voters, and that they could easily swing the national elections and dictate the policies of the government if they would only act together.

The main trouble with this proposition is that they will probably not act together, as the great bulk of them are loyal Americans and believe in considering American interests first. This view was voiced recently by a German American named Miller who is quoted in the St. Louis Globe Democrat. He was caught in Germany when the war broke out and he was forced into the military service there against his will and was only released after being severely wounded.

Moreover, he had \$6,000 in cash with him, and this was mostly appropriated by the government. He says he retains his sentimental interest for Germany as his native land, but that he does not believe in upholding the German system or allowing it to be imposed on this country—especially as the millions of Germans who have come here, and settled have done so for the very purpose of getting out from under the heel of militarism and despotism.

When chided by other Germans for not believing in "Germany over all," he said: "Germany is my mother-country, but the United States is my wife. God gives a man his mother, but he chooses his wife and it is not written that a man shall forsake father and mother and cleave to his wife? I gladly forsake my mother country, or the Fatherland, in order to keep faith with the country of my choice—America. I do not care to return to Europe until republics have replaced monarchies."

While there may be theoretically five and a half millions of Teuton voters in the United States, their actual voting strength is nowhere near that. The "voting population" of the whole country is about 25 millions, on paper, but only about 15 million votes are cast. The Teuton agitators count as Teutons all persons who have any Teuton or Austrian blood in them, but as a matter of fact millions of this class are not Teuton, partisans and cannot be counted on.

President Wilson, it is understood, is in possession of information which has come to him through what might be called our spy system, which convinces him that serious plans are going to be made to embroil the United States with Germany and Austria. Of course those nations would not risk a war with this country at this time, but it is argued that after they have defeated their enemies in the present war they will watch their chance to pick a quarrel with us and that they will be in a position to dictate terms to us.

It is believed that it is this menace which has so totally changed the president's views as to national defense. The Democrats have always stood for a small army and navy and have accused the Republicans of being militaristic, but we behold President Wilson and his administration now working aggressively for "preparedness."

If they were not convinced that this country will have to defend itself, they would not adopt this radically changed position, calling for great increases of expenditures. Echoes that are in the air reveal some of the influences that are at work. It is charged that the Teutons are using money in "campaigns of education" to instigate disloyalty in this country and to set the other nations against us, so that if a war comes, this country will have no friends abroad and will be confronted with a revolution at home. For example the Leipzig, Neuste Nachrichten says that the United States must be brought permanently over to the Teuton side, even at the

(Continued on page 3.)

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



Job's Stores Limited.

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Write For Our Low Prices

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**Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
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Special Family Beef
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All Lines of General Provisions.

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WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

The Teutonic Element In the United States

(Continued from page 2)
cost of a civil war in this country. A movement is said to be on foot to make a complete list of all Teuton sympathizers in this country, and to induce as many able-bodied men of this class as possible to return to the Teuton countries and settle there as soon as the war is over.
The double object of this is to allow these people to quit this country, which they believe to have been hostile to the Teuton cause, and to be ready for military service against us in case of war. Millions of Teuton soldiers will be dead or unfit for service after this war is over, and "canon-fodder," as the German phrase has it, will be in great demand.
Some of the newspapers of this country that are printed in German have taken a very un-neutral course, in holding that everything German is absolutely perfect and that anyone who entertains a thought to

launch the nation on a radically new and amplified system of military defenses.
It is true that the Teuton vote holds the balance of power in many localities, and in some states, and that it has the potential power to determine elections under some conditions. This was shown in the recent elections, where national issues were raised and where a vote for the Democratic candidate was declared to be a vote for Wilson and the Democratic administration.
But it is the right of all citizens to vote as they please, and it is natural enough that they should take their spite out at the ballot-box. However, political leaders know that there is always great danger in raising race, religious and similar issues, for such movements are likely to turn away as many votes as they attract.
Everyone knows that as the class the Teuton population in this country are just as loyal and devoted citizens as any other class, without exception. Probably most of them sympathize with the Teuton allies in this war—

though many of them do not—but this does not mean that they would oppose this country if it came to an issue between it and any foreign nation or nations.
There is a small class of agitators and hot-headed zealots and militarists who would like to array race against race. Some of these are subsidized in one way or another, and they do not represent the great body of Teutons.
A nation like this, which is composed of all races under the sun, and which is recognized by the whole world as the refuge for the oppressed and for all lovers of liberty, cannot afford to draw race lines. All strains of our population should be welded into one powerful whole.—"The Pathfinder."

THE NICKEL PROGRAMME CULLED FROM THE BEST THE WORLD AFFORDS

THE "TWILIGHT SLEEP."

Second Installment of the "EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

SENSATIONAL—THRILLING—WONDERFUL!

"DEMAND THAT MUST BE SUPPLIED" "WHEN LOVE TOOK WINGS"

One of George Ade's funny fables. Fatty Arbuckle in a Keystone.

THE ALL STAR ESSANEY PLAYERS PRESENT—

"MR. BUTTLES."

Edna May and Richard C. Travers in an extremely clever 3-act comedy-drama adapted from the famous story.

COMING—The Great Vitagraph serial with ANITA STEWART and EARLE WILLIAMS—"THE GODDESS."

AND NOW WE ANNOUNCE THE GREATEST FEATURE OF THEM ALL:

THE FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT—4000 FEET—EXPRESSLY TAKEN FOR THE NICKEL THEATRE.

NEW THINGS TO WEAR

From a shipment lately arrived, Comparison will show that they are **RIGHT** in **QUALITY, STYLE** and **PRICE.**

<p>Pretty Ladies Collars</p> <p>Lace Collar, nice design (Sailor style)12c.</p> <p>Embroidered Organdi Collar (very dainty)23c.</p> <p>Paris Lace Collar14c.</p> <p>Paris Lace Roll Collar23c.</p> <p>Vestees (White)23c.</p>	<p>Ladies Aprons</p> <p>White Lawn Apron, with shoulder strap22c.</p> <p>White Lawn, Embroidered Front.32c.</p> <p>White Lawn, Embroidered Front and Tucked.40c.</p> <p>White Lawn, with Front and Shoulder Straps Embroidered.45c.</p> <p>White Lawn, Pretty Embr'd Front, 50c.</p>
 <p>Stanfield's WOOL Underwear</p> <p>in Green, Red, Blue and Black Labels.</p> <p>Lowest Prices.</p>	<p>Ends of JUTE MATTING</p> <p>Selling at Bargain Prices</p>
<p>Children's and Misses Wool Knit Caps</p> <p>from 35c up.</p>	<p>Children's Wool Hoods</p> <p>Plain White, 22c. up. Fancy Colored, 35c. up. White Bear Bonnets, 65c. each. White Chinchilla Bonnets, 65c. each.</p>
<p>Boot Department</p> <p>Little Gent's Box Calf Boots; sizes 7 to 10. \$1.40.</p> <p>Misses' Velour Calf Blucher. \$1.50.</p> <p>Children's Black Laced Leather Boots. 60c.</p> <p>Women's All Leather Slippers. 70c.</p> <p>Misses' Velour Calf Blucher. \$1.50.</p>	<p>JOB LINE Men's Long Rubbers</p> <p>Reg. \$4.50 value Sale Price \$3.70</p>
<p>School Bags</p> <p>Made from best jute with good shoulder straps, 20c. each. Waterproof makes from 35c. up.</p>	<p>School Supplies</p> <p>Ruler's1c. Lead Pencil.1c. Penholder.1c. Eraser.1c. Exercise Book, 12 pgs., 5c.</p>
<p>Men's Overcoats</p> <p>Made from Heavy Mottled Brown Mixture material with Semi-Storm Collar; Belt at Back, Strap on Sleeve. Special Price, \$14.50.</p>	<p>Men's Grey Knit Sweaters</p> <p>75c each. Extra Good Value.</p>
<p>For the Ladies</p> <p>Best Shell Hair Pins, 4 on card; 7c. card. Best Shell Side Combs, 8c. pair. Best Shell Barettie, 8c. each. Best Shell Back Combs, 10c. each and up.</p>	<p>BELTS</p> <p>Black Sateen Belts, out sizes. 23c. each. Black Silk Belts, 33c. each. Leather Belts. 25c. each. Tinsel Belts. 25c. each.</p>
<p>School Bags</p> <p>Made from best jute with good shoulder straps, 20c. each. Waterproof makes from 35c. up.</p>	<p>Ladies' Velvet Blouses</p> <p>Very Latest Style, in Saxe, Navy and Black colors.</p>

The West Coast Appreciates F.P.U.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
DEAR SIR,—I saw it stated in a late issue of your paper that President Coaker intended, after the close of the war, to form branches of the Fishermen's Protective Union on the West and South-West Coasts. Mr. Coaker's remarkably successful efforts for the improvement of the condition not alone of the fishermen, but of that of every class of workmen as well have been closely followed and deeply appreciated by the people of this coast, and it needs only his presence here to show that the fishermen of the West are in line with their brother fishermen all over the island.
The motto adopted by the Union—"To every man his own." is one that appeals to every right-thinking, right-living, reasonable man without distinction of class or creed, but one to which unfortunately we do not always live up to.
Coaker has shown that he is trying to do his part in this respect, and every man in favour of a square deal every time should support him. Let every man then who wishes to know what Coaker and the F. P. U. are doing for the betterment of Newfoundland and its people, subscribe for The Mail and Advocate, a newsy newspaper devoted to the best interests of the fishermen that tries to observe the Golden Rule.
Yours truly,
WORKMAN.
West Coast, Nov. 11, 1915.

River of Gold Running Into Assay Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Straight from the heart of the city of London a river of gold is running into a huge gray pile of stone with barred windows at Nassau and Pine streets, New York. Spirits of thousands of men—dead in blood-soaked battle-fields of Europe—are riding along in that sluggish yellow current.
The huge gray pile of stone is the United States Assay office. Since July 1, four months ago, the stream has flowed steadily into its many melting pots. In that time, approximately \$115,000,000 in the yellow metal has passed through the office, representing, for the most part, payment for shrapnel, shells, guns, cartridges, automobiles, horses, uniforms and the thousand and one other things necessary to war making.
From all quarters of the globe the stream has been fed. Into the melting pots have gone \$20,000,000 in English sovereigns, \$5,000,000 in Japanese yen, \$3,000,000 in French napoleons, and many many other millions in bullion, Russian roubles and other coins. They emerged, and are still emerging, in common-looking dull bricks that the hurried to Philadelphia, where they are reborn into Uncle Sam's double eagles.
"Never in the history of the Assay office has so much gold passed through in four months," said an official last week as he sat on a truck load of metal, the value of which was over \$2,000,000.
"Since July 1 we have been running almost to our fullest capacity. Life for us is just one round of melting, moulding, weighing and counting."
"Here, you," he said to two men who were rolling a truck containing probably \$5,000,000, "hustle that into the weighing room. They're waiting for it."
Not a man in the workrooms leaves the building in the same clothes he enters. Hundreds of dollars may be collected in seams and scratches. A stranger cannot even get in the street door unless he can prove to an obstinate guard that he has business there.
The water with which the men wash after their day's work is finished is carefully preserved—every drop of it. For in the bottom of the vessel is probably \$10 in dust—little yellow flakes that are almost invisible. Even the towels with which they wipe their hands are washed in separate vessels and this water carefully preserved. Almost a young fortune can collect in a rough Turkish towel.
Whenever there is the slightest semblance of a breeze, there are no windows open. The precious dust might be wafted out into the street. Every day the floor is swept with infinite care and the collection guarded like a bank vault. In the endless succession of melting and moulding little flakes and chips will get on the floor, despite the seemingly superhuman care taken to prevent it.
There is no sign of a drought that will dry up the yellow stream. The end of the war will bring it in sight, but for long after hostilities have ceased the payments must continue to come in.
"If the possession of much gold is

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

Surprise Night To-Night

So many people were delighted with Mr. Carroll in his Surprise Act, he will repeat it To-night again, besides

CARROLL & ELLOR

IN THEIR GREAT IRISH COMEDY ACT,
PRIMROSE FLANIGAN

The Greatest Female Impersonator in the World.
Elegant Costumes worn by MR. CARROLL To-night.
Two 2-reel features, dramas; and funny Keystone comedy,
THE HASH HOUSE MASHERS, and PATHE WEEKLY.

BIG CONTEST AGAIN FRIDAY NIGHT. SEVERAL NAMES ALREADY. **PULL SHOW.**

OURS---Rossley's West End Theatre.

5 COMPLETE NEW FILMS.

All New. Never seen anywhere.
The finest in town.

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"THE GIRL AND THE EXPLORER"
A 2 Act Kalem Comedy Drama with Tom Moore and Marquette Courtot.

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A Lubin Drama featuring Ormi Hawley and Earle Metcalfe.

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A strong Essanay Western Drama.

"A NIGHT IN NEW JERSEY"
A reel of Kalem Cartoons.

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A Novel Comedy.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,
SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
On **FRIDAY AND SATURDAY**
"A Strange Case of Princess Khan"
An orientel mystic feature in 2 parts.

CONFIDENT RUSSIA WILL WIN

General Brusiloff, Facing Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, Says the Germans are Checked

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9.—It is reported that a conference has been held at Liban between the Kaiser and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, lasting three days, which suggests that the Germans appreciate the gravity of the situation on the northern front and are deliberating on a plan for grappling with it.
Representatives of the Bourse Gazette who have just returned from the front saw General Brusiloff, who authorized them to state that he is disgusted with the pusillanimity of Petrograd and the stupid rumors prevailing there. There is no doubt what he says, "that the enemy has been brought to a halt and does not possess sufficient strength to overthrow us. For me there is no doubt that when the previously determined moment arrives we shall advance and drive the Germans forth; but it is essential for the public to retain its calm and firmly believe, as we believe, that the war will be assuredly won by us."
The general said his troops were amply supplied with ammunition, well clad, fed and shod; that whereas Russia possessed abundant human material, Germany was sending to war crippled and old men. General Brusiloff's final words were:
"Disgrace and death should be the portion of those who dream of peace. We are battling for conscience. For us it would be better to die than even allow the thought that the war will not terminate in our victory."

SERBS WILL BE ON THE SAME FOOTING AS ANGLO-FRENCH

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Greek Government is reported to have modified its position somewhat in favour of the Entente Allies.
The correspondent at Athens of the Exchange Telegraph Company says it has decided that in event of the retreat of the Allies to Greek soil, Serbian troops will be placed on the same footing as the British and French.
SERBS FORCED TO RETIRE
LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Serbs have been compelled to retire from their strong positions in the Babuna Pass, which is in imminent danger of being turned by masses of Bulgarian infantry, says a despatch to the mail from Salonika, filed yesterday.
The French were held on the left bank of the Anya River, south of Velez by considerable Bulgarian forces, and were unable to send assistance to the hard-pressed Serbians.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port-aux-Basques at 9 a.m. to-day, bringing Miss Nelly Beaton, A. Humphries, E. R. Watson, P. J. Turner and H. Feeler.
The Kyle's express due here tomorrow afternoon will have over 200 packages mail matter from Canada and the States and England.
A harbinger of nation-wide prosperity, this country is due for an extended period," said an official to-day. "Certainly never in the nation's history has there been such a flood as in the last four months, and the end is not in sight."

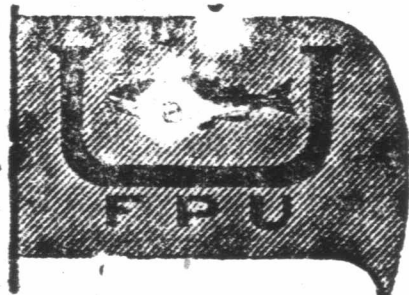
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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 17, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

MR. WHITEHOUSE

THE recent issue of The Enterprise contained another letter signed H. V. Whitehouse which was addressed to us and which Mr. Whitehouse asked us since to publish. The letter will be found elsewhere in this issue. All of Mr. Whitehouse's letters have been ridiculed by the public, but this one outclasses his other attempt to demonstrate the old maxim of "Fools rushing in where Angels fear to tread." He as much as asserts that the Saviour of men would have voted against Prohibition, consequently if we refused to notice him further, it would be only a portion of the punishment his conduct in this matter merits.

When Churchmen are publicly informed that Liquor Saloons are not an evil, but rather a blessing in disguise for poor fallen humanity, when we are told by a Church Parson that a drunkard is an ideal father and is fully qualified to instruct and train a son, when the people are admonished publicly by a Priest of the Church of England that King Rum is neither "good or bad" that a drunkard's resistance to evil is as strong as that of a teetotaler, that the only cure for intemperance is moral suasion, that Beer is good, so is Cider and Wine, that the Saviour drank wine, that the Saviour was not a teetotaler, that the Saviour was called a wine bibber, that Christ would not have banished the Saloon, but turned them into soul saving institutions where Rum, Whiskey and Brandy were retailed on the one side and the Bible opened on the other, that Prohibition has not suppressed intemperance anywhere.

The public may feel glad that there are so few Whitehouses amongst the seventy Church of England clergymen and that people know some of them well enough not to be influenced by their fads and senseless fancies. This Prohibition campaign will not only do away with Liquor Saloons but it will convince Church of England laymen of a fact that a few of us have discerned of late years, viz.: that some of the clergy of the Church of England would be far more useful to the Church and to the extension of God's Kingdom on Earth if employed in a Blacksmith's forge than adorned with the White Gown of a Church of England Priest.

Thank God that at last these stumbling blocks have revealed themselves and sooner or later must tend to strengthen and extend the Church's influence for good.

We refrain from discussing the points disputed by Mr. Whitehouse, for the ordinary school boy is well aware of the illogical and ridiculous position assumed by Mr. Whitehouse. Upon their

face they bear the stamp of indigestion, anti-Christian teaching, and reflects upon twentieth century teachings and experience and thousands will regret that one Church of England clergyman would be found in this Colony who believed such nonsense.

Mr. Whitehouse in our humble opinion should now be man enough to withdraw from his Holy office for we voice the opinion of thousands who love the grand old Church of England when we say that the Church is in no way glorified or strengthened by possessing such teachers as Mr. Whitehouse.

This matter has now gone far enough with respect to publicity; it has now come to a point where publicity must end, and Church government must begin to be placed in motion, for there can be no other course now open but that of compelling Mr. Whitehouse to answer for his words before the Church Synod and once and for ever defining the Church's position in Newfoundland, as regards Liquor Saloons.

If the Church of England stands for open Liquor Saloons, then let her say so, and thousands now embraced in her fold will no longer recognize her spiritual obedience.

We speak for thousands of Churchmen who will insist upon the Church defining her attitude clearly upon the open Liquor Saloon beliefs of such ministers as Whitehouse, Bayly, Prescott, Parsons, Hiscock, and others, and if their ideals respecting temperance is to be the rule of conduct set up by the Church of England, then we say openly: the Church will drive at least one-third of her adherents out of her fold.

We refuse to notice further any public remarks by anti-Christian clergymen of the Church of England, but we assure them that this matter is not ended so far as Prohibition members of the Church of England are concerned.

Let Mr. Bayly and Mr. Whitehouse take notice that they are the only Church of England ministers that felt free enough to publicly support Liquor Saloons and the layity hold them responsible for the outcome of this agitation by Church clergymen in favour of Liquor Saloons. Churchmen in Newfoundland must indeed be exceedingly thankful to the Bishop for the action he took respecting Prohibition, for in the absence of His Lordship's pronouncement, the Church of England to-day would present a sorry sight in the eye of thousands of her adherents. All must indeed feel like thanking God for such a grand old man as His Lordship Bishop Jones.

To-morrow we will publish a letter to us from Mr. Whitehouse, and our reply thereto, which will end this agitation, so far as Mr. Whitehouse and our columns are concerned.

JUDGMENT FOR THE TRADING CO.

In Case of Job Bros. vs. U. Trading Co.

Between Job Bros. & Co., Ltd (plaintiff) and The Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd (defendant).

(Judgment of Johnson, J.)

The Plaintiff's claim is based on an alleged agreement to sell 400 casks of cod-oil, and alleges that the Defendant delivered part of the goods, but refused to deliver the remainder.

The alleged agreement is signed thus:—"The Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., per W. Hardman."

The Defendant denies Hardman's authority, and it has not been shown that the delivery was the defendant's delivery. Nor has it been shown that in respect of the oil they received was received scienter (with prior knowledge) by the defendant Company. Defendants lost no time in unequivocally repudiating the alleged agreement.

Plaintiff acted in entire bona fides throughout. Judgment for Defendant with costs. Nov. 16, 1915.

(Sgd.) GEO. M. JOHNSON, Judge.

Lord Milner and the other "professional whisperers" in the House of Lords have won the approval and the high praise of the German press. That is, perhaps, the best commentary upon their attack upon the Government's conduct of the war.—Ex.

We advise trappers to send their furs to Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

KITCHENER GOES TO THE FRONT

STRANGE things are happening these days; and one of the most singular events is the fact that Lord Kitchener has left England for the East. The press both in Canada and the United States is somewhat mystified by the move of the famous K. of K.

A Canadian paper says: "Whatever may be the precise nature of Lord Kitchener's mission to the Near East, to which Mr. Asquith made such a pointed reference in his Guildhall speech, we may be quite sure that it presages disappointment to the Central Powers. It may be diplomatic; it may be military; it may be a great deal of both; but in any case if the Teutonic dash for Constantinople is not accomplished before K. of K. gets on the eastern battlefield it is not likely to be accomplished at all. There is no such word as 'failure' in his pocket dictionary; and he would not go to the Balkans if he did not feel sure that he could accomplish better service there than at the War Office.

The ammunition supply for Great Britain and her Allies is amply provided for; the recruiting for the British army is a triumphant success; the German dash for Calais, with the dash for Paris, the invasion of England, and the submarine blockade of the British ports have vanished into the limbo of forgotten things. In Belgium and Northern France the enemy troops are up against a stone wall, which they can neither batter down and they cannot leave unwatched. In Russia they are once more in retreat; and on the Italian frontier they encounter nothing but unmerciful disaster.

No wonder they are looking for new worlds to conquer, seeing that they are losing in all the old fields of war. As usual their one idea is to carry themselves to victory in a sudden overwhelming rush and as usual with them, in the present war their chances of being disappointed are exceedingly high. In affairs are more critical for us in the Balkans than elsewhere that is the place for Kitchener of Khar-toum, and we may be certain that if he has not already enough troops to carry out his plans, he will have them soon. The only advantage to the Turco-German forces from the occupation of Constantinople would be the opening and the keeping open the road from Germany to Turkey so as to supply the defenders with food and ammunition (if they have them).

Lord Kitchener's presence in the Near East will certainly have a most reassuring effect; and the fact that our boys are likely to be under his command will give us an additional interest in the situation.

It is only now that we are being recognized abroad. Premier Asquith in his speech in the House of Commons paid us a tribute; and we hope that in the future we shall not be tagged on to any other contingents. We have no desire to be grouped with any other Overseas Dominions; we are perfectly competent to take care of ourselves. We believe that we have the finest soldiers that have gone across the Herring Pond; and we feel assured that some of them will bring back a V.C. or some similar decoration.

Getting Ready for F.P.U. Convention

CLARK'S BEACH, Nov. 15—Our chairman, Samuel Wells, has just arrived from Labrador after a passage of 29 days, and is looking none the worse for his long voyage. There is a meeting of the F. P. U. to-night to straighten up matters for the Convention.

Another of Mr. Whitehouse's Letters in Defence of Liquor Saloons

Copied From The Enterprise (Editor the Advocate)

DEAR SIR,—I am very much obliged to you for your article under the caption "H. V. Whitehouse" of Nov. 10th. It is good to see a man condemning what he thinks is evil even if he is mistaken. You ask me some questions which I now proceed to answer. I leave out those only which, being personal, had best be left to others.

Is a drunkard a saint? No, he is a sinner like Mr. Whitehouse, and his soul can be saved only through Jesus Christ and His Divine Grace. No law can ever bring him within the reach of heaven. "By grace are ye saved through faith."

Does he expect a drunkard's son will be taught self-discipline by his father, etc.?

Yes, having such a pregnant example of the need of it before him. Alcohol does not destroy a man's power to resist evil, etc. Sin does.

Did not Dr. Geisel convince him of this fact, etc.?

No. Who is Mr. Whitehouse that he should proclaim as a part of his own knowledge that Alcohol is neither good nor bad? Mr. Whitehouse is a sinner "Whom Jesus came to save." He has been taught that from a theistic stand-point no inanimate thing is intrinsically good or bad; it is the use to which it is put that makes it so. "Fire is a good servant but a bad master."

Why not plead that a drunkard, who is dead to all spiritual feelings or unable to discern the good in him—which is the grace of God—should be influenced by a power that the use of alcohol has killed in him? The use of alcohol cannot destroy God's Holy Spirit. The sin of drunkenness may cause Him to depart from a man. But the law can never restore what sin has driven out. Faith in Jesus does and can bring the might of God to a sinner's aid, and faith comes by hearing the preaching of Christ Crucified, the Power of God and the Wisdom of God.

Why not remove the cause, and then there can be no effect? The cause is the want of self-discipline, the want of faith in Christ, and the need of brotherly love and sympathy. The method of Christ is not to cut off the supply of alcohol by legislation but to give strength and self-discipline through the Holy Spirit. If we are to remove stumbling blocks it is by voluntary persuasion and voluntary self-sacrifice. Legislation was never once contemplated in the N. T.

My authority is Hastings' Dict. of the Bible. Is not alcohol a greater plague than any other known to man? Certainly not. Tuberculosis is. The vast majority of people are temperate not teetotal, and always have been. Beer is good, so is cider, so is port. (See Encyclo. Brit.) Christ drank wine himself. Notwithstanding I will give it up for ever if I cause my brother to offend. However I have no right whatsoever to force my religious scruples on another. "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that which he alloweth."

Would the Saviour have voted for Prohibition, etc.?

I am not presumptuous enough to judge. But his own method is voluntary persuasion and voluntary sacrifice. "Walk in the Spirit and ye shall not fulfil the lusts of the flesh." I believe that he would have condemned drunkenness and sins of all kinds. I believe that he would have been scrupulously fair, temperate in his remarks, and not one-sided. If the prohibition campaign was mixed with political methods, etc., I sincerely believe that He would have said "My Kingdom is not of this world."

THE PRICE PAID

THE price paid by England for the recent gains in Flanders is indicated in the latest casualty lists.

Since the beginning of the war the losses have been 493,294, of whom the killed were 101,652, or very nearly true to the constant ratio of 1 to 4. But whereas the average daily loss since the beginning of the war would thus be about 1,150, the casualties between August 21 and October 9 average 2,271, or almost double.

The losses would naturally increase with the lengthening of the British line and the spread of the war to new theatres. Significant is the number of missing or prisoners, which is given at 21,193. This is only a few thousand more than the corresponding figures of nearly a year ago. The greatest majority of English prisoners were made in the first bag around Mons and the pursuit to the Marne. Since then the English apparently yield very few prisoners.

The drain upon the nation may be compared with German losses. Up to July 11 the Prussian lists total one and a half million men. The latest lists, presumably reaching to the middle of October at the latest, show 2,026,000 men. In the course of less than a hundred days the Prussian losses were 526,000, or more than England's total casualties for the whole war. If to the Prussian casualties we add 30 per cent. for the South Germans, the average daily loss for the German Empire since midsummer has been about 7,000 men.—The Nation.

First Class Baby Killers

Philadelphia Public Ledger—The latest air raid on London demonstrates again that, though the Zeppelin is an excellent baby killer, it is an ineffectual instrument of war. In justice to the Zeppelins, it must be admitted that they did kill more soldiers per baby than in their previous attacks; but the proportion of of fourteen soldiers to a hundred and one civilians wounded can hardly cause the distribution of military value in the latest raid also seems to have been extremely small. To be sure, the Zeppelins hit London. But the Metropolitan district of London is almost 700 square miles in area and rather hard to miss. Moreover, as the Kaiser must know, it is useless for a Zeppelin to demolish "fortified" babies and women, unless by the murders it produces a panic, or unless it demolishes also docks, arsenals and administrative offices. None of these results has been obtained.

Christ Himself was temperate not teetotal. He changed water into wine. He was called a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber.

If drunkenness has increased in St. John's it generally increases everywhere drink is advertised as it has been of late. I do not think Christ would have banished the Saloon. I believe that he would have changed them into healthy soul-up lifting places where He would be welcome and His righteousness. I am not on the side of rum. I am on the side of Temperance, Righteousness and the Way. Prohibition has suppressed intemperate drinking nowhere (see Encyclo. Britannica) we believe the "Way," that is, Christ's would have the desired effect. You are, my dear sir, very intemperate in your language. I have a letter from St. John's styling your article a "horribly blasphemous indecent assault upon my character," but I hasten to assure you of no ill-will, and really I think that I thoroughly enjoyed it. A good heart but don't be reckless.

Yours, etc.,
H. V. WHITEHOUSE.
Trinity, Nov. 12, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of NOVEMBER next. All Councils, District and Local are expected to send Delegates.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary F.P.U.
St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH Annual Meeting of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on THURSDAY, the 25th of NOVEMBER next at 7.30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that at the said meeting Resolutions will be submitted to increase the authorized capital of the said Company from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE First Annual Meeting of the Union Export Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the afternoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Acting Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S in the forenoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

FOGO DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

BONAVISTA DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

R. G. WINSOR,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

TWILLINGATE District Council of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. B. JENNINGS,
Chairman.

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S. S. DUNDEE leaves Port Blandford every Monday and Friday for ports of call in Bonavista Bay.
TRAVEL AND SHIP YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS ROUTE.
RATES ON APPLICATION.

SUCCESSIVE KAISERS FORCED FETTERS OF ABSOLUTISM NOW WORN BY GERMAN PEOPLE

If Allies Lose in War United States Must Brace Themselves to Meet Antagonist Such as World Never Saw Before—Indianapolis Lawyer Says Struggle is One of Democracy Versus Autocracy—Expatriates Upon the Mercenary and Military-Beleevilled Character of Teutonic Peoples From Earliest Times—Gives His People Solenn Warning

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Why the people of the United States should sympathize with Great Britain and her Allies in the present war—why, in fact, logically they could not do otherwise—was the subject considered in an address before the Literary Club of Indianapolis by Mr. Lucius B. Swift, of the Indianapolis Bar.

In the course of his argument he contrasted the historic growth of Anglo-Saxon ideals and institutions with those of Germany, showing how those of the Anglo-Saxon all made for the maintenance and extension of personal freedom and of democratic conditions, while those of Germany tendered more and more towards autocracy until they have achieved their ideal in the absolutism of the Kaiser and the enslavement of the masses.

Mr. Swift supported his statements and conclusions with unimpeachable data and asked how Germans in America could, living under the free Government of the Republic, possess any sentiment in common with the Teutonic militarists now endeavoring to destroy the liberties of Europe and of the world.

Sympathize With Kaiser.
"The Germans in Germany and Germans even to the second and third generations in America," he said, "are genuinely surprised because Americans have no sympathy with the German Government in this war, and, after witnessing its enormous military power, they consider the present style of German government a menace to civil liberty."

"On the other hand Americans are not only surprised that such sympathy should be expected, but are astonished that it should be expected by any German in America who has been here long enough to understand the foundations of our institutions, to say nothing of those Germans of the second and third, and even more generations who were born and educated in this country."

"Judged by those who speak out, these technically American citizens, and among them many graduates of our leading universities, believe in the Kaiser and long for his success; they find no flaw in his treatment of Belgium; they openly justify the drowning of the passengers and crew of the Lusitania; to them the Kaiser is a Moses leading the Germans into the Promised Land; and to crown all, they prefer Prussian

efficiency to American liberty. "If they had lived among the landed aristocracy of Prussia, they would not have held more extreme notions. This chasm between us, no genuine American will ever cross."

Career of Hohenzollerns.
The speaker traced the career of the Hohenzollern family from their alliance with the Burggrave of Nuremberg, and their purchase, from the Emperor, of the Electorate of Brandenburg, to the present time, and showed that they had steadily asserted, and successfully so, their right to rule regardless of the wishes of their subjects. "The rule has always been, and is today, autocratic. Today Prussia rules Germany," and what, the speaker asked, is the Prussian method of rule?

He quoted from the present Kaiser's proclamation "To my army" in 1901, in which that monarch said: "The world does not rest upon the shoulders of Atlas any more securely than the Prussian State upon the shoulders of the army! It has sealed with its blood its love and gratitude for its Kings." In 1912, in a speech at Brandenburg, the Kaiser said: "The German Empire and the German Crown rest upon a Brandenburg basis and a Prussian foundation."

Singular Infatuation.
"With all that this means," Mr. Swift said, "Germans in America accept it and approve of it, and display the same kind of infatuation for the Kaiser that the French had for Napoleon Bonaparte, and they think that Americans ought to partake of their enthusiasm."

"Americans are immeasurably disappointed to find that Germans in America have never learned that the line drawn from the America of today back to Hengist and Horsa in 449 never approaches the line drawn from the Germany of today back to the Brandenburg conquered from the Slavs in 928 and to the Prussia given to the Teutonic Knights in 1300. The Anglo-Saxon line is blazed by the marks of an undying struggle for government by the people, culminating in the democratic liberty we enjoy today. From the highest to the lowest our officers are our agents, bound and limited by our laws; we are the masters and we have supreme contempt for any authority which we have had no hand in establishing. Our spirit is free-necked men and we are free-necked men and we are free-necked men now. All this apparently has no weight to-day with Germans in America."

Germans Under Yoke.
"The German line runs for centuries in an unbroken monotony of submission to the people to authority they had no hand in establishing and to laws they had no hand in making. The line ends today in the Kaiser's Brandenburg basis and Prussia foundation." In conquered Brandenburg and Prussia the Germans started under the yoke, and under the yoke all Germany is today. There is in the German line no Magna Charta, no John Hampden, no Oliver Cromwell, no axe in the hands of the people descending on the neck of the traitor king, no king driven from his throne for betraying his trust, no Bill of Rights, no Declaration of Independence, no Minute Man, no Liberty Bell, no George Washington, no Abraham Lincoln. Of all these marks blazed during the centuries Germans in America to-day are apparently oblivious.

"Yet we started even. If we go back to the Germans in the German forests the lines do meet; for German tribes were self-governing. 'No man dictates to the assembly,' says Tacitus, 'he may persuade, but cannot command.' The Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes and the Frisians, uncontaminated by Rome, carried in to England the ancient German freedom, the town moot, the hundred moot, the folk moot."
Swept England Free.
"They swept Roman England free of inhabitants and of Christianity. When the movement was completed a nation of Germans occupied England, the only German nation resulting from the migration of the barbarians. They were pagans and Odin was their god. These were our forefathers. Out of this pagan German nation has come the English-speaking race of today. Although a multitude of times crushed to earth, they never forgot their republican institutions, their mass township meetings, their delegate meetings, and never lost their capacity to transact public business. War brought the king, but the king could not shake off the witenagemote, the predecessor of parliament. In their meetings the kicker kicked out his kick; there the officers, even the king, were called to account; there for centuries was carried on that stubborn fight of the people against oppression. These facts to-day, apparently, make no impression upon Germans in America."

"It is not necessary to trace how or when the Germans in Germany lost their liberties; they lost them. We find them in the eighteenth century under all manner of potentates and in every case the will of the potentate is the law of his territory. This had been so, century after century, with no voice raised on behalf of the people; while during all those centuries the Anglo-Saxons were carrying on their mighty struggle to maintain and extend civil rights."

German Mercenaries in U.S.
Mr. Swift then touched on the employment of German mercenaries supplied by German rulers, to fight against the people of the United States in their struggle for independence. "Then sending of German troops to fight against American independence," Mr. Swift said, "is a sufficient illustration of the ownership of the lives, and bodies of their subjects by the German rulers of that time. Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-six Germans came. The first striking circumstance is the greed of the rulers to get contracts to furnish men and six rulers made such contracts. Catherine of Russia refused and Holland refused. Bavaria wanted a contract but her men were such a worthless lot that her application was rejected. The transaction was like a sale of cattle by a ranchman. exactly as he would go into a field and separate cattle sold. The ruler of Hanau wrote 'my regiment is all ready at the first twinkle that shall be given me,' and hurried off to England to push the matter. The Prince of Waldeck collected 89 men and locked them up in the fortress of Hamelin ready for delivery. England paid the wages of the troops. The Duke of Brunswick got in addition \$3.40 for each man as starter. For each man killed and each three wounded he got the same amount. Then he got an annual lump payment of 64,500 German crowns and twice that sum for two years after the return of the troops; he furnished 5,723 men, more than one-sixth of his able-bodied inhabitants."

Sold Like Cattle.
"The Landgrave of Hesse fairly skinned England and got a contract whereby he sent 16,922 men and made millions of dollars; and the other rulers sold their men with great profit to themselves."
Mr. Swift then dealt with the long process by which the Hohenzollerns had forged the fetters of absolutism now worn by the German people. He quoted from declarations made by the present Kaiser to show that it is the army on which he relies for support, and that his people are disregarded except as feeders for the military. The tyranny to which the people are subjected was portrayed in vivid colors and the speaker concluding said: "And so, Americans cannot agree with Germans in America without a surrender of their own political ideals; for there can be no blending of American and German political ideals. What will Americans do?"

American Attitude.
"When an American looks upon his political history extending from the German tribes in England, in whose assembly no man dictated, to Abraham Lincoln standing upon the field of Gettysburg pledging the nation to the defense of government by the people, that American is looking upon a mighty heritage. This heritage is not for the Anglo-Saxon alone; it is for all who come and accept it. It is for the Catholic, the Protestant, and the Jew, the Russian, the Polek and the Hunyak, as well as the German. But there must be no divided allegiance; no attempt to blend American political ideals with old-world political ideals which have been the mortal enemies of civil liberty since the world was. Americans will make it their work to preserve their heritage. The struggle which shakes the world to-day is the old struggle of democracy against autocracy. That is how Britain is fighting our battle. Americans can sympathize with only one side of the struggle and that is the side which is in unison with their whole history. If that side loses, Americans must brace themselves to meet an antagonist such as the world never saw before. But we have this—the American is unterrified and unafraid and he is a long-winded fighter."
A few weeks ago an inventor conceived the idea of making an electric lamp to be carried in the vest pocket and which had much the appearance of a fountain pen, the lamp being very slightly larger than the other. This probably offered a tip to a rival inventor, who proceeded to make an article which is both lamp and pen. But little is added to the proportions of the implement, and the ink reservoir shares space in the cylindrical case with a tiny dry battery. The lamp is mounted just over the pen point, with a tiny reflector, which directs the full strength of the lamp's glow down on the manuscript at the point where the pen is gliding over its surface.

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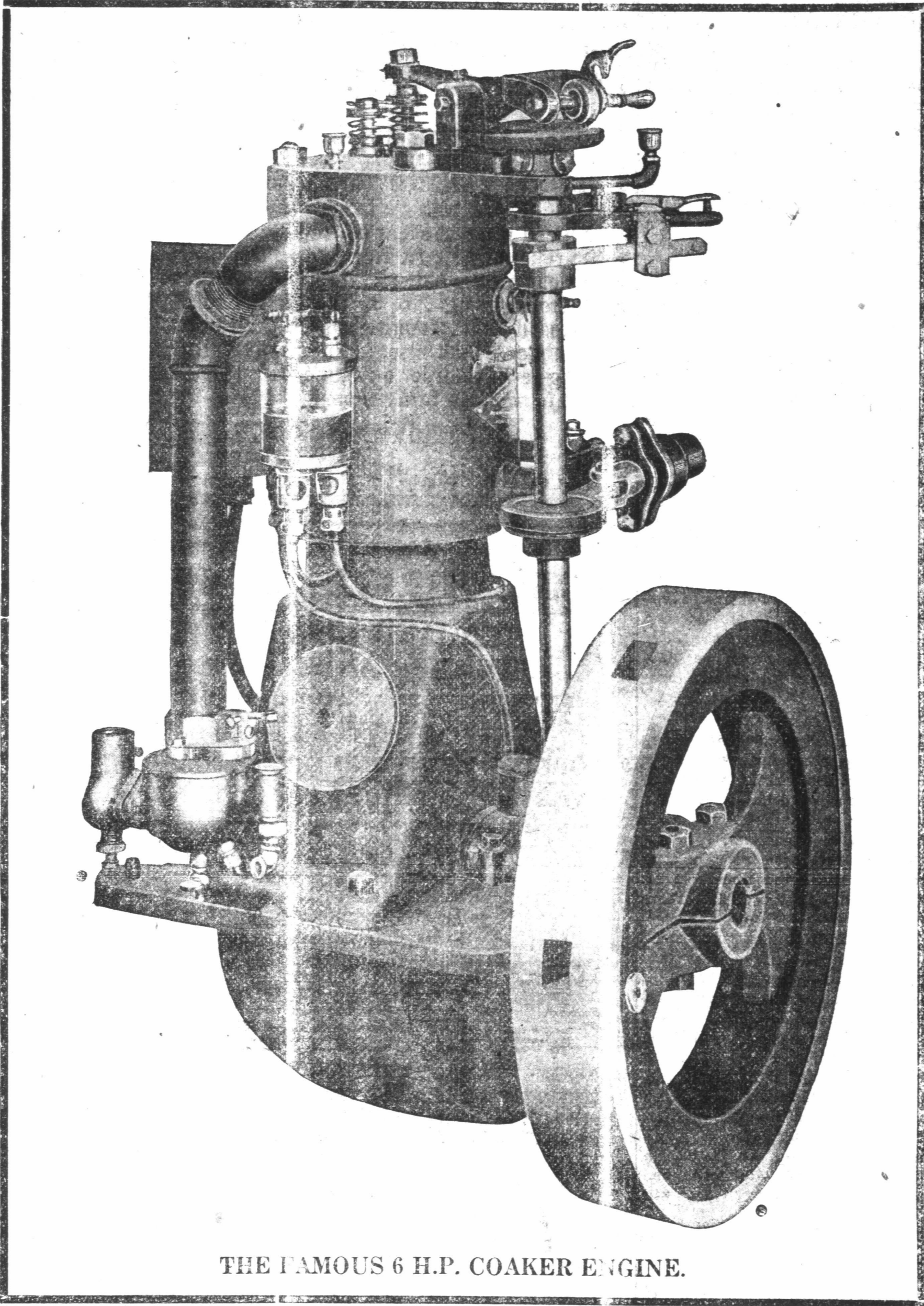
To keep in touch with the War, Politics and the many other questions of present moment, the Outport man needs a good paper, a daily paper to report the news, a weekly paper to interpret the news. The weekly edition of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, official organ of the Fishermen's Protective Union, will be sent to any address in Newfoundland and Canada, from now until the end of 1916 for FIFTY CENTS.

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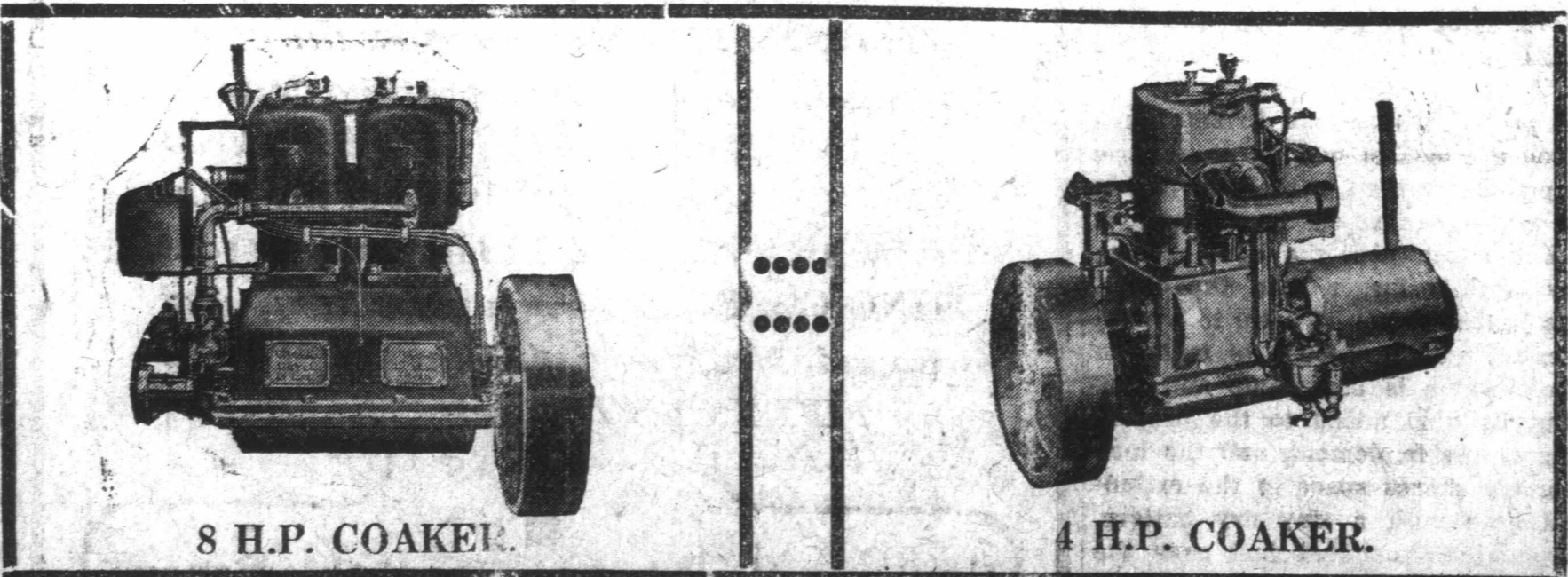
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Something About BAGDAD The City of the Kalifs

By WILLIAM WARFIELD,
in Harper's Magazine, November, 1915.

THERE are certain names of cities that are endowed with a rare poetic feeling that never fails to stir romantic sensations in our breasts. Whether it is by reason of the musical quality of their syllables, or merely the associations that have grouped around them in nursery tales or familiar poems, I hesitate to say. But it is certainly true that however tender the romance, however beautiful the poem, there are certain names so full of glamour and music that they cannot fail to add their fascination. Such a name is Mandalay, which I think would live for us with its sunshine, and its palm-trees, and its tinkling temple bells, even if Kipling had not used it to embellish one of his most popular poems. One of the most familiar of these names, one that is most intimately associated with mystic legend, is that of Bagdad. Such a mass of fable surrounds this name that it seems almost impossible that such a place should exist in fact. Like Xanadu, it seems an enchanted place, situated upon the banks of a fairy river that appears on earth only long enough to leave the palace walls. We think of it as the home of one man, Harun-al-Rashid. Its raison d'être to most of us is in a group of tales, in which lamps and jars and carpets play parts that were never intended for such articles. Such at least was my early impression of the city of the Kalifs, and it was with visions of the Arabian Nights that I set out to wander in the streets of Bagdad.

Of the ancient history of the towns that preceded Bagdad upon the same site we know practically nothing. Babylonian bricks have been discovered far beneath the level of the modern city, and in the days of Chosroes there was a market town of some local importance in the same place. But Bagdad itself was founded in the eighth century of our era by Mansur, who made it his capital assuming to himself the dignity of Kalif, the successor of the Prophet and head of the religion of Islam.

It will be remembered that Mohammed provided that he should be succeeded by a duly elected Kalif from the tribe of the Koreish, the hitherto unimportant tribe from which the quondam camel-driver sprang. The first selections were made from his companions, or disciples, and they lived in the holy city of Mecca until two of them, Omar and Ali, disputed the succession. The former found his support in Syria, where at Damascus, he practically had made his home. Thence he conducted military operations against his rival, whose supporters were the people of Mesopotamia. There Omar succeeded in throwing him, and he fled to Persia, where he set up as the lawful successor of the Prophet with the title of Imam, which he handed down to his descendants by Fatimah, daughter of Mohammed himself. He was succeeded by eleven Imams, who are the chief saints, with Ali, of the Shia sect which now comprises practically all the Persians.

Omar made Damascus his capital founding there the hereditary Omayyad Kalifate. His followers formed the Sunni sect, which is the orthodox sect of Islam, and includes most of the Arabs, the Turks, and the Moslems of India and China. The Omayyads were twelve in number, and ruled most of the Moslem world for a century, spreading their empire across north Africa to Spain. The last of them was overthrown by the Abbasid Mansur, who established his dynasty in his new city of Bagdad. This dynasty was essentially Asiatic, and the western conquests gradually fell away. Fire an Omayyad set up an independent Kalifate in Spain, with Cordova as his capital, and a century later Egypt became the center of another dynasty, the Fatimids of Cairo, and Syria soon fell to them. But the Abbasids retained, nevertheless, a very large empire stretching from Syria and western Asia Minor to Central Asia, the Afghan Mountains, and the western frontiers of India. For nearly five centuries they ruled with Bagdad as their capital, when the royal residence was moved up the Tigris a short distance to Samarra. During all that period of time they had no serious enemies except the Byzantine emperors, with whom they were a constant war. Their overthrow was finally accomplished by the Mongols under Hulagu Khan, who took Bagdad in 1258. In the sack that followed, the last of the line was killed, and the city was reduced for a time to almost nothing but a heap of ruins.

In the sixteenth century Bagdad was taken by the Sultan Suleiman, the Magnificent, ally of the emperor Charles V., who marched eastward after his unsuccessful siege of Vienna and had himself proclaimed Kalif in the city of the Abbasids. From him the Sultan of Turkey has claimed the lawful succession to the Kalifate, and is recognized to-day as the successor of the Prophet by the orthodox, or Sunni Moslems. This is in direct opposition to the provision of Mohammed himself that none but a member of the tribe of Koreish might succeed him, which furnishes the shiahs with their reason for denying his authority. The Sunnis overcome this difficulty with characteristic Oriental sophistry.

The model of Bagdad was the old Persian capital of Ctesiphon, situated only a few miles away. Doubtless also most of the builders employed by Mansur were Persians, for his desert Arabs were not versed in that art. Persian influence was conspicuous from the first, and the chief advisers of the Abbasids were all Persians until the time of Harun-al-Rashid. They belonged to the famous Harmeid family whose power began with Khalid, Mansur's vizier, and ended with Jaffar, who used to accompany his master Harun in his incognito excursions through the streets of his capital in search of adventures that are familiar to every child. Despite his romantic picturesqueness, Harun was a weakening, and like many another Oriental tyrant his last days were marked with shocking cruelties, one of the worst of which, was the slaughter of the whole Harmeid family at a feast that has become a proverb with us to-day.

This influence has made Bagdad essentially Persian in appearance. Especially is this true of the sacred edifices, in which the domes and minarets are quite like those of Isaphan and Meshed, and bear no resemblance to the more familiar types of western Islam to be seen at Cairo and Constantinople. This is true despite the fact that of Mansur's original "Round City" no vestige remains above ground, and of buildings that date back to the days of the Abbasids we have but few.

The modern city is situated below it and mainly on the east bank, while the older city was on the west. The western quarter is small and almost entirely Shiah, a great stopping-place for the thousands of Persian pilgrims that pass through every year on their way to and from their sacred city of Kerbela. There are also many permanent Persian residents, whose chief business is with the pilgrims, and who look after the graves of their seventh and ninth Imams, which are just outside the city of Kazimein.

The east bank is essentially Arab and contains the principal bazaars, the great mosque, and all the Sunni mosques and tombs. It originally grew up around the palaces of some of the later Kalifs, and was surrounded by a semicircular wall. This is now practically in ruins, only a series of mounds remaining with a depression where the moat was. A few gates remain that date from the days of the Kalifate, but others have been built in Turkish times. Of interest to the antiquary are two relics of the Kalif Mustansir dating from 1223 and 1236. The first of these was originally a college, and is now used as a custom-house; the latter is a minaret in an outlying part of the city which is in a most unfortunate state of disrepair. Even older is the Khan Orthma, which dates from the twelfth century and contains some beautiful carvings. These buildings were all built for strength, all of brick laid in mortar of the best possible quality, but used sparingly because of its scarcity. There are many ruined mosques and tombs in and about the city which are generally octagonal in shape, roofed with shallow domes set on squinch arches. The latter, however, are often covered with a dome resembling a pineapple, composed of a series of alveolate niches, or squinches, set in converging course, one above the other. The best example of this is the reputed tomb of Stt Zobeida, wife of Harun-al-Rashid, situated near west Bagdad.

But the most interesting thing to the casual visitor is the street life, which is to be observed most easily in the bazaars or market-places. Like those of Cairo and Constantinople, these are the main streets of the business section, covered with a vaulted roof, formed generally of squinch arches, with shops bordering on either side, arranged like the chapels on

either side of the nave of a Gothic cathedral. Light is furnished only by occasional openings in the vaulting, and so the scene is always dim, but often rendered beautiful by long sunbeams that come in at a sharp angle through the little windows, and lie diagonally across the passage. The best way to describe these busy marts is to ask the reader to come with me for a stroll through the city and point them out as we go along.

We step out of the door of the Tigris Hotel and turn to the left in the crowded street. Look out for those donkeys! They will run over you rough-shod if you do not. Look at them as they go by. Big, white fellows they are, as strong as horses. Notice the blue beads that they wear around their necks to avert the evil eye, and the embroidered halters hung with charms against spavin. They are carrying bricks to be used in rebuilding these dilapidated houses, for now you can see that the front walls of all the buildings for a hundred yards have been torn down. This was done by Nazim Pasha when he was vail, pursuant to a plan he had formed to build a splendid boulevard through the heart of the city. Unfortunately, he chose a line through the gardens of the British residency and set his engineers to undermine the wall. The resident protested and offered to co-operate on another route, but in vain. So he remembered how Wellington placed a British battery on the Pont de Jena in Paris when Blucher wished to blow up that offensively named structure, and went and did likewise. When the road-builders saw the scarlet-clad sepoy on the wall they soon ceased undermining it, for, though the governor-general might have the right to undermine a wall, serious complications might follow the knocking down of a British battery. So the boulevard was abandoned.

But we must be moving on. These shops on either side are kept by Jews that by a firm of Parsees from Bombay. The shop with the green uniformed officers standing before the door is the government dispensary. Now we are getting into the old business section. See that whitewashed building with a balcony all around the second story; it is a typical coffee house where many of the prominent merchants gather. Let us pause here a moment and notice some of the passers-by.

This tall, sharp-faced man is a wealthy rug merchant. Notice his flowing cloak made of softest camel's wool with a beautiful silky lustre. His vest and belted robe, worn under the cloak reaching to the ankles, are of fine gray broadcloth. His green turban proclaims him a descendant of the Prophet. The man besides him is a mollah, or priest. His undergarments are of the same soft gray as his companion's, but his cloak is harsher in appearance. As he brushes by, you can see it is of very tightly twisted, closely woven camel's hair without the gold embroidery the other shows. His turban is pure white, the priestly color.

These other men now passing are of a poorer class. Their cloaks are less handsome, made of wool or goat's hair dyed in various shades of brown or striped brown and white. Their undergarments are of brightly colored cotton cloth. Instead of the aristocratic turban, they wear a kerchief of cotton folded diagonally and held in place on the head by a double circlet of woolen yarn.

See that group of dirty, shabby men in baggy trousers, felt hats, and flapping vests of the same material. They are hamals, the burden-bearers of the bazaars. They come from the hills north of the desert or from Persia, and are of the Kurdish race. They can carry enormous weights on their backs. There goes one now with a load of fire-wood. Yes, it is a man! Look under the load and you will find him.

Notice the man in the tall, black-felt hat with a black scarf around it. He is a Persian merchant and wears under his cloak, as you see, a jacket and baggy trousers. He is a very jolly sort and exchanges much banter with his friends in the balcony.

Around the corner we enter a bazaar. Most of the Bagdad bazaars are of this type. The narrow street is covered by a vaulted roof. On either side are stalls in which the vender sits across-legged behind his wares, which are displayed on the floor before him or hung on the fingered shutters that close his shop at night. Each trade has a bazaar in a street, or group of streets, of its own.

Come this way and let us stroll down the clothing market. Everything is serene and quiet. Neatly folded cloaks are displayed upon either side. Gaily colored kerchiefs hang upon open shutters. Manchester piece-goods are temptingly unrolled before the unwary wanderer. Here a group of men are embroidering the brilliant, native-silk cloaks mosque of Abdul Kadir. The main part of the building is covered by a huge, low whitewashed dome, beside which, in curious contrast, is the most beautifully decorated dome in the Mohammedan world. It is covered with

tiles making a design like a beautiful Persian rug, both in tasteful treatment and subdued coloring. The cylindrical wall below is similarly decorated. Below a ring of arabesque is the most exquisite tile-work in the world. The minarets are of almost equal beauty, while the gardens about the mosque are among the most lovely in Bagdad.

This shrine is a great resort for pilgrims, especially from India, where the Kadriyeh dervishes—an order founded by Abdul Kadir himself—are very strong. It was built soon after death of the Shiek in 1253, and so must have been quite new in the year of the Mongol invasion that witnessed the fall of the Abbasids. To this the present successor of Abdul Kadir, the Nakib, as he is called, owes his pre-eminence in the religious world of Bagdad. The Kalifs had jealously protected their religious hegemony lest rivals rise against them, but they had not had time to fear the successors of ever so holy a man as Abdul Kadir, and so the Nakib had no great difficulty in stepping into their shoes and establishing no little local prestige. The present Nakib is a quiet but progressive man whose influence is generally considered to be very good.

Near the mosque is a tekiyeh, a place for the entertainment of pilgrims. Several broad courts are surrounded by storied arcades that provide lodging for thousands of pilgrims. Men of all the moslem nations are there to be seen, washing at the fountain and walking in the shade of the gardens. This is one of the great meeting-places of Islam, where all races and peoples that follow the Prophet come together and realize the widespread and singular unity of their religion. Pilgrimage is the great bond that unites all Moslems, whether they dwell by the holy sites in Hejaz, in the confines of Europe, or in distant Hindustan, or still more remote China.

From this great shrine it is only a short drive to the American consulate, where we may dismiss our carriage and pay our respects to the consul. The consulate is in the southern part of the city, not far from the river. Near by is the British residency, where we were received by the acting resident, to whom we were provided with letters. This official, though called a resident, is really only a consul. He owes his title to the fact that he is under the India office, and not the foreign office, and so ranks as a representative in a native state in which the government

(Continued on page 7)

DENTIST



ESTABLISHED 1891.

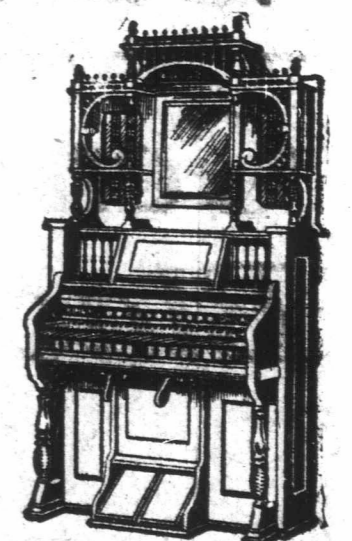
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Guns Captured from Germans Now Exhibited in London

LONDON, Nov. 2.—With their silent muzzles pointing towards St. James' Park, the first trophies of the great offensive in France were ranged on the Horse Guards parade last week. Twenty-one German field guns and three trench mortars formed a war exhibit of the highest interest to Londoners. Not since Crimea and the Indian Mutiny have guns captured from an enemy crunched the gravel of the Horse Guards parade and publicly ranged as labeled exhibits.

With the exception of three pieces captured at Le Cateau, August 26, 1914, the whole of the guns took part in the Battle of Loos, September 2 last. The mud and stain of the battlefield is upon them.

The trophies were hauled into position by the gunners of the Royal Horse Artillery, and beneath the muzzle of each gun was driven a little notice board informing the public of the name of the regiment or division which captured it and where it was captured. Four armed sentries guarded the trophies and a sentry box was placed at each of the four corners of

FOR MEASURING GRAVITY AT SEA

A new instrument for measuring gravity at sea, the invention of Dr. L. J. Briggs of the United States Department of Agriculture, is essentially a mercury barometer with the cisterna closed to avoid the effects of varying air pressure. By a novel device the height of the mercury column is made adjustable for each observation. The end of the tube is given a spiral form, with sufficient flexibility to permit a slight vertical movement by micrometer screw, and the micrometer reading of the mercury height after adjustment indicates the pull of gravity. Constant temperature is maintained by melting ice kept around the instrument. Hanging on springs reduces vibration, and mounting on gimbals keeps the position vertical. A slight excess of gravity, especially in latitude 16 degrees to 34 degrees N. and longitude 130 degrees to 135 degrees W., was shown by daily observations on a passage between Tahiti and San Francisco.

Something About Bagdad

(Continued from page 6)

of India claims a sphere of influence. He further differs from a consular officer in having a guard of thirty Sikhs and a little gunboat on the river. This arrangement dates from 1838, when a military expedition was sent up the river to establish once for all the right of Britons to carry on trade in Bagdad. The first big company to enter into trade there was that of Messrs. Lynch, for whom England wrested from Turkey the right to navigate the Tigris, which they still do. It is largely in evidence of this right that the caller at the residency is saluted by a trim, bearded sepoy as he enters the gate.

The spacious buildings and beautiful gardens of the residency are the center of the European colony in the city. A short time ago this comprised only a few merchants and the consuls of the great Powers. But today there are several engineers connected with the irrigation works started under the direction of Sir William Willcocks, all of whom are English, and a considerable number of German and other Continental engineers engaged on the Bagdad railway. The chief engineer was our fellow-guest at the Tigris Hotel, and from him we learned that there were eighty kilometers then in process of construction.

The concession for this railway was considered a triumph of German diplomacy. The line already existing in 1909, from the Bosphorus to Boustourlou, and requiring only a short addition to bring it to the Mediterranean at Mersina, was the chief claim of Germany for a sphere of influence in Anatolia. England's weakness in permitting this German interest to be pushed forward to Bagdad, the very center of the British sphere, is attributable only to the policy of conciliation followed by the foreign office in all the near Eastern questions, not only in 1910-1911, when the concession was granted, but later also, when Mr. Shuster was driven out of Persia. The port of Mersina was surrendered to Germany upon a long lease—a very dangerous precedent. The permanent way between this port and the important Syrian center of Aleppo will soon be completed. The railways south of this city are chiefly owned in France and have been built by French companies, while that nation also claims Syria as her sphere of influence.

A short distance outside of west Bagdad—the Shah quarter—is the suburb of Kazimein. Here are the tombs and mosques of the seventh and ninth Imams, descendants of Ali and Fatimah, daughter of the Prophet. The Shihs are the most fanatical Moslems, and will permit no Christian to enter their shrines. But visitors may go out to the mosques by the little tram-line that connects them with the city, and gaze from afar upon the gilded domes and minarets, the exquisite tile-work of the gateways, and the doors of beaten silver. The wealth of this shrine is nothing short of marvelous, and is due to the fact that the Shihs are devoted pilgrims and are wont to make large gifts to their chief shrines. Kazimein is especially fortunate in being not only very near Persia, but also on the great pilgrim route to Kerbela, the old center of the sect and site of some of its most sacred tombs, as well as the route to Mecca, the supreme Moslem pilgrimage. But it is not safe for a Westerner to linger long before the great shrines, lest he rouse the fanaticism of the worshippers and suffer the ignominy of being hustled rudely away. The best place from which to view the shrine is from the roof of one of the neighboring tombs, as that of the Indian prince Sir Ikbah el Douleh, brother to the late king of Oudh. The mullah in charge is a kindly soul, and ever ready to dispense hospitality to a stranger, especially if he be a fellow-subject of his late lamented master.

Kazimein though a Shihs shrine really owes its sanctity to having been the burial-place of Ibn Hanbal, founder of the last four orthodox Sunni sects. His tomb, however, has long since disappeared. Across the river stands the tomb of another of this line of teachers, Abu Hanifah, founder of the first of the four sects. Its beautiful old tiled dome, in the midst of the picturesque villages of Muazzam, is doubtless the oldest of all the ruins about Bagdad, for its occupant was a Christian convert who aided Mansur in the building of the original Moslem city.

The whole region about this tomb and those of Kazimein is a vast cemetery, covered with graves and scattered stones, and reminders of past greatness, for here were the palaces of the earliest and greatest of the Abbasid Kalifs.

PREMIER ASKS EACH OF THE MEMBERS FOR THEIR VIEWS

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Premier Bratiano of Roumania, desirous of obtaining the views of members of Parliament upon the international situation before the opening of the coming session is holding individual conferences with them, says a Havas despatch from Bucharest.

All the members seen thus far by the Prime Minister, it is reported, have agreed with him that the Government is following the wisest course in maintaining neutrality for the present at least.

J.J. St. John To Shopkeepers:

- 100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.
- 500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.
- 500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.
- 150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J.J. St. John

Buckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

FISHERY—SCIENTIFIC

The so-called plankton of the surface waters of oceans, seas and lakes consists chiefly of very small drifting organisms, such as diatoms and blue-green algae among the plants and protozoans and various eggs and larvae from the animal kingdom, but it includes also weak swimming animals, such as jelly-fish and salpae. The very minute of these organisms, known as nanoplankton, have been under investigation by Prof. Hans Lohmann, of the University of Kiel. Specimens of water in conical vials were whirled in a centrifugal apparatus at 1,500 revolutions a minute, and the plankton collected in the apex of the vials, from which it was taken for microscopic study. The organisms were found to range from 8 to 60 hundred-thousandths of an inch in diameter. They thrive best in cold temperatures, live chiefly above a depth of 10 fathoms and never below 100 fathoms, and are 50 times more numerous in shallow waters along coasts than in the open sea. Water taken in summer from the western Baltic had 2,500,000 to the liter, while an equal quantity from the Adriatic contained only 90,000. These invisible living particles are an important food for fishes, and Germany gets much fish for its whole population from the Baltic and the North Sea but countries on the Adriatic have fish only for coast dwellers.

GERMAN BLASPHEMY

Most of the German papers seem to rejoice in a little blasphemy every now and then, but few have gone so far as the Kreuzzeitung, which calls in the example of Christ to justify the violation of Belgium.

Would the Saviour who behaved with such greatness and liberality in respect to a law of divine origin bow down to what you call the law of nations, before a treaty concocted by diplomatists, even if the people in whose favor the treaty is made violate it or permit it to be broken?

Would Jesus have stood silent while cunning brigands, under the veil of the rights of nations, prepared their attacks, and would He condemn the threatened ones for tearing aside the veil and striking the robbers in their ambush?

No, O people of Germany! Follow your faithful path, accompany your sacrifices and be victorious.

Your God is with you, and if the Pharisaees accuse you before Him of having violated the law of nations, the Son of God will intervene for you, and will testify that you have fulfilled His Will, because above international law there stands the commandment: 'Thou shalt not kill, nor steal, nor covet thy neighbor's house.'

Strangely enough the Kreuzzeitung is blind to the fact that these are just the things of which Germany herself was guilty, and that the Witness so profanely called for the defence gives damning testimony for the prosecution.

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene "Veedal" Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

Poor of Germany Suffer Terribly

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.—The various messages frequently received regarding the distress in Germany owing to the scarcity of food are borne out by Madame Roland Hoist, a Dutch Socialist, who declared published that the extent of the need of the poorer classes in Germany was terrible.

Madame Hoist says that food riots are almost daily occurrences. Some have occurred in Berlin, especially in suburbs, where women wait for hours, and sometimes all night in front of shops where fat is sold, and yet thousands have to go home at night without being able to make any purchases, as very soon after shops are opened the stocks are exhausted. They frequently the women smash the doors and windows, and from time to time some of them are arrested.

Significant figures bearing on the higher cost of living in Germany due to the war, are given in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt of Oct. 6th by Dr. Karl von Tyszka, who has been making a study of special war conditions. The most serious developments, he thinks is the rise in the price of pork, the chief meat diet of the poorer classes.

An average German family of the middle class used to pay 18 marks, (\$4.52) a month for its meat, mostly consisting of pork, but now pays 31 marks. Among other monthly disbursements for foodstuffs, Dr. Tyszka cites the following increase in prices.

Sausage from 5.95 marks to 11.90 marks; butter from 9.15 marks to 14.76 marks; fat and margarine from 2.83 marks to 4.60 marks; potatoes from 2.75 marks to 7.50 marks; milk from 13 marks to 14.08 marks; coffee from 3.58 marks to 3.87 marks; sugar from 1.76 marks to 2.08 marks.

"For the same articles," he continues, "which in June, 1914, before the outbreak of the war, cost such a family 67 marks, they must now spend 110 marks, an increase of 64 per cent. That expresses the ratio of increased cost of living for a family of moderate means in the war.

"And the increase in prices has by no means reached its limit. Most serious of all is the large increase in the price of fuel and lighting material, which will make itself especially felt next winter. Last November one hundred brickettes (heating fuel) cost between 95 pfennigs and one mark 15 pfennigs. Now the price is from one mark 20 to one mark 45 pfennigs, and we must unfortunately expect a further increase."

As to the scarcity of meat and bread now making itself felt in Germany, Dr. Tyszka combats the theory that it affects mostly people of means who have been consuming too much meat. "For a few thousand over-fed people in decrease in the consumption of meat and bread may be beneficial," he says, "but the great masses of German people even in peacetimes, have not eaten too much but rather too little meat. A further decrease in consumption of this most valuable means of nutrition may in the long run have a harmful influence on the strength of the nation."

Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Established, 1908.

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Number of Local Councils—240.
Membership—20,000.
Disaster Fund—\$6,000.
Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

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Ladies Heavy Tweed & Black Winter Coats,

Prices from \$5.00 to \$16.00

These Coats were bought at Sample Prices, and we want to give our Customers the privilege of getting a Good Coat, CHEAP.

JERSEYS & SWEATERS

We have a large Sample lot of Men's, Women's and Children's Wool Jerseys and Sweaters. Selling Cheap to clear.

LOCAL YARN

90c. per pound (16 oz.)

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315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

OUR THEATRES.

THE CRESCENT.
Go to the Crescent Picture Palace today and see the big mid-week show of five feature pictures. Tom Moore and Marguerite appear in "The Girl and the Explorer," a two-act comedy drama. A strong French-Canadian drama is "The Dance at Aleck Fontaines." Ormi Hawley in "The Human Investment." A film of cartoons is "A Night in New Jersey," and a novel Kalem comedy is "Cornelius and the Wild Man." Mr. Dan Delmar sings a fine Irish ballad, "Ireland is Ireland to me," Fiske O'Hara's great success. Don't miss this show to-day, its great. The Crescent gives two shows every afternoon, commencing at 2.15. Drop in when passing and hear Mr. Delmar sing.

THE NICKEL.
Nickel patrons will be delighted to learn that the Exploits of Elaine will be continued at the Nickel today when the second chapter will be presented. This is the biggest and best serial ever shown here and thousands of our citizens are keenly interested in it. We advise all our readers to go early to enjoy it to the fullest this evening. "The Fable of the Demand that must be supplied" is a very funny comedy by George Ade. "Mr. Buttle's" is an extremely clever three act comedy drama by the Essany players with Edna Mayo and Richard C. Travers. "When Love took Wings" is a Keystone comedy in which Fatty Arbuckle appears. Be sure and take in today's show.

ROSSLEY'S.
Carroll and Ellor will give their comedy sketch to-night, and besides Mr. Carroll will repeat his surprise act of Saturday night. It certainly was a surprise. Many have asked to see it and those who could not attend Saturday night will be able to see the greatest female impersonator in the world, appearing in one of his magnificent Paris gowns. Every Saturday during the stay of Carroll and Ellor they will give a surprise turn. Don't miss to-night; two complete and distinct acts. The pictures are changed three times weekly and are of the best seen in the city. The contest on Friday night will be another treat. Miss Lily Thorn who won first prize last Friday, night, has been taken up by Mrs. Rossley and she will again delight the audience. There are several names down and some real good singers and dancers among them. Be sure you attend to-night's surprise show.

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffre) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work up on their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go: coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,tf

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday the men through Swedish and other drills at the armoury, and to-day defence manoeuvres will be gone through near Waterford Bridge. There are now 2546 enlisted to-date. Yesterday there enlisted, Wallace Halford, St. John's; and James G. Brown, Rock Hr., Burin.

BIRTH

BARRETT—On Nov. 14th, at 62 Monroe Street, a daughter to Mrs. and Mrs. H. M. Barrett.

FOGOTA FORCED RETURN TO PORT

Left Port Yesterday Morning—Got as Far as Cape St. Francis—Too Stormy to Proceed North
The S.S. Fogota, Capt. Dalton, which left here at 10 a.m. yesterday for the North, returned to port at 5 p.m. and lay up at her pier for the night, leaving this morning when the storm abated. The ship went down as far as Cape St. Francis but the captain did not deem it prudent to cross Conception Bay in the hurricane prevailing. The ship lay in the comparatively calm waters under the Cape for a few hours, but as the storm increased in violence it was deemed best to run back to port.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOME

In the gale of yesterday the house of John Armstrong of the Battery Road was considerably damaged and rendered practically uninhabitable by the high wind. It was considered dangerous for the family to remain in it, and Sgt. Savage last evening had to bring Mrs. Armstrong and her two children, aged 8 and 13 years, to the Police Station, where they were given shelter for the night.

Newfoundland Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street pays highest prices for raw furs.

TOY PISTOLS DANGEROUS

The police are now investigating the two cases of accidental shooting which occurred one on Saturday night as reported in The Mail and Advocate, the other on Monday night. In the latter case Jack, the son of Mr. Peter Casey, butcher, was wounded slightly in the leg. The bullets were fired in each case from toy revolvers and the police are investigating. These little toy guns are proving that they can be dangerous, if not deadly, weapons, and the police will stop their being used in the city.

Britelite Kerosene offered at lowest prices by P. H. COWAN, Importer.

ANNIVERSARY OF C. L. B.

Yesterday marked the 23rd anniversary of the establishment of the Church Lads' Brigade in Newfoundland and it will be observed on Sunday next by a large parade of the whole battalion, in which many Old Comrades and ex-members will take part. The organization which made a very humble and impetuous beginning, is now possibly the foremost of its kind in the country, and has done incalculable good for numbers of boys in the city and outports.

We will pay good prices for all kinds of raw furs. Nfd. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.

ANXIETY FOR CRAFTS

Many people in the city are anxious about a number of schooners which left here for Northern ports late Monday night and yesterday morning. Most of them could not have reached their destinations before the storm broke, and it came up so suddenly that they could not shelter anywhere, and it is feared they have been driven off the land. Some of them are deeply laden and carry deck loads and would as a result make bad weather. Monday morning a fleet of 14 craft from Western ports left Trepassay for here, but as far as is known only two or three have made St. John's. It is hoped that the others harbored along the Southern Shore.

The S.S. Lexington did not sail for Halifax until this forenoon and took a large freight mostly codfish.



Newfoundland Patriotic Association

A GENERAL MEETING of the Patriotic Association will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms to-morrow (THURSDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock.

By order, V. P. BURKE, Hon. Sec'y.

FOR SALE—Motor Boat, 23 ft. Keel, Flush deck—sloop-rigged Bridgeport 9 h.p. engine, fully equipped. Boat and Engine just 18 months in use. Apply to JOHN BEZLEY, Mud Cove, Burin.—nov16,3i

PORTUGAL COVE STORM SWEPT

Much Damage Done During Gale Which Raged Yesterday—Fishermen Meet Heavy Losses—Narrow Escape of Three Men
At Portugal Cove yesterday the storm was the fiercest possibly ever experienced there. Boats owned by Robert Summerton, M. Summerton and others were smashed to pieces on the collar. Mr. Rose who was between the Cove and Bell Island lost a fine boat. His motor boat had the stern carried away and the fine new engine went to bottom. Elijah Churchill lost boat and stage. Fred Miller's stage head was carried away and boats hauled up on the wharf were swept off by the sea and lost in one or two instances.

Three men trying to save their boats were swept off the wharf by the seas which ran over it and narrowly escaped drowning. The wharf here is a disgrace and should have been repaired long ago.

LOCAL ITEMS

Kerosene and Gasolene. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

Three cases of diphtheria were reported to the Health Authorities since Monday night. The patients reside at Rocky Lane, Carter's Hill and Brien Street and are all children.

WANTED, 100 birds more than we had in last year's Show.

Yesterday the Board of Trade had a message saying that the schrs. Gay Gordon, Artizan, Jennie Duff and Falka had arrived at Oporto all loaded with cod from various outports. Each made a fair run across.

National Poultry Exhibition, Prince of Wales Rink, Nov. 24, 25, 26. Entries close Nov. 17th.

The work of discharging the S.S. Stephano was continued till midnight if possible, get the ship away today. The damage done to her bridge and rails in the storm experienced while running from New York to Halifax is being repaired by employees of the Reid Nfd. Co.

CONDITION OF THE OPORTO MARKET.

Yesterday the Board of Trade had the accompanying letter from Lind & Conto, Oporto, under date of Oct. 20th: "The demand continues good, and stocks being moderate, prices are being maintained. Owing to its high price there is very little demand for the Norwegian cure. The rate of exchange is 34 13/16 pence."

If you want the best light, burn "Britelite" Kerosene. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

WILL ARRANGE BAND CONCERT.

Some weeks ago we referred to the movement which is on foot to hold a band concert about New Year, the instrumentalists to be the old-time bandmen who delighted our citizens years ago when "Bennet's famous band" was then a leading instrumental aggregation in St. John's. Mr. King, well-known bass player of Bennet's Band, is the moving spirit in the scheme and we hear he has interested enthusiasts like Messrs J. L. Slattery, P. Fennessy, J. Mynn, H. R. Simms and others.

Come on gentlemen, the public will give you a good reception.

Our brand of Kerosene is "Britelite." Ask your dealer for it. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

OPORTO STOCKS.

	Past Week	Previous Week
Stocks (Nfd.)	21,990	15,920
Consumption	6,930	5,990
Stocks (Norg.)	3,465	350
Consumption	117	470

STEPHANO SAILS

The S.S. Stephano sails at 6 p.m. with a large freight and the following passengers: Mrs. Campbell and 2 children, Sir Edgar Bowring, W. H. Greene, Miss Goodridge, Mrs. M. G. Winter, Mrs. F. Donnelly, W. Warren, S. H. Parsons, F. J. Dahl, R. Cooke, Arthur English and twenty second class.

All kinds of raw furs bought by Nfd. Exchange, at 276 Water St.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 17.
The Sybil sailed for Australia, 1852. John Kavanagh, merchant, failed, 1865.

"Confederation" buried at Riverhead. The Suez Canal first opened for shipping, 1869.

William Walsh (father of Frank Walsh, painter), died, 1878. Campbell's tannery burnt, 1882.

Captain John Halley found drowned in Rennie's River, 1891. Rev. A. Robertson installed minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 1896.

The Winter Government sworn in, 1897. John Moore, Signal Hill, died, 1897. James Ferguson, of the firm of Ferguson & Co., London, died, 1893.

Patrick Kelly, Cochrane street (uncle of Tipstaff Burke), buried. This was the last funeral in St. John's at which clergyman and doctor preceded the cortege on the way to the churchyard, 1870.

C. X. Hobbs arrived from England, 1888. O'Shea-Parnell case ended; divorce granted, 1890.

HAD HARD TIME IN YESTERDAY'S GALE

Yesterday morning Philip Snow in his schooner of 65 tons left here with freight for Bay Roberts when in beating in there in the storm yesterday afternoon her canvas was torn into shreds and she had to run under bare poles to the eastward end of Bell Island and anchor.

After a while the canvas parted and with the remnants of the canvas left, the vessel stood over for Portugal Cove, where skipper Snow being used to the place and having a spare anchor found moorings. The crew now packed up their effects and left for the Cove where they remained for the night.

They believed that the anchor would be dashed to pieces on a lee shore. Fortunately the vessel rode out the storm and the crew, who were delighted, boarded her this morning.

She was loaded with supplies.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

F. J. Morris, K.C., presided to-day. A butcher summoned by Inspector O'Brien for operating without license was let go on paying costs. The Inspector made a plea for leniency to the defendant, which the Judge took into consideration.

The schr. Annie Marcia cleared yesterday for Pernambuco taking 5607 qtls codfish and will sail when the story weather abates.

The S.S. Cape Breton, with coal from Sydney for Clarendville for the Reid-Newfoundland Co., put in here out of the storm yesterday. She had stormy weather on the run, had one of her boats smashed by the sea, and some damage to the decks. Her anchors dragged last evening, but brought up after she had drifted a short distance.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Skipper William Bannister of Port Rexton, which took place last Friday. The old gentleman reached the age of 85 years and always enjoyed good health. Capt. Alex. Bannister of Port Rexton is a son, also John William and James also residing at Port Rexton.

The deceased also leave three daughters, Mrs. Robt. Hobbs, of Champeys, Mrs. Jas. Blandford of Spaniard's Bay, and Patience who reside in Canada. Skipper Bannister was an ardent Unionist, having joined at a meeting at Port Rexton presided over by President Coaker. The Mail and Advocate extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A. S. WADDEN wishes to announce to his Patrons and the General Public, that his New Store 368 Water Street West (2 doors West of old stand) is now open with a full line of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Fruits, Confectionery, etc. All orders personally attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. S. WADDEN 368 Water Street West

YESTERDAY'S GALE SEVERE ONE

City and Suburbs Suffered Much damage as Result of N.N.W. Hurricane—Shipping Have a Hard Time

The gale of N.N.W. wind which prevailed yesterday increased to almost hurricane force as the evening advanced, and the storm continued with great violence last night. On the higher levels it was especially severe, fences were blown down in several places; trees were snapped off or almost denuded of their limbs in the suburbs, and across country it was one of the worst gales experienced this season. Along the railway line the telegraph wires were snapped in many instances and it was not unlikely that vessels, local and otherwise, on the coast met with damage.

Several old schooners moored in the stream dragged their anchors and were picked up and towed to safety by the tugs. On of them was blown down the harbor and went out the narrows. The schooner struck the cliff just outside of Hay Cove and was dashed to pieces in a few seconds.

The electric lighting service was also interrupted in the city, some of the wires being put temporarily out of service, but by 8 o'clock it was restored to the normal. Few pedestrians were about and it was dangerous for people who were compelled to traverse Water Street, west Sides were ripped off the old-style slanting roofs of buildings and came to the sidewalks with a crash, and the wonder is that accidents of a serious nature were not recorded.

The firemen in the three stations were on the qui vive all the evening and night to be ready for any emergency, for an outbreak of fire under such conditions, they well knew, if not checked promptly, might have far-reaching results. In one or two instances out-houses were wrecked in the country.

Use "Britelite" Kerosene Oil. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

THIEVES TO BE SENTENCED

To-day the young chaps who stole the goods from the stores of Thos. Peel and P. J. Shea were before court and having pleaded guilty were each sentenced to six months for each offence or an aggregate of one year each.

The two young women who stole \$200 from Mrs. Connors of the British American House also having pleaded guilty were each fined by Judge Morris \$100 or three months.

PILOTS HAD TRYING TIME

Hawser Broke and Became Entangled in Propeller—Tug John Greene Picked up Boat off Cuckhold's Head

Yesterday Pilots Frank Leary and Walter Lewis after putting Fred Lewis aboard the brignt. Maggie Bell, about a mile off port had a nasty experience. The vessel was tug-towed into port by the Ingraham and the tow fell off broadside to the wind and sea. The pilots were towing after the vessel in their motor boat and asked those on board to cast off the painter, which became twisted around their propeller and their boat in an unmanageable condition drifted North. The tug blew for the John Greene and she went in search of the men could not find them in the storm.

After an hour or so she managed to pick them up off Cuckhold's Head. Their boat was half filled with water, the drenched and they were in great danger of being driven to sea.

What about that Cockerel you reared from a sitting of pure bred eggs, he has outgrown his brothers and sisters and looks good. Send him along to the show, he may win a Silver Cup.

PORTIA'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Portia sailed West at 10.50 a.m. with a full freight and the following passengers: Messrs. W. Kelly, M. Kelly, M. O'Mara, C. Larnet, E. Turpin, R. Roberts, G. Bartlett, V. Turpin, W. Foote, E. Bradley, A. Connors; Misses Turpin and Roberts and 20 steerage.

REMAINS SENT HOME

The body of the young man Isaac LeDrew, who died suddenly on the schr. "Messenger" Monday night, was coffined by Undertaker Carnell and was sent home to Broad Cove, Western Bay, by this morning's train for interment.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

BULGARIANS CAPTURE KRUSHERO—SERBIAN POSITION DANGEROUS

London, Nov. 17.—Both Belgian and Petrograd statements report things military are quiet generally on the Styry River; however, the Russians are still fighting for the river crossings. In the West the weather has been wintry and only artillery miring activity is in evidence. The ground has hardened, however, and attacks which could not be attempted in mud might now seem to be possible.

MORE PEACE TALK

ROME, Nov. 17.—Proposals for a separate peace were made to Italy by Austria at the time the recent Italian offensive was begun, the Popolo Italia asserts. The paper declares that certain territorial concessions were offered to Italy, but that the Salandra Cabinet refused to consider them.

ROUMANIA TO JOIN GERMANY

BUCHAREST, Nov. 17.—Former Premier Carp, credited with the statement, that Roumania will take up arms on the side of Germany in December. A prediction made by Carp that as soon as established communications make it possible, Germany will make new offers to Roumania in the form of an ultimatum requiring the reply within 48 hours.

ASQUITH HOPEFUL OF VOLUNTARY SYSTEM

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Premier Asquith is still hopeful that the voluntary system of recruiting in the United Kingdom will succeed. The Premier stated in the House of Commons this afternoon, it was his hope and belief that coercive measures would not have to be resorted to.

MANY DESERTIONS FROM BULGAR RANKS

SALONIKA, Nov. 17.—In addition to the Bulgarian columns which turned the Serbian position in the Babuna Pass, a second Bulgarian force is advancing on Kostovo from Kalkendaepe. The Bulgarians are reported to be withdrawing from the Cerna River section, which is held by the French.

MAY BE REGARDED AS ACT OF WAR

PARIS, Nov. 17.—An investigation by the Italian government has disclosed that the submarine which torpedoed the steamer Fierenze was a German, says the Rome correspondent of the Journal. Passengers and the crew of the steamer, all of whom were saved, are said to agree that the sailors aboard the submarine were German. They had German uniforms and also the German colors were hoisted first, although the Austrian flag was substituted later. If the Fierenze, an Italian steamer, was sunk by a German submarine it might be regarded by Italy as an act of war. There has been no declaration of hostilities between Italy and Germany.

GREEK RESIDENTS ACCLAIM TRICOLOUR

ATHENS, Nov. 17.—Many of Athens merchants have decorated their establishments to-day with the French Tricolor in honor of the arrival of Denesh Cochin, Minister without portfolio, in the French Cabinet. Local newspapers attribute great importance to the visit of Cochin.

WILL CONFER WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Nov. 17.—An official announcement made to-day that Asquith and others have arrived at Paris for consultation with the French government.

DUE THURSDAY MORNING

Ex S.S. Coban, a full cargo **Sydney Screened COAL**

T. A. BOWN, Phone 509a 11 Springdale St. 5 Waldegrave St.

Uncle Sam to Build Two Super-Dreadnaughts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Bids will be opened by the navy department to-morrow for two thirty two thousand ton super-dreadnaughts, which were authorized by the last congress. The act limited the cost of these ships to approximately fifteen million dollars each. The two news hips will be built on plans prepared after secret experiments which develop to mean lessening the danger from submarine attack. These experiments are said to be meeting with marked success.

SAYS CONSCRIPTION WILL DIVIDE THE NATION

LONDON, Nov. 17.—With the consent of Parliament James Henry Thomas, assistant General Secretary of amalgamated society of railway servants labor complained that Earl Derby's circular conveyed the impression that conscription would be enforced after November 30th; that he declared, would be a violation of the agreement made with the labor party. He did not believe the government would be able to force a conscription bill through; nor did he believe the voluntary system of enlistment had failed.

RECORD ENLISTMENTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A cable to the Tribune from London, says with only 15 days left before Lord Derby's recruiting scheme gives away to conscription. Men stormed London recruiting offices yesterday until war's record was reached. Men in silk hats and men in Derby's jostled one another to be enrolled soon as possible. Sometimes they came in batches from the same business houses. This rush to colors was not confined to any section; but from every part of London came reports of record enlistments.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND THE ALLIES

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Greek government appears to be adopting a less compromising attitude, says the Athens correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Co. it is believed to be seeking satisfactory solution question as to its attitude toward the Allied troops which might take refuge in Greek territory, although it hesitates to make declaration in form demanded by entente powers.

A FINAL ATTEMPT

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A London correspondent of New York cables, according to reports from Amsterdam, that the Kaiser is abandoning Von Hindenburg, who is making desperate efforts to capture Dvinsk, and is hurrying to the Balkan theatre of war, where as a result of his orders the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians reinforced by Turks, have begun great efforts to crush the Serbians and destroy French and English forces before the latter's numbers are augmented by troops landing daily at Salonika.

RECEIVED HERE TO-DAY SAYS: "The Serbians have been compelled to retreat from Babuna Pass owing to the danger of their position being turned."

The despatch adds: "The Bulgarians has captured Krushevo and are now about six miles East of Prilepe."