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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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WILHELM WORRIED

Strain of the War and Disappointment Over Failure of His Plans Telling on Him

London, Nov. 7.—The correspondent of The Express on the Belgian front under date of Friday telegraphs the following:

The Kaiser himself is close to the front in Flanders making efforts to inspire his troops to gain Calais. A party of refugees saw the Kaiser in an auto yesterday. One of them said the Kaiser sat on the rear seat with the Duke of Wurtemberg. The front seat was occupied by military men, while a pilot car filled with soldiers went in front.

The Kaiser's extreme pallor and rigidity of features were very marked. He sat like a statue wrapped in a gray coat and listened to the report of a passing officer.

At the end he saluted but without a smile and then nodded silently to the soldier chauffeur to go ahead quickly.

Admiralty Announces 'Good Hope' Foundered After The Naval Fight

Monmouth Reported Run Ashore Glasgow Reaches Port Safely--Big Naval Battle in Progress off Coast of Peru

London, Nov. 6.—It is officially announced by the Admiralty, that the British cruiser Good Hope took fire during an engagement with Germans off the coast of Chili last Sunday, and foundered.

The Admiralty statement says, it is believed that the British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans reported to have been sunk, was run ashore. The cruiser Canopus, it adds, was not present at the time of the fight.

The Admiralty has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilean Coast. During Sunday, November 1st, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow, came up with the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Dresden.

Both squadrons were steaming South in a strong wind and considerable sea. The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour.

Early in the action both the Good Hope and the Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope, and she foundered.

The Monmouth hauled off at dark, making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had meanwhile during the whole action fought the Leipzig and Dresden.

On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which also was under fire from one of the armored cruisers, drew off.

The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result, is not known.

The Glasgow is not extensively damaged and has very few casualties. Neither the Ontranto nor the Canopus was engaged.

Reports received by the Foreign Office from Valparaiso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the Chilean coast, and it is possible that it may be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken on this assumption, to rescue the survivors.

The action appears to the Admiralty to have been most gallantly contested, but in the absence of the Canopus, the enemy's preponderance in force was considerable.

CRUISER GLASGOW SAFE AT CHILIAN PORT

London, Nov. 7.—A despatch to The Central News from Lima, Peru, says the British cruiser Glasgow, which was in battle with the Germans off Coronel, Chili, last Sunday, has arrived at Puerto Monte, Chili.

BIG NAVAL BATTLE RAGING OFF COAST OF PERU

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Private advices today to prominent British agents here from their correspondents in Valparaiso, report that an engagement is taking place off Yancay (Huaura) Peru, between British, German and Japanese warships.

Press despatches telling of a previous German-British naval battle are confirmed in messages.

BIG RUSSIAN VICTORY IN EAST PRUSSIA DESPERATE ATTEMPTS

London, Nov. 6.—The Russian Commander-in-Chief has wired General Joffre that the Russian troops have gained a great victory in East Prussia today.

Washington, Nov. 6.—A despatch to Earl Kitchener from the Grand Duke Nicholas was received at the British Embassy here today. It is almost identical to that sent by the Grand Duke to General Joffre.

The Grand Duke refers to the greatest victory since war began in Galicia.

The Embassy statement, quoting the telegram from the Grand Duke, is as follows:

"Following our successes upon the Vistula, a complete victory has just been gained by our troops along the whole front in Galicia.

"Our strategical movements have thus been crowned by what is incontestably the greatest success, gained on our side, since the beginning of the war.

"I am most confident of the most speedy and entire accomplishment of our common task."

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE GALICIAN TOWN OF JAROSLAW

Petrograd, Nov. 7.—The Russians have recaptured the Galician town of Jaroslaw, and have taken 5,000 Austrian prisoners.

Jaroslaw is seventeen miles North West of the Austrian fortress of Przemyśl.

The Austrian attempts to cut off the Russian attackers, the messages say, have finally been broken, and the Austrians are now in full retreat along the River San.

Now Being Made by Germans to Retrieve Fortunes in West—Bringing up Fresh Troops

London, Nov. 7.—The French official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon says that yesterday passed without any perceptible modification on the front. Fighting between Dixmude and the Lys continued without any marked advance or retirement.

The text of the communication follows: There was no perceptible modification during the day of yesterday anywhere on the front. Fighting continued between Dixmude and the Lys with the same characteristics as previously and without any marked advance or retirement at any point. There was violent cannonading to the North of Arras and also directed upon Arras without result for the enemy.

The German effort in Belgium and in the North of France continues. The Germans seem to have undertaken changes in the composition of their forces which are operating in this region and are reinforcing their reserve corps with active troops, with the idea of undertaking new offensive movement or at least to mitigate the bloody checks which have been inflicted upon them.

Between the Somme and the Oise and between the Oise and the Meuse there have been minor actions.

We have consolidated our advance on the village of Andrey to the West of Roye. A column of German wagons has been destroyed by the fire of our artillery at long range in the region of Nampel.

To the East of the Forest of Aiguon, near Berry au Bac, we have retaken the village of Saigneul which had been captured by the Germans.

There has been furious fighting on the Argonne where, as a result of fighting with bayonets, our troops drove the Germans.

In Woerwé district, fresh attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

'Gneisenau' And 'Scharnhorst' Captured

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A special cable to The New York Herald from London today says it is announced from Tokio that the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been captured while coaling.

These two German warships took part in Sunday's naval fight off the Coast of Chili. They are both 11,400 tons.

WILL RAISE SHIPS SUNK AT ANTWERP

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 2.—According to an Antwerp telegram to the Rhebanian Transport Company at Mannheim, some of the ships sunk in the port of Antwerp by the troops of the Allies have been raised and the river Scheldt is again navigable.

An inventory of the goods in the raised vessels is being made. The Antwerp government has invited bids for the raising of the remainder of the sunken ships.

The barge, Gaspé arrived at Pernambuco yesterday after a passage of thirty days.

Schr. J. R. Bradley is loading herring at Bonne Bay for the Gorton Pew Co., Gloucester.

BIG EFFORT A FAILURE

Strenuous Attempt of the Germans Brought to Naught by Cool Bravery of British in Belgium

London, Nov. 7.—A Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France writing under date of Friday says: The big contest for Ypres which raged all last Sunday culminated Monday afternoon in a supreme effort.

The Germans advanced all along the line cannonading the British positions but the entrenched British soldiers had not been shaken as the Ger-

3 MEN DROWNED AT HERRING NECK

Deputy Minister of Justice Hutcheon had the following wire from the Magistrate at Twillingate today:

"Yesterday at Herring Neck, a boat coming from Dildo with wood was drowned. Bodies recovered."

swamped. Two men Cassell's and one Richmond—all the crew—were drowned. Bodies recovered."

man infantry approached they met them with volley after volley of rifle fire.

The Germans staggered forward falling by dozens under the withering hail of bullets. They held on bravely for ninety minutes determined to win through it at all possible; then finding all attempts vain they withdrew under cover of darkness, leaving

thousands of their wounded behind on the field.

Railway communication with Lille has not been re-established. The Germans evacuated city five days ago. The wells and cisterns were full of dead and there was not a drop of water fit to drink.

Rigorous sanitation will precede the granting of permission to the inhabitants to their homes.

ANOTHER GERMAN PROJECT IN THE AIR

Rotterdam, Nov. 2.—The Germans now state they will mount 52-centimetre guns on Cape Gris Nez and bombard Dover and Folkestone. Three such weapons have been reported in the neighborhood of Liege on the way to the front.

They appeared to be the "fresh surprise for Britain," and about which the Germans talked so much since the beginning of the war.

Brilliant Manoeuvre Executed By British Forces on the Aisne Within 100 Yards of Germans

A Considerable Number of British Troops Were Moved From the Trenches to the Northeast of France and Their Places Taken by French And the Germans Were Kept in Complete Ignorance of the Movement.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Another eyewitness account from the battle front in France and Belgium, written as previously by Col. E. D. Swinton, of the intelligence department of the British general staff, was given out Tuesday, Nov. 3rd by the official press bureau. It bears the date of Oct. 26th and reads as follows:

"Oct. 26th, 1914.—Before the narrative of the progress of the fighting near the Franco-Belgian frontier subsequent to Oct. 20th is continued, a description will be given of a movement of a certain fraction of our troops from the former line facing north and east of Paris to the present position facing east, in the north-east corner of France.

"By this movement a portion of the British will now be able to join hands with a growing line of reinforcements. This now an accomplished fact as it is generally known and can, therefore, be explained in some detail without detriment.

"Mention will also be made of the gradual development up to Oct. 20th in the nature of operations in this quarter of the theatre of war, which recently has come into such prominence. In its broad lines, the transfer of strength by one combatant during the course of a battle which has just been accomplished, is somewhat remarkable. It can be compared with the action of the Japanese during the battle of Mukden, when Genl. Oku withdrew a portion of his forces from his front northwards behind the line and threw it into the fight against the extreme left of the Japanese armies.

"In a general direction, though not in scope or possible results, owing to the coast line being reached by the allies, this parallel is complete."

"The Japanese force concerned, however, was much smaller than ours and the distance covered by it was less than that from the Aisne to the Franco-Belgian frontier. Genl. Oku's troops, moreover, marched whereas ours moved by rail and motor.

"What was implied in the actual withdrawal from contact with the enemy along the Aisne will be appreciated when the conditions under which we were then situated are recalled. The two lines were not one hundred yards apart, and for us no movement was possible during the daylight.

"In some of the trenches which were under an enfilade fire, our men had to sit all day long under the traverses—as are called those mounds of earth which stretch like partitions at intervals across a trench, so as to give protection from lateral fire.

"Long Hours on Duty. "Even when there was cover such as that offered by depressions or sunk on roads on a hillside below and behind our firing line, any attempt was met by fierce bursts of machine gun and shell fire. The men in the firing line were on duty for twenty-four hours at a time. A preliminary retirement of the units was, therefore, carried out gradually under cover of darkness.

"That the Germans only once opened fire upon them while so engaged, was due to the care with which the operation was conducted and also probably to the fact that the enemy was so accustomed to the recurrence of sounds made by the retreats of men

in the firing line and by the hum of supply trains below, that they were misled as to what was actually taking place.

"Evacuation of the Trenches. "What the operation amounted to on our part was the evacuation of the trenches under carefully made arrangements with the French, who had to take our places in the trenches, the retirement to the river below—on roadways of floating or repaired bridges—which were mostly commanded by the enemy's guns—and the climb up to the top of the plateau on the south side.

"The rest of the movement was a complicated feat of transportation, which cut across some of the lines of communication of our allies. In spite of the various difficulties the whole strategic operation of transferring large numbers of troops from the Aisne was carried out without loss and practically without delay.

"As regards the change in the nature of the fighting in which we recently have been engaged, it already has been pointed out that the operations had, up till then, been of a preparatory nature and that the Germans were obviously seeking to delay us by advanced troops, while their heavier forces were being got ready and brought up.

"The German Army Corps. "It was known that they were forming a new army corps, consisting of a corps formed of volunteers and other material, which has not yet been drawn upon and that part of it would in all probability be sent to the western theatre, either to cover the troops

(Continued on page 2.)

German Port In China Surrenders To Allies After Long Defence

Garrison of Kiao Chau Lay Down Their Arms After a Three Months' Siege--Loss a Big Blow To Germany

London, Nov. 7.—Tsing Tau, the German-Chinese stronghold, surrendered to the attacking Japanese and British forces today.

Is a Big Loss to the Germans

Tokio, Nov. 7.—The capture of Tsing Tau loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic Mainland as well as her last strategic position outside German Empire in Europe.

For nearly three months the German garrison of 7,000 has held out against land and sea attacks of Japs and of certain British detachments of both White and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war.

What the losses of the garrison have been are not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing Tau has been taken at a heavy cost of men on the part of the Allies.

MAIN RATIONS OF SOLDIERS FRUIT

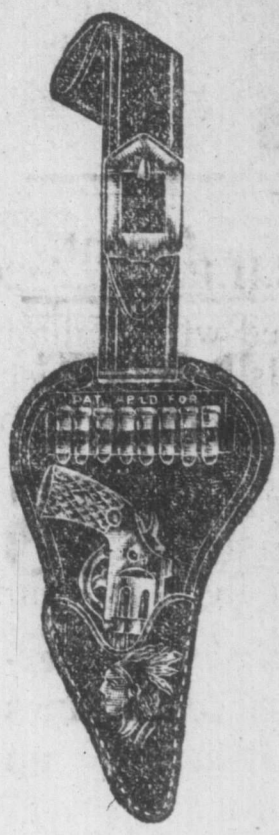
Many of the soldiers wounded in the early battles have been brought to Sheffield and they have interesting stories to tell. A big, bluff sergeant in an Irish regiment gave an account of the wanderings of 200 British soldiers for three days and three nights with a great force of Germans in hot pursuit.

"Our line in the trenches was very thin, but our shooting was accurate," he said. "Our fellows were very cool and you would have thought they were on parade by the way they laughed and joked. It was after this encoun-

ter that we got lost from the main body. For three days and nights we wandered about. Everytime we laid down the Germans came hopping after us and we had to move. We just managed to live on apples and pears until finally we fell in with a large French cavalry force and they shared their rations with us."

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Wind becoming variable, fair and cool today. Showery by Sunday night.



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"THE NEW FERRO Kerosene Oil Engine."

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

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

THE L. M. TRASK CO. La Scie, October 13th, 1914.
Dear Sirs.—I saw by Advocate where you stated you would wish to hear from every user of a "FERRO ENGINE," and receive the number of same, and you would send a Spark Plug of your own make, so I thought I would let you know the number. (The No. is) 3263. It is a 7 H.P., and to just give you the truth about the Engine, it is the best one made. We used it last Summer on a large Motor Boat, a Deck Boat about 7 1/2 ft. wide, and about 3 1/2 ft. deep and towed a trap skiff that would bring about 16 or 17 barrels of round Fish after her, and did good work fast enough, too good for the 9 H.P. F. Engine, and this year we have the Engine in a new trap skiff about 30 ft. long, 6 ft. 10 in. wide, 33 inches deep, and cares for nothing here, and there are lots of Engines here of different quality.

The 8 H.P. A. Engine is here in a boat about the same size and they cannot do it, and for some, the A. Engine, F. Engine and all is here, have had plenty of trouble, and we have not had one hour's trouble since we had the "FERRO ENGINE." I say it is the best here.
Wishing you every success, I am yours sincerely,
(SGD.) MOSES BURTON.
Salvage, Bonavista Bay.

L. M. TRASK & CO., St. John's.
Dear Sirs.—We have been using one of your 5 1/2 H.P. Ferro Gasoline Engines for two Summers, and it has given entire satisfaction in every way, it has never given one minutes' delay.
We consider the Engine the best on the Market for fishing purposes, and would recommend it to anyone requiring a good Engine.
The number of the Engine is—
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140 Water Street.

BRILLIANT MANOEUVRE EXECUTED BY BRITISH FORCES ON THE AISNE WITHIN 100 YARDS OF GERMANS

A Considerable Number of British Troops Were Moved from the Trenches to the Northeast of France and Their Places Taken by French and the Germans Were Kept in Complete Ignorance of the Movement

(Continued from page 1.)
laying siege to Antwerp, in case that place should hold out, or in the event of the capture of the fortress, to act in conjunction with the besieging force in a desperate assault.
"After the fall of Antwerp and the release of the besieging troops there was a gradual increase in the strength of the opposition met by us the resistance of the detachments—which beyond the right extreme of the German fortified position near Bethune, a fortnight ago, consisted almost entirely of cavalry—grew more and more determined, as more infantry and guns came up into the front line until Tuesday, Oct. 20th, when the arrival opposite us of a large portion of new forces, and a considerable number of heavy guns, enabled the enemy to assume the offensive practically against the whole of our line; at the same time they attacked the Belgians between us and the coast.
"Operations Take Fresh Turn.
"The operations then really assumed a fresh complexion. On Wednesday October 21st, the new German formations again pressed forward in force vigorously all along the line. On our right, south of Lys, an attack on our line was repulsed with loss to the assailants. On the other hand, we were driven from some ground close to the north, but regained it by a counter attack.
"Still further to the north the Germans gained and retained some points. Their casualties to the southeast of Armentieres were estimated at over six thousand.
"On the north of the Lys in our centre, a fiercely contested action took place near La Gher, which village was captured in the morning by the enemy, and then retaken by us. In this direction, the German casualties also were extremely heavy. They came on with the greatest bravery in swarms, only to be swept away by our fire. One battalion of their 104th regiment was practically wiped out, some four hundred dead being picked up by us alone.
"Captures and Releases.
"Incidentally by our counter attacks, we took 230 prisoners and released some forty of our men, who had been captured. It is agreeable to record that our men were very well treated by their captors, who were Saxons, being placed in cellars for protection from the bombardment of our own guns.
"On our left our troops advanced against the German twenty-sixth reserve corps, near Paschendale, and were met by a determined counter offensive, which was driven back with great losses.
"At night, the Germans renewed their efforts unsuccessfully in this quarter. At one point they tried a ruse which no longer is new. As they came up in a solid line two deep, they shouted out: "Don't fire! We are the Coldstream Guards!"
"Getting Used to German Tricks.
"Our men, however, are getting used to tricks of this kind, and the only result was that they allowed the enemy's infantry to approach quite close before they swept them down with magazine fire.
"Apart from the six hundred found near our lines in the centre, our patrols afterwards discovered some three dead out in front of our trenches, killed by our artillery.
"Thursday, the 22nd saw a renewal of the pressure against us. We succeeded however, in holding our ground in nearly every quarter. South of the Lys, the enemy attacked from La Bassee, and gained at Vialanas and at another point, but their efforts against a third village was repulsed by artillery fire, the French and British guns working together very effectually.
"Made Some Gains.
"The Germans advanced in the evening on our left and were again pushed back, though they gained some of our trenches in the latter quarter.
"By this time the enemy succeeded in bringing up several heavy howitzers and our casualties were considerable.
"On Friday, the 23rd, all action south of the Lys, on our right was confined to that of artillery, several of the hostile batteries being silenced. In the centre their infantry again endeavored to force their way forward and were only repulsed after determined fighting, leaving many dead and several prisoners.
"North of the Lys their attacks at different points were repulsed.
"On our left the 23rd was a bad day for the Germans. Advancing in our turn, we drove them from several of the trenches out of which they had turned us the previous evening, and captured 150 prisoners and released some of our men which they had taken. As the Germans retreated, our guns did great execution. They afterwards made five desperate assaults on our trenches advancing in mass and singing "Die Wacht Am Rhein," as they came on.
"Assault Easily Beaten Back.
"Each assault was easily beaten back, our troops watching until the enemy came within very close range before they opened fire with their rifles and maxims, causing terrible havoc in the solid masses.
"During the fighting in this quarter

on the nights of the 22nd and the 23rd, the German losses were again extremely heavy.

"We made over six hundred prisoners and picked up 1,500 dead, killed on the latter day alone.

"Much of the slaughter was due to the point blank magazine fire of our men against the German assaults, while our field guns and howitzers, working in perfect combination, did their share when the enemy were repulsed. As they fell back they were subjected to a shower of shrapnel; when they sought shelter in villages or buildings they were shattered and driven out by highly explosive shells and then caught again by shrapnel as they came into the open.

Showed Lack of Training.

"The troops to suffer so severely were mostly of the Twenty-third corps, one of their new formations; certainly the way their advance was conducted showed a lack of training.

"The spectacle of these soldiers chanting a national song as they marched to certain death was inspiring. It was at the same time pitiable and if any proof be needed that untrained valor alone cannot gain the day in a war, the advance of the Twenty-third German corps on October 23rd most assuredly furnished it.

"Besides doing its share of execution on the hostile infantry our artillery in this quarter brought down a German captive balloon. As some gauge of the rate which guns were firing at what was for them an ideal target it may be mentioned that one field battery opened 1,800 pounds of ammunition during one day.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

"On Saturday, October 24th, the action on our right once more was confined to artillery, except at night when the Germans pressed on, only to be repulsed. In the centre, near Armentieres, our troops withstood three separate attacks from the enemy, our guns coming into play with good effect.

"Against our left the German twenty-seventh corps made a violent effort, with no success.

British on Offensive.

"On Sunday, October 25th, it was our turn to take the offensive. This was carried out by a portion of our left wing, which advanced. We gained some ground and took two guns, and eighty prisoners.

"On the centre, fighting was severe, though generally indecisive in results, and the troops in some places were engaged in hand to hand fighting. Towards evening we captured 200 prisoners.

"Up to the night of October 25th, not only have we maintained our position against a greater force on the part of the enemy to break through to the west, or to force us back, which was started on the 20th, but we have on our left passed to the offensive.

"These six days, as may be gathered, have been spent by us in repelling a succession of desperate onslaughts.

"It is true that the efforts against us have been made to a certain extent by partially trained men, but it must not be forgotten that these troops, which are in great force, have been only recently brought into the field, and are comparatively fresh. They are fighting also with the utmost determination, in spite of the fact that many of them are heartily sick of the war.

"Though we have undoubtedly inflicted immense losses on the enemy they have been able to fill up the gaps in their ranks and return to the charge and we have suffered heavily ourselves."

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LECHATEAU FIGHT DESPERATE TIME

Enemy Made Strenuous Effort to Surround the British but Were Completely Foiled

SAPPER EVAN DAVIES, of B signal Co. Royal Engineers, who, prior to the war, was employed at the General Post Office, Cardiff, writing to his brother describes the battle of Le Cateau. He says:

"The fight was the most desperate that the Second Army had during the campaign. The cannonading was terrific. About nine a.m. the general, Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, ordered all men on his staff—telegraphists and bodyguard—to take up rifles and march to the battlefield. It was here that I had my worst experience so far.

Watching for Enemy.

From nine a.m. to three p.m. we were hidden in a cornfield ready to prevent any body of Germans from passing this particular spot. We were apparently right in the middle of the battlefield. A battery of our guns was just behind us, and some of the German shells directed to silence these guns were burst all round us, rather an uncomfortable feeling; but, strange to say, I did not feel so nervous as I thought I would.

The Germans were in a semi-circle almost round us, and it was much as we could do with our comparatively small force to stop them completely surrounding us. The air was thick with smoke, and the whizzing and bursting of shells and the roar of the cannon was deafening. The sound of rifles was something like the noise of motor-bicycles.

Ordered to Retire.

At four p.m. we were ordered to retire, and our party, numbering fifty or so, were making our way back to headquarters. We had not gone fifty yards before a perfect hail of bullets rained on us. We were at the time in front of a wood where the enemy was hidden. We immediately lay down flat amongst some cabbage and returned the compliment. They turned machine-guns on us, and they also had a small cannon.

A shell burst right in front of me and threw up the earth all over my face, and we had a hot forty minutes of it. After finishing our ammunition we made a bolt for a ravine 300 yards away. Two alongside of me were shot stone dead; a pal of mine had a bullet which went right through the eye and came out through his throat.

Once in the ravine we were comparatively safe. We made our way in a southerly direction. It was useless to attempt to find headquarters, who had by this time moved. Three of us got separated from the rest of the crowd, and we were on the point of making for the village where our headquarters had been, but had to make a hasty retreat. The Germans had got in there first.

Lost For Three Days.

For three days we were lost, but after a forty-mile tramp we got to Ham, near St. Quentin, where we stayed in a private house for the night. We woke up rather late, and just managed to get clear of the place before the advance guard of the Germans arrived. We did fifteen miles before breakfast on this morning. Already all our troops had gone on during the night and early morning.

We eventually found our own company in Noyon, about sixty miles from the scene of the battle. This ended a very exciting three days. After Noyon we made in the direction of Paris, travelling mostly by night.

With the exception of rearguard actions, we got to within twenty miles of Paris without any more pitched battles. By the time we got to Meaux we were ready for another "scrap," and in conjunction with the French turned on the enemy. After some hard fighting we had them on the run, and from there up to this place we have not turned back.

Biggest Fight of All.

We have been here a fortnight, and the biggest fight of all has been raging ever since—not so desperate as Le Cateau, but more general.

The cannonading has been incessant for a fortnight. I have been on duty with one of the Army divisions at the telegraph office since we arrived here. I think we shall be here yet for a while; both the Germans and the Allies are strongly entrenched, and it will be difficult for one side to shift the other.

The British soldiers have won much praise for the way in which they checked the German advance. The British soldier does not easily get excited.

I have seen them eating their bully beef and smoking their pipes with bullets whizzing around them. After a few weeks of this sort of thing a soldier does not put much value on human life. I sincerely hope that another month will see us on the German frontier.

ALLIED INFANTRY MORE THAN MATCH FOR THE GERMANS

German Infantry Fairly Beaten All Along the Line, But it Will be a Long Job Pushing Back the Enemy

A wounded officer in the Dragoon Guards writes from France to his relatives in Belfast. He says:

"I hear accounts of desperate fighting on the Aisne. The cavalry had to do two days in the trenches, the first two of the battle, but they have since been relieved by fresh infantry and have now moved back into billets behind the battle-line.

Suffered Severely.

The German infantry have suffered very severely, and their attacks on our line have practically stopped. All their guns have been located by our aeroplanes, with the exception of the heavy guns, which cannot be seen. They are throwing enormous shells into our trenches and into the valley of the Aisne behind them, and occasionally one of these shells does dreadful damage.

Our troops are practically in the same place where I left them seventeen days ago.

Fairly Beaten.

The German infantry have been fairly beaten all along the line. Their officers have tried again and again to get their men to drive our infantry back, and each time they have been worsted in the fierce fight.

Such fighting must be seriously affecting their morale, and once the German big guns can be located and silenced by our heavy artillery our advance is assured.

The troops are in good spirit, and reinforcements from home are steadily coming up. The two Indian divisions who are landing at Marseilles should be up in about a week.

A Long Job.

It will, I fear, be a long job pushing the Germans back, as they have other positions ready prepared north of the Aisne, and just as strong as the one they now hold. Their artillery make wonderfully good shooting, and their observation of fire by aeroplanes and look-out men is very thorough. When they prepared their position on the Aisne, telephone wires were laid out to the front and officers left in woods and buildings and caves. These officers have been lying out, some of them within 100 yards of our trenches, and all the time directing the fire of their heavy guns, miles back, by telephone. Three or four of these observing officers have been caught.

Aeroplanes Help.

The German aeroplane helps the guns by dropping two smoke balls when they get immediately over one of our trenches. Though their guns are so good they cannot win battles with them alone, and their infantry are not in a state to help them much. It seems that this sort of fighting would go on for some time, perhaps all through the winter, unless something happens in Eastern Prussia to change the whole aspect of the war.

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Was Established Two Years Ago and Ordered Dismantled by Authorities

POLICE DISCOVERED IT RE-ESTABLISHED

Could Intercept Messages From British, French and German Stations

A wireless station capable of receiving messages from all the powerful British, French, and German stations, and transmitting messages over 150 miles, has been found in the garden of a registered German in London.

At West London Police Court, Morgan Adolf Watsdorf, aged 19, a clerk, born in England, but living at this address with his grandfather, a registered German, was remanded charged with working this wireless installation without a licence.

In 1912 it came to the knowledge of the Post Office that a wireless installation had been established at that address, and Watsdorf was communicated with. He applied for a licence, but was refused. He was told he must dismantle the apparatus.

On August 5 this year it was discovered that the apparatus had been re-established. At the request of the Post Office it was dismantled on August 15, but two days later it was found that a complete wireless installation had been set up, that there was a connection with the electric main of the Hammersmith Borough Council, and that in the front room in the basement was a complete apparatus connected with the aerial in the garden.

Still in Existence.

An inspector of wireless telegraphy said that on August 5 he saw that the aerial apparatus—which had previously been dismantled—was still in existence. He could not gain admittance to the house himself, so he fetched a police constable, and proceeded to take down the aerial apparatus.

The poles on which the aerial was fixed were 75ft. high. On August 15 he visited again and found that the aerial had been re-established.

On August 17 he entered the place, and in the front room in the basement found a full internal installation connected with the electric mains. He made it non-effective and left instructions that it was not to be used.

In reply to Watsdorf the inspector said the laneyard was not frayed. One of the men had to climb a tree to cut it down. On August 17 the apparatus was intact, but the aerial had been cut.

An assistant engineer from the G.P.O., in reply to the magistrate, said with this apparatus Watsdorf could receive a message from Germany, but could not send one there.



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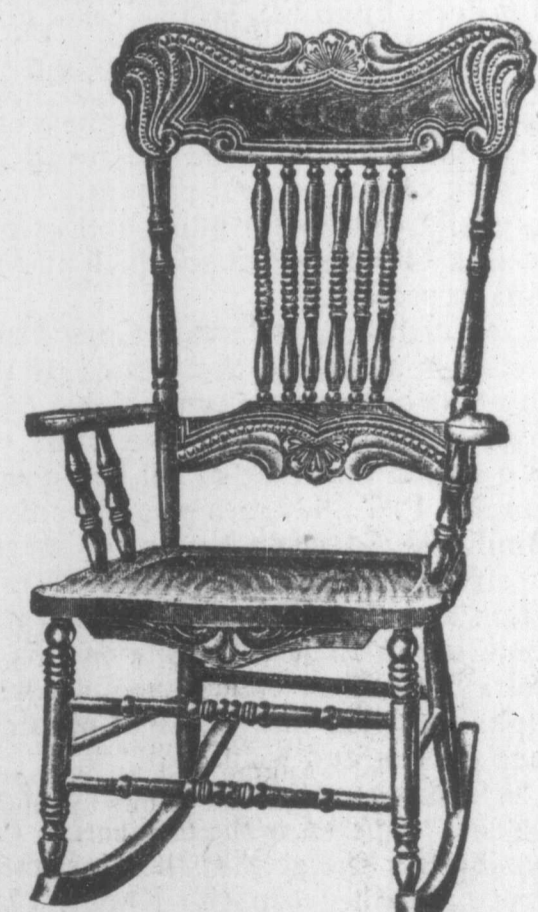
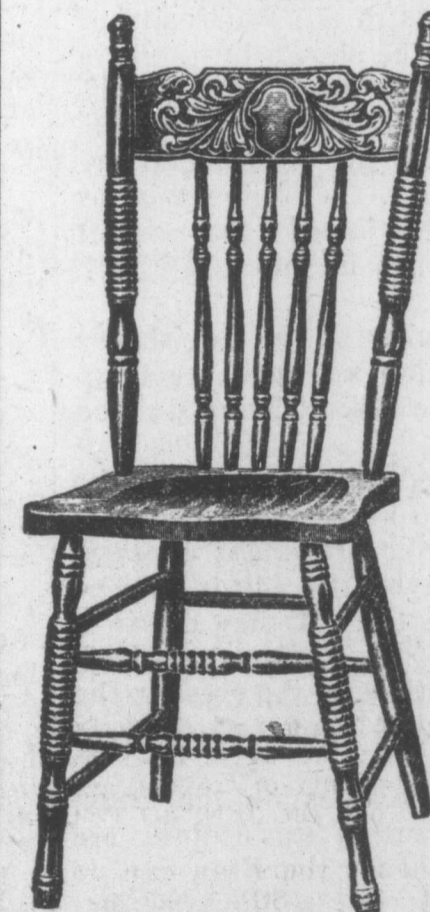
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The Mail and Advocate.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

Public Sentiment Aroused

It is rather gratifying to the editor of the *Mail and Advocate* to notice that the whole city has been stirred to the depths by the revelations made in our issue of November 4th regarding the monstrous action of paying unnecessarily big salaries to certain officials in connection with our contingent of Volunteers now in England.

The matter has developed into a full-sized scandal for which, everybody, no matter what his political connections, is constrained to condemn the powers that be.

And just here let us make a bit of a diversion to define our position on this whole matter of the Volunteer Movement, seeing that the gentlemanly editor of *The Daily News* this morning has seen fit to refer to "the loyal press of the Colony," thereby implying that some of our newspapers are disloyal.

All our criticisms of this movement have been directed toward the end of rescuing it from the low level of Partyism on which it was placed at its inception in this country.

Our contention has ever been that the Volunteer Movement should have been started in a co-operative manner, Government and Opposition being equally recognized in the matter and the services of the members of both sides availed of, as they could have been, had wisdom prevailed in the counsels of those who set out to organize the Imperial Defence Movement in this country.

This line of conduct, however, was not followed and as the matter was presented to members and followers of the Opposition, they were left either to tag on to a plan already formulated by the Government or to stand aside and let the Party in power proceed along their own lines.

Because of this attitude it has pleased The Honorable John Alexander Robinson to dub us "disloyal" in insinuation, as usual, if not actually in open charge.

Exactly what this paper predicted long ago. A confounded mess has been made of the whole thing.

Whose fault was it that we have to get a list of our Volunteers from England, instead of having one prepared while our men were here?

Who is to blame for the negligence in making arrangements for the volunteers' pay to be handed over to their relatives as it fell due?

Why is it that, while the pay of members of the Canadian Contingent is coming in regularly to those at home, no payment has yet been made in this country on behalf of members of the First Newfoundland Regiment?

Who is responsible for the whole outrageous mess and muddle? Who, but the members of the Government?

But it is unnecessary for us to pile up evidence of the fact that the authorities here have perpetrated some awful blunders in this connection. Sufficient proof of this fact is contained in an editorial published in *The Herald* under date of November 5th, and headed "LIFE'S LITTLE IRONIES: Reservist's Families Try to Live on a Penny a Day; Well-to-do Officials Secure Big Salaries."

The writer mentions concrete instances that have come under his notice of families of our men now in training being in actual need because their breadwinners had been taken away from them and expresses the hope that the patriotic committee will look after these deserving cases, but goes on to say "It is certainly no stimulus to them to do so to read in *The Mail* about men receiving three thousand dollars for more or less ornamental services and to learn, moreover, that these astounding statements are substantially true."

"The Patriotic Fund has been formed and appeals to the generosity of citizens are being made; but an example must be shown by those in high places that will encourage further subscriptions instead of discouraging them and drying up the wells of public generosity, which, we very much fear will be the result if some of the abuses that are happening of late are not promptly ended. . . . to give men, as we say \$3,000.00 to fill more or less ornamental jobs in the present crisis is a blunder against which the very stones in the streets will cry out in protest."

It is gratifying to have a Government member of the Legislative Council thus assent to the justice of the position we have taken up and to publicly voice his convictions, even at the risk of being dubbed "disloyal" by the oracle of *The News*.

We notice too, that of all the newspaper editors in this city the Honorable P. T. McGrath was the only one who knew enough to give *The Mail and Advocate* credit for starting public sentiment expressing itself against this paymaster outrage. Maybe the editor of *The Telegram* and the editor of *The News* knew better. If they did it is not apparent in their editorials on this matter. We advise them both to take a comprehensive course in newspaper ethics. At present the principle on which they seem to proceed is one of "You find the cabbage garden and we'll root."

There is one particular aspect of this whole question that must not be lost sight of. The Executive Government of this Colony are responsible for the acts of the Governor. In theory the King can do no wrong; neither can the King's Vicaroy. It is his ministry that must shoulder responsibility for all administrative acts. It is, therefore, very improper for members of the Government to be stating around town that the Governor did this, that or the other thing. The Government have adopted His Excellency's line of action—wise or otherwise—and are absolutely responsible for them.

It is obvious, therefore, that to attempt to saddle the Governor with responsibility for these recent outrageous acts is as unfair as it is unwise.

As an opposition organ we owe no duty to the Governor, except such as may be due his office as representative of the King. The Gov-

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Catch of the Season. A Lubin-comedy drama, with Harry Myers. Golf Game and the Bonnet. A Vitagraph comedy with John Bunny.

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ernment, though, are in a different position, and owe His Excellency their entire allegiance on this matter and on other matters which are adopted as Executive policy.

And, while we are referring to Governor Davidson, we would like to know just why His Excellency is making that tour of Conception Bay. Where are his ministers? In Canada the members of the Government have been drumming up recruits, but we have yet to hear that the Governor-General is undertaking similar work. In the Old Country members of the Government and members of the Opposition are addressing public meetings on behalf of the army, but we haven't heard of His Majesty taking the stump yet.

Why is Governor Davidson setting the precedent in this country? Why, moreover, aren't our ultra-loyal Government taking a hand?

Now, in reference to these Paymaster and Goodridge sensations, on the 4th inst., the following editorial on this matter appeared in this paper:

Piling It Up

It is rumored today that the Governor has appointed one Timewell who wandered here some little time ago from goodness knows where and secured a job with a firm of chartered accountants as paymaster of the Newfoundland Regiment at a salary of \$3,100.00 a year, and expenses @paid, with no less than two office assistants at a cost of another \$2,000.00.

This job is unnecessary as the Quartermaster could do every thing in connection with the payments to the troops. The men are not paid direct but through the captains of their companies and all reasonable men are puzzled over the appointment of such an official at such a large salary.

These are the patriots that are working for the Empire in the hour of need!

If such an official was required surely one could have been selected from the regiment well qualified for the work and at one third of the salary which Timewell is to receive.

We ask our readers to note that these appointments have been made by the Governor himself.

We want to know whether the Premier has approved of them or was consulted in connection with them.

We demand a reply from the Premier. We don't believe he would be guilty of such an outrage against our native lads, or would be a party to such a waste of our public moneys, especially when so many are looking for assistance to tide them over the coming winter.

This paymaster, of course, is to have an office in London, which will be the headquarters and there he will smoke his cigars and drink whisky with his two assistants to dance to his tune.

To the above outrage another has been added by Governor Davidson, for rumor again asserts that Alan Goodridge is to go across in charge of the Naval Reserve Men, and his work as Deputy Minister of Marine & Fisheries, which he has not attended to for months, is to look after itself.

For weeks he has seldom been at his place in the Fishery Department. He has been made Governor's Secretary and report says he is drawing that salary in addition to what he receives as Deputy Minister.

He is also drawing the salary of \$600.00 per year which was formerly paid to Judge Prowse as Secretary of the Fishery Board.

Thus Alan Goodridge is drawing about \$3,200.00 per year when he should receive about \$1,200.00, the Deputy's pay, and he is now to get a picnic to England, and probably a year's leave of absence.

Is it possible that public opinion will tolerate such outrages?

The Herald editorial from which we quoted in the opening paragraphs of this article appeared in the issue of that paper of November 5th. The following day the two appended articles, "Capt. Timewell's Case," and "Capt. Goodridge's Case," appeared in the Herald editorial columns, and we quote them in full as backing up the stand we previously took up on this matter.

THOSE BIG SALARIES

Captain Timewell's Case

With reference to the case of Capt. Timewell, Paymaster of the First Newfoundland Regiment, which is being made the subject of much criticism at the present time, because of the large amount which he is receiving for his services in that capacity, we think it only fair, in justice to the firm of G. N. Read, Son & Watson, with which he was connected, to make certain facts clear so that the position of that concern may not be misunderstood as we find it is being.

Messrs. Read, Son and Watson, who are chartered accountants, doing business in this city, very kindly undertook when the Colony was entering into its military venture, to do the book-keeping connected with the undertaking free of charge. That was a very generous offer on their part, and anyone who knows what the promise involved will agree that they have entered upon a task which represents a very real and substantial advantage to the Colony.

It is merely incidental, however, that Capt. Timewell, the Paymaster of the Regiment, happens to have been associated with the firm. If there was no Mr. Timewell here at all the Accounting Company would be doing exactly the same work that it is doing now. The regiment, however, would require a Paymaster, whoever he might be, and that Paymaster would have to be paid the salary attaching to the rank in Canada. That salary is \$3,000 a day and 75 cents a day as "field allowance," which, roundly, is a bonus paid to every rank in a regiment when on active service, from 10 cents for a private up to \$2 for a colonel, but is not an allowance for meals, which are furnished free.

Capt. Timewell's \$3.75 a day was the same as Capts. Franklin, Carty, Rendell, O'Brien, Bernard and others of the Regiment are getting. The cause of objection in Capt. Timewell's case is that at the last moment, a day or two before he left here, when the regiment was on the other side of the Atlantic, he was granted a special allowance from the authorities here of £1 or \$5 a day in addition to his salary, or a sum of \$1,825 in excess of what the others are getting. In other words, Capt. Timewell gets \$3,194 a year and the other officers named get \$1,379.

This proposition we may say, was not put through the regular channel, as previous ones were, which after revision and alteration were approved and passed on to the Government, which in due course endorsed them and gave them legal validity by Order-in-Council.

In Captain Timewell's case the Government appear to have misunderstood the situation and approved of this allowance under a mistaken idea of what it involved, but more than a week ago when their attention was called to the matter, steps were taken to pu matters right.

Capt. Goodridge's Case

With reference to Captain Goodridge, whose case is exciting equal comment, the facts appear to be as follows:—Captain Goodridge as Deputy Minister of Fisheries, receives \$1,400 a year, with an allowance of \$100 a year for the preparing of

the annual report of the Department. In addition he is local registrar of the Royal Naval Reserve, for which he receives \$250.

On the death of Judge Prowse last winter, who had \$400 as Secretary of the Fishery Board, Mr. Goodridge appears to have taken over the work and drawn the salary.

This, however, was done without the knowledge of the Executive Government, and a meeting on Tuesday night when the fact was learned, an order was issued that Mr. Goodridge must not take any more of this money and must return what he had already received.

Since the first of August, when the war began, and Capt. Moore, the Governor's Secretary, went to England to rejoin his regiment, Mr. Goodridge has been acting as Private Secretary to the Governor under an arrangement by which he takes two-thirds of this salary, or \$600, the other \$300 going to Mr. George Cake, the Governor's clerk.

Until this week, therefore, Mr. Goodridge was drawing four salaries aggregating \$2,750 a year and the great bulk of his work in the Fisheries Department had to be done by the other officials there, without their getting anything extra for this.

It would seem only reasonable to argue that at this time, when patriotic sacrifices are asked from other people, Capt. Goodridge, already in receipt of two salaries legitimately, should do the secretarial work at Government House for nothing, more especially as last week a meeting of the Permanent Heads of the Civil Service was held, at which it was decided to draw up a circular and send it to every public official in the Government Service throughout the Colony, appealing to them to contribute 50 cents out of every \$100 of their salary towards the Patriotic Fund.

Surely, if the outport tidewater, who gets \$400 a year is to be asked to contribute his quota in a national emergency, it is a monstrous injustice that Capt. Goodridge should be able to secure \$600 for the largely ornamental duties performed by him at Government House, in addition to \$1,750 of which he is already in receipt.

Yesterday—the 6th—The Telegram, too, made a very emphatic pronouncement on the matter and its editorial comments are quoted below:

Remedy Demanded And Demanded At Once

"We have been and are still strong in our opinion that it is the duty of Newfoundland to respond to the call for men both for the Army and Navy, just as it is the duty of the men of England and other parts of the Empire to respond and to respond quickly to the call. About 1,000 men have already left our shores and are now doing their duty to their King and country."

A large number of the men who were in training at Pleasantville when they received their pay paid it over or most of it to their wives, mothers, or others who were more or less dependent on them.

Since these men left by the s.s. Florizel the dependents have not received any part of the pay on which they were relying. There are women and children in this city at present in severe straits and who have made efforts many times to get this deferred pay and have not yet received a cent since the Florizel left.

If there is one duty more incumbent on those that remain more than another, it is the duty to look after the wives, children and other dependents of those who have offered their lives for the country.

Many of these men have thrown up good jobs to do their "bit" for their country, and it is the least we can do for them to see that those dependent on them do not starve.

A particular case was given to us this morning where two sons wrote their mother saying they were each allowing her Four Dollars a week.

The stupidity of the business is that the Government is providing pay for our soldiers, and owing to mismanagement, that pay has not been available since the volunteer contingent left. A form was drafted and the understanding was that each man would sign it before he left. This was not done. We do not know the reason. In any case it should have been done. It should have taken precedence of everything else. For the first care should have been the provision for those left behind by our fighters, and every chance of any dependent being brought to the verge of want should have been avoided at all costs.

A paymaster had been appointed soon after the contingent was embodied, and he was provided with three persons to help him. These forms were not filled in, and the contingent left without any authority being left behind them for the payment of part of the pay to dependents.

Then it was arranged that the forms should be filled up while the contingent were crossing the Atlantic and then sent back here. Whether this was done or not we have not heard, but we are informed that so far, although there has been ample time to receive them, they have not yet been received here.

These filled-up forms would have been sent to the Finance Office, and handed over to Mr. George Bursell, first clerk, who would have passed the account through the finance office, and paid the money. Mr. Bursell had patriotically offered to do "his bit" for the country by doing this work gratuitously.

This, then, is the position of affairs, and the dependents of these five hundred men have been left to do the best they can to keep themselves alive, and all through mismanagement. It is enough to make one's blood boil.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that the Government is paying an extravagant sum to the paymaster, Mr. Timewell, and made paymaster. This was his sole work. He has not to go to the firing line, his duty is to look after the pay. At first he was given the pay of a paymaster, directly on the eve of his leaving, on the Canadian scale. That is three dollars a day, and seventy-five cents a day field allowance.

The Pay Office of a battalion of 800 to 1,000 men in the British Army is run for about \$300 a year. We are paying more than ten times this to the Paymaster of half a battalion. The Adjutant is Acting Paymaster. It is part of his work. Each Company captain is responsible for the pay list of his company. This is drawn up by the Company Color-Sergeant who gets 36c. a day extra for it. A monthly requisition is sent to the Adjutant for the cash required to pay the men. The Adjutant draws the cheque and hands over the cash. The staff in the pay office or orderly room deals with pay matters. A Sergeant is employed who gets 24 cents a day extra, and a Lance-Corporal is employed who gets 12 cents a day extra.

The pay of the battalion costs 36 cents a day. Roughly speaking the whole pay office work of a battalion is done for \$300 a year extra. We understand some such arrangement was made for our battalion by the C.O. Capt. Alexander. If an extra officer is needed as Paymaster, in the absence of a civil service officer, then his pay should be what the Patriotic Committee were given to understand it was going to be, viz., \$3.75 a day, what a Canadian Paymaster is paid.

As he have only half a battalion to look after, this seems adequate. But he was not satisfied, and the Governor in Council, passed a Minute of Council and sent it to the Finance Committee of the Patriotic Committee authorizing the payment to him of an extra Five Dollars a day. He is thus receiving Eight dollars and seventy-five cents (\$8.75) a day, or \$3,200 a year.

Now, why should he be receiving more than double the pay and allow-

ance of a Canadian paymaster. It will be interesting also to contrast this rate of pay with that of paymasters in the Royal Navy.

An Assistant Paymaster begins at £19, and rises to £210. A Paymaster begins at £255 and rises to £602. The Paymaster of our forces is receiving at starting more than twice the amount he would secure if he had been promoted from Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. He is receiving more than a Paymaster receives who had risen to the highest seniority as Paymaster, and gets within \$200 a year as much as the Paymaster-in-Chief of the Whole Royal Navy.

We pay the Deputy Finance Minister who has charge of the whole of our expenditure \$1,800 a year, and \$3,200 to the man who is looking after the payments in connection with the Contingent.

We pay \$2,000 to the Auditor General who controls the whole of our expenditure, and \$3,200 to Capt. Timewell.

We pay \$1,200 to the Assistant Auditor General, who has a much more responsible position, and more than two and a half times the amount to the Paymaster of our forces, and all the while wives, children, mothers and sisters of our soldiers are crying out for the money which is due to them, and which is necessary to feed and house them, and all because the Paymaster's forms were not filled up before the Contingent left.

In the name of the people who have sent these soldiers, in the name of soldiers who have gone to fight at the front, in the name of the wives, children, mothers and other dependents left behind, we demand a speedy remedy. We demand that provisional payment be made immediately to these dependents.

We insist on the rescission of the Order-in-Council making these extravagant allowances to Captain Timewell, and the placing of his rate of pay at not more than Canada allows.

What will recompense a Canadian paymaster should recompense ours. This should be done, and done immediately.

The Honorable John Alexander, of *The Daily News*, rings in as tail-end on this matter. He can hardly believe that the charge made by *The Mail and Advocate* is true, but he'll see, and declares with righteous indignation, that the matter is set right. His remarks his morning follow:

The Paymaster's Protest

AS to the alleged payment of Captain Timewell, of a Captain's rate of pay and \$5.00 a day extra, despite the assertion, we decline to believe it. Such a thing would be too silly. There can be no conceivable reason for it, and even the shallowest reason of all—expediency.

If it is necessary to have a paid paymaster in the Old Country—and we doubt it—he should be either the adjutant of the regiment, at the regular rate of pay, or else an unadorned civilian. Captain Timewell, it appears, is not going to the front. Then, why in the world could not one of our Volunteers, who were rejected on health grounds, have taken the position, if such was necessary?

Why, indeed, such a cent of salary have been required? There are plenty of civil servants competent for the work; one of these could have been selected; the patriotism enough would be found amongst his fellow clerks, to willing share the office burdens during his absence. It would be "doing their bit," as Mr. Bursell offered to do his, and as hundreds of others would be equally willing.

The "Telegram," accepting the statement that Mr. Timewell is obtaining a colossal salary, says: "We insist on the rescission of the Order-in-Council making these extravagant allowances to Captain Timewell, and the placing of his rate of pay at not more than Canada allows."

(Continued on page 6)

WHEN ENGLAND WAS INVADED

Almost Forgotten Historical Occasions on Which Fees Have Landed in "Tight Little Island"

EVERY schoolboy knows all about the Spanish Armada, how it came, how it saw, and how it did not conquer, writes Sir Henry Lucy in the London Chronicle. There is an earlier, not less stirring page of English history which does not occupy prominence in the schoolroom. This oversight is perhaps partly due to our popular historians. Green's "Short History of the English People," for example, is not long enough to contain a paragraph about the second and last invasion of England. The story is told in picturesque detail in the many-volumed but little-read "Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII." Mr. James Williamson, making close and sympathetic study of this priceless compilation, skillfully condenses the narrative of "Blackwood."

At a time when the invasion of England is the desire nearest the heart of the monarch who, through a long course of years, was frequently its honored, trusted guest, the episode is interesting, and for those on the Continent, whom it may concern is not encouraging.

These "Letters and papers," penned 370 years ago, throw a flood of vivid light on the kind of place this

little island is, regarded as a suitable landing for the invader, and what reception he may expect if he temporarily obtains a footing on its shores.

A Former Invasion

In the closing years of Henry VIII's reign there was no standing army in England nor anything nearly approaching the form of an organized navy. On land and sea the defence of the country was committed to the charge of the people.

Such ships as the king could muster to beat off the larger, better-manned, armed, and victualled for the invasion of an ancient enemy, who still desecrated French soil by holding Calais and Boulogne, were manned by the impressment of merchant seamen and fishermen, guilty-
less of naval training.

Favored Treatment.

They were bedded, boarded and paid wages at the rate of 6s. 8d. per month. Wherein they were quite a pampered crew compared with the lot of the land forces. These not only did not receive any money payment, but were required to find their own weapons and keep themselves in food and drink.

In those good old days the principle of universal military service, hankered after today by certain high authorities, was in vogue as it originated under the Heptarchy. Every man was liable to serve without reward in defence of his country. Not only was he expected to possess suitable weapons but to have learned how to use them.

The peasants and citizens who answered the call to arms were led against the enemy not by professional captains, but by their own landlords



and neighbors among the territorial peerage.

Fortify the Coasts

England's plight in 1545 was perilous. Francis I. and Charles V. having suddenly signed a treaty of peace, the former was left to concentrate his attention on the hated English. As far as numerical force was concerned, he held a position of superiority on land and sea.

Nor was this all. Scotland, not yet conquered, was a menace to the north, ready to take advantage of any embarrassment that might befall her neighbor south of the Tweed.

Then, as now, the first conviction on the part of Englishmen was that, at whatsoever cost of life or limb, their personal and national liberty must be maintained. It being evident that the fleet might not be depended upon to bear the Channel against the invader, steps were taken to look to the land defences.

Happily at an earlier epoch, when the Catholic powers, shocked by King Henry's dissolution of the monasteries, threatened armed intervention, a system of fortifications of the south and east was established. Wherever a landing place seemed inviting, there was built a battery, a castle or a blockhouse.

Was Fortified.

One relic of this historic time exists in Camber Castle, which guards the entrance to Rye Haven, an undertaking much more effectually accomplished under the direction of friendly Neptune who, withdrawing the sea, long ago left Rye high and dry and safe. The country was divided into four military districts. The nine northern counties were thought not too many to keep an eye on Scotland. East Midlands and East Anglia formed a second district under the command of the Duke of Norfolk, whose counties raised an army exceeding 30,000 men.

The Duke of Norfolk, Warden of Kent, Sussex and Hants, marshalled 32,000. The Southwestern counties

provided a force of 27,476. The armed manhood of the country mustered for its defence slightly exceeded 117,000, considerably less than that which a few weeks ago was secretly, at dead of night, ferried across the Channel to Belgian battle fields.

Raising War Taxes

Mr. Lloyd George will learn with envy that the estimated expenditure upon a campaign that might last a year did not exceed £100,000,000, supplemented by a blank cheque placed at the disposal of the government, this is what Mr. Lowe, if he were living, might call a feat.

It was, however, too much for the financial resources of Henry VIII. In a straightforward business-like fashion earlier brought to bear upon rich abbey and monasteries, he proceeded to levy what was known as a Benevolence.

On the principle underlying modern death duties, the king arranged that the burden should fall chiefly on the shoulders of the extremely rich.

It was borne with patriotic acquiescence. One exception to the rule revealed a grim humor in the royal widower. Alderman Richard Reed, of the city of London, refused to meet the demand made upon him.

Very well. Majesty was not bound to a particular method. If he could not get what he wanted in meal he would take it out in malt. The hapless alderman was straightway dispatched to the Scottish border with a letter in the king's own hand, addressed to the warden.

Contribution Any Way.

"As for the defence of the realm and himself," wrote his majesty, "he would not disburse a little of his substance, the king thought that he should do some service with his body, and for that purpose sent him to your school to serve as a soldier, both he and his men at his own charge. Use him after the sharp discipline military of the northern wars.

Possibly knowledge of this little pleasantry bruited abroad had useful effect in hurrying up donations.

The French king's armada in this enterprise of invasion had something of the same measure of luck that in a later Tudor reign awaited the ships from Spain.

Arrived off Portsmouth, they found the British fleet becalmed, and proceeded up. Admiral Lord Lisle, in command of the fleet, took the offensive, chasing the intruder before him.

The French admiral, hastily making his way up Channel, reached the Isle of Wight, where he landed three columns and proceeded to possess himself of the island. He counted without the English bowmen who, ambushed in various unexpected quarters, peppered the French with such effect that they were glad to make their way back to the ships and sheer off from so pestilent a neighborhood.

On July 18, 1545, the French fleet came in sight at Portsmouth. On July 24, having had enough of the Isle of Wight, they, happy in a favoring gale, steered eastward and disappeared from the ken of the islanders

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

17 Brennan St., St. John's, July 13, '14. Dear Sir,— I was a cripple for 25 years, and had several doctors treating me; also spent some time at the hospital, but all failed to do me any good.

I am glad to say that "Your Ointment," &c., has made a perfect cure of me. Previous to this I was obliged to walk around on crutches. So I advise all sufferers to give his medicines a trial and prove for themselves my statements.

Yours truly, (Signed) MRS. SHAW. To MR. L. STEBAURMAN, 15 Brazil's Square, or P. O. Box 651.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00—oct 23, 2w Cash Must be Sent With Order.

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

The Second Lecture Of the Autumn Series, At King George the Fifth Institute

Will be delivered by W. F. LLOYD, Esq., D.C.L., in the Grenfell Hall, on Monday Evening next, 9th Instant. Subject:—

"THE GREAT WAR"

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock. Chair to be taken at 8.30. General admission, 10 cents. Reserved seats, 20 cents. Tickets to be had at the Institute.

ALEX. A. PARSONS, Nov. 5, 7 Sec. Lit. Com.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

Wonderful Results From the A. I. C., The World's Cure

The remedy discovered at far Labrador has given relief to many a sufferer; hundreds testifying of this great remedy. Another gives her testimonial from the City.

Couldn't Eat a Half Meal.

St. John's, Oct. 12, 1914. I have been troubled with indigestion for a number of years, in fact I have been so bad I couldn't eat half a meal of anything.

A friend advised me to try A.I.C. and one half pint bottle cured me. I couldn't believe I could be cured in such a short time and now I can eat anything, and food does not trouble me in the least. I think I am perfectly cured, I haven't felt indigestion this month.

I recommend this medicine to all sufferers from indigestion. You are at liberty to use my name, and anyone not believing this statement can write or consult me personally.

MRS. GEORGE WELLS, St. John's.

Sold at St. John's by M. J. Malone, M. Kent, Walter Gosse, J. C. Ryan, J. Healey, C. P. Eagan, Soper & Moore, Wholesale Agent.

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

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

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

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

FOR SALE

One Motor Boat, about 22 feet long, equipped with new Ferro 5 1/2 h.p. Engine with Kerosene Adapter and Reverse Gear. A snap for a quick sale.—oct 1, 11

WANTED.

Commissions for the Collection of Rent, Overdue Accounts, &c. Accepted on a commission basis. Advertiser has had plenty of experience and can give references. C. W. THISTLE, 148 New Gower Street.—oct 12, 1m

Men's Jersey SHIRTS.

A Good, serviceable working Shirt, combining warmth with neatness.

\$1.00

In Navy Blue and Fancy Grey. A cheaper quality at 65c.

Anderson's, Grace Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS At Bottom Prices.

Cotton Blankets and Tickings. Overalls, Matted Flannel, Fleece Calico, Overshirts, Fleece Lined Underwear.

WHOLESALE

ROBINSON EXPORT Co.

Great Reductions

New Kerosene FERRO Engines.

11 h.p. Engine with Reverse \$240.00

7 1-2 h.p. Engine no Reverse \$160.00

proportionate reduction on other sizes.

Complete with all boat Fittings.

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

All FERRO repair parts always in stock.

A. H. MURRAY Bowring's Cove.

Some Very Exceptional Values

—IN—

Men's Underwear and Top Shirts

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

MEN'S NEW KNIT UNDERCLOTHING—

(All Wool)—80 cents per Garment up.

MEN'S (Gaylord) TOP SHIRTS—

In Plain Grey Flannel, with Collar and two Pockets. Regular \$1.40. Now \$1.20.

MEN'S FANCY TOP SHIRTS—

In Grey and Blue Stripes, with Collar and Double Cuffs. Regular \$1.20. Now \$1.05.

MEN'S FANCY DRESS SHIRTS—

A Job Lot, all very pretty patterns. All one price, 50 cents.

MEN'S "PRESIDENT" BRACES—

The Genuine thing—43 cents.

Marshall Bros

Down Go Prices Again!

Further Sensational Reductions in Ladies' and Misses Coats and Costumes

Reduced to FIFTY CENTS on the Dollar.

Commencing To-morrow we offer the remaining lot of about

One Thousand Sample Coats and Costumes

AT HALF PRICE All Must be Cleared Out.

All prices and reductions marked in plain figures

Values from \$4.50 to \$40.00, selling at from \$2.00 to \$18.00.

The Greatest Bargain Sale Ever Held in St. John's

ALL OTHER GOODS GREATLY REDUCED.

Extra Special Bargain

LADIES RAIN-PROOF CLOTH RAGLANS. Made in England.

Latest Styles and Colors. They Sell Regular at \$9.00 each.

Our Bargain Price is **\$3.98**

A Limited Quantity Only. Only One to Each Customer.

OPEN EVENINGS

THE SAMPLE BARGAIN STORE

J. P. Maher & Co., Ltd.

167 Water Street East.

ACCURATE FIRE BY THE RUSSIANS LANDED AIRSHIP

How the German Zeppelin, 'Z 5' Was Brought Down And Captured

AIRSHIP OFFICER TOOK BIG CHANCES

And Lost This Time—Prisoners Surprised at Chivalry of Russians

FULL details of the destruction of the Zeppelin Z 5 are now supplied by a correspondent of the Petrograd "Bourse Gazette," who writes:

"Our cavalry brigade, with a horse battery, was proceeding in marching order from the village of —, near Soldau, in the direction of the suburb of —. As the brigade was approaching the frontier cordon a German airship was seen steering straight for us from the direction of Malva. As the commander of the battery was at that moment with the chief of the division at the tail of the column fire was at once opened at this enticing target, but the shots appeared to fall short.

"The range was increased, and at the third volley the airship began to assume a vertical inclination. This, as was shown later, was due to the breaking of the stabilisator and rudder by our fire. However, the airship continued on its course toward the German frontier, though travelling slowly, and disappeared behind a wood to the left of the battery.

Bombs Versus Gunfire.

"Without losing a moment the guns were taken round the wood at the gallop, and renewed their fire. While they were on their way the airship flung down bombs at them, but without any success. It then directed a machine gun upon them, but the bullets fell short, and did no damage.

"From the new position only one volley was fired, as the dirigible now stopped for a moment, and then was carried back by the wind toward the south. Quickly the battery galloped back to its first position, whence the airship was finally disabled, and compelled to descend within three miles of the village of Lipovitz.

Cossacks There First.

Several cavalry men, with the senior officer of the battery, were sent to receive the prize, but when they reached the airship they found they had been anticipated by a Cossack patrol, which seemed to have sprung out of the ground. The prisoners taken were the commander of the Zeppelin, Cap-

tain of Airship Battalion Gruener, Lieutenant Wilhelm Rehling, the mechanic and four soldiers.

One officer and two lower grades somehow had time to hide in the neighbouring village, but were discovered on the following day. Thus the whole crew of ten were captured. Lieutenant Rehling had torn off his officer's epaulettes in order to conceal his rank.

Badly Damaged.

"Only one officer and soldier were wounded, but the apparatus had been badly damaged in the air. The rudder, propellers, benzine tubes, motors, and stabilisator had all suffered, and the hull had been pierced in several places.

"According to the admissions of Captain Gruener, the airship was vitally injured by our first discharge, but its dirigibility was completely destroyed by the fire from the second position. When our artillery commander asked, 'How could you dare to steer so impudently direct for our battery?' Gruener replied that he had more than once been under cannon fire, and had always come out successfully.

A Lesson in Courtesy.

"The hull was eventually blown up by our cavalry, but a large number of trophies were carried off. They included an army flag with the name 'Zeppelin 5' and the embroidered Prussian eagle insignia of the order 'Pour la Merite,' two machine guns, a machine rifle, four motors, many plans, maps, sketches, documents, photographic apparatus and forty signal rockets. All the bombs had already been used.

"Some of them had been thrown on to Malva Station, where several of our soldiers were killed by them. The victims were buried in a common grave with the inscription, 'Brothers avenged us.'

"Those who wrote these words could hardly have suspected that the death of their friends would be expiated within about ten minutes by the fine work of the horse battery.

But the real revenge of the enemy was taken in a Russian chivalrous form, and not in a Teutonic.

When the prisoners were escorted to the staff, and the senior officer of the battery learned that Captain Gruener had no money with him, he there and then offered to lend him till the end of the war all that he had available, namely, a hundred roubles. The German accepted the offer with thanks.

He wished to give a receipt for the sum, and was greatly touched when he received the answer that Russian officers were not accustomed to take such acknowledgements from officers, even of the enemy. Captain Gruener, indeed, shed tears at this consideration.

Not less affected was the mechanic on receiving back a photograph of his wife, whom he had married only a few weeks earlier."

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

TO THE EDITOR

Thanks Friends

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Friend John Coles of Carmanville wishes to thank the following F.P.U. Local Councils of Fogo District, who so liberally responded in his time of distress, caused through the burning of his house and all belongings on March 31st, 1914, and I beg to thank Carmanville Council for this immediate attention, and trouble, in collecting provisions, clothing, etc.:

Fogo Council, \$10; Joe Batt's Arm, \$8; Tilling, \$5; Victoria Cove, Gander Bay, \$3.70; Horwood, \$3.50; Musgrave Harbor, \$2; Seldom Come Bye, \$2; Change Islands, \$1.60; A Friend, \$2. Total, \$37.80.

ELIAS CHAULK, Chairman F.P.U., Carmanville.

Bay of Is. Council

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that we have secured a building at Frenchman's Cove, Bay of Islands, for holding our meetings in, namely, Church of England School House.

We held our first meeting in the first part of October and we are getting along fine. Most of our members are away but about the first of January or there about I am positively sure of forty or fifty members will be on our roll at Frenchman's Cove.

Mostly all the people are busy at present at the herring fishery and things will be a little quiet for a while.

Our officers are as follows: Chairman, John Locke. Vice-Chairman, Alf. Wheeler. Treasurer, Alex. Stickland. Secretary, James Stickland. Door Guard, Walter Stickland. We hope by the end of the year to be able to make a good report for Frenchman's Cove Local Council.

We wish President W. F. Coaker every success in this noble work and are glad that we can in some little way help to strengthen the Union which is going to make Newfoundland not a down-trodden but an uplifting place for man.

—FRIEND OF THE UNION, Frenchman's Cove, Oct. 29, '14.

Distinction Made

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—It is very gratifying to know that the claims for damages sustained in the recent fire on Water Street will be settled without any unnecessary delay.

We know of a citizen who had a small fire at his place some six months ago and the claim is not settled yet. He was insured in a company whose headquarters are in a near province and represented here by one of our leading St. John's men.

It is also said that this will be thrashed out before our Supreme Court in the very near future.

It is well for our people to know who they are insuring with, as to what insurance companies doing business here are reliable and those who are not.

It appears this one is only punk and in order that our people may be made wise on this subject let them watch the Mail and Advocate's columns from this out.

CITIZEN.

Thanks Mr. Coaker

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I think the time has come, when the fishermen who have placed Mr. Coaker in the position of Leader to them in their fight for an existence, should show to him and their opponents, that they are really behind Mr. Coaker, ready to back up what he says either by word or deed.

Our president has done much to open the eyes of the people, and we can see now we have been robbed and cheated, by those sleek faced creatures, whom we thought were our friends.

There is a saying "Give the devil enough rope and he will hang himself." I think that could be changed to "Give the devils of Newfoundland enough rope and they'll hang themselves," for surely they do not think that what has been done this year to bleed the poor toiling fishermen and laborers in every possible way will be allowed to pass and be forgotten as all their former tricks and schemes have been.

Perhaps they think that the poor ignorant fishermen do not know of the schemes to rob them,—1st by the hungry, soulless merchant in charging them exorbitant prices for provisions, that was bought at a very low figure, and 2nd by the same cruel, heartless class in reducing the prices of the toilers' produce, to the lowest possible, and 3rdly in the so called Government by placing such awful taxes on the necessities of life, in order to keep hundreds of good-for-nothing, useless officials in ease

COMMISSIONERS HOLD SESSION

Dealt With Big Budget of Business at Meeting Last Night

The weekly meeting of the Civic Commission took place last evening, Messrs. Gosling, Withers Anderson, Morris, McGrath, Bradshaw, McNamara and Harris being present.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary dealing with the recent transaction in debentures with the Government was read, and the matters therein will be complied with.

Accepted.

E. J. Horwood's tender for supply hay at \$30.50 a ton, and oats at \$3.18 per 4 bushel sack was accepted, with the understanding that if white oats are supplied instead of black, the City be allowed the difference in price.

I. G. Sullivan wrote of the condition of the old railway track from King's Bridge to the Ropewalk, and submitted a report of Constable O'Neil covering the matter. The Sanitary Committee will deal with the question.

J. P. Blackwood, solicitor, acknowledged receipt of cheque, covering amount of reward for damage to land owned by the Cochrane Street Church trustees.

J. Rossley asked permission to build chimney in new theatre Hutchings' street. Referred to Engineer.

Wants Drain.

C. J. Winsor asked that the Council build a bridge over drain to his house, Cornwall Avenue. Mr. Winsor can do so at his own cost, subject to Engineer's approval.

D. A. Ryan repeated his offer of property on Queen Street to the Council for widening George Street, which would create a street from Beck's Cove to Springdale Street, the Council to pay for the property in four and a half years. On motion of Com. Harris a committee was appointed to meet the Government to see if an amount to cover the cost could be borrowed. It was pointed out that the removal of the property would be a great improvement, and the Chairman nominated Messrs. Harris, Morris and McNamara as a committee to consult with the Government.

Health Report.

The Health officer's report was considered, and it was pointed out that the troubles complained of by the hospital staff were not the fault of the Council.

G. R. Johnson, who he P.H.O. reported built a stable, when permission was only granted to build a coach house, will be given notice to remove the building, otherwise legal action will be taken.

The P.H.O. reported that the outbreak of contagion on McKay street was likely due to the use of polluted water, the residents getting their supply from wells. A fountain will be placed at the junction of the street and Leslie and the well will be put out of business.

The residents of Gallagher's range and other such localities where they fail to take advantage of the night car service, and deposit matter in the streets, will be notified as to the law in such cases, and if they fail to comply, prosecution will follow.

The meeting decided that the press be asked to publish the report of expert Longley, who has been in the city for some time dealing with the water problem.

With passing of pay rolls, etc., the meeting adjourned at 10.50.

The George Street Adult Bible Class are holding a Temperance Service with the main School tomorrow at 2.30 p.m. A Temperance address will be delivered by Mr. J. S. Currie. Special Music. All are welcome.

and comfort, who, if they had a particle of manhood left in their miserable skulls,—would follow the example of Judas Iscariot—and rid the country of their nauseating presence.

There was a time when the toilers did not know of their goings on, but that time has passed by, and those men who could do those dastardly, fiendish things and still be "Honorable," now find "none so poor as to do as them reverence."

Yet those men are giving large amounts to the Patriotic Fund hoping thereby to be called Patriots.

Yes they are giving money, but whose money is it? Money taken by unfair means from the poor, shoeless, pinched, child of the fisherman and laborer in some cases. Yes they are patriots indeed! Patriotic they might well be; such patriotism pays, but such doings are not calculated to foster and encourage loyalty in the hearts of the toilers of this Colony.

—S. A. Bay de Verde Dis., Oct 30, '14.

BOYS' OVERCOATS AND REEFERS.

Time now to be thinking of Warm Coats for the Boys. We are well stocked in both Overcoats and Reefers,

Made up in the most desirable styles.

Overcoats to fit Boys

from 3 to 6 years, **3.00 to 5.50**

" 8 to 17 years, **4.50 to 7.30**

Reefers to fit Boys

from 3 to 12 years, **3.00 to 5.20**

Ayre & Sons
LIMITED

Public Sentiment Aroused

(Continued from page 4)

In that demand we would earnestly unite, if we believed the facts to be as represented.

As we cannot believe it, we ask that a public explanation be afforded, and if the "scandal" be dissipated, if it cannot be, then we go further than our contemporary, and say that the valuable services of Captain Timewell should be dispensed with as early as possible, and, if arrangements for paying our men cannot be made with the War Office at home, or with the Canadian section, that one of the Civil Service staff be appointed to do the work, at no additional salary, with the payment of actual out-of-pocket expenses, not a cent more.

The appointment of Capt. Timewell, who had no intention of going to the front, we regarded from the first, as unwise and unnecessary, but the matter was not important enough to call for adverse criticism, especially as the office was regarded as an honorary one.

In view of the statement made by the Hon. P. T. McGrath, Secretary of the Financial Committee, however, it would be an injustice to the public if criticism were longer withheld. We again ask for an explanation from those responsible, whether the Government or the Finance Committee and, above all, that there be no longer delay in the making of payments to the dependents of our lads, who have so nobly and bravely given their services to King, and Homeland, and Empire.

Funeral Tomorrow

The funeral of the late Mr. A. Roberts takes place tomorrow, Sunday afternoon from his late residence 240 Hamilton Avenue.

Man Injured

John Spurrell, of Dunfield, T. B., fell from the ground floor to the basement a distance of about ten feet, at the Martin Hardware building today. He was attended by Dr. M. C. Roberts, who was called and found the man's ribs injured and ordered him to the hospital.

Schr. James Burton Cook sailed for Barbados today with 1781 qtls. of codfish, 155 bbls. herring, 10 bbls. salmon from Baine Johnston & Co.

Remains Arrive

The remains of the late Walter Pottle arrived yesterday and were received by Undertaker Carnell who enclosed them in a beautiful casket ordered by the Messrs. Reid.

Deceased met his death by a rifle bullet. He was carrying his rifle on his shoulder, barrel foremost, when he fell.

The weapon turned over and as it struck the ground went off, and the ball entered the stomach and came out at the back.

Mr. Pottle lived for an hour and twenty minutes and was able to converse with his companions.

Deceased was one of the most efficient employees of the Street Car Service and was highly respected by all.

The funeral takes place tomorrow afternoon.

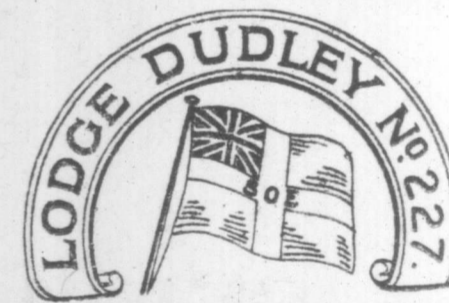
We have been requested to ask the Messrs. Reid to kindly arrange matters so that as many of the street car officials as possible will be able to attend the funeral, as the suddenness of the call and sad circumstances of the death have effected all.

Opport. Today.—Prices are unchanged since our last report but more demand. No change to report re Norwegian.

His Lordship Bishop Jones will hold on Ordination service at the C. of F. Cathedral tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The preacher will be the Rev. C. H. Barton.

C. E. Cathedral

8 a.m. Holy Communion.
10 a.m. Matins.
11 a.m. Ordination.
3 p.m. C.M.B.C. in the Synod Building; the address will be given by the Rector.
6.30 p.m. Evensong—Preacher The Rector.
Special service of Intercession on behalf of the Naval and Military Forces of the Empire, after Evensong.



SONS OF ENGLAND

A Special Meeting of Lodge Dudley, No. 227, Sons of England, Benefit Society, will be held in Victoria Hall on Sunday at 2 p.m., preparatory to attending the funerals of our late brethren

WALTER POTTLE and A. ROBERTS.

Members of Lodge Empire and transient brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the W. President,
C. W. UDLE,
Secretary.

nov 7, 11
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WOMEN'S from 47c. to 90c.
MEN'S from 68c. to \$1.65
GIRLS' from 36c. to 64c.
BOYS' from 54c. to 90c.
WOMEN'S GAITERS . . . \$1.60 to \$2.65
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS',
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