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BRITISH PRESS ON ANCONA OUTRAGE AND AMERICA

Evening Standard Says We Have the Right to Expect Sympathy American Government as Well as Friendship of American People in Avenging the Sacred Rights of Humanity

LONDON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's phrase regarding the rights of humanity as something for which the States are contending, figures prominently in the comment of the evening papers on the Ancona tragedy.

"We would frankly ask the American people whether this last addition to the record of murder on the high seas does not convince them that there is only one means by which the pirates can be brought to book, namely, increasing vigilance by the Allied fleet.

"The Westminster Gazette says:—'Once more, as in the case of the Arabic, Ondun and Hesperian, we have a test of those promises of amendment and qualifications which Count von Bernstorff made to President Wilson: once more we see it matters not a straw to Germany whether American citizens are on board the ships marked down as victims, or what plagues had been given by her representative at Washington.'

"The Pall Mall Gazette has this: 'Whether Britain is strictly entitled to buffer a few weeks of delay on suspected cargoes, becomes trivial alongside the wholesale barbarity by which our enemies have again proclaimed their code and illustrated their zeal for the freedom of the seas. Sinking the Ancona and shelling her life boats recall to the attention of neutrals the fundamental realities of what the world is fighting about.'

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Serbia to Fight To a Finish

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Serbian Legation to-day gave out a Note, issued with a view to setting at rest certain reports regarding Serbian affairs, said to have originated from German sources. The statement said: 'First, General Radomir Putnik, Chief of the Serbian General Staff, although he has been in precarious health for a long time, continues at his post, directing the operations of the Serbian Army.'

"Second, artillery captured by the Germans at Kralievo was without importance from a military viewpoint. It was part of the spoils of the two previous wars. Its loss does not weaken the Serbian Army.'

"Third, at no time has the Serbian Government thought of peace, nor considered the making of peace before victory was won by the Allies.

HEAVY CANNONADE HEARD IN BALTIC

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—A cannonade of terrific intensity was heard yesterday in the neighborhood of the Fehmarn Belt, in the Baltic Sea.

It is believed by those who heard it to have been the result of a British submarine attack on a German squadron.

Activity of Allies Excites Persians

Majority of Deputies Express Hope That Arrangement of Difficulties Between Russia and Persia Will be Reached

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.—According to the latest advices received from Teheran, Persia, according to a despatch from that city, a Russian force is within forty-five miles of Teheran. The indications are that the Germans, Austrians and Turks in the city are preparing to leave, the removal of the archives of the German and Austrian legations to the American legation, for instance, being in progress.

At a secret session of parliament, the despatch says, the majority of deputies expressed the hope that an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between Russia and Persia would be reached. Cabinet Ministers have been in session for twenty-four hours, trying to formulate conditions acceptable to Russia and Britain.

Much excitement is reported in the city over the energetic action of the Entente Allies. It is reported that the Shah will retire to Ispahan in the event of the Persian proposals not proving acceptable.

French and Kitchener This Time, Attacked

Lynch, Nationalist, Says Kitchener Has Badly Blundered and Adds That the War Has Been Conducted With Signal Incompetence—Contents That French Has Made No Progress and That the Government Has No Plan of Campaign—Men and Munition Are There—It is Leadership and Direction Which Are Lacking

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Resuming the debate in the Commons, adjourned from last night, owing to absence of members of the Cabinet, William Johnston Hicks, members for Brentford district, Middlesex, drew attention to the condition of the Royal Flying Corps and Naval Air Service. He said there was great dissatisfaction connected with the naval air service, in regard to organization, and the appointment of a chief who knew nothing about air craft, above the heads of those who, in fact, had built up the fabric of the service. It was important, added the member, that Britain should have large new aeroplanes for offensive purposes next spring in order to meet the new aeroplanes and new aeroplanes which the Germans are building. He asked why work on a British Zeppelin had been stopped in January, and whether the Admiralty had dropped the policy of attacking Zeppelins by aeroplanes.

Arthur Lynch, Nationalist, made a strong attack against Lord Kitchener, who, he said, had blundered in not moving to the defence of Liege, and again on the question of munitions, and once again on Serbia. The blunder in the Dardanelles, he added, was at least the blunder of a man who meant to do something. He contended the war was being conducted with signal incompetence, and that unless there was a change, the country was moving straight to disaster. He would sweep away seventy per cent. of the higher British command, beginning with Field Marshal French, who had been in command fifteen months and had made no progress. In the last offensive, continued Lynch, the Allies broke through the German line, but in the superior command, decision was wanting to take full advantage of the moral victory. The Government, he declared, had no plan of campaign. The idea of a successful war of attrition was absurd. The war must be won on the field. Men were good and munitions were there. It was leadership and direction which were lacking.

Balfour, replying to the remarks of Hicks, said he did not think it ought to be assumed that the Germans had taken the lead in air craft construction. It was the desire of the Admiralty and the War Office to improve the construction of air strength, power and speed for the aerial defence of London. It would be of course, be an enormous advantage to have overwhelming forces of aircraft of the latest design, which could be hurled against the invader and become invaders themselves. The Government was doing its best to increase the number of aviators and machines for their use. We are building, he said, not an inconsiderable number of lighter than air craft at the moment, largely for the purpose of scouting. The question of lighter than air and heavier than air craft is still undecided. There are many persons who think Germany chose wrongly in choosing Zeppelins.

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OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The British port Mercian was attacked by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean, but reached port. Twenty-three were killed or are missing. Fifty were wounded.

France—Two violent enemy attacks in Champagne were repulsed.

Russia—On the Styra the Russians captured over two thousand prisoners and twenty machine guns.

The Italian liner Ancona, from Naples to New York, was sunk by an enemy submarine off Sardinia. Two hundred are missing.—BONAR LAW.

TURKISH

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—The following official statement was issued to-day at the Turkish War Office: 'There were artillery combats on three sectors of the Dardanelles front with patrol skirmishes near Anafarta. Near Avi Burnu, our artillery silenced the enemy artillery. At the mouth of the Kora Dere, near Seddul Bahr, an enemy mine exploded on the left wing and killed a large portion of British troops.'

A NEMPHATIC DENIAL

London, Nov. 11.—To make the matter clear, Mr. Asquith stated in the Commons to-night that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, had never tendered his resignation to either King George or to the Premier.

CONSCRIPTION? After Nov. 30

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Strong intimation of compulsion, and that at an early date, was contained in a statement to-night by Earl Derby, director of recruiting. This statement was made, Lord Derby declares, with the authority of the Prime Minister. It says, 'If young men, medically fit and not indispensable in any business of national importance, or any business conducted for the general good of the community, do not come forward voluntarily before Nov. 30th, the Government will after that date take the necessary steps to redeem its pledge made on Nov. 2.'

On the date referred to, Asquith announced in the Commons that if young men did not come forward voluntarily an enlist, other compulsory means would be taken before their engagement to serve.

Lord Derby said whether the man is indispensable or not to his business will be decided, not by the man or his employer, but by competent authorities and tribunals, which are being set up to consider such cases.

NEW WAR COUNCIL NAMED

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Britain's new war committee of the Cabinet, during the temporary absence of Lord Kitchener, was officially announced to-day. It will consist of Asquith, Balfour, Lloyd George, Bonar Law and McKenna.

CUNARD LINER SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 11.—British steamer Caria has been sunk. The crew were saved.

The Caria was owned by the Cunard Steamship Co.

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SHORT AND TO THE POINT

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The official communication is very brief today and reads as follows:—'There is nothing to add to-day to the communication issued last night.'

GREECE MAY ENTER THE WAR

Report Says That Greece May Yet Go to Serbia's Aid—Landing of Large Number of Allied Troops at Salonika Shows Greeks Allies Are Determined to Fight Effectively

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A News Agency despatch from London, published here to-day, says that Greece may after all go to Serbia's aid against the Bulgarians.

According to delayed messages received by the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Athens to-day the arrival at Salonika of large forces of British troops have convinced the Greek Government of the Allies determination to fight the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians effectively. That is given as a reason for this change of outlook. Greece would not at any time have been so unwilling to enter the war, the correspondent says, if it had not feared that the Allies' campaign would prove a failure, leaving the whole burden of the Balkan campaign to the Greeks.

Serbia is satisfied that this will not be the case, and Greece is willing more favorably on the idea of plunging into the struggle as an ally of the Entente Powers.

The situation referred to is, however still complicated and a source of anxiety to the Government.

FRENCH ROUT BULGARS

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A despatch from Athens, says a Saloniki telegram to Patria, states the French have inflicted a severe defeat on the Bulgarians near Veles, and that the fall of that town is considered imminent.

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CLAIMS TO HAVE CONQUERED CANCER

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Seven patients suffering from cancer, have been completely cured by assisting Nature's efforts, according to Dr. Bell, head of the Cancer Research Department at the Battersea General Hospital.

"We have," Dr. Bell said, been able to demonstrate beyond doubt, the healing power of Nature, if sufficiently assisted by regulating diet and regime of the patients, together with the administration of therapeutic agents has proved, in many instances, quiet competent, not only to overcome the disease, but to bring about complete recovery."

BRITISH STEAMER RHEINLAND SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The British steamer Rheinland has been sunk. Up to the present only one survivor has been landed. She was 1501 tons.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 11, 1915

827—Private Aubrey Wilson Loveys, 44 Gilbert Street, Enteric, severe, Oct. 27.

1349—Private Frederick Cummins Golf Avenue, Enteric, severe, Oct. 27.

487—Private Arch. Mark Newman, Twillingate. Wounded.

The Following Additional Information Respecting Casualties Already Reported

NOVEMBER 11, 1915

1254—Private Walter Ruth, Grand Falls. Arrived in England; ill of dysentery.

963—Private Wm. Joseph Gosse, Torbay. Arrived in England; ill of dysentery.

1338—Private Frederick Dalton, Conception Hr. Arrived in England; ill of dysentery.

103—Private John Henry Stanley Green, LeMarchant Rd. Arrived in England; debility.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

BERLIN OFFICIAL

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The pursuit of the Serbian army, in Southern direction, continues, according to a German official report issued to-day. The advance of the Germans in Rasina Valley, southwest of Kreuze Vac, has reached the town of Kupci, further eastward Ribaire and Ribarske Banya, has been reached. Yesterday more than 1700 Serbians were taken prisoners and 11 cannons captured.

203 LOST AS RESULT SINKING LINER ANCONA

ROME, Nov. 12.—Only 225 passengers and crew of the steamer Ancona are saved, out of a total of 428 on board, says a despatch from Tunis.

Bulgars Suffer Heavy Losses

LONDON, Nov. 12.—According to information received from a Greek frontier station, says Reuter's Salonika correspondent, fighting on a large scale has been proceeding since yesterday between Gradsko and Veles. The Bulgarians asked for a suspension of hostilities for five hours for the purpose of burying dead and collecting wounded, but only two hours were granted.

Further British reinforcements have been sent forward to strengthen the right wing of the Entente Allies' line. No reliable news of operations in Northern Serbia are available here.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED AS BOATS WERE LOWERED

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A despatch from Tunis says the commander of the Ancona, who reached here Thursday, declares that the submarine gave his vessel no signal to stop. The first evidence of the presence of a submarine was a shell, fired from a distance of five miles, which grazed the steamer, and the Ancona stopped dead subsequently. Shells hit the boats which were being made ready for launching, and many passengers were killed and injured on the deck, and in the boats. Some of the passengers who had been thrown into the water, approached the submarine, but were repelled and derided. Finally shells and torpedoes were fired at the Ancona from a distance of 300 yards.

BRITISH WARSHIPS CAPTURE GERMAN TRAWLERS

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says: 'Jutland papers report the capture by British warships of additional German trawlers in the North Sea.'

SERB ARMY STILL INTACT AND OFFERING DESPERATE RESISTANCE

Asquith Defends Haldane and Churchill

Says Churchill Has a Good Record and Will be Amply Justified When Full Story is Told

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Premier Asquith answering a question, paid a word of tribute to Viscount Haldane, saying that he rendered inestimable service when in the war office. Replying to a request by papers tabled respecting the Antwerp expedition, he declined to do so while the war was in progress. He added that Churchill, the former First Lord of the Admiralty may treat with indifference the allegations against him. He has a good record, and will be amply justified when the full story is told. Sir Edward Grey's expression of regret was in reply to a question as to whether Haldane had been assisting the administration of the Foreign office. The Secretary said that Lord Haldane had at no time taken any part in the work, knowledge and consent of himself, and after the war, except with the full in important matters with the authority of the Premier. They were primarily responsible.

9 KILLED, 2 WOUNDED AND 22 MISSING WHEN TRANSPORT WAS FIRED ON

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The War Office has issued the following announcement: 'On Sept. 2 the transport Southland, for Alexandria, was torpedoed in the Aegean Sea, but reached Midroi under her own steam the same day. As a precautionary measure, troops were transferred to other transports.

There were some casualties amounting to 9 killed and 2 slightly wounded. 22 are missing and are believed drowned.

The report of the torpedoing of the Southland, which formerly was the Red Star liner Vaderland, was given out by the Overseas News Agency at Berlin on Sept. 9th.

SIR EDWARD GREY WOULD HAVE RESIGNED

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Sir Edward Grey told the Commons this afternoon that he himself expressed the desire to resign at the time Lord Haldane left the Cabinet. 'But for the crisis in public affairs I would have done so,' said the Foreign Secretary.

Sir Edward declared that he regarded Haldane's resignation as a loss to the public service and he regretted that there had been no opportunity to utilize Lord Haldane's service in the Foreign Office.

A STATE OF SIEGE TO BE DECLARED

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A despatch to Reuter's from the Hague says: 'On the 15th inst. a state of siege is to be declared in some communes of Northern Holland and some parts of Amsterdam, between Zaandam and the North Sea canal and in the communes of Muiden, Misawarr, Amstel, and Ouden Amstel. The decree will also apply to that portion of Belft where there are three important works.'

AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION

ROME, 12.—U.S. Ambassador Page called at the Foreign office today and had a long talk with Baron Sonnino, the nature of the conference is unknown, but it is assumed that the sinking of the Ancona was informally discussed.

BRITISH WARSHIPS CAPTURE GERMAN TRAWLERS

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New British Division Under Gen'l. Monroe is Marching Towards Strumitza—Kitchener's Arrival Expected to Show Good Results—Reports From Southern Serbia Conflicting—Russians Make Further Gains Against Germans Around Riga—Russian Army Was Supported by Fleet—Montenegrins Harass Von Mackenzon's Army

LONDON, Nov. 12.—There has been no material change during the last twenty-four hours in the situation, either in Serbia or on other fronts. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing along the line west of Nish, but beyond the report of the capture of another four thousand prisoners, which the Serbian report says, like those reported captured previously, were largely civilians or Albanian or Macedonian troops, who surrender easily, the official reports of the invaders do not record the capture of any town. In fact the Serbians are now facing the invaders in their mountains, which have proved protection to them in their previous wars, and they may be expected to make the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians a matter of some difficulty.

It is probably this opposition that the Austrians are meeting in their efforts to drive back the Montenegrins, who are delaying Field Marshal von Mackenzon's army, for the right wing must be free from this menace before they proceed with their drive.

News from the southern part of the country is very conflicting. It is now known that the French did not recoupy, but simply made a cavalry raid into the town of Veles, destroying the Bulgarian ammunition stores. The French are advancing on the west side of the Vardar river, and at the same time repelling Bulgarian attacks on Krivolak and endeavoring to form a junction with the Serbians, who are fighting in the Babuna Pass.

A new British division having landed, under command of General Monroe, is spreading out towards Strumitza, where encounters with Bulgarian patrols are reported. With the arrival of Kitchener, who should soon be on the scene, further developments in the campaign may be expected, and it is possible the Gallipoli army may become more active.

So long as the Serbian army remains intact, which it has done so far, the feeling of military men here there is a good chance to turn the tables on the Germans and their Allies. The Teutons, military observers say, can hardly send further reinforcements for the Near Eastern adventure, their line against Russia, already having grown dangerously thin, as is evidenced by Russian successes both north and south.

The Germans admit that they withdrew troops from ground west of Riga, which they gained only a few weeks ago at considerable sacrifice, and that the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga was supporting the Russian army. By their recent gains, the Russians have established connection between their forces on the Gulf of Riga by way of Kemmeru and Lake Babit, which is half way between Riga and Mitau.

As a result of activity of hostile submarines, freight rates between Cardiff and the Mediterranean Sea continue to jump. A fresh record was made to-day when fifty shillings was quoted for Port Said.

WILL NOT REPLY UNTIL WAR IS OVER

LONDON, Nov. 11.—During a debate in the Commons to-day Balfour First Lord of the Admiralty, laid down the principle that he would not reply to criticisms on the conduct of the war, on the ground that all criticism of the conduct of the war must, until after the war is over, and indeed till long after, be a matter almost impossible to deal with, because the facts are not, and cannot be known.

The barquin. Alembic which is now at New York should soon be on the way to this port.

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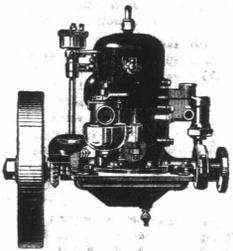
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**George Neal**

## The British Red Cross Society From the Shadows of Death

The Heroism of the British Red Cross Nurses During the Dark Hours of the Bombardment of Antwerp Will Go Down into History as one of the Outstanding Features of This War.

(By S. N. Dancey in Toronto News.)

Canada has given generously and freely to many noble causes, but never before in her history have the flood-gates of her charity been opened so wide as they were on Trafalgar Day. It was the first appeal that the Motherland had sent out to her sons, but never was an appeal more fully justified.

The history of the present European war will embrace many brilliant feats of arms, many acts of heroism and devotion, but some of the brightest pages will be devoted to the British Red Cross Society. Not until that history has been written will the world know of the splendid achievements of that noble organization.

When war was declared there were no Red Cross organizations in France or Belgium. The burden of caring for the wounded and dying fell upon the shoulders of the British organization, and most heroically was the problem met. Many men there were who thought that the financial task was beyond the powers of the Island Kingdom.

Britain had equipped two and one-half million French soldiers. She had contributed toward the support of Russian arms. She had given liberal grants to Rumania, Serbia and Italy. The maintenance of the Belgian Government and the Belgian army had been transferred to her, while hundreds of thousands of Belgian refugees were being clothed and fed and housed. The task was a colossal one, but Britain was fully capable. The spirit of Florence Nightingale was revived, and there went forth from English shores expedition manned and equipped for the sacred work of the Red Cross. England had proved herself big enough for the task.

They never wavered. But what dangers they had to face, what hardships to endure, what sacrifice to undertake—for the Red Cross of the present war was faced with conditions that it had never known in the past! The Germans had no respect for the organization. German Red Cross men were armed to the teeth. Their first duty was to fight, and then turn and succor the wounded. German guns were trained on field hospitals, while the workers were seeking out wounded and dying. But British doctors and British nurses never wavered in their duty. They labored indefatigably and, if death called them, they died bravely, even as they had lived nobly.

The heroism of the British Red Cross nurses during the dark hours of the bombardment of Antwerp will go down into history as one of the outstanding features of the war. They faced danger and, in many instances, death, but their charges were never released until they had been placed safely in the hospital wards in England. It was the British nurses who remained with the ruins of Louvain that they might succor the wounded. At Alost, Aerschott, Lierre, Liege and Namur it was British nurses who defied the German threats and rescued many men from a certain death.

When German guns were trained upon Lille and the inhabitants fled to escape the Hun, British nurses stayed by the wounded and shared their unhappy lot. Through the British retreat from Mons, British nurses and doctors worked heroically to carry the fullest measure of comfort and aid to the men who had fallen. And while they labored and died in the western field, there was not one hospital in France or Belgium but that the kindly hand of the British Red Cross was ministering to the cause of charity.

**Destruction of Hospitals.**  
The story of the destruction of Red Cross hospitals by German guns and the massacre of the wounded within their walls never succeeded in shaking the faith or courage of the British nurses and doctors. At Roubaix, just north of Lille, the writer witnessed a tragedy which was only in keeping with similar crimes at Alost, Louvain, Lierre, Aerschott, Namur and countless other places.

The line of communication between Boulogne, where the British were still landing, and the battle line, had been cut. Lille and Roubaix were isolated to the outer world. Just to the north of Roubaix there was a small provisional hospital. It was fitted with British wounded. The Germans turned their guns upon it as they do in the matter of all hospitals, and as their policy of extermination tough them. A British officer grabbed up a Red Cross flag and mounted quickly to the roof of the little hospital. He fell with a German bullet in his body.

The Uhlans rushed in, and, entering the wards, murdered those unfortunate wounded who could not escape, and with them the brave British nurses who refused to forsake them.

At Namur, a Belgian doctor conducted a small clinique. He was assisted by British doctors and nurses. The Germans entered the city after crushing the outer lines of defence. They approached the hospital and commanded that the wounded be paraded in the streets. Reluctantly, the order was obeyed, and to the horror of the doctors and nurses, the wounded were deliberately massacred.

**Experiences of Nurses.**  
A party of British nurses was at Brussels when the enemy took possession of the Belgian capital. They had been there since the first wounded had been carried into the city hospitals. They had given the same care and attention to German wounded as they had devoted to French, Belgian and British. But they were forced from the hospitals. British and Belgian doctors, who had left valuable instruments in the hospital surgeries, returned in search of their property only to be seized as prisoners and sent into Germany.

Despite the protestations of Mr. Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, and other neutral agents, the British nurses were held in captivity, refused the opportunity to labor in the hospitals or to leave the city and go into other fields where their services might be employed. Finally, after considerable red-tape they were taken in a special train in charge of American agents into Holland and from there shipped into England. In making the journey they had to pass by way of Aachen and Cologne, and were upwards of forty hours in unsanitary carriages. They were refused food and drink for many hours at a time, and in passing through German centres, subjected to all forms of vile insults, a treatment in which the German officers took a keen delight. They were freed, but at what price only the unfortunate nurses can tell.

**The Prussian Idea.**  
Prussian militarism teaches that the British Red Cross workers must be treated in the same spirit as the British fighting man. They, too, are arrested as prisoners of war and paraded through the streets of German towns and cities where they are made the objects of hostile demonstrations. Official Germany delighted in the massacre of British doctors and nurses, to feed the spirit of burning hatred for the British.

The horror death of Miss Edith Cavell at Brussels is only in harmony with the general policy of German kultur. British nurses have been cruelly done to death in other parts of the war zone. And they died the same chivalrous death as did Miss Cavell. Crimes of the most revolting character have been committed by German officers and soldiery upon those defenceless women who were laboring for the cause of humanity. British men have paid their sacrifice in blood, but British women have done the same.

The murder of Miss Cavell has awakened the world to a new and deeper sense of the fiendish nature of Prussian military, but, if it accomplishes nothing else, Miss Cavell will not have died in vain if her sacrifice can only serve to bring to the civilized nations the magnificent spirit in which the British Red Cross Society is prosecuting its noble mission. The British Red Cross has proved itself worthy of the most magnanimous spirit that the Canadian people can develop.

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## Toronto Soldier Given Up as Dead in Flanders Returns to Home and Loved Ones

Once believed to be dead, it was the unusual experience of Sergeant Charles James Wright to return from the battlefields of Flanders and to find in Toronto the farewell letter which he had written on a blank page of his Bible to his wife when he was being overpowered by German gas between the trench lines near Hill 60.

Pitiful indeed is the sentiment which that letter expressed—it represented the last thought of a man who realized that life was being snatched from him. "Goodbye, my own dear wife; how I would like to kiss you goodbye; kiss the children goodbye and be good to them, tell them that their daddy died bravely for them; the gas is choking me, so good bye."

So ran the letter. He placed it carefully between the pages of the New Testament, which he had received from the Y.M.C.A. at Valenciennes. The book was later picked up on the field and forwarded to his wife in Toronto. It was universally believed that he had perished as a result of gas.

But Sergeant Wright did not die. He was rescued and carried into the field dressing station, where his shrapnel wounds were dressed and where every effort was made to resuscitate him. Later he was taken to the hospital at Havre. For five days he was delirious, he lost consciousness of what was passing around him. His wife was advised by cable that he could not live.

### Long Enough With Germans.

And when he entered the home where his children are living at 141 Boston avenue, on Wednesday, the joy of his four little girls was beyond the power of description. Gathered around their daddy, they asked him questions without number about the terrible Germans and the war in general. Finally, the oldest of the four, aged eight, threw her arms around her daddy's neck and asked him if he wouldn't stay home with them. "You have been long enough with the Germans," she told him and she meant what she said, because the whole of her childish hearts was in those words.

And daddy may stay. Efforts are now being made to retain him at Toronto as Drill Instructor. It had been previously arranged to send him to England in that capacity, but the prayers of his children may yet be answered by the military authorities at Ottawa.

### Saw Much Service.

Sergeant Wright has seen much service, having been associated with almost every fight in which the Canadians have been engaged up to the battle of Ypres. He was attached originally to No. 10 Field Ambulance from Toronto, but has worked with other units as well. A few moments before he was overpowered by gas, he had rescued five comrades from between the trenches. He was returning for a sixth, when he was brought down with shrapnel.

Lying helpless on the battlefield between Hill 60 and Ypres, he was only eight yards from the Germans. The stench from the German dead was horrible but the sensation of the oncoming gas was something that words cannot adequately describe. He placed his handkerchief in his mouth, but that had only a temporary effect. It was in those moments where he was waiting for certain death that he wrote the last pathetic message to his wife and children.

### Conscription Not Needed

Speaking of the situation in France and Flanders, Sergeant Wright is most enthusiastic as to the prospects. "We don't want conscription—I am strictly opposed to it," he said. "We can get all the men we need by the voluntary system. If they want to do anything with the slackers in England they can bring them up for home defence and thus relieve the regular volunteers for service in France and Flanders."

Prior to leaving Toronto Sergeant Wright was prominent in Orange circles, having been Deputy Master of Rivardale Lodge No. 2079.

### WILLARD'S NARROW ESCAPE

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—Jess Willard narrowly escape death Saturday when his automobile in which he and his manager, Tom Jones, were riding crashed into a street car head on. Willard had just come from paying a call at the City Hall. The automobile struck the car a hard blow, the front of the automobile and the car's vestibule being badly damaged.

Willard and Jones were badly shaken up and suffered some bruises, but neither was badly hurt. The police claimed the automobile was to blame.

## THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



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EVAPORATED  
MILK

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**Ham Butt Pork**  
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**All Lines of General Provisions.**

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St. John's, Newfoundland.

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that we carry. We have every thing you need in this line AND OUR PRICES ARE UNEQUALLED, but best of all the quality is such that you will have no remnants left over. All will sell at a good profit.

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**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.

## OUR MOTHER

"At the Gates of Life Stands the Mother to Welcome Us; and to Bid Us Hail and Farewell She Stands at the Gates of Death."

One word is universal. It is the first we babble in our cribs; it is the last which is gasped and groaned by the wounded lying out on battlefields under cold starshine, beyond human help—"Madre," "Mere," "Mutter," "Mother"; they speak a common tongue: our first cry to the first friend we know on earth; and our last appeal to the one who stands by when all the rest have failed.

We could do without Kings, without statesmen, without armies, without Governments, without artists, without leaders. We could not do without mothers. "Women and children first!" is the cry in shipwreck—the instinct of race-preservation. Men, "the lords of creation," are, by the mere natural law of things, less important than are the mothers. In infancy, mother is our universe; in childhood she is the disciplinarian always for our own good. She insists that the smaller reefer shall be worn. In youth, when father takes the reins, she is our ally for defensive operations; in young manhood she is encourager and wise counsellor; in our middle age she is the calm, snow-capped summits to which the human spirit may attain; above the storms of the clouds, in still sunshine; ageless, serene, eternal.

There are moments in life when mother's conduct seems to us inadequate. She has a great deal more to say than we wish she did when the football season comes round; she has less to say than we wish she did in the era of calf-love. Her too great zeal in the one case; her too little zeal in the other are scores against her at the time. They are likely to be wiped out later.

Young men suppose themselves to be in love with a woman. As old men they discover themselves to have been in love with a mother. A mother is always beautiful, always holy. To the eye that sees, she is singular under rags, in filth, amid squalor, under cloud of dishonor; to the heart that knows she is holy even amid the follies of selfish and extravagant expenditures of wealth.

### THE NICKEL PROGRAMME CULLED FROM THE BEST THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY AFFORDS,

A BROADWAY STAR FEATURE ENTITLED:—

## "BETWEEN THE TWO OF THEM."

A three-part Vitagraph social drama, presenting Sidney Drew, Jane Morrow, Mary Maurice & Paul Scardon. "THE HEART OF JIM BRICE." Maurice Costello as a detective.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

"MA'S GIRLS." "HAZARDS OF HELEN." The Screen's greatest boy-boy in a thrilling Western drama. See Helen in another death-defying feat. AND NOW WE ANNOUNCE "THE GODDESS."

ANITA STEWART and EARL WILLIAMS in a Vitagraph Serial—one chapter every week. A Springtime Idyl. A delicious medley of Youth, Innocence, Joy, Love, Purity and Good.

With that gentle irony the mother looks on all the hot fevers of male ambition, on all the mad rages of male statecraft, as on the lead-soldiers and alphabet-blocks of the nursery. She knows man to be the child he is. She has one use for him, and one alone: to be a father. His other toils and rages she views indulgently as whimsies that may amuse him whilst she fulfils her supreme, appointed task of Nature. It is the consciousness of that high task which sheds about her face and body a certain dignity, a certain touching sweetness, which awes and abashes all men in her presence.

At which age is mother most beautiful? In her youth, when she gathers the tiny, yielding bodies of children in her arms and cuddles their cheeks into that haven-hollow of her shoulder? In her Summer-splendid maturity, when she utters ripe wisdom and sends us, Spatan-like, to our life battles to return with our shields or upon them? Or in those last years, when her old, bright eyes, beneath calm brow and corona of soft, white hair, shine with a depth and prity of spirit to give us a catch at the heart?

As children we bump our heads and run to lay them in her lap. As men we bruise our souls and seek the same sanctuary. And she looks out over us with eyes that pierce the ages. What does she see? She cannot tell us. But she sees.

At the graves of her children she stands sorrowing but undismayed, for she knows, deep within her soul, that she is stronger than death. Fathers may abandon their children; but the mother, never. She follows us up to the jail gates, and down to the deepest gutter. Hers was the anguish of creating us, and hers is the reward, the proudest mark of moral rank—loyalty undying.

At the gates of life stands the mother to welcome us; and to bid us Hail and Farewell she stands at the Gates of Death.

And at the last she lets go of our hands to walk on out into the Great Unknown, wistful but unafraid, like a little trusting child told to go into the dark and nothing will harm her. And nothing will harm her.

You, therefore, whose mothers live, think of a time when they will not. And you whose mothers live no longer, think of the many mothers who do.

Blow, trumpets! Blow your noblest hymn in her triumph; her triumph over dishonor, over ruin, over despair, over war, over death. She has conquered, and there is no victory but hers.

Men of the race, stand up; stand up at proud salute to that author of your race, that crown of womanhood, the mother of us all.

### 2000 Women in Serbian Trenches

LONDON, Nov. 4.—There were nearly 2,000 women in Serbia's army when I left, and more women soldiers were being organized," said Dr. Grulich, a Serbian army doctor now in London, to-day.

"The women are not in special battalions. Some of them wear the complete uniform of a soldier for the sake of comfort, while others wear skirts with a blouse tunic. The younger women go with their brothers or their husbands. The women are of every class of the population and we cannot prevent them from serving. They march side by side, and with whom they eat and serve, shoulder to shoulder in the trenches.

"These women are not afraid. Nobody in Serbia is afraid, and the women in the rank do not lose their nerve under fire.

"We realize the great power of our friends in the war. Every soldier feels that we are only part of a world army, and if it is necessary that our army shall be lost—well, it is only a part. There is time yet to save Serbia, but assistance to her cannot come too quickly."

### "MUDDLING THROUGH"

IF the present war has taught us anything, it has at least taught us the propriety of abandoning the illusion that we never succeed except by "muddling through." This illusion is not an old one. In the days of our grandfathers' utterances of it would have been regarded as a declaration from Bedlam. There was not much "muddling through" in the exploits of the British navy from Quiberon Bay to Navarino.

What is supposed to be muddling through is merely energetic initiative rapidly adapting itself to the conditions of the moment. Nothing could seem to a landsman more confused and anarchic than a man-of-war's crew preparing the ship for action. Yet in the operation every single man has a particular duty to perform; and if any individual happens to be incapacitated, his duty is taken over by others. That has been the system of the British navy for 150 years. Every one knows the result. Yet, because the working of the system is carried on out of sight, the general public knows nothing about it.

The truth is that, while organizing capacity is not uncommon, capacity for rapidly adapting organization to the needs of the moment is very rare; and among those nations who can lay claim to the possession of it, the British and Americans are conspicuous in a variety of ways—organizing new settlements turning a boisterous mining camp into an orderly municipality, utilizing some newly opened path of navigation.

We have expended much laudatory comment on the organizing power of the Germans. Our admiration is evoked almost exclusively by the military organization of Germany. That rests on two things—docility, amounting to servility in the people, and extreme slowness in the working of the organizing mind. The "wonderful" military organization has taken at least five and twenty years to bring to its present-day state. Does any sane man believe that if the British Empire, or France, or Russia had been organizing forces even half as long for what Mr. Owen Wister calls a "spring at the throat of Europe," any one of these countries would not have done quite as well as Germany, or better?—London Spectator.

### Next War Will Be One of Brains, Says Edison

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the U. S. Naval Advisory Board, was in Chicago for a few hours, to-day, on his way to San Francisco from the east. The inventor favored a giant plan for a United States war chest.

"Our next war will be a machine war—a war of brains rather than blood," he said. "It is my opinion, we should substitute machines for men so that the efficiency of each man in time of war could be multiplied by 20 through the aid of machinery.

"But the country must be prepared for the ordeal. It would be economy for us to erect factories with a capacity for turning out just twice as much powder as is being shot away each day in Europe. These factories would not be so expensive if kept in readiness to turn out powder when it is needed."

### BELGIAN FARMERS ARRESTED

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 3. Four thousand former Belgian soldiers who reported themselves for registration at Brussels in accordance with a German order, says the Echo Belge, have been arrested and sent to a military school pending escort to Germany. The population of Brussels is reported to be greatly excited at this interpretation of the registration order.

### ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

DON'T MISS TO-NIGHT'S GREAT CONTEST. ALSO

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AND THE WORLD'S GREATEST FEMALE IMPERSONATOR IN SCREAMINGLY FUNNY MUSICAL COMEDY:

### "The Bogus Prima Donna."

The Pictures, Newest and Best: "THE CROOK'S SWEETHEART, in 2 parts.

A funny Keystone comedy, "Fatty and Mable Love Troubles." "JIM'S HORSE," great Indian drama.

DON'T LET THE CHILDREN MISS SATURDAY'S MATINEE. THE BIGGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.

NOTE—The Vaudeville and Contest does not start until after the Stores close, to give all a chance to see it.

### OURS---Rossley's West End Theatre.

### 5 COMPLETE NEW FILMS.

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

### Miss Aneta, Latest New York Songs

2 Shows Nightly---7.30 and 9 p.m. prompt

### THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

Presents Bessie Learn in a great Edison feature,

### "The Experiment,"

"The Lure O' the Fandigo,"

An Edison romance produced by the Selig Company in 2 reels.

### "It Doesn't Pay,"

A strong Biograph Drama.

### "Ham and the Jitney Bus,"

A Bud and Ham Comedy; a regular side splitter.

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

Extra Pictures will be shown at the Big Saturday Matinee. Send the Children, the Crescent staff will look after them.

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Per Schooner "Alembic," 400 Kegs and 100 Half Kegs

Best Indian Rifle Powder.

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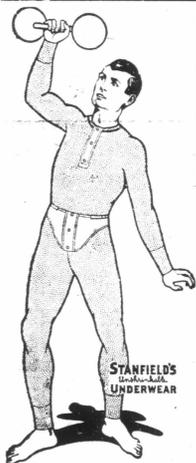
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Lace Collar, nice design (Sailor style) .12c.  
Embroidered Organdi Collar (very dainty) .23c.  
Paris Lace Collar .14c.  
Paris Lace Roll Collar .23c.  
Vestees (White) .23c.

### Ladies Aprons

White Lawn Apron, with shoulder strap .22c.  
White Lawn, Embroidered Front .32c.  
White Lawn, Embroidered Front and Tucked .40c.  
White Lawn, with Front and Shoulder Straps Embroidered .45c.  
White Lawn, Pretty Embr'd Front, 50c.



Stanfield's WOOL Underwear in Green, Red, Blue and Black Labels.

Lowest Prices.

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Selling at Bargain Prices

### Men's Overcoats

Made from Heavy Mottled Brown Mixture material with Semi-Storm Collar; Belt at Back, Strap on Sleeve. Special Price, \$14.50.

### Men's Grey Knit Sweaters 75c each.

Extra Good Value.

### Children's and Misses Wool Knit Caps

from 35c up.

### Children's Wool Hoods

Plain White, 22c. up.  
Fancy Colored, 35c. up.  
White Bear Bonnets, 65c. each.  
White Chinchilla Bonnets, 65c. each.

### For the Ladies

Best Shell Hair Pins, 4 on card; 7c. card.  
Best Shell Side Combs, 9c. pair.  
Best Shell Barette, 8c. each.  
Best Shell Back Combs, 10c. each and up.

### BELTS

Black Sateen Belts, out sizes. .23c. each.  
Black Silk Belts, 33c. each.  
Leather Belts. 25c. each.  
Tinsel Belts. .25c. each.

### Boot Department

Little Gent's Box Calf Boots; sizes 7 to 10. \$1.40.  
Misses' Velour Calf Blucher. \$1.50.  
Children's Black Laced Leather Boots. .60c.  
Women's All Leather Slippers. .70c.  
Misses' Velour Calf Blucher. \$1.50.

### JOB LINE Men's Long Rubbers

Reg. \$4.50 value Sale Price \$3.70

### School Bags

Made from best jute with good shoulder straps, 20c. each. Waterproof makes from 35c. up.

### School Supplies

Rulers. .1c.  
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Exercise Book, 12 pgs., 5c.

### Ladies' Velvet Blouses

Very Latest Style, in Saxe, Navy and Black colors.

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("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**

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ST. JOHN'S N.F.L.D., NOV. 12th, 1915

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

P. T. McGRATH

THE Patriotic Meeting recently held did discuss the action and conduct of P. T. McGrath, in reference to his charge of discrimination against Catholic lads serving King and Country, in matters of promotion.

The Committee's report was not open for discussion, but a night was fixed for such action; yet many present did not hesitate to speak plainly on the matter, and P.T., who was present, felt anything but comfortable.

It is said that the Committee gave Mr. McGrath two weeks to prepare his case, and it is understood that unless he apologizes to the Committee, that the Committee will resign in a body. Funny rumours are going the rounds of the city respecting what was said by several gentlemen present at Monday night's meeting.

**THE PLEBESCITE RETURNS**

THE Country has again been disgusted over the delay in counting the ballots cast last Thursday. It is now nine days since the election, yet there are no returns for Twillingate, St. Barbe and Fortune.

The F.P.U. petitioned the Government in 1913, asking for an amendment in the Ballot Act, which would provide for the counting of the ballots by the Deputy Returning Officer, thereby enabling the public to learn results within 24 hours after polling. The Government have so far given no consideration to this vital urgent reform.

There are few reasons why such a reform should not be instituted. There are many in favour of the reform. There was a time when such restrictions were justified, but if the people are not capable of being trusted in the matter of counting votes at each poll booth, after the poll closes, they are not fit to possess manhood suffrage. Almost every part of the Country is connected with the telegraph system, hence it is possible to telegraph the returns immediately after the poll is closed. The change demanded is necessary and in the best interest of all concerned.

We trust the Premier will introduce legislation at the coming session of Parliament, giving effect to the proposals of the F.P.U.; otherwise it will be the duty of the Opposition Party to introduce such legislation.

STEER BROS. VS. UNION TRADING CO.

YESTERDAY Judge Emerson heard a case between Steer Bros. and the U.T. Co., which will not be finished until Monday. The Herald attempted last evening to state the facts in this case,

but badly mixed them. The facts are as follows:

The U.T. Co. was approached last spring by Steer's broker, and an offer made of 2000 barrels of Purify flour. The U.T. Co. purchased the 2000 barrels of flour and paid for the 2000 barrels; but when delivery was taken Shea & Co. held back 20 barrels to cover a claim of \$38 due as storage during six days the U.T. Co. was taking delivery.

The U.T. Co. asked Steer Bros. and the Bank of Montreal to whom the flour was warehoused, to see that the full 2000 barrels paid for was delivered, but each repudiated any responsibility. Subsequently the U.T. Co. purchased a portion of a cargo of molasses from Steer Bros, and when paying for the molasses deducted the value of the 20 barrels of flour.

Steer Bros. now asks the Court to compel the U.T. Co. to pay them (Steer Bros.) the value of the 20 barrels of flour short delivered, which the U.T. Co. deducted from the molasses bill. The U.T. Co. counter claim for the value of the 20 barrels of flour which Shea & Co. and Steer Bros. admit were not delivered.

Morine, K.C., appears for the U.T. Co., and McNeilly for Steer Bros.

**"THE MARK"**

A DOZEN correspondents have written asking us to publish Mr. Bayly's article against Prohibition, which appeared in the paper he edits called "The Mark." The article in question is as follows:—

**PROHIBITION**

On the fourth day of November, we men of Newfoundland have been notified that we are expected to vote "Yes" or "No" upon a matter of conscience. We are therefore not surprised to hear that men of sober mind and judgment are as yet undecided, how to vote. If it were purely a personal matter, it would be easy to form a sound judgment. But since it affects others so largely, the question is:

Have we the Right by our vote to Enforce Compulsory Total Abstinence?

We must be convinced that the sin of drunkenness has secured a tremendous grip upon the people of this Colony before we can say "Yes" to this question. Whether we view the matter from a religious, a moral, a social, an economic, or a legal point of view, we are compelled to confess that only dire necessity can justify such a drastic departure from the principles of British constitutional law invites us to make. Arguments for temperance (self-control), are not arguments for compulsory total abstinence (State control).

We do not think that those who have organized this campaign have yet proved that the Newfoundland workman is, or is likely to become, inefficient through indulgence in strong drink. Nor is it clear that our workingman (who apparently is the chief sufferer under this Act), is less able to control himself than the other man.

Again, it is not certain that compulsory total abstinence will prove an unmixed blessing. It may be a dangerous experiment. This is not modern legislation. Two hundred millions of Mohammedans are total abstainers. It has been a law of their religion for more than 1000 years. But they are not more prosperous, or more progressive, or more happy than people of other nations. They are addicted to practices which cause quite as much misery as drink, e.g., polygamy, slavery and murder. Even local option is a failure morally. Men who want to drink still drink. It is a question if the sale of certain patent medicines, with a percentage of alcohol, do not exceed all that was spent on rum in days gone by in a certain northern outpost. This is no light matter. And time will tell if this "modern scientific legislation" is sound or not. If it pass, we very much fear that there is bound to be a slackening of moral effort on the part of temperance advocates, and will only result in leading people to change their drinks, and their sins, and weaken morals.

If there is no real need for Prohibition: if it is only an imported cry like most of the literature of the campaign, the passing of the Act will have no greater effect than the passing of the Minor's Cigarette Bill. But, who cares now whether lads smoke or not? The bill is law, and that ends it!

Drunkenness is a damning sin against God and man. If drastic laws are necessary, we should prefer to see them operate against the man who abuses the gifts of God, and despises his Christian birthright. The war is teaching us many things, why not follow its methods and intern, or deport, the drunkard?

But enough! We believe that the grace of God incarnate is stronger than weak human nature, and the best remedy for all sin, and whatever be the outcome of this heart-breaking campaign, we urge all friends of temperance to reply more upon the means of grace given us by God, than upon the best devised laws of their best intentioned fellow-men.

"Self-knowledge, self-reverence, and self-control.—These three alone lead life to sovereign power."

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

**WHAT ABOUT IT?**

THE Government has prohibited the export of fish to Greece. Over 50,000 quintals of fish suitable for Greece and mostly intended for Greece remains in the Colony. Fifteen vessels laden with fish from the Labrador are now held up at Gibraltar, as the ports of Greece have been closed against them.

If it was found advisable to prohibit the exporting of fish to Greece, why did the Government not arrange with the British Government for the admittance of our fish into France? Surely the Premier has lost his usual interest in the Colony's affairs.

The Government must get busy at once and find an opening for this fish in France, for France badly need all this fish; but a heavy import tax prohibit the sending of fish. Cannot the Government obtain free access to the French markets? If such can be accomplished when this trouble is adjusted, which ought to be effected in a few days, the price of soft fish can be maintained.

We advise all the fishermen to hold soft fish for a few days, as it is likely the old prices will be paid; but if soft fish is rushed here now, the price will decline to \$4 per qt.

The Government's decision was intimated to the trade in form of a letter from the Collector of Customs to the Board of Trade, which read as follows:—

Nov. 10th, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to issue a Proclamation, following the terms of that issued by the Imperial Government whereby exportation of fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted, or fresh, shall be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia, (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal. The Imperial Government considers as regards the exportation to Greece, that in view of the existing situation in the Balkans, for the present no exports should be allowed which could be utilized for warlike purposes, or serve to build up the national stocks of supplies. Will you be good enough for to disseminate this information among the trade in St. John's who are interested in the shipments of fish.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
H. W. LeMESSURIER,  
Assistant Collector.

**THE OBJECT**

THE object for which we are fighting to-day is not merely the maintenance of the supremacy of the British Empire; it is something far and away above this—it is really, as recent Canadian journal says "The freedom of Europe." As the freedom of Europe is the sure safeguard of mankind the lesser in this case includes the greater; for should there arise a tyrant who would become master of the great naval resources of Europe, he would have little difficulty in domineering over the rest of mankind.

The freedom of Europe is really the first and most important of British interests, in the field of foreign politics. The freedom of Europe means more even than the sublime duty of the liberation of stricken Belgium or the prevention of similar crimes against small nations. It means the empowering of such a State as Luxembourg to declare that it would not tolerate the passage of German armies through its territory. It means the saving of Belgium from the condition in which it would have fallen if it had paid the part of pollroom and consented to be a "road" at the demand of the Kaiser. It means the securing to every people in Europe—and the world—of the right to live their lives in their own way; to

choose the political path which they would prefer to travel. We are fighting for the freedom of France, of Russia, of Italy, of Holland? of Switzerland, of the Balkan States as truly as for the freedom of the most piteous of Germany's victims, that people of undying fame, the Belgians.

In fighting for this, Britain is fighting for her own existence. If the freedom of Europe goes down in blood and dust in this ghastly struggle, the life of the British Empire will not be worth many years purchase—nor will the independent existence even of the United States. No tyrant, not even Napoleon, has ever yet succeeded in bringing Europe under his sway. But if one ever should, the fighting power at his disposal would be incalculable.

Our participation in the fight is a patriotic duty; and we are doing our share to help the Empire. By comparison with the rest of the Overseas Dominions of the King it will be found that Newfoundland's contribution has been extraordinary. Yet in spite of this we rarely, if ever see any recognition of our Colony except in the casualty lists.

Some days ago, an Englishman was "astounded" that Newfoundlanders were actually at the Dardanelles. Surely it is time that our Government would try to make it known to the outside world that there is such a place as Newfoundland on the map of British North America.

Moreover, it should be made plain to the Imperial Government that we are possibly the only Colony which is not getting any returns for services to the cause of Empire. Even the neighbouring Province of Nova Scotia is getting huge orders for ammunitions and other supplies, and as we write, we notice a heading in a Canadian newspaper—Canada's Share of War Orders is \$500,000.00.

**SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC**

WHEN German submarines were sinking British ships—and drowning crews and passengers—it was asked, why did not British submarines do something? The question was put in such a way as to imply that our submarines could not do what the Germans did. One thing they could not do was to sink crews and passengers because our sailors are not pirates; and at the same time they could not sink German merchant ships for the simple reason that none were about where they could be attacked. The British cruisers soon swept the ocean, and the German flag disappeared.

The Baltic Sea remained to the Germans, and what with mines and patrols at its narrow mouth; they thought they had it safe for their commerce with the Scandinavian countries from which they drew most of their supplies of food and cotton which Sweden had imported largely from the United States.

That supposed safety has now disappeared; and British submarines—said to be those built in Montreal and which we saw months ago in St. John's harbour, got in there somehow, and German freight ships have been going to the bottom with a regularity that must be monotonous to the Hun naval authorities. It is rather a coincidence that with the beginning of the British submarine activity in the Baltic, the attacks on Atlantic shipping has been growing beautifully few.

In the Baltic the British submarines had a target, and they have shown that they can hit the target where it exists. Germany's North Sea coast has long been effectively blockaded, and the blockade has long been effectively carried to her

**THE NEW WAR THEATRE**

THE port of Dedeagach is now looming large in the public news. It is really the only Bulgarian port of the Aegean, and it has been Bulgarian for a little more than two years. Dedeagach was part of the spoil which Bulgaria took from Turkey after the last Balkan war; but it remained of little value to the Bulgarians till a month or two ago.

The treaty of 1913 left the railway connections of Dedeagach in Turkish hands; and the notorious convention of this summer allowed Bulgaria to link up her system with this port. Though Dedeagach is a haven, it is hardly worthy of the name of harbour. Anchorage is off shore, and cargoes must be worked by lighters. The anchorage even is bad, and the roadstead without shelter; and the only reason why the place has become a port is that between Salonika and Constantinople there is no more satisfactory situation.

Forty years ago, the place was a mere fishing village. Some one then discovered in its possibilities of trade. Close by stand considerable quantities of valonia oak, the evergreen oak which is found all over the Aegean coastlands and islands, and the acorns of which are used in tanning, dying, and ink-making. The export of forest products became of some importance and when about twenty years ago, the French opened the Salonika-Constantinople railway, Dedeagach attracted to itself some business in grain, tobacco, and other agricultural products.

Its progress however has been slow and its trade is not comparable with that which passes through the Bulgarian seaports on the Black Sea, Burgas, and Varna. The population remains small. As is usual in all seaports in the Levant, most of the activity of Dedeagach is Greek, and it has been for many years the seat of a Greek Archbishop.

**IMPORTANT CHANGES**

FOR some weeks the British Government has been engaged in the creation of a new General Staff to supervise the prosecution of the war. The War Council of the Cabinet will it is assumed confer with the General Staff as well as with other experts from time to time.

The recent visit of General Joffre to London (where he received an ovation) has created a very favourable impression; and it is obvious that matters of vital interest must have brought the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces to London.

It is not known what plans the British military authorities had previous to General Joffre's visit; but those who were fortunate enough to speak with the famous French Commander were impressed with his manner of expressing himself. He had well-thought-out schemes evidently before he arrived and was ready to meet a new situation with a new decision.

The British press generally thinks that the British General Staff needs strengthening, and even suggests that an International General Staff is desirable. The newspapers also demand a smaller Cabinet; and in certain influential quarters there is a demand for the creation of a General Staff on the German plan. The General Staff of the German Army is really the brains of the fighting forces of the Teutons.

Baltic coast. This must have been important results on the procuring of supplies, and the operations of British submarines in the Baltic will have important results.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**IN STOCK:**

WOOD and Iron Planes, Braces and Bits, Oil Stones, Chisels, Gauges and Levels, Shoe Lasts, Locks and Hinges, Hammers, Hand and Rip Saws, Circular and Pit Saws, Glass, Felt, Nails, Grindstones, Cross Cut Nails, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Sewing Machines, Single and Double Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns, Powder and Shot, Gun Caps. Single Barrel Breech Loading Guns, 12G, \$4.50. Double Barrel Breech Loading Guns, 10 and 12G, Cart-ridges.

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We are well known to the trade, and we make it a point to give SATISFACTION in our dealings with them. We only ask for a chance to quote prices, and are therefore sure of your order in almost every case. We are SPECIALISTS in DRY GOODS, having TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business. All we ask is to 'phone or write us for quotations before placing your orders. By so doing, our benefits will be mutual.

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**AXES and Cross Cut SAWS.**

We have a special Axe for special work. Brand Special Blue. Highest quality. Price moderate. Of course we have the cheap ones too.

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Also Fresh SALMON, HALIBUT, SMELTS, and CODFISH, in Season.

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**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**Humbermouth and Battle Harbor Service.**

The S.S. HOME will sail from Humbermouth on MONDAY, November 15th, after the arrival of Sunday's Express, for ports of call between Humbermouth and Battle Hr.

## A Chat With Joffre

The following article is by Mr. Owen Johnson, who contributes to Collier's in the issue of October 16: My visit to General Joffre fortunately did not come until the end of my visit to France. During my two trips to the front I had had abundant opportunity to study the morale of the armies of the Republic. The experience had been a revelation. The French army impressed me as a battleship stripped for action—everything sacrificed and thrown overboard, so that nothing now would count except the final issue. I found the French army organized in accordance with the most modern and scientific business methods. Every man must count; every uniform must serve its utmost capability; every economy in barracks and construction, short of military necessity must be made with one idea that the war is a test of economic forces and that therefore, beyond holding the sunken maze of fortified trenches securely, another result must be sought—to hold it with the least expense.

Through these manifold grim channels it seemed to me that the figure of the "Great Father," General Joffre, had come gradually closer. When the simple soldiers had spoken of him, it had been with the reverent faith in some superior, kindly wisdom. If they still held only the approximate line of the winner, it was because he knew that because in his humanity as a simple republican citizen he was asking them for patience and steady nerves rather than the hazardous sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives for a spectacular fringe. Critics might grumble and fret—they, the simple soldiers, held their faith unshaken.

It was with these gathered, thronging impressions that I went to this interview of a privileged exploration into the souls of a great-hearted people. In company with Commander (—) of the War Department I left Paris in the early afternoon for the long run forward to our destination, to the heart of the great military machine, for the unique privilege of conversing face to face with the man whom an united France has given the absolute direction of four million of her soldiers.

In the course of conversation General Joffre said:

"Peace-to-day would be a crime toward posterity. It would only be an amnestie in which every nation would continue feverishly to prepare for war. The French nation is too intelligent to receive itself or to be deceived."

We are not fighting a nation with the same ideas as our own, but a nation drunk with the idea of imperial domination, a nation which believes that in the progress of the world there is no place for little nations. The decision as to whether Europe will continue as free and individual will be made in this war alone. Either we win the right now to continue democratic and peaceful, or we surrender Europe to the imposition of an imperial idea. You will find, wherever you go, that the French people know this. You will find them absolutely of one opinion. They are prepared for anything, and they know what the issue is."

Several times in this long interview, parts of which cannot be reproduced, General Joffre stopped to recite individual traits of heroism, his expression changing instantly to one of tender pride, as though in a constant contemplation of the growing hideousness of war's realism these flights of the soul above the selfishness and egoism of the day were the inspiration in which to find strength and hope.

I repeated to him the answer a little working woman had given me in one of the crowded workrooms of Paris—a woman who had lost one son and brother already—who, answering my question as to whether her courage was still as strong as ever, had replied proudly:

"We women must keep our courage, monsieur, for we are the ones who must give courage to our men."

He looked away a moment, profoundly touched, and then said, with great feeling:

"Oh, our women! They are sublime! No one knew how heroic they could be no even ourselves. There will be no finishing there. Even the mothers who have lost their sons, their only sons, will not permit us to stop now. They have made their sacrifice without complaint—only, it must not be a useless sacrifice."

When it came time to end the interview, and I had obtained his consent to publish it, which I did only with the greatest difficulty, there came on his face for the first time a look of sudden timidity.

"I don't like interviews," he said, a little shyly, as though this were a region of which he understood nothing. "I am afraid of them.—It must be on one condition—in what you write, don't make me too prominent."

## Crisis in the Italian Cabinet Was Avoided

Sharp Differences of Opinion have Developed Concerning the Conduct of the War—One Minister Trew a Book at His Colleague

ROME, Nov. 5.—Sharp differences of opinion have developed in the cabinet concerning the war. These differences have not reached the extent of a crisis, but have brought about a conflict in views, leading to an exciting incident.

One of the ministers at a recent meeting of the cabinet, is said to have expressed the view that Italy's interests would be served by assisting a movement toward the restoration of peace. This caused an angry protest, and charges were made against the good faith of the minister suggesting peace. Epithets were exchanged, and one of the ministers, overcome by indignation, threw a book at his colleague, whose suggestion had caused the strife.

The incident is declared to have been largely of a personal nature, and the cabinet and country are united, with this exception, for continuing the present policy.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

PERSONS claiming exemption from service on juries, persons who claim to be qualified to serve on a panel different from that on which they are entered, and all persons who have objections to offer to the panels or either of them are hereby notified that a Court of Revision of the Jury Lists for St. John's will be held in the Magistrate's Office from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of Next week, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of the week following.

Police Court, 29th October, 1915.  
CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS,  
Justice of the Peace.  
oct29tonov11

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work



ESTABLISHED 1891.  
For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair brokne plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult  
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To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen  
ROYAL PALACE  
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1 dozen in a Box,  
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Are our Popular Ready-to-Wear  
**Soft Felt Hats**  
For Girls.

In Cardinal, White, Navy,  
Green, Royal and Navy. **80c each**  
Mail Orders receive our very best attention.

**S. MILLEY**

Lecture On  
**'SELF-POISONING'**

By Dr. Carolyn Geisel  
—October 5th, 1915—

I HAVE come to you to-day to speak on a subject which follows so closely on our last lesson. This lesson is Self-Poisoning, or there is another name for it, viz.—Auto-Intoxication.

A woman and her young husband came to my office one day. He was suffering from Melancholia, and he got this disease from Auto-Intoxication. She looked as angry as she possibly could, and said, "Of course, now, I would have you understand that my husband never drank in his life, he was never in an automobile."

There are folk in the audience who know just what I paid for my watch, and to those who do not know, I shall confess that I paid 85 cents for it. If I were to uncover it and allow the dust to settle in the machinery, I would need to take it to a jeweller to have it cleaned, because it would go slower and slower. Why, simple as it is it is just what would happen if you were to allow the dust to settle in the fibres or machinery in your brain. If these wheels become clogged with dirt the brain simply cannot do its work. But how does the dust get in there? The dust of the day is thrown back in the system and then blood picks it up, and it is carried to the brain again.

Large veins conduct the blood to the open doors. All over the surface of your body are millions and millions of open doors waiting to throw out the dirt that is carried by the blood to the surface. If the body is not washed thoroughly every day, all the dirt and refuse that is brought out by perspiration Glands goes back into the system and poisons the blood. The skin becomes sallow, the white of the eyes yellow, and the tongue coated, these are all symptoms of Auto-Intoxication.

Poisons are manufactured daily in the waste-can of the body, and turned back again into the body,

You can keep poison in your body by the retention of Uric Acid. You can get Gout and Rheumatism by retaining Uric Acid in your body. One pound of Beef Steak contains 13 grams of Uric Acid. Over in the States we use liver as food, and liver contains 70 grams of Uric Acid per pound. How are we to get rid of this Acid?

1st. Prevention is better than cure, don't eat it.

2nd. Drink plenty of pure water which should wash it out. Drink 2 1/2 quarts of water per day.

Tea contains a very injurious drug called Tannin, and is, therefore, harmful to the body. Cocoa contains some nourishing ingredients; but it also contains a drug called Theobromine. Coffee contains a drug called Caffeine, which is especially harmful to the heart.

Plenty of good water is better than Tea, Cocoa or Coffee. Some water contains many mineral impurities and needs to be purified, that is, boiled before taking as a drinking fluid, but your water here in Newfoundland is so soft that you do not need to boil it at all, unless during an epidemic of Typhoid Fever, then boil to kill germs. Drink water, water, water!

Perspiration Glands bring all the refuse and dirt to the surface and in order to keep the body pure and clean the daily bath cannot be too highly recommended. In the case of water for this purpose the temperature must be considered. The first effect of a cold water bath is that a shock is experienced throughout the nervous system, but if the cold is not too severe, the nervous system recovers from the shock, the blood flows back to the surface and a glow of warmth is felt throughout the body. The next thing to consider is the time to take a cold water bath. Either in the early morning or just before retiring at night.

The early morning is the time for the cold bath and, but as a general rule the evening is best for the warm bath. A cold bath should never be taken after meals or when one is overheated. A warm bath soothes the nerves.

Pure air, pure water, pure food are necessary for good health and happiness. Food is converted into blood, which having circulated through the body is unfit for further use until purified. It is by breathing plenty of pure air with its life-giving Oxygen that the blood is purified. It is therefore seen that pure air is necessary to health. Breathing bad air gives rise to a large part of the diseases to which our flesh is heir.

duty the blood performs is this:

It receives the nutritive material from the stomach and intestines after digestion, and the oxygen absorbed from the air in the lungs. While passing through the capillary networks of the different organs, it takes up the waste matter and carries it to the proper point of escape from the body, for instance, the kidneys or the bowels. The veins which lie under the surface of the skin are filled with dark purple blood which is less pure than the blood from the arteries, because it contains a large part of the worn-out material of the different organs which are on their way to be thrown away out of the system through the kidneys and bowels.

Pure air laden with oxygen passes into the lungs, and takes up all the refuse matter which the blood has picked up in its journey and which are no longer fitted to circulate through the blood. No tonic is as good as full deep breathing of pure air.

The blood thus purified passes on to the heart, and renews every organ, while the air exhaled carries off the impurities. There is an overflow tank in the abdomen. You can hold every drop of blood in your body in your liver and its adjacent circulation. If you take bad position in sitting you allow the blood to go into the overflow tank. If you walk rapidly with your head erect, you will start the blood out of the overflow tank, and send it going through the body. Breathing pure air helps to burn up the poisons in the blood.

Eat slowly. The thorough mastication of articles of diet is necessary for proper digestion. Hence persons should eat very slowly, move the food from one side to the other, in order to mix it with the saliva in the mouth.

Let me name another method of manufacturing poison. Do you know that you can keep poison in your own body by fretting, Worry, jany worry keeps poison in your body. How can I help you to eliminate from your body the poison produced by worry? By placing all your troubles in the hands of Father, "He knoweth, He loveth, He careth." Just to cast all your care upon Him, just to feel that "underneath are the Everlasting Arms," will drive out the worry which so truly poisons both the fountains of life and of joy, rest in Him then and be at peace.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

**To Fishermen and Builders**

WE have 500,000 (Five Hundred Thousand) of LUMBER on hand which we are selling at a reduced price to clear off the old stock as one of the Shareholders, G. H. Burry, died last fall, and we want to clear off the old stock to fix up the Estate. Quality of stock being No. 1, II, III, Matched; Clapboard (dressed) and Rough Scantling, all sizes. Boat and Schooner Plank also. Mill running all the fall; anything sawn to order any time. Fishermen having any logs to saw can bring them along with them.

**Baxter Burry,**  
Glovertown, B.B.

## Superb Fur-Like Seal Sets.

THESE splendid sets of Fur-Like, Black, Coney Seal, are made of a fabric that perfectly resembles the famous South Sea Seal—the fur of which throws off beautiful radiating, soft, deep, lustrous, velvety, black and maroon tones, that compel us to centre our attention, and at once crave to possess a garment made of such a rich fur.

Look at the illustration and notice the excellent contour of this fashionable and Comfortable Muff and Throwover—apart from the style and comfort the smart dressy appearance it gives to the wearer will be a source of pleasure as long as the set lasts.

These sets are well made, and richly lined with Black Silk, and styles exactly as illustrated are finished with silk medallions, and long fine, silk-thread tassels, truly marvelous value. These are copies of real, South Sea Seal, one-hundred-dollar sets. Price for this Muff and Throwover exactly as illustrated. A Set—\$7.00.

Price of Similar Coney Seal Sets in black, finished with wide, knotted, fine, silk-thread fringe. A Set—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Price of Black Coney Seal Sets finished without frings—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Remember these are often copied, but never equalled. You buy right, when you buy here. See them to-day, or mail your order to-day—mail now, we have many to choose from.

**Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's, N.F.**



OUR THEATRES.

ROSSLEY'S.

The popularity of Carroll and Ellor, Irish musical comedy artists, now appearing at Rossley's was proven last night...

THE NICKEL.

The week-end bill at the Nickel theatre is a lengthy and varied one and is certain to afford satisfaction to all its patrons.

THE CRESCENT.

The funniest comedy you ever laughed at is "Ham and the Jitney Bus" that the Crescent Picture Palace is showing to-day...

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

"BRANTFORD" GETTING REPAIRS

The S.S. Brantford which put in here yesterday on the way from Fowey to New York, has a cargo of China clay, and in making port had to be assisted by two tugs...

WENT ASTRAY IN FOG.

A man named Butt, of Perry's Cove, went looking for his cows which strayed away Tuesday evening and getting into the dense fog and himself went astray.

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

W.C.T.U.

Yesterday afternoon the regular meeting of the above union was held in Grenfell Hall, and though a rain-storm prevailed there was a large attendance.

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

A Trip Trough France

Mr. C. J. Fox Lectures to B.I.S. Last Evening on the People and Cities of Our Brave Ally

Another lecture in the series being given before the members of the Benevolent Irish Society, was delivered last night by Mr. Cyril J. Fox, B.L., who took as his subject "A Trip Trough France."

Our Volunteers

With the addition of one recruit yesterday, Walter Moore of St. John's, the number of volunteers recorded to date is 2537.

CARPENTERS UNION HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The Carpenters and Joiners Union held their annual meeting. The financial and other reports of the Union indicated its healthy condition and it was decided to adhere with more strictness to the rules in future.

W.P.A.

W.P.A.—For the benefit of those who cannot attend during the day time it has been arranged for a representative of the W. P. A. to be in attendance at the store of Messrs. Ayre and Sons from 7.30 to 9.30, Saturday night.

LADIES' COLLEGE AID SOCIETY

At its regular meeting held yesterday it was unanimously decided to give one-tenth of the net proceeds of the annual sale (advertised for December 1st and 2nd in the Methodist College Hall) to The Patriotic Fund.

AN OVERLAND MARCH DURING WINTER OF 1814

One of the famous exploits of the old 104th Regiment, which number is to be borne by Lt. Col. Fowler's battalion of the C.E.F., a clipping from a St. John paper of 1861 says:—

GEN. GREGORIEFF GETS 15 YEARS SENTENCE

PEUROGRAD, Nov. 5, via London.—Absence from the fortress of Kovno during the fighting there and inadequate preparation for defence were charged against General Gregorieff, who was commandant of the fortress when it fell, in the court martial proceedings at Dvinsk, which resulted in his receiving a sentence of fifteen years hard labor, and the loss of all his rights.

LOCAL ITEMS

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

An express with the Meigle's passengers is due here at midnight.

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

There was a big rainstorm last evening and part of the night across country with high wind.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO., New Martin Bldg.,

Another case of diphtheria developed yesterday at 41 Scott Street. A little boy, 11 years old, ill of it was sent to hospital.

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

Up to yesterday with the three cases then reported 8 cases of diphtheria were recorded since Monday. The disease seems to be spreading and many fear an epidemic.

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

Despite the bad weather of yesterday some of the Battery fishermen went out to the grounds, found cod plentiful and returned with fair catches, which sold quickly in the markets.

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

Mr. W. L. Butler of Shoal Hr., formerly locomotive engineer with the Reid Co., has accepted a lucrative position with a North American railway. He left there by Sunday's express, the 7th inst., to take up his new duties.

If you want a Ferro Kerosene Engine call at A. H. MURRAY'S demonstrating room, Bowring's Cove.—oct19,10i

Yesterday afternoon a young man was arrested by the police for causing a disturbance in his mother's house while drunk. He was given in charge by his mother. As neither parent or brother appeared against him in court to-day he was released.

FEAR DAMAGE BY SEA.

Men up from Flatrock and other Eastern settlements to-day say that there is still an excellent sign of fish on the grounds and that squid is fairly plentiful. A high sea is running on the land and if the present N.E. wind continues it is feared that much damage will result along the shore. Some men to-day removed their boats out of danger on the col-lars.

"Prospero" Sails North

The S.S. Prospero sails at daylight to-morrow and her passengers must be on board by midnight. She takes a full freight and as passengers:—Rev. Williams, Messrs G. Robins, T. Pilgrim, W. Pilgrim, J. White, A. Ash, W. Simms, E. Wornell, T. Saunders, C. Decker, A. Rowe, A. Colbourne, T. Cull, A. Penny, H. Pearce; Misses O'Minty, Bennett, Stirling, Green, Roberts, Woodrow, Coney, Patey, Fahey; Mrs. Erickson and 54 steerage.

We have a splendid stock of Ferro, Gray, Fulton and Meitz & Weiss Kerosene Motor Boat Engines, spark coils and all repair parts. A. H. MURRAY, Bowring's Cove.—oct19,10i

ARRESTED FOR DESERTION.

Two seamen of the schr. Annie Marcella were arrested by Const. Forsey yesterday evening on a warrant sworn out by the captain of the vessel. They refused, although they had signed the articles, to go on board ship.

Kyle's Passengers

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 10.30 this a.m. bringing Miss F. Brooking, Miss B. F. Clarke, Miss M. Stack, Miss M. Smith, Capt. H. E. Hall, Rev. L. Curtis, H. V. Senison, J. H. Ferrin Sr., Mrs. Elliot, L. P. Moore, F. F. Witmore, J. S. Oxley, E. R. Fenwick, F. Penny and Capt. J. Spracklin.

Schr. 'Passport' From Labrador

Heavy Gales and High Seas Encountered—Reports Good Fishery at Places

The schr. Passport, Capt. Wm. Carrol, arrived here last night from Fishing Ship's Harbor, Labrador, with a full cargo of codfish and oil for Baine Johnston & Co.

with occasional days of wet snow. She reports miserable weather on the coast. The weather is something like that prevailing here and sleet and gales of S.E. wind. The mountains are covered with snow. Capt. Carrol says that never in his experience has he seen so much fish on the Labrador coast as this season. It literally rolls on the rocks at Fishing Ship's and contiguous places North and South and the same prevailed at Battle Harbor when he left there a few days ago.

SHIPPING

The Portia left Fortune at 10.30 this a.m.

The S.S. Cronley left Botwood for Manchester yesterday with 4000 tons pulp and paper.

The schr. Jennie A. Ritchie is loading fish at Bunn for Oporto.

The Fogata left Horwood at 7.30 a.m. to-day.

The schr. Doris Myria will finish loading codfish this evening for the Munroe Export Co., and will sail the first chance for Barbados.

The S.S. Harmony will, we learn, haul to Munroe Export Co's premises to-morrow to discharge her fish.

The French bghn. St. Louis is now loading codfish at Baine Johnston's for Europe and should get away next week.

CANADA'S DEBT NOW \$500,000,000

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Canada's debt is now almost up to the half billion mark. On the 21st of October it stood at \$492,528,492, an increase of \$7,683,458 during the month and of \$139,853,093 during the past twelve months.

The revenue for the first seven months of the present fiscal year has been \$87,683,848, an increase of nearly seven millions as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

WOULD NOT SUPPORT HER.

To-day an aged woman of the West End summoned her three sons on a charge of failing to support her. Judge F. J. Morris gave them some sound advice as to filial respect and duty, and they were let go on promising to look after their parent in future.

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

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 Joffree) 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.

Constantinople Want the British

The "Saturday Evening Post" publishes two articles smuggled out from Constantinople by a lady correspondent who has been there ever since the Allied fleet commenced hammering at the Dardanelles. The previous article showed this lady to be on intimate terms with the German authorities at Constantinople and evidently friendly to their cause, but after reviewing the situation thoroughly, she plainly states that the Turks have little or no use for their German masters.

ESTIMATE DAMAGE AT \$360,000,000

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31, via London.—The damage caused by the bombardment of Lille is estimated, the Telegraaf says, at 1,800,000,000 francs (\$360,000,000).

A WISE PRECAUTION.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The ministers of war has sent to the militia governors of Paris and Lyons, and the generals commanding the military districts of France, large placards reading as follows:

TO BE KNOWN AS CAVELL STREET.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—The name of the avenue upon which Sir Robert Borden lives may be changed from Wurttemberg to Cavell, in honor of the murdered British nurse.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Man Killed at Bell Island

Was Buried Under Heavy Fall of Rock—Body Badly Mutilated—Was Married and Leaves a Family

People who arrived here this morning from Bell Island say that a tragic accident occurred early this morning in one of the slopes of the D.I.S. mines. The men were hard at work in one of the chambers when there was a heavy fall of rock from above. It killed one man instantly. Our informants are not sure but they believe his name is Stone. He was a married man and leaves a family. The body was mutilated and it took some time to get it from under the debris.

The Murder of Edith Cavell

(Boston Daily Globe.) We understand, of course, that Miss Cavell was a British woman; that she was guilty of the offense charged against her by the German military court; and that she made her case worse by volunteering information with a girlish honesty which sheds its charm even to us across the water, even to us beyond the portals of death which have closed behind her.

Big Demand for Herring

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—The herring fishing industry of Canada has great opportunities before it just now. The North Sea, the main source of the herring supply for Great Britain, is practically closed to fishermen, and in that fact lies the chance for the Dominion to furnish the needs of those whose supply has been cut off. Canada has the richest herring fisheries in the world. These facts were brought out by Prof. E. E. Prince, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, in an address to the fish and game committee of the conservation commission now meeting in Ottawa. He showed that the Canadian herring was quite as good as the Scotch fish, yet Scotch herrings were sold from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a barrel, compared with Canada's \$2.50 per barrel. The herring is also as nutritious as felled steak and so makes excellent food.

ROBLIN CALLED AS WITNESS

WINNIPEG, November 4.—Sir Rodmond Roblin will be called as witness in law courts probe, according to Isaac Pitblado, Government counsel. Sir Rodmond will be questioned concerning his motives in interesting himself in the securing of the \$50,000 from drawback account for Thomas Kelly, as told by Chris H. Simpson, contractor, on the witness stand two days before the general election, years ago last July.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

St. John's Municipal Council PUBLIC NOTICE

WEATHER permitting, the water will be turned off the Main Western Supply THIS EVENING, from 7 o'clock until 6 p.m. TO-MORROW MORNING.

By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, Sec.-Treas.

A HOUSE SURGEON is required for the General Hospital. Application to be made to the General Superintendent. nov11,1w,4i

FOR SALE—8 or 10 Horses, 9 to 14 cwt. C. F. LESTER, 49 Hamilton St.—nov27i

WANTED—A Girl who understands Plain Cooking. Apply between 7 and 10 p.m. MRS. JOHN BROWNING, King's Bridge Road.—nov12,tf

WANTED—By 1st of Dec. an experienced STENOGRAPHER. Apply in writing, stating experience, and giving reference, to INTERNATIONAL GRENFELL ASSOCIATION.—tf