

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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BRITISH WARSHIPS GAVE GERMANS HUGE SURPRISE

Caught Them Within Range of Their Guns on Channel Coast and Peppered Them Well

LAND BATTERIES ALSO GOT THEM

And an Infantry Attack of the Allies Forced the Enemy to Withdraw His Forces

London, Oct. 21.—Correspondents of London newspapers in the field have succeeded today in getting through some details of the fighting along the Channel coast.

In Belgium their reports agree that the Germans have met with a reverse and it is said the Germans are retreating.

The Belgian correspondent of The Telegraph in his account of the fighting reports that British warships bombarded villages which the Germans had occupied and also the country South of these places.

Infantry Attack.

Then the order was given for Infantry to advance, he says, and the rattle of machine guns supplemented the noise of the naval guns. The Germans were caught between two fires and their lines began to waver and slowly gave way before the pressure of the Infantry.

The strength of their attack was increased and soon the whole German line resting on the coast was in full retreat.

Were Driven Back.

In a despatch from Flushing, sent at 1 o'clock, the correspondent of The

30,000 GERMANS ON THE COAST

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—The Telegraph publishes a despatch concerning the fighting of October 18th, in which the correspondent says that thirty thousand Germans occupied the coast between Ostend and Neuport and dug trenches along the dykes from Middle Kerke to Ostend.

He says that cannon have now been placed near Ostend and adds that most of the German wounded have been removed from Bruges.

Fierce Battle.

The Daily Mail Rotterdam correspondent, under date of Tuesday night, says that according to a German message a fierce battle is still raging between Furness and Dunkirk. In the march on Dunkirk, the Germans met a large and unexpected body of troops which attacked them, horse, foot and artillery, while the British warships co-operated with the land forces.

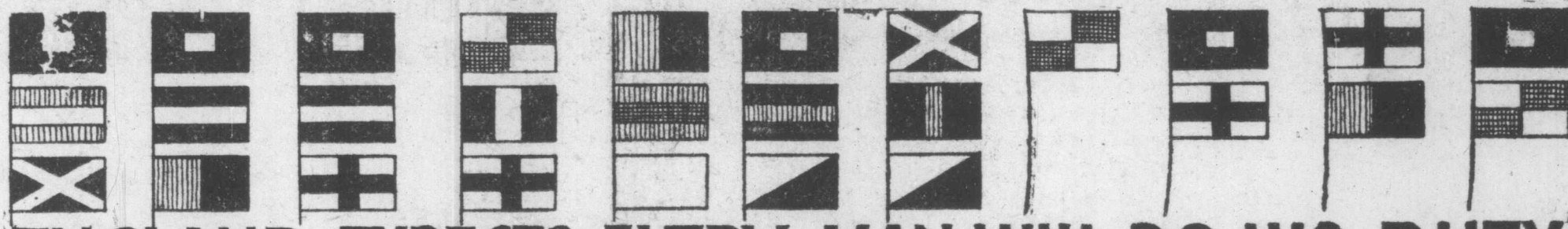
The Germans are reported as falling back in confusion on Ostend and troops from all over the west of Belgium are being hurried to Neuport.

Got Big Surprise.

The Germans have received the greatest surprise of the war. A despatch from Ghent says that the result of this fighting has caused anxiety among the German officers, one of whom, a German General, committed suicide.

The festivities announced to celebrate German successes were suddenly cancelled yesterday.

Trafalgar Day, 1914---Nelson's Famous Signal



ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY DEFEATED

London, Oct. 20.—The German Crown Prince's Army has been defeated near St. Mihiel, according to a semi-official report which states that the Germans have retreated, abandoning their big guns.

TO BE REVIEWED BY HIS MAJESTY

Salisbury, Oct. 21.—That the Canadian troops will be reviewed on Salisbury Plains at no distant date by King George and Earl Kitchener was the intimation given by Major-General Alderson, Commander of the Contingent at a meeting of the officers today.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL ENTIRELY

Paris, Oct. 21.—Yesterday was characterized by an effort on the part of the Germans along all parts of the front to the extreme north, where the Belgian army has held, remarkably at Labasse, where the German troops have attempted an offensive movement of particular violence, and to the north of Arras and Mamele, between Peronne and Albert, at Vanquois to the east of Argonne, and finally on the heights of the Meuse and in the region of Cambrai.

Everywhere the German attacks have been repulsed.

S.S. Cape Breton left Sydney at 6 a.m. Sunday for St. John's.

780,000 BRITISH RECRUITS ENROL

London, Oct. 20.—Earl Kitchener has already 780,000 recruits enrolled in his new million army.

CABINET CHANGES IN THE DOMINION

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Hon. Chas. Casgrain was sworn in as Postmaster-General in place of Hon. Joseph Pelletier, resigned.

Hon. P. E. Blondin, deputy-speaker in the Commons, was sworn in as Minister of Inland Revenue and Mines, in place of Hon. W. B. Nantel, resigned.

RUSSIANS MEET MORE SUCCESSES

Petrograd, Oct. 20.—There has been no further change in the situation, says the official report.

"Russian troops are in contact with the enemy at various points, and there has been fighting on the River Zoura in Galicia and in East Prussia.

"To the south of Przemysl the Russians continue to take prisoners in large numbers.

"An entire Austrian battalion with all officers and machine guns surrendered to us."

BRITISH LABOR OUTLOOK BETTER

Washington, Oct. 21.—Marked improvement in the unemployed situation in Great Britain is indicated by official reports made public today by the British Embassy here.

"GLORIOUS" WORK FOR SUBMARINE

London, Oct. 21.—A despatch from Stavanger says the British steamer Glitica, of Leith, was sunk 12 miles off the Norwegian coast by a German submarine.

The crew were ordered into the boats and the valves were opened.

NELSON'S MEMORY HONORED

Hundreds of Wreaths and Bouquets Banked at the Foot of His Monument in Trafalgar Square

DOMINIONS SEND FLORAL TRIBUTES

Pathetic Notes From Relatives of Victims of the Pathfinder and Other Warships Recently Lost

London, Oct. 21.—Today, Trafalgar Day, will be made the occasion of a great effort to recruit men for the Army.

Already, hundreds of wreaths and bouquets have been banked at the base of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square. There were great crowds present throughout yesterday.

Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, and South Africa, sent mammoth floral offerings which are displayed beneath the monolith, which is surmounted by the statue of Admiral Nelson.

Ships Sent Flowers

Nearly all the English ships sent flowers.

Numerous pathetic notes accompanied the wreaths sent by relatives of the officers and men of the British cruiser Pathfinder and other ships destroyed by German submarines or mines.

In addition to the flowers, the entire base of the Nelson Monument is enveloped with recruiting banners bearing the words, "Your King and your Country need you."

BYE-ELECTIONS ORDERED

Yesterday's Royal Gazette contained Proclamations setting November 16 as Nomination Day in the Districts of Twillingate and Bonavista. Mr. W. F. Coaker, who has resigned his Bonavista seat, goes to Twillingate, while Mr. A. B. Morine goes to Bonavista, as announced in today's editorial.

President Coaker's Address To the Twillingate Electors

TO THE ELECTORS OF TWILLINGATE DISTRICT.

DEAR FRIENDS.—Through the resignation of Sir Robert Bond a vacancy exists in the House of Assembly representation of your District. Troublesome times now confront the Colony and it is but right and proper that the vacancy should be promptly filled. A writ calling for an election to fill the vacancy has been issued. I have resigned my seat for Bonavista and will place myself in nomination for your District, and I therefore respectfully solicit your support on behalf of the Union Party, in the coming election.

Last fall I stood for Bonavista District on behalf of the Union Party and received an amazing vote, my two colleagues and myself being returned by a very large majority. It is a matter of much regret to me that my duty compels me to resign my seat for Bonavista, but my friends there, as well as my friends in Twillingate District, will readily recognize that my course of action is solely actuated by what I believe is in the best interest of the Union and the Country.

I approach your district as a candidate who resided in the district for twenty-five years and as one who thoroughly understands its requirements and necessities. It being a district where the F. P. U. is fully organized and one in which the greater portion of the electorate is personally known to me, I feel that I am appealing to friends and that your support will be just as generous as that which I received last fall from our friends in Bonavista Bay.

I ask every toiler to stand by the Union Party and cast his vote in my favor and again prove to the country his determination to stand by me in the efforts which I am making to secure a square deal for every toiler.

A serious condition of affairs now faces the Colony and the coming year will demand the very best in every public man if the Colony is to emerge from this crisis free and independent. The Union Party strictly adheres to the policy adopted at the Bonavista Convention of 1912. All its efforts

will be devoted to the accomplishment of that policy.

Our conduct in the House of Assembly last winter has proven that the fishermen did wisely when they decided to establish a political party to represent their own interests in the House of Assembly.

The result of the vote taken in districts where the Union had been fully established proved a surprise, to non-Union voters, but it was only what Union members had expected. The return of all but one of our candidates saved the Union and firmly established it. The grand vote recorded in Bonavista was indeed an inspiration to all lovers of democracy. The confidence reposed in me and other Union members last Fall will not be misplaced. We will be true to our trust and principles, and will continually endeavour to give effect to the wishes of the people as expressed by their conventions. My resolve is to use my influence and power entirely on behalf of the toiling masses.

THE present Government has built on a sandy foundation and it cannot much longer resist the almost universal demand for its destruction. Its action last spring in increasing taxation so considerably, added to its latest attempt to pauperize the toilers by placing heavy taxes on the necessities of life which formerly had been admitted to the Colony free, will prove its deathbed.

While it has piled up taxation to a degree which must end in greatly curtailing importation and causing a very heavy burden to be borne by the fishermen, no effort whatever has been made to curtail public expenditure or reduce the army of useless public officials which invests the Colony from North to South.

Never was the country face to face with worse conditions and the Country never possessed a Government so unfit to cope with these conditions. The administration of public affairs is going from bad to worse and the Government apparently lacks economic and constructive ability. In my humble opinion, nine schoolboys would transact public affairs with as much ability as the men now

composing the Executive Government of this Colony.

AS an Opposition Party, our chief duty is to scrutinize public accounts and expose the wrongdoings and mistakes of the Government, and that duty we shall perform without fear or favour. If you elect me as one of your representatives, I shall endeavour to do my duty towards all, fairly and squarely, as between man and man.

One of the reasons why I resigned my seat for Bonavista was to strengthen the Opposition Party in the House of Assembly by the addition of the able debater and brilliant orator, Mr. Morine, whose long public experience will be of utmost importance and assistance in opposing the Government's recklessness and extravagance, for, altho' Mr. Morine will stand for Bonavista as an Independent candidate, he is opposed to the Government.

I recognize that a serious responsibility rests upon the representatives of the people, and I scorn any representative who utilizes his position as a lever to bring profit or gain to himself. I pledge myself to be true to the oath which I took before Bonavista District Council, which was that I would not as a Member of the House of Assembly accept any compensation, position of emolument, bribe, present, or reward, of any nature, except the sessional indemnity allowed to members of the Assembly.

I DO not ask for your support in order to better my own position in any way. I ask it only that I may be able to serve you better and defend your rights, and secure, if I can, a cleaner, purer administration of public affairs, and the enactment of laws which will uplift our Island home and improve the condition of her hardy sons of toil, and thus, eventually, drive want and misery from amongst the toiling masses, and secure for every man his own.

Any man who expects to secure special favours by voting for me will be disappointed for I will, if elected, consult with the many at each settlement, and that which the majority favors shall be my sole guide.

Mr. A. B. Morine's Address To the Electors of Bonavista

TO THE ELECTORS OF BONAVISTA BAY:

FOR twenty continuous years I represented your District in the Assembly. During that period the support afforded to me never wavered in faithfulness nor decreased in power. Whether I was in Government or Opposition, you upheld me on every issue and every election by majorities that left no room to doubt that I possessed your implicit confidence.

In 1906, I resigned and went to Canada to reside, but in 1911, while I was yet absent from the Colony, the Bonavista District Council of the F. P. U., appreciative of the services I had rendered to the constituency, took the unprecedented course of resolving that if I again contested the District, no Union candidate should be nominated to oppose me.

My return to the Colony was not early enough to qualify me for the general election held in 1913, but in that contest I gave my support to the Union Candidates for Bonavista. Now, by the resignation of President Coaker, an opportunity is afforded me to seek your support, and I do so as an Independent, pledged to serve the constituency and the Colony faithfully, to the best of my ability.

I AM opposed to the present Government, and strongly disapprove of its policy and administration. I am in sympathy with the principles of the Fishermen's Protective Union, and, in the main, I agree with its published political platform. As a representative I shall endeavour to work in harmony

with the Union Members in the promotion of the best interests of the Colony.

In the present critical condition of public affairs, it would be unwise for me to attempt to propound a policy in detail, for we are in the midst of circumstances, common to the Empire or local to the Colony, unexampled in history. The extent and duration of the trial through which the people must pass, no man can estimate, but we shall need all our fortitude, and should be ready to consider country before party, the public interest above private gain. It will not be disputed, however, that greater economy and efficiency is essential to good government and that the deplorable state of public affairs is due in large measure to rashness in initiation and wastefulness in execution.

with the Union Members in the promotion of the best interests of the Colony.

There is unfortunately little scope for materially decreasing the total amount of public expenditure for in some branches of the public service the outlay is now fixed by unalterable law or circumstance. But economy can be wisely practiced in some directions, and it is easy possible, and in every way desirable, that better results should be obtained for the money spent.

The tariff of customs duties has been increased so much that while it swells the cost of necessities oppressively, it prohibits importation rather than increases revenue, and so lays grievous burdens on the people without adequate return to the public treasury.

But even the extreme tariff now in force will not provide sufficient money for expenditure at the present rate, and even after controllable outgoings have

been reduced to the utmost, the earning power of the people must be increased or financial disaster may fall upon us.

A SUPREME effort must be made to develop the resources of the Colony and thus increase general prosperity. The fishery is the greatest of these resources, and its development, in catching and marketing fish, is the most promising outlook for the future, and the aim to which every possible effort should be directed. It is amazing that so little has been done to increase financial results from this most obvious source.

MY record as a politician, representative, citizen, neighbor—is known very intimately to all of you; all that friend and foe can say about me is familiar to you. I am particularly desirous of receiving your support on the basis of that record, as a personal endorsement, as between man and man.

If you believe me to have been a faithful, honest representative, who acted at all times in what I considered the public interest; if you implicitly believe that I will serve you to the best of my ability, I ask that you give me your support and your votes; and by so doing confer upon me the best endorsement any man can have, the "well done good and faithful servant" of those whom he has long served, and who know him best.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED B. MORINE.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 21st, 1914.

I believe that public men are public servants and not the dictators of the electorate. With me the peoples' wishes will prevail no matter what my private opinions may be. I take it that the Responsible Government means a Government of the people, aiming solely and sincerely to accomplish and perform what the people desire and express and if you elect me I solemnly promise that in my public capacity I will be a ways guided by the wish of the many.

I find that I do not represent the wishes of the majority of my constituents. I will, if elected, be true to my duty, as a public man and as Head of the great organization which I represent. I know that it will be no easy task, but, aided by your loyal support, and believing that God will not withhold his support from any man intent on doing what is right, I feel assured that the verdict of the toilers of Twillingate District will be equally as emphatic in my favor as was the memorable and never-to-be forgotten decision of the loyal and determined Unionists of Bonavista District and their sympathisers, which so astonished the Country last November.

Sincerely yours,
W. F. COAKER.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 21st, 1914.

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We will mail the daily issue of **The Mail and Advocate** to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until the end of 1915 for the sum of \$2.00.

We will mail the weekly issue of **The Mail and Advocate** to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until the end of 1915 for the small sum of Fifty Cents.

The weekly issue of **The Mail and Advocate** offers splendid opportunities to business men for advertising their goods as it is read by 50,000 persons every week.

The daily issue of **The Mail and Advocate** has the largest outport circulation by 100 per cent of any daily paper in the Colony. It has only been published nine months, yet its outport subscription list exceeds by 100 per cent the circulation of any other daily paper.

The weekly issue of **The Mail and Advocate** has subscriptions all over the Colony and is the cheapest weekly paper issued in the Colony. We give our advertisers good value for their money. They appreciate this fact and continue their patronage from year to year. Others should note this fact and advertise in the paper that is read by 50,000 persons.

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OVER 30,000 IRON CROSSES AWARDED IN PRESENT WAR

History of a Famous German Order and Description of the Emblem so Earnestly Coveted by the Soldiers of the Kaiser

It is reported that already 38,000 German soldiers have received the Iron Cross for conspicuous gallantry in the field. This German decoration, which is similar in design to our Victoria Cross, is said to be cast out of guns captured in war, and in this connection carries its resemblance to our decoration a little further, inasmuch as it is said that the Victoria Cross is made out of guns captured in the Crimea.

The Prussian Order was instituted on March 10, 1813, by Frederick William III. Its inception was due to Gneisenau, who in 1811 proposed to the King a general rising against Napoleon, and suggested that all men who served with distinction in the field should be decorated with a black and white scarf or a national cockade.

The King's Scheme.

The King, however, favored an emblem in the shape of two pieces of black and white ribbon sewn in the form of a cross on the breast of the coat. The designs against Napoleon did not mature until after Moscow in 1813, and in that year the Order of the Iron Cross was instituted, as it was thought that a decoration of metal would be more suitable.

On March, 1813, the King of Prussia decreed that "in the present critical state of affairs, on which depends everything for the country, the brave spirit which the nation has so grandly shown deserves to be honored and to be commemorated by some special form of recognition.

Recognition of Merit.

We have, therefore, resolved specially to distinguish the merit which in the war now about to break out shall be displayed, either in actual fight with the enemy, or in the field or at home, in connection with this great struggle for freedom and independence, and after this war not again to bestow this special form of recognition."

By virtue of this decree, the Iron Cross of two classes and a Grand Cross was instituted, on the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Louise. Fifty-seven years later, on July 19, 1870, the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise, war was declared against France, and it was thought that no better recognition could be conferred for valor in this campaign than the Order of 1813, although the King in his decree had declared that this distinction would not again be bestowed.

Order of Iron Cross.

On July 19 another decree by King William reintroduced the Order of the Iron Cross. "In view of the serious situation of the Fatherland," he decreed, "and in grateful remembrance of the heroism of our ancestors in the great years of the War of Liberty, I revive in its full meaning and importance the Order of the Iron Cross instituted by my father, now in rest with God."

"The Iron Cross will be given without distinction of rank or position as a reward for merit, gained either in actual fight with the enemy or at home, in connection with this war for the honor and independence of the beloved country."

Emblems Similar.

Both classes of the Iron Cross have a precisely similar black cross of cast iron with silver edging. On the front there is not any inscription. The front face of the cross of 1813 is bare of any insignia. On the reverse of the cross of 1870-71 is a crown and the date, 1870. In the centre is a "W," the initial of the Christian

name of the then King of Prussia. The cross of 1813 bore the initials "F. W." In the centre of the cross are three oak leaves, and the presence on the Order today of the dates 1813 and 1870-71 indicates that the soldier upon whom it is conferred participates by right in the honors of the previous wars.

The Grand Cross.

The Grand Cross can only be received by a commander who has been victorious in a decisive battle after which the enemy has evacuated his position, or who has captured an important fortress, or by a commander who has unflinchingly defended a fortress which has not fallen into the enemy's hands. The Iron Cross is borne on the standards and colors of the troops, and, like the Victoria Cross in our army, its bestowal is not confined to any one rank.

In the campaign of 1813 331 first-class and 6,639 second class crosses were awarded, and six years later it was reported that the cross was worn by 9,136 soldiers and that there were 6,813 inheritors of the decoration.

After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the number of crosses distributed totalled nearly 50,000. Of this number 3,000 were crosses with the white ribbon with black edging indicating that they had not been awarded for services against the enemy.

FRENCH BANKERS HASTENING HOME

On a Little Trawler—Eager To Fight Their Country's Battles

New York, Oct. 15.—Somewhere between the fishing banks off Newfoundland and European water, a mackerel smack, with twenty-five fishermen, is supposed to be making for the French coast with all the speed her dingy sails can send her. At least those on board the French liner Rochambeau, which arrived here yesterday, saw her headed that way. They are going to fight for France, and until they met the Rochambeau did not even know their country was at war.

Was in Distress.

A lookout on the liner sighted the smack flying signals of distress off the Grand Banks and the Rochambeau ran down on the fishermen. Soon four huge sailors from Normandy drew alongside in a dory and told a story of hardship. They said they had left the French coast in March and the last time they had been ashore was in July, when they put into Halifax.

Food Spoilt.

They remained there only long enough to unload and get supplies. In a storm three weeks ago, most of their provisions were spoiled by salt water. Food and water were gathered on the liner, when one of the men heard a passenger pass a remark about the war. It was the first the fishermen had heard of it. They listened in amazement when told that France had been fighting Germany more than two months.

Decided to Go Home.

Then, working like madmen, they loaded their craft with provisions. Before they left they decided they would go back to fight for their country, and while the Rochambeau was getting under way again the men boarded their craft. Soon there was a shout from all twenty-five throats aboard the little boat and a hurried setting of sail. The last those aboard the Rochambeau saw of the smack she was headed east with her lee rail down.

Waterwitch Arrives

Crosbie's Waterwitch, Capt. C. P. Moore, arrived Saturday after a fine run from Bahia. The captain and crew are all well. Capt. Moore, who is well known for his quick passages has made another splendid round trip.

"Prospero" Crowded

The Prospero last trip to St. John's carried more passengers than at any other time this year. They were mostly fishermen who were returning to their homes in the Northern Bays from the northward. The purser, Mr. F. Miller, and the stewards had a busy time as the passengers numbered nearly 500, but all were comfortably accommodated, though the sleeping apartments were at a premium.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

BOTHA'S ACTION PROVES POPULAR

Cements Together in Common Patriotism All Classes in the Union of South Africa

The decision of General Botha to Forces in the field is regarded as a brilliant master-stroke which will take supreme command of the Union rally the whole British population and a large majority of the Dutch to the support of the Government's German South-West African policy.

The only anxiety is lest the absence of a man of such commanding influence should provide an opportunity for the malcontents in the Union. It is hoped, however, that by the time General Botha leaves the situation will be cleared up.

Inspires the Dutch.

Undoubtedly the knowledge that General Botha is in command will not only elicit a response from the Dutch to the Government's call for volunteers, but will inspire confidence in the success of the operations through out the country among Dutch and British alike. No more decisive counter-stroke to General Beyers' and General Hertzog's propaganda could possibly be imagined.

Never in the history of Bloemfontein has there been such a large, enthusiastic meeting as the demonstration in the Grand Theatre to express loyalty to the King and the Empire, and to give whole-hearted support to General Botha and the Government in the present crisis.

Both Nationalities.

The speakers were both Dutch and English, and included Mr. Arthur Fichardt, brother of the Hertzogite member of the House of Assembly, and Mr. Haarburger, the ex-mayor of the city, who, although German born, is now a British subject.

A loyal resolution was adopted, amid a remarkable demonstration, the great audience singing "Rule Britannia" and the National Anthem, which were taken up by the crowds outside, who were unable to gain admission to the hall.

BRIDGE GAVE WAY AND 600 DROWN

Tragic Accident on Railway Line as Train Bearing Wounded Was Passing

Paris, Sept. 29 (by mail to New York).—When a train carrying wounded and German prisoners from Meaux to Paris plunged through a weakened bridge across the Marne on Sept. 20th, there is every reason to believe that nearly 600 wounded men were drowned.

The utmost secrecy has surrounded the affair, but I have been able to obtain the following facts:

The train consisted of eighteen cars, each car carrying fifty wounded men. Many of these men had lain on battlefields without attention of any sort for from one to two days, and were congratulating themselves on the fact that they had been rescued and were on the way back to the comfortable hospitals in Paris.

German Prisoners on Board.

On the rear of the train as it departed from Meaux in the early evening, was attached a car-full of German prisoners.

Before reaching the Marne, the engineer, who had never before operated an engine on the line, was given orders to stop at a red light, which he would find. A switchman, who misunderstood his instructions, sent the train on the wrong track and the light, which was the stopping signal, was never seen by the engineers.

Instead, he saw ahead of him another red light which had been placed at a gap in the bridge over the river. He ran up to this light and to his horror the bridge beams began to break under the engine.

Then the coupling broke behind him. The engine had reached a solid part of the bridge, but the cars, with the exception of the rear car, which contained the Germans, plunged into the river with their load of wounded men.

Soldiers were summoned from both sides of the river, but only 160 men were taken from the wreckage alive. Reports indicate that about 600 wounded men, too weak to struggle for their lives, were drowned like rats.

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

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We wish to call the attention of our large circle of customers to our extensive and up-to-date Upholstering Department, which is replete with every thing which goes to make first-class work.

The latest machinery, the newest colors and designs in Brocades, Silks, Satins, Tapestries, Velours, Saddle Bags, etc.; the prettiest and most serviceable Cords, Fringes and Gimps; the strongest and most pliant Springs—these—and the skilled work of men who thoroughly understand their business are a sufficient guarantee of perfect satisfaction.

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

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

For Sale!

A6h.p. Stationary Engine

Master workman make, suitable for running a Stave Mill or Machine Shop.

Engine is fitted with a Patent Clutch Pulley and regulated with a Governor, and is in first-class condition.

Price \$150.

Apply to

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Men's Jersey SHIRTS.

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

\$1.00

In Navy Blue and Fancy Grey.

A cheaper quality at 65c.

Anderson's,
Grace Building.



**MOTOR BOAT F.P.U.
For Sale!
Motor Boat
F.P.U.**

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North.

Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Ninety per cent of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

**Ladies' and Children's
JOB COATS**
Just Opened.
Fit Out Your Boy and Girl for School.
Boots, Caps, Bags, etc.
BEST VALUE.

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51 Water Street West.

**BOLINDER'S
DIRECT REVERSIBLE CRUDE OIL ENGINES.**

First in 1893 Foremost in 1914
Built in sizes from 5 B.H.P. up to 320 B.H.P.

Nearly 100 vessels fitted with Bolinder's Engines for towage in the British Isles, the object of Messrs. Bolinder's design being for large Propellers at low revolutions and consequent efficiency. As an example mention might be made of the "MIRI" (160 B.H.P.) which tows regularly at Sea a 1500 Ton Tank Barge.

The Bolinder will run light indefinitely without any load whatever, and without any recourse to the Blow-lamps.

The Bolinder will run at any load down to a speed which only enables the engine to just turn over, this manoeuvring is carried out by a special device which entirely does away with the necessity for the Blow-lamps.

Bolinder Engines reverse in under 3 seconds—according to the power of the engine—and what is more reverse without a failure and without a strain on the crankshaft.

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**Stories Of The Fighting
As Told By The Soldiers**

Lieut. A. C. Johnson, well-known as Hants county premier cricketer, is beginning to believe that he bears a charmed life. He has been sent home wounded from the front but he said he considers himself mighty lucky to be even alive. He had many narrow escapes from death.

The day before he was wounded the nose of a shell hit a wall six inches over his head. Shortly after a bullet hit the ground a half yard ahead of him, glanced up and hit him on the body, only bruising him. Then a bullet hit him over the heart but it was "spent" and he picked it out of his breast pocket and sent it home to his wife as a souvenir. His final escape came while he was sitting on the steps of a house. Half the building was blown up and he was not even touched.

Some almost unbelievable practices in fighting are reported in a letter just received in London from an officer in the Brigad Guards. He said:

"We are at the present time enduring a most damnable shelling. Five minutes ago, the head of a shell finished up between me and my adjutant. I have it now in my haversack. We are in a fairly safe position but it is not pleasant. Yesterday was a terrible day. We had to gain ground through a wooded, horseshoe-shaped hollow. Eventually we got up and found the enemy in a horseshoe position.

"We pushed on when all of a sudden the foremost Germans, all over the field advanced. They were either waving white flags or had their hands up. Instead of taking no notice, the men got up as if the battle were over. I shouted myself hoarse, telling them to go on fighting. It was of no avail and in five minutes or less a second line of Germans came over the sky-line and began firing at us. The men were then in groups. We got a line formed and opened fire. Some of our own men were in front and of course tried to avoid them.

"In one case a German officer ordered young —, who was wounded, to be shot, and other wounded men. This was witnessed. I believe this officer was killed after this. We held our ground till night and many Germans surrendered.

"I had a narrow escape. A shrapnel bullet cut through my coat over the left shoulder. It knocked me down and it hurt a bit but no real damage was done. No infantry appeared in front of us but the gunfire is most disagreeable. We slept on the battlefield all night. I believe things are going well."

With a convoy of wounded just brought in to Paris, was a pretty workgirl named Eugenie, who attired in baggy red trousers and a red "chechie" had followed a Zouave regiment from her home town of Bagnolet, and with rifle on shoulder had marched thirty miles a day with the soldiers. She was under fire at the battle of the Marne, where she was wounded. She is to be sent back home, but swears that she will get to the front again.

A Russian artilleryman, who at the risk of his life, stopped while retreating under fire to rescue a baby, has received the Cross of St. George. Two companions who later went to his rescue were also awarded the same honor. The artilleryman was taken to the hospital at Kieff where he surprised the nurses by bringing with him the baby he had saved. The soldier's battery had been getting the worst of an engagement and on order was given to fall back. While retreating through a village, the artilleryman noticed a baby crawling out into the street in the very path of an artillery fire. He ran back and picked the baby up and just as he

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did a shell burst over head head. He fell to the ground, holding the baby under him. He was shot through the back and unable to get up. Seeing his helplessness, two of his comrades rushed back and carried both him and the baby to safety.

"Rauji," the famous cricketer, now the Maharaja am Salih of Nawanganar, has emulated the Indian ruling princes by making an offer to the British Government to raise and equip a force of 1,000 for service with the Allies' army. In a speech to his subjects at Jamnagar, he said:

"You will be glad to know that I have placed the humble and limited resources of my state at the disposal of the Empire by my letter to the Agent of the Government.

"I have promised to raise and maintain a force of 1,000 able-bodied men to fight for the Empire to give 200 horses and fifteen motors over and above two squadrons of Imperial Service Lancers.

"Our duty is clear at this anxious time. Not every man will be requisitioned to bear arms and fight, but every man can help in mitigating the effects of war by continuing trade and commerce under normal conditions."

According to a statement just issued by the London Local Government Board, six thousand refugees from Belgium are now being taken care of there. They have been sent to homes where individuals had offered to take care of some. The Board announced that large numbers of offers from English people to take care of Belgians had not been accepted, so that it is not feared that the Government will have any trouble in finding place for any more refugees who arrive.

Sir Charles Cayzer, former M.P., has received a letter from the King, congratulating him at being the head of a "fighting family." Nine members of his family are serving with the forces. The two best known are the sons-in-law of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Admiral Madden.

Recruiting officers attached to the cavalry division at Shoreditch were nearly bowled over with surprise when a grey bearded man applied for a place in the cavalry. He was Henry Chaplin, and admitted that his age was 72 years.

"Old as I am, I can still do a fairly hard day in the saddle," he said. "So I have applied for a place where on horseback I can strike a blow for my country."

FOR SALE

One Motor Boat, about 22 feet long, equipped with new Ferro 5 1/2 h.p. Engine with Kerosene Adapter and Reverse Gear. A snap for a quick sale.—oct11,tf

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

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To parties interested in acquiring timber, pit props, etc., Proposals are invited for the cutting and shipment of timber, pit props, etc., from the property of The International Timber Company, situated inland Hall's Bay.

This property is considered one of the finest timber tracts in the Colony. Intending operators may have the use of the mill and dock of the Company, if required, on terms to be arranged.

All offers to be addressed to the undersigned Solicitor for said International Timber Company, who will be prepared to furnish any particulars as to the property.

Applications from irresponsible parties will not be considered.
WILLIAM R. HOWLEY,
Solicitor for The International Timber Company.
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**COSSACKS TERROR
TO THEIR ENEMIES**

The Origin and History of Russia's Famous Forces Of Cavalry

If you want to strike terror to the heart of an Austrian or German these days, say "Cossack." The very word seems to hold a horror for the Kaiser's men and also for Francis Joseph's troops.

Remembering their exploits against Napoleon and their wild warfare during the revolt of Hungary, Austrians and Germans shudder when they think of the Cossacks invading their countries. The Cossacks' cruelty during the Russian revolution is well known and their operations in China in 1900 were criticized not only by all the world outside of Russia, but by Russians themselves.

In the Russo-Japanese war the Cossacks did not live up to their reputations. The reason was clear enough as they are marauders by origin. Their reason for being in warfare is to enrich themselves by it.

His Social Position.
The Cossack's social position in Russia makes them so. Originally the Cossacks were formed from bandits to protect the frontiers during wars with Turkey and Poland. And later when Russia started her long march towards the East and linked up with the Mahometan races of Central Asia, a Cossack Voisko, was formed also close to the new Asiatic frontier of the Russian Empire.

The Cossacks cost Russia nothing. The Empire endowed them with special privileges for which in return, at a certain age and under special conditions they have to give military service.

Total 3,000,000.
The total Cossack population now is about 3,000,000 of which, 700,000 are women. The Cossacks own about 146,500,000 acres of land. Military service is obligatory for all men for twenty years, beginning at the age of eighteen. Practically the Cossack youth starts his military career at 14 when he joins an organization similar to the Boy Scouts.

Active service the Cossack does for three years in the preliminary division. The next twelve years he is in active service and the last five he is on the reserve list. Every Cossack is bound to provide his own uniforms, equipment and horse, the Government furnishing the arms.

Part Always Ready.
Every Cossack troop on active service is divided into three equal parts according to age and the third only in real service, while the two others stay at home. They are bound to march out just as soon as the order is given, however.

Quite recently there was formed in Transkaspija three troops of half-wild Turkomans. These are now being employed in the invasion of Austria. They are the creation of the famous Russian general Skobelev, called the "White General." His hatred of Germany was so great that Bismarck feared him and paid a great deal of serious attention to him.

One year before Alexander II. was assassinated, in 1880, Skobelev attempted to put through his plan of organizing troops among these half-wild men. He well knew the terrible part they would play in an invasion of Germany. Alexander II., however, objected to the plan and it fell through.

One on the Kaiser.
An incident, humorous and yet gravely significant occurred on the occasion of the Kaiser's visit to St. Petersburg before the Franco-Russian Alliance. Several Cossack troops were drawn up for inspection by the Kaiser. As he viewed them he was attracted by a beautiful sword carried by a Cossack officer. "May I see it?" he inquired. "I know that the swords of the Cossacks are excellent. Is it an heirloom?"

"Yes, your Majesty," replied the officer. "It is a very old one."
The Kaiser took the sword and read the engraving on it. Then, with a smile, he returned this word. The engraving was:

"God give me opportunity to lead my horse to drink from the Spree (The river on which Berlin is located.)"
"I hope you will be successful," said the Kaiser, "and fully accomplish the desire of your ancestor."
This officer is now at the head of one of the troops in Russia's first line. Baroness Cederstrem, who in public life is Madame Adelina Patti, is much put out by reports sent out of Austria about alleged attacks upon herself and her husband there.

"The reports were greatly exaggerated," said the singer, who recently arrived here from Paris. "Some stones were thrown at the hotel at which we were staying and some hostile feeling was shown against some foreigners but it was in no wise personally directed at my husband or myself."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

NOTICE!

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland will be convened at Catalina on the morning of November 14th next. Every Local Council and District Council of the F.P.U. should endeavor to be represented. Every Chairman of a Local Council and all the Officers of District Councils are members of the Supreme Council and in event of such Officers not being able to attend, Councils may appoint a substitute.

By order of
W. F. COAKER,
President F.P.U.
St. John's, Oct. 4th, 1914.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on the 16th day of November next.

By order of
W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on the 16th day of November next.

By order of
W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 1st, 1914.

NOTICE

The Annual Convention of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on the 14th day of November next.

By order of
J. G. STONE,
Catalina, Oct. 1st, 1914. District Chairman.

NOTICE

The Annual Convention of Fogo District Council of the F.P.U. will (by special permission of the President) be held at Catalina on the 17th day of November next.

By order of
W. W. HALFYARD,
St. John's, Oct. 1st, 1914. District Chairman.

NOTICE

The Annual Convention of Twillingate District Council of the F.P.U. will (by permission of the President) be held at Catalina on the 17th day of November next.

By order of
W. B. JENNINGS,
Moreton's Hr., Oct. 1st, 1914. District Chairman.

NOTICE

The Annual Convention of Bonavista District Council of the F.P.U. will (by permission of the President) be held at Catalina on the 16th day of November next.

By order of
R. G. WINSOR,
Wesleyville, Oct. 1st, 1914. District Chairman.

**Stoves! Stoves!
Tinware! Tinware!**

We have received a shipment of
STOVES
"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"
"Improved Standard."

We also carry a large stock of
**Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures
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Local Councils and Union Stores requiring such goods should order at once.

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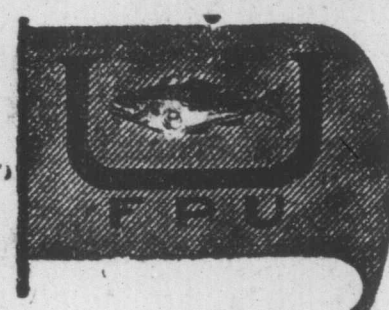
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A BARGAIN.

J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. OCT. 21, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Bonavista & Twillingate

NOMINATIONS of candidates for the electoral districts of Twillingate and Bonavista respectively take place on Monday, the 18th of November next. Polling, if necessary, will occur ten days later.

The vacancy in Twillingate was created by the resignation of Sir Robert Bond, several months ago; that in Bonavista by the resignation of Mr. W. F. Coaker last week.

The day after the publication of the proclamation for Twillingate, Mr. Coaker intimated to Sir Edward Morris that it was his intention to become a candidate for that district, and he asked that an election should be held in Bonavista also, so that this latter district might be fully represented in the next session of the Assembly. The Premier admitted the desirability of this, and readily promised to recommend that a proclamation should issue.

Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., will be a candidate for Bonavista, as an independent. His address to the electors, and also that of Mr. Coaker, appear in this number, and these fully explain the attitude of the candidates as regards public questions.

Both are opponents of the present Government, and Mr. Morine will work in harmony with the Union members of the House.

It is considered impossible that any contest will occur in either district.

Both candidates are generally regarded as invincible. Much of Mr. Coaker's life was spent in what is geographically part of Twillingate district, in which the F.P.U. is very strong, and as for Mr. Morine and Bonavista Bay, they are one and inseparable.

Honor, Honor, Honor to Him

OVER a century ago the glorious victory of Admiral Nelson at Trafalgar established that pre-eminence of Great Britain on the seas that has so signally helped the British Empire itself, as well as our allies, in the gigantic conflict now being waged with Germany on the stricken fields of Europe.

Strange is contrast between the national alliances of that day and those of the present time. In 1814 Napoleon was preeminent in the military affairs of Europe. He had humbled the pride of the greatest continental nations, so that all of them, with the exception of Russia, were reduced to the position of vassal states possessing but a semblance of independence.

Probably absolutely democratic in his ideals and his aims when he first entered public life as an officer in the French Army, Napoleon, as he gained military power, gradually became as autocratic as any of the autocrats of the old French royal regime, whose despotism led to the terrible revolutions of over a century ago.

And it was against this military despotism that Great Britain warred on land and on sea. It was this despotism that the victory of Nelson at Trafalgar and the later victory of Wellington at Waterloo did so much to destroy. From the ruins of that despotism rose the France of recent times—the France that could

live down the terrible days of 1870 and build up a great naval and military power. For France today enjoys a greater measure of democracy than even the rehanding revolutionaries dreamt of and the nation is now, as one man, battling nobly and successfully for the great cause of independence against the barbarous hordes that seek to establish the terrible Prussian military despotism not only in Europe but throughout the whole civilized world.

Cape Trafalgar is on the South coast of Spain, between Tarifa and Cadiz, and it was off this promontory that Nelson won his great victory in 1805 and at the same time met a hero's death.

During the winter of 1804 the British fleet had been watching the harbor of Toulon, where a great fleet had been assembled and where troops were being embarked for some unknown destination. Leaving his station, Nelson sailed for Barcelona, on the Spanish coast, further along the Mediterranean.

In the absence of the British fleet, Villeneuve, the French admiral, put to sea with ten ships-of-the-line and numerous frigates. This was on January 18, 1805.

Nelson, believing Villeneuve, to be steering for Egypt, himself sailed for Sicily, but the French fleet had passed out through the Straits of Gibraltar and effected a junction with the Spanish fleet, Nelson, on learning this, gave chase, following the French fleet clear across the Atlantic to the West Indies, whence the allied fleets returned without having effected anything.

The Spanish and French fleets succeeded in reaching Cadiz before the British could come up with them, so Nelson returned to England. In September, however, he rejoined the fleet hovering off Cadiz and by masterly strategy tempted the enemy out of port again.

The frigate "Euryalus" kept watch within half a mile of the harbor mouth; eight sail-of-the-line were kept at a still greater distance; Nelson, on the Victory, remained off Cape St. Mary's with the rest of his fleet of twenty-seven sail-of-the-line and four frigates, the frigates extending in a line of communication between him and the seven or eight ships off or near Cadiz.

The enemy put to sea on the nineteenth of October. The last order given by Nelson, who displayed on this occasion all his wonted animation and confidence, was the historic utterance: "ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN THIS DAY TO DO HIS DUTY."

Perhaps the most remarkable phase of the battle itself was the desperate struggle between the Victory and Temeraire, on the one side, and the Redoubtable and Fougex on the other, the four ships forming "as compact a tier as if they had been moored together."

It was a shot from the cross-trees of the Redoubtable that killed Nelson, the musket-ball entering the epaulet on the left shoulder, passing through the spine, and lodging in the muscles of the back.

The British loss was 450 killed and 1250 wounded. Nineteen of the enemy's fleet, which had comprised thirty-three sail-of-the-line and seven frigates were captured and one blown up. The prisoners numbered 12,000.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

THEY HAVE SAYVILLE.

Washington Post:—Of course, the Germans won't have much chance of winning a conclusive victory until they get the cable repaired.

LOCATED.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Press:—The Czar, the Kaiser and President Poincare are all at the front. That is, they are safely at the back of the front.

THERE ARE LIMITS.

Pittsburg Dispatch:—If 4,266,000 Germans are under arms there are 1,440,000 still in reserve. But even with 5,500,000 of soldiers suffering the losses of this slaughter there are limits to what a nation can do with them.

THE PEACE PARTY.

Philadelphia North American:—"Austria urged to shorten the war." Austria already has done more than any other nation to shorten it. The Austrians haven't beaten anything so far except a retreat.

THE WORLD LANGUAGE.

Boston Transcript:—The interned German sailors at Boston who have received permission to study English at the public school doubtless realize that that is destined to become the world language.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ANOTHER GREAT PROGRAMME FOR THE MID-WEEK CHANGE AT THE NICKEL.

THE LUBIN COMPANY PRESENTS IN TWO PARTS

"OUT OF THE DEPTHS."

A strong story of folly and misfortune, precipitating adventure and culminating in a charming love match.

"THE SWAN GIRL." A Vitagraph drama, with Anita Steward and E. K. Lincoln.

"HE WOULD A-HUNTING GO." A Keystone comedy riot.

THE MUTUAL WEEKLY. Events of interest.

"HER LEGACY." A thrilling melo-drama.

ARTHUR C. HUSKINS, Lyric Tenor. P. J. MCCARTHY, Pianist. JOE ROSS, Effects.

SHOWING NOTHING BUT THE ABSOLUTE BEST IN MOTION PICTURES.

TO THE EDITOR

Poor Circumstances

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Kindly give me space in your columns for a contradiction to that item which appeared in the Free Press re the people of the Straits being supplied for the winter.

There are two or three families in Carrol Cove, one large family in Wreck Bay and several families here who are not able to get half enough to supply their wants.

At present there are not fifteen barrels of flour in Red Bay today and the worst voyage for fifty years. The average catch per man is eight qtls. of fish, while a few may be able to manage when provisions arrive to secure enough to keep body and soul together for the winter. A great majority will not be able to secure enough to keep them till Christmas without help from the Government.

People will surely starve if there are not seventy barrels of flour at least sent here or guaranteed.

Men whose end news to the papers like the item in The Press are only doing an injury and misleading the public. While no doubt people from Blanc Sablon to East St. Modeste are fairly well provided for the people of this place are not nor will they adequately be if the Government do not assist.

OBSERVER.

Red Bay, Oct. 12, 1914.

Time For Action

Joe Batt's Arm, Oct. 15.—The cold bleak days of October are again with us and make the most of us shiver with dread at the advent of the cold winter days and nights.

With much regret we learn of the poverty and want which is now hovering around our Island home. Oh, that now our people were given a chance to honestly labour for the gold which was so wantonly wasted prior to the Election of 1914. Awake! Surtax Morris, with all your greed and grab, all clique. Away with your wanton waste and destruction!

In this day of hunger and want show forth your zeal of love and patriotism towards our poor country and countrymen. Bestir yourself now in this hour of need to do all possible to drive want from our doors, which action will prove a beam of bright sunshine to you in after life.

Get to work and let the Government strive in every possible way to maintain the best prices for our fish and reduce as low as possible the necessities of our daily life. Why let \$2 profit be made on a barrel of flour?

Now then, Sir Edward, be up and doing, and you will find the Union Party right at your back to assist you to do all that is right and to displace wrong.

After the departure of the schr. Maud from here with a load of fish and oil from the F.P.U. the Nellie R. came along, this being her second trip here. She brought a general cargo and loaded again with fish in two days, much to the dislike of some of our friends. We are sorry if it should cause them grief but we cannot help it now. Remember the days for playing one handed games are gone and past and others have now taken a part.

Union and non-Union alike are now acknowledging that but for Coaker there would be no bottom to the price of fish. May he still be endowed with wisdom and strength to carry on his glorious work.

A few of our fishermen are yet at the fishery while many of them are preparing for a removal from here to the Bays for the winter, seeking a shelter from the cold wintry blast. They will also be in a better position to earn a dollar which will be a welcome acquisition to many.

RUSSIA, OUR GREAT ALLY

LIPPANT writers like Bernard Shaw have done much to becloud the popular view of the case for Russia.

Mr. Shaw and other less brilliant men have raised the bogey of a tide of Russian savagery over-running Europe if Germany is crushed, and have talked glibly about the necessity of conserving Germany's eastern frontier. This, in view of an almost complete lack of understanding on the part of the British people at large as to why Russia is in the war at all, has served to create doubts as to the wisdom of the alliance with Russia, and vague fears as to the part Russia will take when the final settlement comes.

Russian Point of View. It will be helpful, therefore, to look at the situation from the Russian point of view. First, it should be known that Russia has suffered far more than any other country from the aggressions of Germany's "blood and iron" policy. Germany has been the mainstay of reactionary policy in the internal government of Russia, just as she has been at the back of Austria's forward policy against the Slav elements in the Russian population.

Germans have been for years forcing their way into all sorts of economic positions in Russia, and have used those positions for fomenting trouble.

Cause of the Trouble. Germany was behind Austria when, in November, 1912, that country sent agents in Russian Poland, offering arms to the revolutionary bodies for a rising against Russia.

She was behind Austria in a scheme to drag Poland in as a third partner in the Dualism of the Austrian monarchy, conquering Little Russia as far as Kiev, and making a new province under an Austrian Archduke. The tool which the Kaiser used for this purpose was the late Archduke Ferdinand, who was not only an ardent supporter of the official movement for an all-German advance, but had openly declared that he would out-Kaiser the Kaiser.

It was when the Archduke was making one of his demonstrations of

Shoveling COAL

into a stove or furnace will give some heat, but a ton of coal is soon done.

A Pair of All Wool Riverside Blankets

will cost much less and will last for years keeping generation after generation warm and comfortable.

KIEL CANAL BUSY PLACE

Germany Prepares Her Fleet For Long-Deferred Engagement

Travellers returning from Kiel state that the canal is crowded with warships, including the largest battle-ships. The arsenal is very busy day and night, and trains are continuously coming in carrying large guns for the big armoured cruisers and Dreadnoughts to complete their armament.

It is said that Krupp during the last two years have been especially busy in manufacturing and experimenting with new ordnance, and the Germans now declare that the whole fleet will shortly be ready to fight.

Kaiserism that he met a savage death, and then, as all the world knows, while Germany allowed Austria to make open war on Serbia, she chose to consider the Russian mobilization as a casus belli against herself.

Now as to the fear that barbaric hordes from Russia will overrun Europe when Germany is crushed. We must by this time have realized that Germany is infinitely more civilized and ruthless than Russia, and that civilization in Europe has only one chance of surviving. That chance depends upon the Allies defeating utterly the ideal of brute force which will crown the German arms or perish with them.

A Germany Vanished. When we talk of the Germany of Beethoven and Goethe, let us remember that that is a Germany of the past, and that the Germany with which we have to deal is the Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm II. and the Messrs. Krupp.

Similarly, when we think of Russia, let us remember that, if a proportion of the vast population of that country lags behind in the refinements of civilization, there is another Russia—the Russia of Tolstoy, Borodine, Dostoevsky and Gorki—and that it will be largely owing to the intelligence of this other Russia that the Allies will succeed in defeating Germany.

The integrity of Germany's eastern frontier has never done anything for European civilization. It is Russia who has saved civilization by serving as the bulwark, not only of Germany but of Europe against the Tartars who over-ran her and put back her civilization by a couple of centuries.

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

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

Couldn't Eat a Half Meal.

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

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

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

MRS. GEORGE WELLS, St. John's. Sold at St. John's by M. J. Malone, M. Kent, Walter Gosse, J. C. Ryan, J. Healey, C. P. Eagan, Soper & Moore, Wholesale Agent. Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.—oct20

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Get an oil stove and use our oil, gives most heat and goes furthest.

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FOR ENGINES

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30 Boxes Cheese, Twin

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Can you boast of teeth like these? Everyone should answer this question for himself. We can't all be beautiful but we can all have perfect strong and long lasting teeth. After long years of study and experience we can supply teeth perfect in fit, workmanship and material, the best that money can buy.

Our Price is \$12.00 per Set.

One bad tooth may cause you more trouble than all the rest combined. Your health demands immediate attention. If possible we will save your teeth or extract the useless and diseased ones with our method, which has become so popular.



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Opp. McMurdo & Co.

oct8,1m

MUST DISMISS PROFESSOR OR LOSE GIFT OF 10 MILLIONS

Major Wiener, of Surrey, England, Makes an Astonishing Proposition to Harvard University—Resents Prof. Munsterberg's Virulent Attacks on the Allies

"Dismiss Professor Munsterberg or lose \$10,000,000," is the astounding alternative offered to Harvard University by Major Clarence Wiener of Surrey, England, of the class of 1900, Harvard, in a letter addressed to Dean LeBaron R. Briggs.

Boldly denouncing Professor Munsterberg's virulent and scurrilous attacks on the Allied Powers, more particularly since the inception of the great war, Major Wiener demands his dismissal from the Harvard faculty.

Professor of Millions.

In the event of Harvard's retaining the renowned psychological expert, Major Wiener declares that he will withdraw his gift of £2,000,000, nearly \$10,000,000, which would accrue to Harvard on his death.

A copy of this letter has come to the Globe. Up to last evening President Lowell had not received the missive, but had received through the mail under date of Sept. 23 a post card which presented the proposition in substance. The letter said to be on its way to Mr. Lowell, dated Sept. 20, 1914, from Ewell Castle, Surrey, England, supplements the post card with a more fluent and more extended recital of the author's grievances against the learned doctor.

Speaks Right Out.

Major Wiener does not mince matters. His words are bitter and boldly chosen. "I write very strongly because I feel very strongly on the matter, he says in one portion of the letter.

Just how strongly the major writes at some points it is the part of discretion not to disclose, but his ultimatum is presented in the following terms:

"As you no doubt know, I am a member of the class of 1900, and, as I wrote you, Harvard would have benefited, in the event of my death, to the extent of £2,000,000. As then advised, this clause is rescinded and will remain so, until I receive written

assurance from the faculty that the German doctor has been removed from your list of professors.

Old Institution.

Harvard University is the oldest institute of learning in the United States. It was founded in Cambridge, Mass., in 1636, at a meeting of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, convened on 8th September, 6 years after its first settlement. It was voted to give £400 toward a "School or College, for the purpose of educating the English and Indian youth in knowledge and godliness."

In the ensuing year twelve of the eminent men of the colony, including John Cotton, were authorized "to take order for a new college at New Towne.

The name Cambridge was adopted soon after a recognition of the English University, where many of the Colonists had been educated.

Named After Him.

In 1638, John Harvard, a young man non-conformist minister, died in Charlestown, leaving to the college £750 and his entire library of 300 volumes. The institute was opened soon after and was named Harvard in honor of its first benefactor. The building was erected in 1637. First President was Rev. Henry Dunster. First graduating class in 1642. College established as a corporation in 1650. In 1657 the corporation charter was changed so that the overseas authorities had practically no control of the internal management of the college.

FOR SALE

A Truck Horse, about 1,400 lbs. The animal is quiet and easily managed. He is in sound condition in wind and limb, about seven years old. Apply at this office.—oct17



VIOLATES CANONS OF MODERN WARFARE

Germans Have No Scruples As to Methods They Employ

In the course of a letter home to his wife Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfe Murray, of the Highland Light Infantry, writes:

The Germans are behaving disgracefully. An officer dressed as a French officer went up to some Coldstream Guards and asked if Bulkeley, the machine gun officer, was in that battalion. He then shot the officer he was talking to. Others dress up as British staff officers, and drive about in motor-cars, and when they meet transports of convoys shout at them: "The Germans are advancing at you just ahead," which causes a stampede. That happened to us.

A long column of transport was ahead of us as we were retiring. All of a sudden a supposed French officer came galloping down the road the reverse way, shrieking, "Les Allemands, les Uhlans." All the transport was thrown into confusion. Some of the wagons came back at a gallop.

We were just behind; mercifully, the road was broad. There was a little confusion at first, but they rallied splendidly when I shouted to them, and we all advanced up the road with fixed bayonets to find absolutely nothing.

The Germans actually dress themselves up in our men's greatcoats to disguise themselves, get close, and then shoot. It is too barbarous, and against all canons of civilized warfare.

Anyone can repair a roof with Elastic Roofing Cement Paint. It is easy and ready to apply. No heating required. You can do the work yourself with an ordinary whitewash brush. P. H. COWAN, Agent.

GERMANS GREAT AT ENTRENCHING

British Soldier Speaks Admiringly of Their Defence Works

A corporal who has just returned home with a wound received in the fighting on the Aisne speaks of the enemy's methods of delaying the British advance:

Their trenches are marvellous. They are dug right into the ground, and you might walk over them for hours without guessing that there were men hidden away in them. The wonder is how they manage to fire at all from them, but I daresay they are quite effective against shell fire, and what's more important still, they make it very hard for our aeroplanes to spot the Germans and form any estimate of their strength.

Not Behind Them.

We are not one bit behind them in making trenches, and you might say that the whole fight out there is simply a matter of digging trenches right up so close that the other fellow has to run. It's dull work compared with what we got at first, but it's enlivened now and then by little fights by day and night, when the Germans rush out to surprise us, or our generals think it well to push the enemy a little further back.

Look Beaten.

The Germans have got the look of men who are already licked and know it. My impression is that their plan from the start was to have the horrors of war confined to other countries, and when they are cleared out they will howl for peace rather than have their sacred country invaded. We shall see about that.

Our chaps get on remarkably well with the French, and after this war it will be hard to make trouble between France and Britain any more. The French people and soldiers are warm admirers of the British Army, and always say with a smile that it's a good thing for the Germans there aren't more of us.

ALLIES STILL REPORT GAINS

Made Progress at Various Points on the Front on Monday

Paris, Oct. 20.—The French War Office gave out an official announcement this afternoon as follows:

"In Belgium, in spite of a violent attack on the part of the enemy, the Belgian army has held its position on the line of the River Yser. There have been other actions in the region of Ypres between the Allied forces operating in this territory and the forces of the enemy on our left wing. "The Germans continue to hold strongly their advance posts around Lille in a direction on the Armentieres, Fournes and La Basse. "On the Meuse the enemy has endeavored, in vain, to drive back the advance posts of our troops who have moved out along the right bank of this stream in the Peninsula of Camp Des Remains.

"To sum up: during the day of Oct. 19 we have made progress at various points on the front.

"In East Prussia and in the Vistula River there is no change in the situation. The efforts of the Austrians to cross the River San have been repulsed.

"The battle South of Przemyśl is continuing under conditions favorable to the Russians."

WANTED.

Two Good Reliable Coopers to make drums, etc. For terms apply to MANAGER OF COOPERAGE, Cupids. —oct12,tf

Fishermen!

We invite you to our free exhibition of

Motors and Parts Regal & Fraser Engines

Call at our wharf and see the most perfect and most simple working engine on this or any market.

Franklin's Agencies, Ltd.

A 6 h.p. GUARANTEE Engine

Only used 1 gallon of Gasoline and 1 1/2 casks of Kerosene Oil for a summer's fishing on the Labrador.

Cheapest engine to run on the market, and every engine gives satisfaction.

Robt. Templeton, Agent

J. J. St. John

Readers of the Fisherman's Paper! We have the largest stock of

FLOUR

in St. John's. Our prices will surprise you.

250 Barrels Pork and Beef, 150 Barrels

Granulated Sugar, 150 Puncheons and Brls. Best Molasses.

—Also— A full line of Teas and all other Groceries.

N.B.—Goods sent with dispatch to any part of the City or Train.

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136 & 138 Duckworth St.

Good Morning! We Are Introducing

American Silk American Cashmere American Cotton-Lisle HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free. OUR SPECIAL OFFER to every one sending us \$1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee backed by a five million dollar company, either:

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value Am. Cashmere Hosiery, or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value Am. Cotton-Lisle Hosiery or 6 Pairs Children's Hosiery. Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

The INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO P. O. Box 244. DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Chairs, Chairs, Chairs

Subject to our Guarantee you Can't Lose.

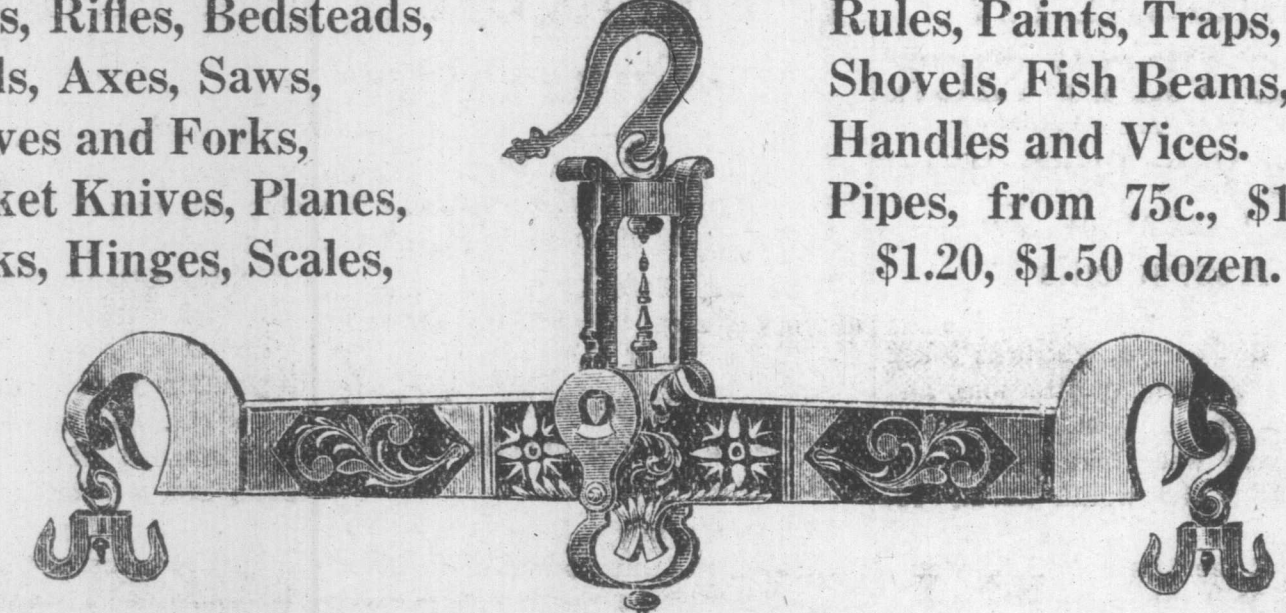


We are selling them for a song and Ragtime at that. POPE'S Furniture and Mattress Showrooms, George & Waldegrave Sts.

Est. 1860. Phone 659.

FIRE STOCK SELLING CHEAP

Guns, Rifles, Bedsteads, Tools, Axes, Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Planes, Locks, Hinges, Scales, Rules, Paints, Traps, Shovels, Fish Beams, Handles and Vices. Pipes, from 75c., \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.50 dozen.



Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

Front and Rear, next West of Old Store. P.S.—All Mail Order Goods will be supplied in new stock unless otherwise ordered.

Our Ladies WINTER COATS

—ARE— THE TALK OF THE TOWN!

We show the LATEST CREATIONS—ADVANCE STYLE SAMPLES of leading Manufacturers—at prices far below the Wholesale Cost.

Lot 100.	Regular Wholesale Price, \$ 4.25.	Our Price \$ 2.45.
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Not Two Coats Alike—All SAMPLES. Come Early and get your particular choice, and remember ALL OUR GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

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Join the Piano Club

Intending Piano buyers are strongly urged to investigate our co-operative system of piano buying.

This is your opportunity to secure a Piano or Piano-Player of unquestioned quality at a fine saving—on easy payments.

Only a few more names required to complete list.

SO DON'T DELAY Write at once for full information to the

Musician Supply Co.

166 Water Street, St. John's.

SUPREME STRUGGLE ON WEST

Where the Belgian Army, Supported by the Allies, is Successfully Resisting the Germans

BOTH SIDES GET REINFORCEMENTS

German Attempts to Break French Line to the South Are Unavailing—Allies Report Progress

London, Oct. 21.—Fighting of a most desperate character is in progress in west Flanders and northwest France. The Belgian army, supported by the Allies, is holding stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, despite determined German attacks, and has thus far succeeded in bringing to a halt the advance of the invaders along the coast.

This is announced in a French official communication issued last evening, and is admitted in the report of the German general headquarters, which says the fighting has been going on since Sunday, in the vicinity of Neuport, which stands at the crossing of the River near the sea.

Try to Relieve Lille
A little further to the south the Allies are making an attempt to advance toward Lille, for the relief of that city, which has been in German hands for some time, and are also pushing on to the north and south of Arras.

To the southward at the bend of the line the Germans continue to make furious, but unavailing attempts to break through the French lines.

In the East, along the Meuse, the Germans have, according to a French account, essayed in vain to try and recapture the French troops who have debouched along that territory, in which Camp des Romains, now in the hands of the Germans, is situated, in an attempt to cut out that portion of the German Army which is thrust towards St. Mihiel.

Detailed Progress
Generally speaking the French claim to have made some detailed progress on various points of the front. Paris reports the Allies to have destroyed 15 German machine guns, two of which were armored, near Lebasse, and a battery of German heavy artillery in invasions of St. Mihiel.

GERMAN PAINTS DREAR PICTURE

Letter Found on a Prisoner Speaks of "Germany's Last Hope"

Paris, Oct. 21.—An official communication issued by the War Office says the following are extracts from a letter found on a German prisoner and dated Dusseldorf, Oct. 4th: "With us officers and soldiers are becoming rarer; we have no more men than are adequate. Volunteers and men of the Landwehr are all we have today. If you saw these soldiers you would turn your head.

Everybody is being taken—it is Germany's last hope.

All the aged men are becoming soldiers.

ORDERS GERMAN OUT OF BRIGHTON

London, Oct. 21.—The Chief Constable of Brighton has ordered all German and Austrian subjects to leave that town within the next few days. No exceptions will be made in the order.

BRUGES TAKEN BY THE ALLIES

Dunkirk, Oct. 21.—The newspaper Nord Maritime says the Allies have driven five thousand Germans out of Bruges and that the Allies are now in possession of the city.

CATTARO STILL BEING BOMBARDED

Rome, Oct. 21.—Late news from the Adriatic is to the effect that the bombardment of Cattaro, Dalmatia, continues with great violence.

BRITISH NAVAL GUNNERY ASTOUNDED THE GERMANS

Shooting of the Charybdis Completely Outclassed That of the German Vinetta

BRITISH MADE 90 P.C. OF HITS

While the Vinetta Only Scored 30—Interesting Narrative of an Eye-Witness

(By J. E. MILLS.)

PROPOS of the present conflict between the Allies and Germany the following story, by an eye-witness, of a small action, during the war between England and Germany, one the one hand, and Venezuela on the other, will be of timely import.

"I was one of the crew of H.M.S. Charybdis, stationed in Newfoundland waters during the summer months and in the West Indies during the winter.

"On leaving St. John's in November, 1902, we heard rumours of trouble with Venezuela, and dame razor had it that we of the Charybdis were likely to see some active work.

Pleased at the Prospect

"Now there is nothing more dear to the heart of the average blue jacket than the prospect of 'getting at the enemy.' So it was with merry hearts that we left Halifax, N.S., early in December, bound to Trinidad, the most southerly of British possessions in the West Indies, and the nearest to Venezuela, for Trinidad which was to be the headquarters of the fleet operating against Castro, who was subsequently driven from his home to seek refuge in a foreign land.

"We arrived at Trinidad in about a week, and Commodore Montgomery, who had been placed in command of operations, after a consultation with the captains of the other ships, distributed the fleet, to blockade the principal forts of the enemy, and to seize the Customs' Houses, thereby thereby holding their finances in our hands, which it was calculated would compel them to capitulate.

Shipping Seized

In addition to this all their shipping was seized and taken to Port of Spain, the Capital of Trinidad. This included two or three ancient gun-boats and converted cruisers.

Things were going fairly quiet and smooth, until about the middle of January, 1903, we were lying at the port of La Guyra and had for company the German Commodore's ship Vinetta (Germany had declared war in conjunction with England), when we got news that an English steamer had been held up at Porto Cabello, ninety miles to the eastward, and where we had no ship stationed.

Commodore Montgomery immediately invited the German Commodore on board for a confab, the outcome of which was that the two ships should proceed with all haste to Porto Cabello to ascertain the facts and to release the steamer.

Woke Them Up

We left La Guyra at 9.30 p.m. and arrived at Porto Cabello at daybreak the following morning. The appearance of two warships in their harbor had the effect of awaking the whole town out of their slumbers, and we soon saw the wharves and quays lined with people to view the foreign monsters who had come so early to pay them a visit.

"The steamer, which turned out to be the Topaze, of London, was lying at the principal wharf securely moored head and stern, and our first move was to despatch two armed boats to release her, and as she fell off the boats took her in tow, out clear of the town, where she soon got up steam, and laid off a distance, at the request of the Commodore, to watch the fun which was sure to happen later in the day.

Officials Came Off

"A message was sent to the chief officials of the town, and about 10.30 a boat was seen leaving the shore and heading for our ship. Our Commodore signalled the German Commodore to come on board and on his arrival the two descended to the waiting boat alongside. Of course we all rushed to the ships side to see what would transpire, but beyond a considerable amount of gesticulating on the part of the shore officials and a determined attitude on the part of the two Commodores, we could learn very little of what was going on. We subsequently learned that the result of the confab in the boat was an ultimatum in the following terms: "That recompense be given first for the steamships owners, second for the cargo, which had been removed, and third for the officers and men. We did not get the amount, but whatever it was, it had to be on board the Charybdis

by 5 o'clock that evening, in default of which the two ships would proceed to bombard the place."

Clear For Action

"We went to dinner as usual at 12 midday, and at 1.30 p.m. the order was given to 'clear for action.' This order was rapidly carried out, and an extra supply of ammunition was got up from the magazines, and placed convenient to the guns.

"The remainder of the afternoon was spent in idleness by the crew, till 4.30 when the order was passed for the hands to get into fighting rig, which was given out as flannel shirts, serge trousers and straw hats. At 4.45, by arrangement with the Vinetta, a Red Burgee was hoisted to the yard arm with the understanding that if the required compensation was not on board by 5.30 p.m. the Burgee would be hauled down as a signal to commence firing.

Reply Didn't Come

"At 5 o'clock there was no sign of any reply forthcoming from shore, and at the order of the Commodore the Burgee was hauled down, and the bugles sounded action.

"By arrangement, we, the Charybdis, were to attack a large fort lying on a sandy beach to the eastward of the town, and the Vinetta would attack a large round fort at the right back of the town; this fort was situated on a hill and had very much the appearance of a huge Martello tower, with a rounded roof.

"Within a few minutes of the order our guns were belching forth destruction, the din was terrible, yet we were only using the guns from the port side; our starboard battery was silent; waiting for orders.

Did Poor Work

Soon it was seen that the Vinetta was doing but poor execution, scarcely a shot was striking the object, and beside this they were very slow in their delivery.

"Our Commodore asked and received permission to help them with our starboard battery, which consisted of 4 4.7in. guns on the ships side, and 1 6in. gun on the forecastle. If the din was terrible before, it was doubly so now, we could not hear ourselves shout, and all orders were passed by bugle call. The forts replied for a few minutes, but were soon silenced, without doing any damage, except a small hole made in one of our boats by a splinter from a shell which burst in close proximity to the ship. This was carried on for forty minutes, and some excellent shooting was made by our gunners. I noticed one case in particular, a young leading seaman named Nash, was captain of the foremost 4.7in. gun on the port side, a single shot of Lyddite removed a huge pile of coal which had been put on the beach to the westward of the fort. This was probably what had been taken out of the Topaze (she had a part cargo of coal when captured). There were a number of soldiers hiding behind this, but after the shot struck it, and the smoke had cleared away, there remained nothing but the sand of the beach.

Brought Down Flag

"Another shot from the same gun brought down the flagstaff over the fort on which the Venezuelan flag had been proudly flying. And so I could go on; it was wonderful, and what a sight, to see huge blocks of masonry flying as the shells would strike and explode.

At 5.40 the order cease firing was given, and the German Commodore again came on board and ascended to the bridge where Commodore Montgomery still remained.

The German was a loud voiced man, and we all got as near the bridge as possible straining our ears to hear what was going on. The German was complimenting our Commodore on the excellent shooting we had made, and incidentally asked how many shots in all we had fired; an enquiry elicited the information that we had fired 973 shots altogether from all guns, and the German stated that from observation, in his estimation we had made 95 per cent. of hits. Our Commodore asked in return how many shots he had fired and what percentage of hits, to which he gave (to us) the astounding information that the Vinetta had fired 80 shots, making 30 per cent. of hits adding that if we had been firing at him, instead of at the forts, we would have sunk him in three minutes.

What a comparison; we found out the reason afterward. We met some German sailors on our return to Bermuda, who told us they have no initiative in the German Navy, they first load the gun, and lay the sight, and then report to an officer, who comes to inspect the gun and sights before he gives the order to fire. This then was the reason of the tremendous difference between the shooting of the two ships and what has transpired during the naval engagements of the present war, has been no surprise to me.

SAYS MUCH DEPENDS ON THIS FIGHT

Germans Will Be Cleared Out of Belgium if They Lose the Battle Now Raging

ALL ADVANTAGES WITH THE ALLIES

Who Are Making the Coast Untenable For the Enemy—Eastern Outlook Not so Bright

London, Oct. 21.—Col. Repington, Military Expert of the London Times, commenting on the present military situation in the western theatre of war cables: "It is difficult to overrate the importance of this battle. Victory on one side or the other will mean the recovery of strategic liberty and, in the event of German defeat, Belgium may be recovered by the Allies.

"The control of the sea, which we exercise, enables us to throw troops ashore when and where we will to outflank any German line which rests its right upon the coast. Our troops can thus act with many advantages owing to the proximity of home territory and the whole situation affords ground for hope.

Less Hopeful.

Regarding the situation in Eastern Europe, Colonel Repington is less hopeful. He says "The public read of one Russian army almost at the gates of Cracow, another almost on the lower Vistula and Russian Cavalry on the borders of Silesia, well across the Carpathians to the borders of the Hungarian Plain.

How comes it that the Austro-German Allies are now posted along the Vistula and the Sea in possession once more of Western Galicia and in occupation of one half at least of the Vistula Province?

Immense Front.

Fighting is taking place over an immense front and the decisions of modern battles are not remarkable for rapidity. All we can be sure of is that the Russians are fighting on ground of their own choosing and will give an excellent account of themselves.

Many a fighting cock has strutted proudly into Russia with his head in the air, but he usually has gone out again with more haste than dignity, and with the loss of most of his fine feathers.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC

Between German Torpedo Boats and Submarines

London, Oct. 21.—An engagement between German torpedo boats and some hostile submarines in the Baltic near Rugen Island off the Prussian coast is reported from Stockholm according to a despatch from Copenhagen.

No details of the fight or its result are given.

SAY THEY SANK A SUBMARINE

Germans Claim to Have Sent E3 to the Bottom

Berlin, Oct. 20.—It was officially announced here today that the new British submarine E3 was sunk by the Germans in the North Sea on Sunday.

The E3 had a speed of 15 knots, had four torpedo tubes and carried a crew of 16 men.

NEW KING FAVORS NEUTRALITY

Copenhagen, Oct. 20.—King Ferdinand, the new ruler of Roumania, is against any warlike action by his government, and wants Roumania to remain neutral, according to a Bucharest despatch received here.

PREPARE THE WAY FOR A RETREAT

Germans Building Bridges Over the Meuse

London, Oct. 21.—The Mail's Rotterdam correspondent says that three Zeppelin airship sheds are being built at Brussels and four at Antwerp. The correspondent adds that bridges have been erected over the River Meuse between Liege and Vise preparing the way for a German retreat.

POINTERS

\$1.00

While they last, we offer a lot of Tapestry Table Covers at the very small price of One Dollar

GOOD PATTERN, FRINGED SIDES, COLOR, GREEN, SIZE, 72x72.

Easily worth \$1.80.

Men's Footwear!

If you have not been in the habit of getting your Footery from us, it might be worth your while to take a look at our window.

Many good winter styles to choose from.

A Special at \$3.00.

Ayre & Sons LIMITED

MISS JOCELYN IS VERY SICK

Rallying Very Slowly From An Operation For Appendicitis

Miss Mollie Jocelyn, who was taken to the hospital Monday afternoon and immediately operated on for appendicitis, was very weak last evening and it was feared she would hardly recover.

Friends of the family will be pleased to learn that this morning she was much brighter.

Her father, who left Monday on a shooting trip, returned during the afternoon as the auto broke down, and he was surprised to find that Mollie had been taken to the hospital and was in a serious condition.

She had complained of being ill on Saturday night, and Sunday remained in all day, but Monday morning she was apparently much improved and urged her father to take his proposed trip.

LIKELY IDENTITY OF MAN'S REMAINS

Is Body Found in St. Mary's Bay That of Bar Hawlen Man

Mr. R. J. Devereaux, M.H.A., who has been making enquiries into the finding of the unidentified body found in St. Mary's Bay, tied to the painter of a dory, believes it to be the remains of either the young men Pine or Miller, of Davidson, who were reported drowned from Bar Haven last week.

No other loss of life has been reported in that neighborhood.

There are still no tidings of Mrs. E. J. Landy who has been missing from her home since Sunday evening.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto, (noon)—Fresh S. W. and West winds, Thursday N. W. winds and showers.

Trading Co. News Notes

The schr. Minnie J. Hickman from Twillingate with a load of fish for the Trading Co. is discharging at Baird's.

The Mary Kate, Capt. John Guppy, of Port Rexton, is loading supplies at the Union wharf.

The schr. D. M. Owen, Capt. T. Roberts, is loading supplies for Seldom Union store.

The Ocean Bride, Capt. J. Perry of Newtown, is taking supplies for Newtown Union store.

The schr. Cecil and Belle, Capt. Tideout, of Templeman, is also loading supplies for Newtown Union Store.

The Cold Storage, Capt. C. Blackwood, is loading supplies for Cat Hr. Union Store.

The Dorothy B., Capt. T. Scammell, is loading supplies for Herring Neck and Change Islands Union stores.

The Vera is loading supplies for Seilly Cove Union Store.

The Devonia and Dylas are taking supplies for Doting Cove Union store.

Mrs. Kemp, wife of Capt. Kemp of the Cape Breton, is accompanying her husband this trip. Her friends are delighted to see her.

BROKE HIS LEG ON LABRADOR

Archibald Barrett Brought Here on the Sagona For Treatment

Archibald Barrett, of Heart's Content, arrived by the Sagona yesterday and was taken to the hospital for treatment to a broken leg.

He met with the accident while working on Ryan's fish steamer on the Labrador.

He was in the hold of the steamer and was standing under the hatch when a barrow of fish was thrown down. He attempted to jump out of the way but tripped in some loose fish and fell, and the barrow of fish was thrown on him broke his leg.

That happened ten days ago, and since then Mr. Barrett has suffered much pain.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. COX

No nautical man is better known to, or more heartily welcomed by, the shipping people of St. John's than Captain R. Cox, of the Bowring freighter, Othello, who arrived yesterday with part cargo of coal.

Recently, as our readers are aware Capt. Cox joined the noble army of Benedicts, and some of his friends here availed of the opportunity to make him a presentation.

At 12.30 to-day the party assembled at the office of Tasker Cook, Esq., Newfoundland's authority on shipping matters and presented the captain with two handsome silver entrée dishes.

An appropriate address, conveying to the captain and his estimable lady the best wishes of Newfoundland friends was read by Mr. R. G. Ash. It bore the signatures of Messrs Tasker Cook, Fred. W. Hayward, E. W. Taylor, H. LeMessurier and R. G. Ash.

The presentation of the beautiful dishes was made by Mr. Hayward, who spoke most eulogistically of the recipient.

A congratulatory address was also made by Mr. Cook, who in an interesting way referred to "The Day" and the effect of Lord Nelson's victory at Trafalgar on the world.

No more appropriate occasion for such a ceremony could be had.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE NEWSBOYS

or other Smart Boys and Girls; we want you at once for a War News delivery. J. M. RYAN SUPPLY CO., 227 Theatre Hill.—oct21.11

Star of the Sea Association.

A Special Meeting of the Star of the Sea Association will be held Tonight (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock.

A large attendance is desired.

By order, WM. F. GRAHAM, Secretary.

oct21.11