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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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WAR COSTING GREAT BRITAIN 5 MILLION DAILY

Asquith Tells of Britain's Great Expenditure—Ministers on the Grill Regarding Conduct of the War

London, Nov. 16.—The vast cost of the European war was realized in England to-day for the first time when Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons that Britain alone was expending between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 daily.

To-day's session was devoted to a discussion of the war.

Were Dissatisfied.

Some members were dissatisfied with the manner in which the Government had been run, and numerous pertinent questions were asked of Cabinet Ministers.

The first Minister grilled was Reginald McKenna, who was asked what precaution had been taken by him, as Home Secretary, to prevent the operations of spies in England.

Many Informed.

In reply, Mr. McKenna stated that 14,500 aliens had been interned in concentrated camps, this number not including prisoners taken in action. He admitted, however, that about 29,000 aliens had, thus far, escaped the Government's dragnet, and were still at liberty.

Churchill Questioned.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, came in for questioning, because of naval losses.

Churchill said he had every reason to believe that the Canopus was quite safe. He admitted that she had been ordered to join the British Squadron in the South West Coast of South Africa.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA

Question of Confederation is Now Much-Discussed in London

London, Nov. 12.—Among the questions connected with Canada's maritime defence which are understood have been discussed with the war office and the admiralty by a Canadian statesman who visited London recently, the Montreal Gazette correspondent has reason to believe that the position of Newfoundland in its relation to Canada has figured with the result that the desirability of the colony joining the dominion, has again been suggested.

The strategical importance of Newfoundland is emphasized, while the mining and industrial enterprises of the two neighbors are closely related. If attacked, Newfoundland would naturally look to Canada for immediate aid.

Canada To Purchase Two Fast U.S. Cruisers

London (Ont.) Advertiser, in issue, says that it learns from a London man with an official connection with the Government at Ottawa, that the federal cabinet has practically decided to purchase four fast cruisers from the United States, at once, two of these to patrol the Canadian Atlantic coast, and the other to be despatched to the Pacific.

The success of the Australian cruiser Sydney in destroying the Emden has hastened the move, the article declares.

TURK LOSSES IN BOMBARDMENT OF DARDANELLES

London, Nov. 17.—A despatch from Athens says the Turks lost 250 men and two guns destroyed in the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles.

The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which now fly the Turkish flag have re-entered the Bosphorus.

The s.s. Elizabeth sailed for Liverpool yesterday with oil from Joliet.

British Parliament Votes \$1,125,000,000 And a Million More Troops For The War

Great Britain Has Spent Practically all of the Five Hundred Million Dollars Voted Early in the War—Daily Cost of War to Britain About Five Million Dollars—Over Million Men Have Volunteered Since Outbreak of the War—Aid to Belgium and Servia—Opposition Enthusiastically Support Government

Will Erect A Monument To Earl 'Bobs'

London, Nov. 17.—In order that no time should be lost in providing a suitable memorial for Lord Roberts, Premier Asquith will move in the Commons that an address be presented to King George asking directions that a monument be erected at the public cost with an inscription on it expressing the admiration of this House for his illustrious military career and its gratitude for his devoted services to the State.

Socialists Will Make Effort To Initiate Peace Congress

Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 14.—It is announced that the Socialist Peace Congress, which meets on December 6, will discuss the possibility of making peace overtures.

Representatives of all neutral countries have been invited and Copenhagen is believed to be the city where such negotiations, if initiated, will be held.

Canadian's Congratulate Australians

On the Imperial Service Rendered by the Cruiser Sydney in Destroying German Warship Emden

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—"Bravo Australia. All Canada congratulates you."

That was the cable message sent this afternoon to Premier Fisher of Australia by Sir George Foster, acting Premier. The message of course, relates to the work of the Australian cruiser Sydney in bringing to a close the spectacular career of the German commerce destroyer cruiser Emden.

The hope is expressed here that the Commonwealth battleship Australia may be able to perform a similar service to Canada and the Empire by ridding the Pacific of the German squadron at large there. The Naval Department authorities here state that the Australia is big enough and fast enough to perform thefeat single handed if she is sent on the errand.

At present, however, chief reliance is placed on the Japanese warships now searching for the enemy on this side of the Pacific. The Australia, it is believed, will keep within touch of home waters for the present.

Egypt's Khedive Joins Turk Army

Says He Owes Religious Allegiance to Sultan and Will Help Him

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The Khedive of Egypt has been in Constantinople since the outbreak of hostilities. He owes spiritual allegiance to the Sultan as the Head of the Mohammedan Faith. Despatches from Constantinople a month ago said the British Government had ordered him to return to Egypt.

Messages from Berlin received yesterday said the Khedive had declared to the correspondent of a German newspaper his loyalty to the Sultan, which was dictated by his religious obligations.

The same message said Khedive intended to accompany the Turkish army which is marching on Egypt by way of Palestine.

S. S. Nascope sails to-morrow. She goes to Alicante.

Florizel arrived at Halifax Sunday morning. She left again yesterday for New York.

Another large item was made up of loans of money to other nations amounting to £43,000,000. The principal items on this list would be Belgian Government, £10,000,000 and Servia, £800,000, on which no interest was to be charged until the end of the war, and other loans to the self-governing Dominions of Canada, U. S. Africa, Australia and New Zealand, countries which, under ordinary circumstances, would be compelled to borrow in the London market, would account for £30,250,000 of the new credit, for the reason that the Government had undertaken the responsibility of raising loans for these Dominions.

\$500,000,000 Spent.

The Premier told the House that the largest portion of the first £100,000,000 had already been expended in the conduct of military operations, in loans to Allies, disbursements for securing food supplies for this country. The expenditure for sugar—which had been especially large—would, in the belief of the Premier, ultimately be recouped to the Exchequer.

A considerable sum had to be spent to secure control of the railroads. The Government expenditure included provisions for refugees.

With regard to the purposes of the new credit, the far greater bulk of this would be for army and navy expenditures were inconsiderable and they would be largely for the purpose of securing food supplies of further commodities necessary for British use which must be made impossible for the enemy.

Continuing, the Premier said, he

regarding the cost of the war, Asquith said he declined to delve into the future or to speculate on what commitments it might be necessary for Britain to incur later, but, up to last Saturday, the actual additional expenditure falling upon the Exchequer amounted to between £900,000 and £1,000,000 a day. Having regard for the enormous scale of operations and other considerations, this sum, the Premier said, did not exceed the estimates of the expenditure that might reasonably have been expected.

Continuing, the Premier said, he

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Geo. Knowling
Nov 11, 14, 17, 20, 24

could hold out no hope these expenditures would likely be diminished. The present measure carries the provision to March 31st, which would not only satisfy the calculations based on experience, but would leave on hand a reasonable margin.

Opposition Congratulates.

Walter Long congratulated the Premier on the evident determination of the Government to carry through the great war and would leave nothing undone to make the issue the only one Britain could contemplate. It is to say that a successful Government could count on the widest latitude and an absolutely free hand, Long said.

As long as the country was satisfied, it would prosecute the war with vigor and determination.

Situation Satisfactory.

Mr. Long said the country was not likely to be faced with the stupendous problem of unemployment which might naturally have been expected. He believed also that the men needed for the army would be forthcoming, because the spirit of country was so magnificent.

Long, Healey and Lord Beresford discussed the question of publicity and urged that the country should be given fuller details of the achievements of troops in the fields.

Cowan, Liberal, proposed that Britain follow Russia's example and prohibit the sale of liquor during the war.

Mr. Healey demanded greater liberality in dealing with the dependents of soldiers.

He said: "We are not going to have crippled warriors in workhouses again or their dependents thrown up on the scrap heap."

France the Censor.

In his closing address Asquith placed the burden of censorship on France and said it was necessary to defer to the wishes of the country which was doing the greatest part of the fighting and where the fighting was being carried on.

Dealing with the matter of pay, the Premier said, the insufficiency of the pay of the lower ranks of commissioned officers has long been a reproach to this country but has become an indecency and a scandal when men are laying down their lives.

He announced that Lord Kitchener had prepared a scheme for increased pay and said that sickness among the troops had not exceeded ten or possibly fifteen per cent, and he believed no body of men had ever been brought together who had comported themselves better than the present army.

Touching on other points raised in the course of the debate, Premier Asquith said that the increased exports to neutral countries were in most cases due to the fact that the supply to these countries from Germany had been cut off rather than the fact that Goods were being re-exported by these countries to Germany.

Recruiting Satisfactory.

During with the vote of a million additional men, the Premier remarked that apart from the territorials 1,100,000 men were already under arms. That number, however, he added, was not enough that he said, he saw no reason to be discouraged by the recruiting figures. The number of men the exigencies of the situation demanded, he believed, would be raised, indeed, he considered the recruiting position was very satisfactory.

Since the outbreak of war, Asquith said, more than 700,000 recruits had joined the regular army, and nearly 300,000 had joined the territorials.

GERMAN REGIMENT WAS DESTROYED

Says a Report From W. Belgian Field—More Territory is Inundated

Paris, Nov. 16.—A French official announcement this afternoon says: During the day of yesterday along the Yser Canal from Nieupont to the country up river from Dixmude fighting was limited to artillery exchanges.

The country having been further inundated the submerged territory now stretches from Dixmude to a point North of Bixchoote.

The force of enemy which endeavored to cross the Canal between the region of Dixmude and Bixchoote, all were driven back beyond bridges, and it is said a German regiment was completely destroyed at a point South of Bixchoote.

Southwest of Ypres, two other German attacks were repulsed.

On our part we have taken the offensive and reconquered certain points of support which the enemy some days ago succeeded in capturing.

Between the Lys and the Oise there has only been operations of minor importance and partial progress was made by our advance positions.

In the region of the Aisne and in the Chantage country there have been artillery exchanges without result.

In the Argonne, the town of St. Hubert has been again attacked by the Germans, but without success.

In the region of St. Mihiel a surprise attack undertaken by the enemy at Apremont resulted in failure.

GERMANS HAVE LONG JOB AHEAD

Amsterdam, Nov. 17.—King Ludwig of Bavaria on reviewing the Cadets of Munich today according to the Lokal Anzeiger, Breslau, says the war will last a long time, but we shall not rest until the enemy is beaten off the battlefield and until a peace is secured that will protect us a long time against attack.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (Noon) — Strong winds and gales; south-west to north-west; a few showers today. Wednesday colder with local snow flurries.

MORE GROUND IS FLOODED BY BELGIANS

And the Germans Are Thereby Held in Check—Entire German Regiment is Reported as Wiped Out by Allies

Paris, Nov. Nov. 16 (Official).—At a Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, under the Presidency of Mr. Poincaré, Messrs. Millerand and Delcassé discussed the military and diplomatic situation.

It being the Feast of St. Albert, the President of the French Republic sent a congratulatory message to King Albert of Belgium, with his best wishes, and a renewal of France's determination not to lay down arms before obtaining full satisfaction for the violation of Belgium's rights, and a firm guarantee for a last place.

The King of Belgium replied, expressing his deep gratitude.

Along the Yser canal from Nieupont to the country up river from Dixmude yesterday, simple cannonading was reported. Owing to new flooding, the immersed ground now covers a district, extending south of Dixmude right up to five kilometres north of Bixchoote.

The enemy's forces who attempted to cross the canal between the region of Dixmude and the region of Bixchoote were thrown back beyond the bridges, and an entire German regiment was wiped out south of Bixchoote.

Were Fruitless.

To the south east of Ypres two other German attacks proved equally fruitless.

On our side we have again assumed the offensive and re-occupied several positions which fell into the hands of the enemy a few days ago.

Between La Lys and the Oise only secondary operations are signaled, with partial progress for our troops.

In the region of the Aisne and around Champagne there has been simple cannonading.

In Aragonne, St. Hubert has again been attacked by the Germans with little success.

In the region of St. Mihiel the enemy has failed in an assault on Apremont woods.

In the Vosges there is very little activity.

U. S. Navy Seeks Hidden Wireless

Washington, Nov. 14.—Persistent reports that hidden wireless stations along the coast of the United States are serving as information bureaus for belligerent cruisers at sea have caused the Navy Department to join the State Department in efforts to locate and destroy such stations if they actually exist.

BRITAIN'S TACTICS MAY BE UNUSUAL BUT ARE EFFECTIVE

Methods of Supplying Forces Would Fill Enemies With Glee, But it "Works" Nevertheless—Rounding Up the Spies—Zeppelin Peril

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Britain has a way of her own, and to the foreigner it is often a very puzzling way. Think, for instance, of the malignant triumph with which a German professor must read the "agony" column of advertisements in to-day's Times and what positive proof he would find there that Britain is being forced to her knees by triumphant Germany.

Here we see the wives of naval officers, and of officers of regiment after regiment of the line, appealing to the public for winter clothing for the men. From the ships of Sir John Jellicoe's fleet in the North Sea come earnest supplications for "woollen sweaters, gloves without fingers, helmets and cuffs." Surely these are a necessary part of the winter equipment of a sailor and in the German Navy they would be provided by the Government.

Appeals From Regiments.

Appeals are also inserted in this one day's issue on behalf of no fewer than eleven regiments, including such famous bodies as the Connaught Rangers, the Dragoon Guards, the Middlesex Royal Field Artillery and Royal Engineers. The demand for woollen vests, gloves, socks and belts is general, in addition, of course, to the usual craving for cigarettes and tobacco, and the new desire for Christmas puddings. Last week the wife of a commanding officer of the Middlesex regiment begged me to help her with money to send boots to her husband's men, who are Territorials, taking the place of the regulars on garrison duty at Gibraltar.

How Britain "Gets There."

Heaven knows this is not because Britain has a poor Government. It is said to be spending more than five million dollars a day on the war as it is, and such is British credit that it could spend ten millions for every five that Germany spends. Yet we see Lord Kitchener himself putting letters in the public journals asking for blankets for the Territorials and it is left to enterprising editors to open special subscription lists for motor ambulances.

All this reads curiously if you do not know the British way. For every one act of public duty done by the State in England, two are done by the individual. Britain won her place among the nations by individual character and initiative. Her banks, her hospitals, her railways

man Government rounded up and interned all Britons of fighting age who were within German territory. The British Government allowed eleven weeks of the war to pass before issuing an order for the arrest of all Germans and Austrians of military age. This should mean the internment of no fewer than 40,000 "alien enemies" who in the event of a German raid upon Britain might be found collaborating with the invader for Britain's confusion.

Those who know how British commerce is permeated by German merchants, artisans, and clerks can realize what consternation this new move has created in the industrial centres of Lancashire, Yorkshire and other counties. At Bradford those immediately arrested included clerks, waiters and shopkeepers. The police of Sheffield, Leeds and other centres were occupied all day with arrests, and Manchester had to give up some whose names are intimately associated with the great cotton industry.

So hot has the scent after "alien enemies" become in London that hotel after hotel has had to dismiss managers and waiters so that they might meet the police with calmness and display placards reading: "No German or Austrian is employed at this hotel." Seeing how well placed hotel servants naturally are to gather

and convey information, the marvel is that it has taken so long to bring about this round-up.

Papers' Arguments.

Here are some of the points which the journals on the alien hunt are firing off at the authorities day after day:

Germans are living in seclusion all round the coast from Land's End to John o' Groats.

German chemists and chemical works abound. Have they been searched from attic to cellar?

In Antwerp nineteen naturalized

Germans were shot for putting up wireless poles from the rooftops after dark. England is admirably dark just now.

Alien enemies hold responsible official positions in various parts of the country.

Birmingham, a great armament centre, is infested with Germans.

Alien enemies have a way of establishing themselves at points dominating our main railway systems.

Naturalized Germans have received commissions in the new army.

Mysterious foreigners occupy houses in strategic positions round outer London.

German collieries in Kent—quite near the North Sea—have not been placed under Government control.

The police still allow German clubs to remain open in the West End.

The Zeppelin Scare.

The Zeppelin scare has of late seized some Londoners and is presumably responsible for the darkening of the London streets each evening, so that the metropolis is like a village in the matter of illumination. No doubt it is an exaggerated scare, but there is no question about German hopes and plans for the terrorizing of London by air attack.

German chemists and chemical works abound. Have they been searched from attic to cellar?

We remember how Antwerp suf-

fered from German bombs guided by the signals of Belgian spies in the pay of Germany. Better put as many of these possible spies as possible out of harm's way even though the Zeppelin attack may never come and even though good Anglicized Germans suffer the momentary hardships of internment.

American's Experience.

An American who has been spending four weeks among the Germans in Belgium relates his experiences with some 30 German army airmen at an Antwerp cafe. He tells how they spread out a large map of England, with an inset map of London, and a major began to deliver some remarks, illustrating what he was saying with a pointer.

They were distinctly heard to remark the location of the Bank of England, the War Office and the Houses of Parliament. They declared that the two next weeks were to be the busiest weeks of their lives, for they were leaving the next day en route for London. Since their rebuff before Paris, the Germans say that they will go to London next.

Problem of the Neutrals.

We shall hear a great deal of this matter of aliens when Parliament meets November 11. Other knotty questions are the importation into Germany of contraband of war and the repatriation of men liable to service in the enemy's ranks. Eng-

land, say the stalwarts, has command of the seas; why does she not stop this passage of food and goods to Germany and Austria in neutral ships and impound Germans and Austrians crossing the high seas to join the armies we are fighting?

The present reply of the Government is that this demand is, in effect, based on the hateful German doctrine that national necessity knows no law. There are, say the authorities, good reasons why, even if law does not apply to this matter, we should think twice before risking a quarrel with great and friendly neutral nations for a point which may have little intrinsic importance.

Must Maintain Good Name.

England must keep its own good name for fair-dealing untarnished and guard its own relations with the neutral Powers. Or in the words of the Ministerial Westminster Gazette:

"We are waging this war in protest against the doctrine that banishes law from international relations, and we are rightly denouncing the unscrupulousness of our enemy in trampling on the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. In such circumstances it is specially incumbent on us to be careful of our conduct and not to give the enemy a handle for saying that we are guilty of the very offences that we impute to him."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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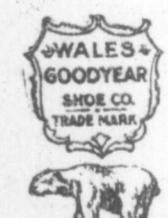
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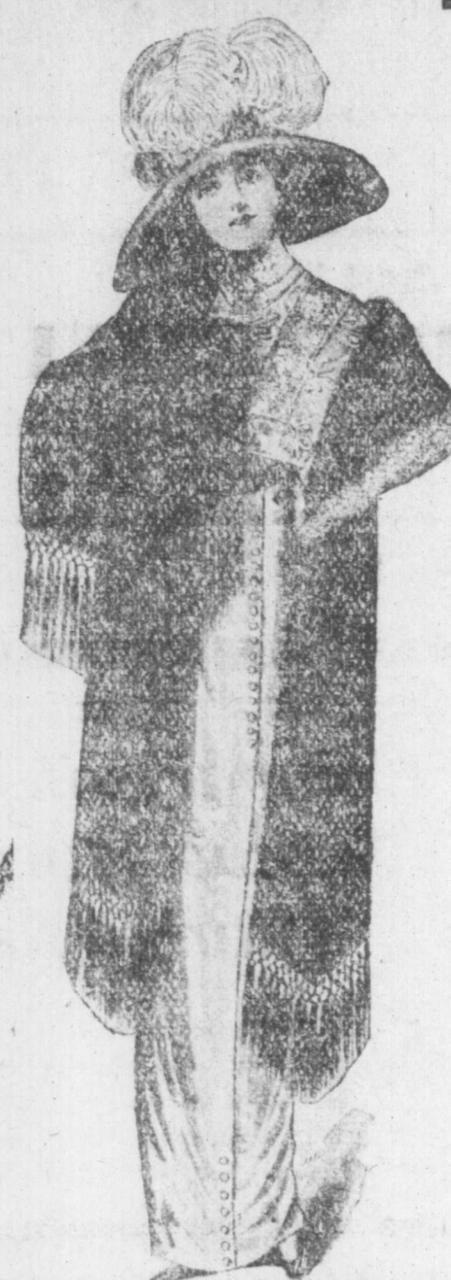
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FOR aristocratic appearance it is difficult to get a fur that gives such beautiful, radiating tones, as the real, Black Persian Lamb; but how many persons can afford to wear this superb fur—it is only within the reach of the wealthy—just imagine, a man's Persian Cap costs from fifteen dollars upwards—no wonder that manufacturers are compelled in self defence to copy this excellent fur. Here is an imitation black Persian Lamb.

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This set as illustrated is made to resemble the real



fur, and is lined with silk-thread, knotted wide fringe—not the common kind but a rich quality that blends artistically with this superb imitation of real Persian Lamb.

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RUSSIA WANTS ALLIES TO FINISH "KID GLOVE" HANDLING OF NEUTRALS

London, Nov. 12.—The Petrograd correspondent of the London Standard says:

"An agitation is on foot here for the adoption of stronger measures to prevent Germany getting practically all the supplies she requires, in spite of the British blockade. Newspapers express the opinion that it is time for Allies to drop kid-glove war on the sea and to act a little more as Germany would if she ruled the water."

"Not a day passes, it is alleged, without fresh cargoes for Germany being loaded in Danish, Swedish and other Norwegian bottoms, and, although all scandal."

Well-Known Actress In a New Company

The very many friends of Miss Jessie Bonstelle, who was here on different occasions with several stock companies as leading lady, will be pleased to hear that she and Mr. Bertram Harrison, the celebrated actor and producer, are now managing directors in New York for the Co-operative Producing Co.

The principal business of this firm is to give expert criticism and advice on manuscripts and the stock productions of new plays, etc. Among their clientele are such famous producers as Messrs. Shubert, Wm. Brady, Hy Miller and Margaret Anglin, Grace George, the famous Mine Louis and Louis Mann.

They are also the directors of the Northampton Municipal Theatre. Her friends and admirers in Newfoundland congratulate her on her success.

Death of Mr. L. Sheehan

Mr. Laurence Sheehan died at his residence, Water Street, West at noon Sunday at the age of 77.

Until recently he enjoyed good health and his demise is a great shock to friends.

Decedent was formerly a great griller, having sailed for years in the Dundee steamers.

To the relatives we tender sympathy.

Fogota Arrives

S. S. Fogota has arrived from the Northward. She brought a large freight and the following passengers: Miss Hawk, Miss Barter, Mrs. Geo. Barbour, Eli Russell, H. Elliott, W. Lockyer R. Emberly, Jas Blunch, Mr. J. O'Neill, J. F. O'Neill, Capt. G. Barbour and 38 steerage.

Morwenna Here

S. S. Morwenna, Capt. Holmes, arrived Sunday morning from Montreal via Charlottetown and Sydney after a splendid run. She brought C. Raynes, wife and two children. Miss Fowler, Miss Ebsary in saloon and eight steerage passengers. She has a full general cargo, including 80 head of cattle and other live stock.

WEDDING BELLS

Vinicombe-Baron.

Thursday afternoon Miss Nellie Vinicombe, daughter of Mrs. Jno. Vinicombe, 42 Gowen St. and Mr. D. J. Barron, of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. were married at St. Patrick's by the Rev. Fr. MacDermot. The ceremony was very private and attended only by the immediate relatives of the contracting parties.

Mrs. C. F. Muir supported the bride and Mr. Frank Barron acted as best man.

After the service, the happy couple drove to Waterford Bridge, where they joined the train for Holyrood, where the honeymoon will be spent.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

TO THE PUBLIC.

I want you to know what Mr. Stebaurman's Ointment done for me after sixteen months' suffering with sore nose after three doctors treating me. The last one ordered me to Hospital to have my nose opened, but thanks to this Ointment I got clear of the surgeon's knife. I recommend it for all sores. I cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me.

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Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00—Oct. 23rd. Cash must be sent with order.

P. O. Box 651, or 15 Brazil's Square.

LOOK OUT NOW!

Everybody's doing it now? Doing what? Why, reading The Mail and Advocate of course. It's surely the house paper now! Without doubt the most widely circulated in the country.

these ships sail from a neutral port, and have as their destinations equally neutral ports, it would be easy enough to establish the contraband nature of their traffic if only the Allies made up their minds to be fooled no longer.

"It is added that diplomatic intervention is far too platonic in such a matter, which involves a prolongation of the war perhaps for years. The Allies are no longer justified in confining themselves to protests. A few vigorous examples are all that would be necessary to put an end to the

"Not a day passes, it is alleged, without fresh cargoes for Germany being loaded in Danish, Swedish and other Norwegian bottoms, and, although all scandal."

GOOD PROGRAM AT THE NICKEL

Another attractive programme is in store for Nickel patrons to-day. There are two two-part films.

One is "The Hand Print Mystery" by the Kalem artists. It deals with a pretty girl who turns thief to aid her brother, but she is saved from exposure by her lover. These characters are very strong and Alice Joyce and Tom Moore who are featured make a splendid showing.

The other two reel film is "The Girl from Prosperity" by the Vitagraph players. It is a comedy drama and Anita Stewart who plays the leading role does so perfectly. Miss Stewart is one of the most popular movie actresses to-day and she deserves all the praise the press bestows on her.

There will be a reel of Hearst Selig News Pictorial, and a very funny comedy "Getting Even."

Mr. Arthur C. Huskins who made such a big hit last week has another charming number for this evening—"A Perfect Day." This is a most attractive song and it will no doubt delight all his admirers.

Died on the Train

Alexander Hampton died on the express at Clarencenville Station on Saturday. The remains were brought to town in charge of Sergt. Byrne and were taken to the morgue.

Decedent joined the express at Badger's Brook for Clarencenville having been working at the former place, and when near the latter station expired suddenly, heart trouble being evidently the cause. His pay ticket gave the name of Oliver Hampton, but yesterday afternoon two men named Kenneth Oldford Cuffe, and Rd. Bishop of the schooner Colombia, identified the body as that of Alexander Hampton, of Bonavista, aged about 60 years, who leaves a widow and 4 children to mourn.

The body has been coffined by Undertaker Connolly and will be sent home this evening for interment.

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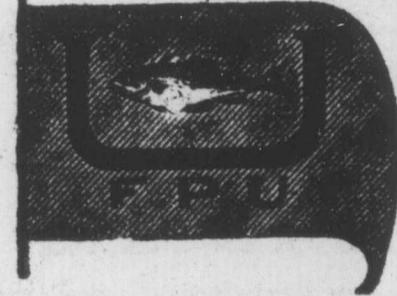
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Agent.

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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 17, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW**Need More Of It**

WE need more of such addresses as that which was delivered by His Lordship Bishop Jones to the C.L.B. on the occasion of their Anniversary Church Parade, and which is reproduced in full on page five of today's issue.

We do not advocate "flag-flapping"; that is a species of conduct foreign to British sentiment and to British ideals.

But we are suffering from a foolish, almost suicidal, over-modesty. In eschewing the discussion of Imperial problems to the great extent usual in British countries we are making a great mistake. The policy of the various churches should be ours: let us confirm our people in their Imperial faith and by showing them how they are Britons and what advantages their citizenship confers upon them lead them to prize the blessings of their British connection and inculcate in them a lively desire to maintain the dignity and might of the British Empire—the Empire of the Free.

We take too much for granted. There are altogether too many of our people ignorant of the story of the long and trying struggle by which our glorious heritage of liberty of conscience, speech and action was secured for us. The mighty men of old, who sacrificed even life itself in our behalf, are too often forgotten heroes.

We need a fuller education in patriotism and we can obtain it best through the utterances of such men as His Lordship the Bishop or Mr. Morine, or others whose education and wide reading puts them in a position to speak with authority on such grave and vital questions.

In the cause of British loyalty, for instance, our educational authorities could not do better than widely disseminate to our schools the address of His Lordship to the members of the C.L.B., or the eloquent justification of Britain's part in the present war, as made by Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., before the Patriotic Rally at Catalina on Sunday.

What are our teachers doing in this great matter?

How many of them are educating their scholars in the tenets of their British citizenship?

Very few, we fear. And perhaps one very good reason for this is that the powers that we have neglected to encourage the teachers in this matter or to prime them with authentic data on which to base their lessons to the young committed to their charge.

This is a grave, a very grave omission. Train up the children with a deep veneration for British institutions, inculcate in them a love of country and an intense loyalty to the Mother Country and her wide-flung Empire and when the future brings another time of stress there will be an even livelier response for volunteers to come forward and offer their lives in defence of the grand old flag that typifies our British connection.

Why is it that of the thousands of schoolhouses in this country, so very few possess a flagstaff and a Union Jack to hoist on it? And of those that are so equipped, why is there a general neglect to hoist our national flag every school day of the year?

In Canada it has become the custom

to hoist the Union Jack when school opens each morning and to keep it flying until the day's sessions are over. This is a practice we might well emulate in this country and with an excellent effect on the minds of the young. There is not the slightest doubt that the practice of saluting the flag on Empire Day makes a deep impression on scholars wherever it is carried out and to make this more general and more frequent will be to mould the minds of the young more and more into the likeness of ardent Britons.

In our opinion, too, it is degrading to the dignity of the flag to permit its use as an advertising medium for such events as sales and auctions. Our flag is the emblem of our citizenship and as such is to be revered and respected, even as our lives to which it symbolises all the might of Great Britain as our defender. The authorities have stopped the use of the Red Cross symbol for commercial purposes and retained it exclusively as the badge of international ministrations to the wounded, let us likewise limit the use of the Union Jack to displays intended to declare our adherence to British connections and our allegiance to the Throne and Empire.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

"NEUTRAL" CARGOES.

Providence (R.I.) Journal:—Meanwhile, Great Britain is justified in adopting every means for self-protection against this stealthy trade which some American shippers are not above engaging in. The profits are undoubtedly tempting. Our State Department has so far adhered to the correct, and only honest and sensible, attitude of declining to be drawn into a brawl when one of these "neutral" cargoes is held up on the high seas.

COMPLIMENT TO BRITISH ARMS

Westminster Gazette:—We have daily evidence that the anger of the German populace is chiefly venting itself at this country. All sorts of foolish, idle, and sensational threats of the wrath being prepared for us can be daily culled from the German newspapers. We may treat with complete composure and even take them as a compliment. They show that the German people are aware that our Fleet and our Army are great contributions to this struggle, and a shield to Europe as well as to ourselves.

THEIR FLAWLESS WORK

London Times:—The nation does not yet fully realize how unprepared and how flawless was the part played by the Royal Navy in the transport of the Expeditionary Force across the narrow seas. It bears little of the exhausting and incessant strain imposed upon all ranks in the Fleet during that unexampled enterprise. If ever the story of the last fortnight is revealed, the world will receive fresh proofs of the audacity and the endurance of British sailors.

BOER WAR LESSON

The War Office learned something in the Boer War. Soon after the present outbreak started there was a flood of applications for the jobs of purchasing horses for the army. During the Boer War sums were given agents to buy horses wherever they could. The War Office recently issued an order that the buyers would receive a set sum for expenses, but that all the horses would be paid for by checks from the War Office. Immediately scores of applications were cancelled.

WHERE BRITAIN'S NAVY HELPS

Washington Post:—By cutting off Germany's commerce and by driving German ships from the ocean, the British Fleet is doing more, in the long run, to defeat Germany, than is being done by the allied armies. With an assurance of supplies and gold from abroad, and a market for her products, Germany could withstand indefinitely an assault by the Russian army, and probably could permanently annex Belgium and conquer France. But with her factories paralyzed and the cold grip of the British fleet about her throat, Germany must fight with redoubled vigor to bring the war to a close before starvation conquers her."

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Nov 14, 31

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WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

THE EMPIRE, THE FLAG AND THE WAR

An Address to the Church Lads' Brigade by the Bishop of Newfoundland (Regimental Chaplain) at the Parade Service in the Cathedral on Sunday, November 15th, 1914.

We are keeping to-day the 23rd Anniversary of the Church Lads' Brigade in Newfoundland, and we are keeping it in exceptional circumstances.

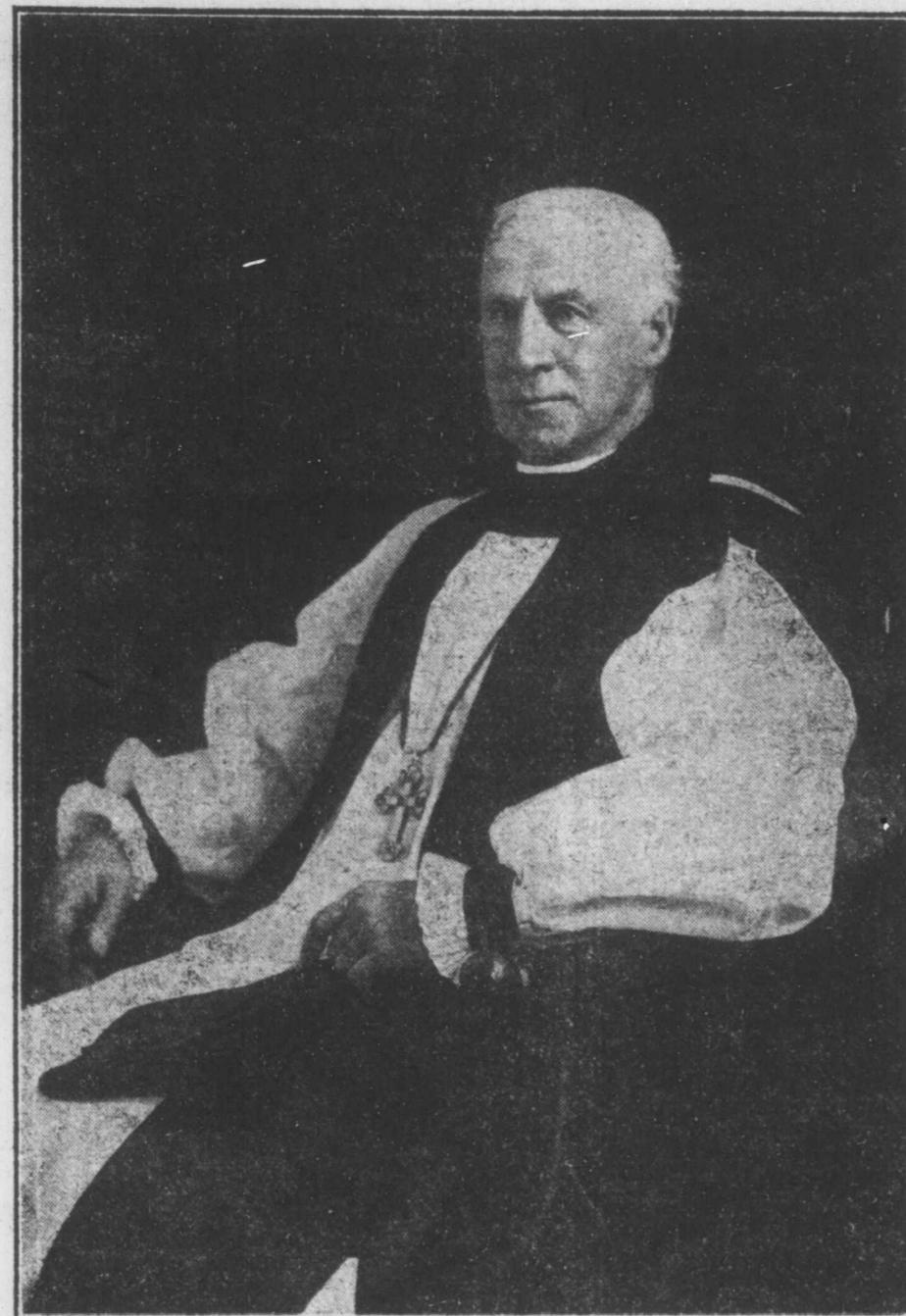
We miss many familiar faces: we miss 7 officers, 14 non-commissioned officers, and 14 privates on the active list. And why? Because they have gone to the front. What do we mean by that? We mean that they have gone to England. Many of you saw them go, and you gave them a good "send off." You saw 540 of the finest young men in Newfoundland embark in the "Florizel." I was just leaving England myself to come back to my work here, and so I just missed seeing them as they did not land at Plymouth till after I had sailed.

And why have those 540 young men gone to England? Because England wants them. And what they did thousands of the best young men in the British Empire—from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India—are doing.

* * *

And why are these five nations, these daughter nations, rallying round England in this splendid manner? Because when a mother is in trouble, when a mother is attacked, her sons and daughters ought to gather round her and help and defend her. England is our Mother Country, and we, the Colonies of the British Empire are her sons and daughters, and we understand as no one else understand that England stands in this war for the freedom of Europe and of the World. This is the reason why England is so dear to us, because she is not only our Mother Country, but because she is the Land of the Free. We are always proud, we always have been proud that when a slave reaches the deck of a British man of war that slave is automatically free. And Britain, thank God, still rules the waves.

It is to the British Navy that we owe it at this moment that we are able to cross the Atlantic Ocean. It is because our warships are in command of the sea that the steamers that you see coming in and going of the Narrows—the Allan Liners, the "Dixie," the "Tobasco," the "Durango," and the others—are able to cross in safety. The other day not only our Newfoundland Regiment in the "Florizel," but about 30 other vessels with 31,000 men from Canada landed in safety at Plymouth because



His Lordship Bishop Jones.

they were convoyed by British cruisers, and it is our British cruisers that are keeping the seas.

Now for the first time for a hundred years England is in real peril. Let us make no mistake about it.

This is the gravest crisis that we have experienced for a hundred years. If we are victorious we get peace in all probability for a hundred years.

But if we are defeated the foot is upon us and we have got to fight for our homes and those we love, our mothers and sisters, our wives and children, as the brave Belgians have been fighting for the last three months. Let us make no mistake about it. We are face to face with the greatest danger we have ever been in. If we fail—we talk about the British Empire on which the sun never sets, but there will be no British Empire for the sun to set on. England will become what she is marked on Pan-German maps, a German province. Yes, and Newfoundland too. We must be mad if we do not see what may happen to our women and children, them now. Amongst these the

Church Lads' Brigade holds an honoured place. I have in my hand a List of the Volunteers gone to the Front belonging to the C.L.B. I find in this list 108 names: in other words one-fifth of the Newfoundland Regiment is composed of men who received their early training in your ranks. That is something to be thankful for, that is something to be proud of.

I have spoken of the British Empire, and I should like to think that every boy in this Country realizes that the Union Jack is the flag of the British Empire, whose children they are, the emblem of its greatness, and as such should be revered by all Britons. And I should like also to think that every boy has learnt that the red patches on the maps of the world in their school mark those islands and countries far away which go to form that Empire. For without such knowledge it is not possible for boys to understand what the flag ought to be to them—an incentive to so conduct themselves that at all times and in all circumstances they may prove themselves worthy of being members of the great Empire which the Union Jack represents.

This Empire has not come to us by accident. It has gained its high position among the nations of the world by the courage, enterprise, and fortitude of our forefathers, and it is maintained by the noble self-sacrificing lives of our women as well as by the energy, uprightness, and fair dealing in their intercourse with other countries of our men.

* * *

We can maintain this Empire in all its glory so long as our men and women possess and area stuated by the same self-sacrificing energy, courage, and devotion to the flag as were those who bequeathed to us our great inheritance. You who are boys now will in a few years be grown men—the fathers of the next generation—citizens of this Empire, and sharers in its good or evil fortune. What you have to remember is that it is now, while you are young, that you have to prepare yourselves to face the responsibilities and the glory you have inherited. If you wish to be worthy of the Empire you must learn what duty means—duty to your God, duty to the Empire, duty to your fellows. You must work hard and conscientiously, and the sooner you understand this the better it will be for you in after life.

Well, we in Newfoundland have been fighting for the last three months. Let us make no mistake about it. We are face to face with the Catholic Cadet Corps, the Methodist Guards, and the Newfoundland Highlanders. Many of those who have gone to the front formerly belonged to one or other of our Brigades, and they are finding that the training and drill, and the lessons of discipline, obedience and self denial which they learnt then are of great value to them now. Amongst these the

Truth and Honour. We gave our promise that we would uphold the neutrality of Belgium—that is to say that we would defend a little country against a great country, if the little country were invaded or attacked. Now if it be wrong for a man or a boy to break a promise, it must be at least as wrong for a nation to break its promise. England's truthfulness and England's honour were at stake. If we had gone back upon our written word England would have forfeited the respect of all the other nations, England could never again have looked the rest of the world in the face. That is why we are at war.

The God Whom we worship is a God of Truth. If He makes a promise He cannot break it. The Bible says, "He keepeth His promise for ever." That is why we humbly trust that in entering on this war (which has been forced upon us) to defend the oppressed, and to uphold Truth and Honour ours is the righteous cause.

Surely if we go forth firmly, fearlessly, and mercifully, to fight in such a cause we can feel, like Israel of old that "the Eternal God is our refuge, and underneath are the Everlasting Arms, and that He will thrust out the enemy from before us."

* * *

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

FROM THE TREE TO THE FINISHED PRODUCT.

Our Own Manufacture

Up to date Machinery and Mechanics enables us to give you the Cheapest Chair to be had in St. John's.

Write Us For Wholesale Prices To-Day.

POPE'S Furniture and Mattress Factory

Waldegrave & George Sts.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

GENT'S OVERCOATS!

We would like to interest you in our nice range of **Gent's Overcoats**

which we stock in the
Chesterfield,
Raglan
—and—
Belted Ulster
Shapes, with and
without velvet collars
Single and Double
Breasted.



Heavy Tweed and Colored Coating — Prices \$5.50 to \$12.00
Navy and Black Beaver, with Velvet Collar — \$5.50 to \$12.00
Rainproof, in Plain and Fancy Oxford Grey — \$7.50 and \$9.00
Rainproof Raglans, in pretty Fawn and Green shades.

\$7.00 to \$12.00

STEER BROTHERS.

Ladies! Ladies!
REMEMBER
Great Chance TO-DAY to get a
New Winter Coat!
At the MANUFACTURER'S PRICE.

The Prices are as Follows:
\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.25, \$6.00, \$8.50,
\$9.45, 15.00, \$20.00.

The above lot of Coats are all Samples—NO TWO ALIKE
We invite your inspection. NO APPROVAL.

The Sample Bargain Store

J. P. MAHER & COMPANY, LTD.
167 WATER STREET, EAST,

Are You in Need of Housefurnishings?

If so the place to go is where the greatest variety is to be seen.

We offer the following at attractive prices:

WINDOW POLES

In Oak and Mahogany, 4½ ft. (complete), 50c.

EXTENSION CURTAIN RODS

7c., 9c., 12c. each

SPRING BLINDS

With Fittings, Plain. Now 27c.

Fringe Ends 30c.

Fringe and Insertion. Now 40c.

Lace and Insertion. Now 50c.

TAPESTRY TABLE CLOTHS

From \$1.30 to \$3.50 each

CHENILLE TABLE CLOTHS, with Plush Border

8x10 size, in Card, Brown, Green, Saxe, \$12.50.

AMERICAN SCRIM

15c. to 35c. yard

FANCY CRETONNES

12c. to 35c. yard

ART SERGES

In Red and Green 55c. yard

DOOR MATS

45c. to \$3.00 each

HEARTH RUGS

40c. to \$8.50 each

Marshall Bros

Well, my boys. It is to keep that flag flying that England has gone to war. War is cruel and terrible, but if it be, as we believe it is at times a dread necessity there could not surely be a cause worthier than the enthusiasm of a great people.

And what is the cause for which we are fighting? It is the cause of

RUSSIA'S 100 DAY MARCH ASTONISHES THE WORLD

Her Troops Have Met But One Real Reverse Since the War Started and Now Are Established on German Soil On the Very Road to Berlin

New York, Nov. 13.—Reckoning from the declaration of war made by Germany upon Russia, a hundred and five days of war have now passed. In this time Napoleon ran his course from Elba to Waterloo. In half of it Prussia crushed Austria in 1866, France in 1870.

It is on Russia too that the attention of the world is now fixed—upon Russia sweeping forward toward Berlin, with a lodgment at last on German soil, not in remote East Prussia but in Posen, at last squarely upon the road to Berlin, while in Galicia her victories armies are again across the San crowding toward the foothills of the Carpathians, once more closing in upon Przemysl.

The Difference.

Now if Russia in the great war had been the Russia of the Japanese war all this would have been impossible. Kuropatkin could retreat as cleverly as masterly a fashion as the Grand Duke Nicholas, but once committed to retreat he lost the will to attack. Bernhardi analyzes this with admirable clarity. The retreat to Mukden was a deliberate attempt to draw the Japanese on until the Russians should have superior numbers at the decisive point, but this object attained, Kuropatkin could not attack—he, not his army, had been conquered.

In the present conflict it is plain that the morale as well as the material resources of the Russians are incomparably superior to those of the other war. First of all the mobilization was accomplished with wholly incredible rapidity. Before the German avalanche was even in France, battle line, from the Baltic to the Carpathians, every German and Austrian army approached Warsaw its northern flank was suddenly decisively turned, and the offensive in Poland checked.

Moving Ever West.

Since that time for more than two weeks Russian armies have been flowing west over the whole grandiose line, from the Baltic to the Carpathians. Every German and Austrian army approached Warsaw its northern flank was suddenly decisively turned, and the offensive in Poland checked.

Different Than in 1870.

All this unexpected Russian effectiveness might go for nothing if France were the France of Napoleon III. If the spirit of Bazaine were reincarnated in Joffre. But after three months there is no mistaking the fact that France, too, is in a different posture than in 1870. Two months have passed since the great battle of the Marne, and in that time German advances in France have been nil. Indeed, at many points there have been more or less considerable retreats. German victory was assured, since German efficiency, preparedness, determination were unmistakable, if France and Russia, both, or one of

the Warthe River, conceivably the first line of German defence, and driven Austrian armies back on Cracow.

In viewing the present phase of the great war it is no longer possible to reach satisfactory conclusions by minute examination of day to day operations. In the west the campaign has in fact almost fallen dead, as a spectacle, become a terrible but concentrated struggle for rods and miles, hamlets and hills, on which the opposing lines sway back and forward.

May Become the Same.

To such a condition it is wholly probable the Eastern struggle may now sink. There has been no rout of the Germans. They will unquestionably be strong on the defence in Silesia and Poland as they have been in Champagne and Alsace. Bloody and terrible checks are the natural thing to expect now that Russia is on the margin of Germany itself.

Yet, east and west, it is possible to perceive certain unmistakable and wholly vital circumstances. In the east it is not longer to be doubted that there is a real, efficient, powerful Russian army, well equipped, effectively led. The Russis has to deal with is comparable not the Slav state which lost Port Arthur or even that which faltered before Pleven and failed at Sebastopol. Rather it is the Russia that fought Napoleon at Borodino and Frederick at Zorndorf, a Russia bound to give, capable of enduring terrific blows.

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German victory was assured, since German efficiency, preparedness, determination were unmistakable, if France and Russia, both, or one of

them, displayed traits familiar, weaknesses fairly to be expected. But France in September Russia in October, gave clear and unmistakable evidences of being fully determined, relatively prepared, unexpectedly ready.

Time to Prepare.

Since that time, too, in France and Russia there has been time to prepare still more thoroughly. To-day France has largely bridged the gap between her army and Germany's in all that is essential in war. In her Vistula campaign Russia has displayed a thoroughness of preparation which must amaze the whole world.

Bernhardi said:

"If Germany is involved in war she need not recoil before the numerical superiority of her enemies. But so far as human nature is able to tell, she can only rely on being successful if she is absolutely determined to break the superiority of her enemies by a victory over one or the other of them before their total strength can come into action."

Germany has been absolutely determined. But the real value of the Vistula campaign to the neutral observer must lie in the fact that it reveals a failure to crush Russia, quite analogous to that of France. Russia, like France, emerges from a supreme test unshaken, "her full strength in action."

After a hundred days of war, then, Russia's achievement is hardly to be exaggerated—it's meaning not easily to be misunderstood.

DO IT NOW!

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

TO LET

The office lately occupied by Mr. John Syme, Commission Merchant, situated on Water Street West, next to premises occupied by J. J. Mullaly, Coal Merchant. Apply to BAINES JOHNSTON & CO., Agents.—nov14

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General News Of The World

Culled From Many Sources For Readers of The Mail and Advocate

"It's a long way to Tipperary," says the British soldiers' song, but the Germans are "right there." 500 German prisoners were landed at Dublin and given him this, will you?" Certainly, replied the grateful one. On his way he fell and broke one bottle.

"Poor Jim!" he murmured, picking himself up.

"Here," said the proprietor of the place, "is a gift for you and Jim. Each bottle is finest old Scotch whisky. You drop in at Jim's on your way and give him this, will you?" Certainly, replied the grateful one. On his way he fell and broke one bottle.

Leslie Mounce, aged seventeen years, whose father, County Constable James Mounce, is with the First Canadian Contingent, and had just volunteered himself for the second, was smothered under six feet of oats at Brantford, Ontario, when a storage building which he was working collapsed under the weight of grain.

Carl Augenti, a plasterer employed in a Brocton factory made a wager of \$1 that he could eat everything in twenty-one years.

It is announced that two hundred wireless stations have been dismantled in Canada at the order of the Government since the beginning of the war. Many of the plants were the property of amateurs. The latter fact is an indication of the wide interest taken in the science. With so many students working for the love of the thing, wireless telegraphy should be in line for much improvement.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

Write For Our Low Prices

Ham Butt of

Ham Butt Pork

Fat Back Pork

Boneless Beef

Special Family Beef

Granulated Sugar

Raisins & Currants

and

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

A large, varied and well-selected stock of the following goods now on hand at our Central Stores.

BEST and sure to give satisfaction to every purchaser.

Individual orders carefully attended to, but cash must accompany all such orders. Be sure to state how goods are to be shipped.

OIL CLOTHES
We keep the Goodyear Brand only
(Black Color)

Made up according to our own special instructions, which have given universal satisfaction.

Unequalled for durability, very soft and double-stitched all thru. A voating of Linseed Oil preserves them for years

LOWEST PRICES

Men's Soft Black CAPE ANN OILHATS

Anchor Brand HERRING NETS
30 ran up, in 2 1/4
2 3/8, 2 1/2 in. mesh

Steam Tarred Lines COTTON TWINE
HEMP TWINE &
MANILLA ROPE

Mustad's TRAWL HOOKS
in sizes No. 14 and 15

Best Quality TEAS
and
And High Grade FLOUR
—at—
Rock-Bottom Prices

MEN'S TWEED SUITS

Made with superior linings that make them undoubtedly the **BEST** value ever offered to the public.

MEN'S TWEED PANTS

Selected from popular patterns. Medium and high qualities.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS

In Rugy and Norfolk styles.

MEN'S LINEN COLLARS

All prices and qualities—in

MEN'S AND BOYS' JERSEYS

Ladies' White Linen and Lawn BLOUSE ROBES

New shipment of MOLASSES just arrived Prices Right

Fine Granulated SUGAR

LADIES' BLOUSES

In Light and Dark Cottons, Delaines, Lawns.

Cashmere and Silk BLOUSES

In Cream and Black with dainty Embroidered and Lace effects.

Ladies' Fancy COTTON OVERALLS

Large variety of designs in Light and Dark colors.

Childs' White PINAFORES

Trimmed with Insertion Hemstitched

CORSETS in all Sizes and Prices

Women's, Boys' & Girls' STOCKINGS

Men's Black & Colored SOCKS

LAMP BURNERS
LANTERNS and
LANTERN GLOBES
PAINTS

OILS LEADS

Blue Denims, Brown Duck, White Cotton Duck, Regattas, Flannel ettes, Grey, Red and White Flannel, Blay and White Sheetings, Red Tick, Cotton Blankets, White H.C. Quilts, Marcella Quilts, Tapestry Table Covers, Cream, Buff and Green Window Blinding, Curtain Muslins (Tassels and Plain), White and Fancy Dress Muslins, Cotton Cashmeres, Lustres, Melton Cloth, Poplins, Venetians, Serges, Ottoman Cloth.

DRESS TRIMMINGS All Colors

STAIR OIL CLOTH 15 in. and 18 in. wide

STAIR CANVAS 18 inches wide

BISCUITS of all kinds

CREAMERY —and—
STERLING BUTTER

Handsome designs in FLOOR CANVAS 6 feet wide

30 HOUR TIMEPIECES with 10 minute alarm and stem shut off

Splendid Quality WRITING TABLETS Letter size and Ruled

ENVELOPES

Scrubing B
Shoe R
Stove U
Clothes S

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS
POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS

WOOL CARDS

RAISINS CURRANTS
TINNED PINEAPPLE and APRICOTS

HORSE HARNESS and TRACES

BEEF, IRON & WINI
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
F.P.U. LINIMENT
PAIN RELIEVER

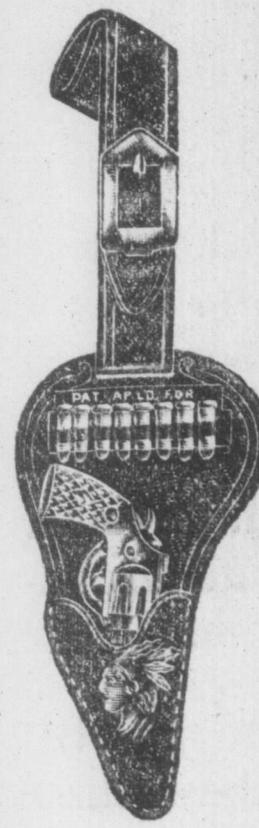
Children's, Youths' Boys, Girls, Women's and Men's SOLID LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Wood and Tinned TRUNKS
SUIT CASES All sizes and grades

POUND GOODS —in—
Regattas, Flannelettes, White Check Muslin, Fancy Cottons, Tweeds, Calico, Shirtings, Towels, Towelling, Sateens, Velvets, Misprint, Denims, etc., etc.

Motor Boat SUPPLIES
KERO OIL LINSEED OIL AXES, STOVES TINWARE

The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.



Free to Boys

Every Boy should have one, Special Leather Volunteer War Fob, with miniature revolver and cartridges. It's free for selling 50 Xmas Post Cards. Send for some now, we trust you.

OFFER NO. 2

If you do not wish to avail of above offer send us 50 cts. and we will mail Fob prepaid with 20 Xmas Cards FREE. You can sell Cards for 50 cts. and you still have a Free Fob.

To arrive in a few day's Thrilling War Pictures. Now, Boys, send for something at once. Big list of 150 other Prizes mailed with goods.

Shopkeepers

Write for wholesale prices on Cards. Samples 10c.
J. M. Ryan Supply Co'y.
227 Theatre Hill Box 372. St. John's.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHSCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman
ROBERT LEWIS General Manager.

TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

LEONARD ASH, Carboner,
Sub-Agent for Carboner District.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Agents for Newfoundland.

"Father Time a Severe But Honest Judge."

For seven years the "FERRO ENGINE" has held the leading place among the Engines used in the Newfoundland Fishery. These "ENGINES" were built to use Gasoline; but we have hundreds of testimonials where Kerosene has been used with equal results.

Other Engines have been introduced and have been claimed by their Manufacturers to be the "ONLY." But Father Time has been their Judge and they fell by the Wayside.

Hundreds of "FERRO ENGINES" have been used in Newfoundland during the last seven years, and many of them without a cent of repairs, and the "FERRO" is acknowledged today as the best two Cycle "ENGINE" on the Market.

"THE NEW FERRO Kerosene Oil Engine."

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

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

La Scie, October 13th, 1914.

THE L. M. TRASK CO.

Dear Sirs—I saw by Advocate where you stated you would wish to hear from every user of a "FERRO ENGINE," and receive the number of same, and you would send a Spark Plug of your own make, so I thought I would let you know the number. (The No. is) 3263. It is a 7 H.P., and to just give you the truth about the Engine, it is the best one made. We used it last Summer on a large Motor Boat, a Deck Boat about 7½ ft. wide, and about 3½ ft. deep and towed a trap skiff that would bring about 16 or 17 barrels of rock fish after her, and did good work fast enough, too good for the 9 H.P. P. Engine, and this year we have a P. Engine in the new trap skiff about 30 ft. long, 6 ft. 10 in. wide, 32 inches deep, and carries for nothing here, and there are lots of Engines here of different quality.

The 9 H.P. A. Engine is here in a boat about the same size and there is not do it, and for some, the A. Engine, F. Engine and all is here, have had plenty of trouble, and we have not had one hour's trouble since we had the "FERRO ENGINE." I say it is the best here.

Wishing you every success, I am yours sincerely,

(SGD.) MOSES BURTON.

Salvage, Bonavista Bay.

L. M. TRASK & CO., St. John's.
Dear Sirs.—We have been using one of your 5½ H.P. Ferro Gasoline Engines for two Summers, and it has given entire satisfaction in every way, it has never given one minutes' delay.

We consider the Engine the best on the Market for fishing purposes, and would recommend it to anyone requiring a good Engine.

The number of the Engine is —————— (SGD.) ISAAC SQUIRES.

For Folder, Write to

L. M. Trask & Co.
140 Water Street.

INDIAN TROOPS FIGHT IN THE EUROPEAN FIELD UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES

Cannot Understand Western Languages and Customs and Are Targets For German Deception—How the Alertness of an Officer of the Gurkhas Saved the Trenches

London, Nov. 10.—The Indian forces in France have made good, but have achieved none of the daring and extraordinary exploits attributed to them, according to a statement issued by the Official Press Bureau to-night under the date of Nov. 10, written by an observer with the Indian Corps.

Above all the account emphasizes the difficulties under which the Indians are fighting by reason of their ignorance of the French, German and English languages. Repeatedly they have been subjected to tricks on the part of the Germans.

The German Tactics.

"The Germans are full of resources," says the account, "and it is one of their favorite plans to lure the Allied troops on to attack them by various devices, of which an indicated intention of surrendering is the most common. If this deception is successful a skillfully concealed machine gun turns a murderous fire upon those who have advanced either to attack or to accept surrender.

"The audacity of the enemy cannot better be illustrated than by a well authenticated statement of what took place last night in a trench held by the Gurkha Regiment. A figure, silhouetted by the moonlight and wearing a complete Gurkha uniform, approached the end of the trench and delivered the message: 'The Gurkhas are to move further up the trench; another Gurkha contingent is advancing in support.'

Killed the German.

"Puzzled by this announcement, the officer in command replied: 'Who are you? Where do you come from?' to which the only answer was: 'You are to move up and make room for other Gurkhas.'

"The English was good, but something excited the officer's suspicion. 'Answer, and answer quickly,' he said, 'if you are a Gurkha, by what boat did you cross?'

"This question, under the circumstances, was no easy one to answer, and the German—for such he was—turned and fled. But he had not gone five yards before he fell riddled with bullets.

"If the officer had been deceived, the trench, of course, would have swarmed with Germans almost before the Gurkhas had made room for

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

Are you prepared for a fire? Most folks 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.

St. John's, Oct. 12, 1914.

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

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

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

MRS. GEORGE WELLS,
St. John's.

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

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

1914, 17, 19, 21

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Lieut. Colonel.

Front & Rear, next West of Old Store

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

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

Caille Perfection Motor

A "Caille Perfection" is Now Doing Duty With Admiral Jellicoe's Fleet.

The "Ecila," fitted with the "Caille Perfection" Duty Engine, is pronounced by the Naval Authorities to be the best dispatch cutter in the service.

Speed, strength and simplicity of operation are the leading features of the "Caille Perfection" Motor.

With Motor Engines of the ordinary kind, it is ever the same—trouble. If it is not battery trouble, then it is magneto trouble—if it is not starting trouble, then it is adjusting trouble, if it is not one thing, it is certain to be another; just one trouble after another.

The "Caille Perfection" Motor is Trouble-Proof.

These enigines are made, from 2 to 30 Horse Power, by The Caille Perfection Motor Co., Detroit, the largest builders of 2 Cycle Engines in the world.

Information, catalogues, prices, terms, etc., can be obtained from

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



FIRE STOCK OF GUNS

Selling Cheap to Clear

Slightly disfigured by water, but guaranteed in perfect working order. English Single Barrel Muzzle Loading

Guns from \$4.00 to \$10.00.

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

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

Winchester and Ross Rifles, all Models and Calibre.
Also New Stock of Gun Powder in 6 1-4, 12 1-2 and 25 lb. kegs.

MARTIN HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED.

Front & Rear, next West of Old Store

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

ANCHOR Brand Cans!

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

There is a reason—ask us.

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

Robt. Templeton

The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

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

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

THEY'RE BROTHERS FOR ALL THAT

Letter Signed 'Jimmie' Cook and Published in This Paper, Came From 'Billy'

Saturday we reported that Mr. and Mrs. Tasker Cook received a letter from their son 'Jimmie' now at Salisbury Plain. A mistake occurred in the name as it is the second son 'Billy' who is in the great war camp.

We remember well the day he left in the Florizel. Up to the last moment he did not know he had been accepted. The father stood on the pier scanning each face as the boys filed past. Towards the end, his young boyish face smiling, was Billy.

The scene need not be dwelt upon. A bunch of newspaper men and others were standing close by, watching the meeting, and they knew just what was needed, for three cheers for Billy were called and he was given them four times over.

Then he moved on. It was a touching scene, but only one of many. Now the boy, for he is only 17, has put in several weeks at Salisbury Plain and his big form, for he is much bigger and stronger than the average lad his age, has hardened so that he can endure any hardship.

Like the others, he is anxious to go to the front, and those who know him and his parents, know that he will give a good account of himself.

Jimmie is an engineer on the Adventure and was up in Hudson Bay when the Volunteers recruited or he, too, would now be at Salisbury Plain. He is full of the war and as he is a splendid type of young fellow, he would make an excellent soldier.

Our boys have won much praise from high officers on the other side, and we are not surprised when we think of the splendid lot they are.

Today we publish a letter from H——, from whom our readers have heard before. It is a splendid contribution, and we commend it to all our readers.

The letters of Ralph Andrews and Bert Dicks have been favorably commented on; today's is equally as good.

1st Newfoundland Regiment.

TOBACCO FUND.

There are 540 Newfoundland Men at the front and about 450 Naval Reservists afloat, and most of them are smokers.

It is proposed to form a Fund to furnish our Lads with a consignment each month to contain—

1/2 lb. Smoking Tobacco,
40 Cigarettes and
A Box of Matches.

to remind them of home.

The Imperial Tobacco Company of St. John's will make out the parcels and the Government will waive the import duty and excise.

Messrs. A. MacPherson, C. O.N. Conroy and F. H. Donnelly have consented to act as a Committee to take charge of this work. All Subscriptions to be sent to F. H. Donnelly, care City Club.

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Lieut. Colonel.

nov14, 17, 19, 21

WANTED.

A General Servant, in small family; good wages. Apply 29 Gower St.—nov11, tf

WANTED.

Good General Servant, where another is kept. Apply to MRS. URQUHART, 94 Milbury Road—nov9tf

WANTED.

By December 1st, an Experienced Cook, references required; apply between 7 and 9 p.m. to LADY OUTERBRIDGE, King's Bridge Road—nov11, tf

Live Fox

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

Supreme Convention Congratulates President Coaker and Mr. Morine Who Are Elected By Acclamation

Messrs. Coaker and Morine Get Rousing Reception at Big Bonavista Meeting--Supreme Council down to Business

Catalina, Nov. 17.—Messrs. Grimes, English and Bryant, with other delegates reached here yesterday. At 10 o'clock the annual meeting of the Publishing Co. opened and transacted business, closing at noon.

Trinity District Council held two sessions and closed its meetings.

J. G. Stone, M.H.A., was re-elected Chairman.

At noon the Trading Co. shareholders annual meeting opened and the report was adopted, showing the Company to be in a flourishing condition. The meeting adjourned until 11 p.m.

Convention Opened

At 2.30 the Supreme Convention opened, when the President delivered his address which occupied two and a half hours, being easily the best annual address of the six he has delivered and creating a confidence and enthusiasm far beyond anything ever experienced in the history of the Union.

At 5 p.m. the President accompanied by R. G. Winsor and C. Bryant left by carriage for Bonavista.

Mass Meeting

At 7.30 a grand mass meeting attended by some 1200 voters opened at the Orange Hall. Wallace Abbott was elected Chairman, and R. G. Winsor and J. Abbott, M.H.A.'s, occupied seats on the platform.

President Coaker's address of one hour, dealing with public and patriotic matters was probably the best speech he has yet delivered at Bonavista.

Were Applauded

His remarks were continually applauded and cheered by the vast, over crowded gathering. His time was limited but all were extremely delighted by his patriotic address.

Mr. Morine received a grand ovation as he stood to address the audience.

His speech of an hour was a masterpiece and the audience repeatedly applauded and cheered his remarks. He strongly endorsed the Union's aims and objects as laid down in its Bonavista platform. He stated that he was amazed that there could be found a toiler who was not a member of the Union. He claimed that the Union had done more good than any other agency in the Colony or any government that the Colony ever had.

Big Future

It would yet do more wonderful things to benefit the country, he spoke of Coaker as the most remarkable man the Colony ever produced and warmly congratulated him on the great success of his work.

He explained his position as Independent member. He denounced the Government as the weakest and most wasteful and impotent of all the Governments the country ever had.

His old friends were all smiles and at the close of his address flocked to the platform to shake hands.

Many Convinced

Every enemy of the Union in Bonavista is about convinced after last night of the wonderful good work being performed by the Union and President Coaker to uplift the country and to secure a square deal for the fishermen.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem and cheers for the King and Coaker, Morine and the Bonavista Volunteers at the front.

President Coaker, with Messrs. Morine, Winsor, Abbott and Bryant returned to Catalina by the 10.15 train.

The President opened the second session of the Trading Co. shareholders at 11 p.m. which closed at 1 a.m. to-day.

Increase Capital.

The shareholders voted unanimously to increase the capital from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and many important proposals of vast magnitude and large importance to the fishermen were unanimously adopted.

The meeting was an inspiration and was unanimous in all its decisions, about 200 shareholders being present.

The Convention opened to-day at 9.30 to receive reports of six committees appointed yesterday to consider various matters.

The delegates are indignant over the small-like progress of the Prospero in getting along from the North at a time when the Fogota was able to get along almost on time.

Will they Please!

Would Bowring please send Captain Dalton of the Fogota to act as pilot to their ship the Prospero?

Many delegates believe Dalton, if sent, would give Bowring several

Germans Raise Wail Over Their Lost Trade

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—A rather significant German opinion reproduced from the Berliner Tageblatt that it would be a mistake to take measures which might influence the population of Great Britain and her colonies in their behaviour towards Germany, is reproduced in the Trade and Commerce Weekly Bulletin this week.

It is obviously a wall over the anticipated loss of much German trade and an appeal for endeavours to serve us what they can get elsewhere."

The view is that of the head of a large German exporting house, who says, in part:

"England and her colonies, France, Russia, Belgium and Japan took a large part of our exports, about £500,000,000. Not all this will be lost, but it may be sure they will not take from us what they can get elsewhere."

Schr. Wm. Pritchard left Indian HR. Oct. 28 with 343 qts. fish for Gibraltar, shipped J. C. Jerrett.

NEWFOUNDLAND LADS FAVORITES WITH OFFICERS AT THE CAMP

Two of Our Lads Tell of Experiences on Salisbury Plain—Some of Them Make a Trip to London Town—Lively Action Subduing a Bunch of Canadians on "a bender"

From the Strand Palace Hotel, in London, under date of the 28th of October, one of our Volunteers writes to his chum in this city as follows: Dear Fella,

"It seems an age since I wrote you before, but really I have been waiting for a favorable opportunity. You know we are kept pretty busy at camp and its just drill, drill, drill all day long.

The ten of us who were together in the camp at Pleasantville got three days leave to visit "London Town" and this, is unfortunately, our third and last day here, and we leave for the Camp again to-night.

Midnight Spasm

As I write some of the chaps are tuning up their voices for a midnight rendition on the train on the homeward journey of "Good-bye Piccadilly, farewell Leicesfer Square, etc."

I really cannot begin to describe here all we have seen and done the past three days, and when I try to think of it I have a brain storm.

But believe me, fella, "this is the life," and we certainly did "hit the high spots" as Doc P—— would say.

Regarding life at the Plain, it is very hard work indeed though we are buoyed up with the hope that the last of January will see us on the firing line—and the quicker the better say we all.

Changed Opinions

You remember the yarn which was current in St. John's before we left about Lord Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords when he is supposed to have said, "The worst is yet to come," and when asked what it was, said "The Newfoundland Regiment." Well, since we reached this side of the water the consensus of opinion seems to be that "The Best has arrived."

Of course I quite know that self praise is no praise, but nevertheless everybody apparently has the highest opinion of the Nfld. troops, and they do not hesitate to express this opinion freely.

Lining Up To It

Naturally, therefore, each and everyone of us is endeavouring to live up to our reputation. To date not one Newfoundland has found his way either to the guard tent or has had his leave stopped.

Nevertheless, we find it an awful strain and very irksome to be "such goody goody boys"—especially our "bunch" of jovial spirits, but we are trying to be loyal to our officers as they have been more than good to us, and we have pledged ourselves to treat them right.

Appreciates Them

Colonel Glegg is delighted with us, and says that for drill and general deportment he never met our equals with the Canadian Contingent, and now form part of the Fourth Infantry Brigade under the command of Brigadier Col. Lt.-Col. Clegg of Peterboro has been appointed temporary Colonel He is a fine man.

One night last week a picket of 100 of us had to turn out and travel to Lavingham (a small town 8 miles away) in the mud and rain to quell a disturbance there caused by a regiment of Canadians who were on a

"burst" and were painting the town

A little after midnight we reached the scene of the melee, and you can take it from me, fella, that they were raising "particular hell" and had certainly taken the lid off with a vengeance.

Sailed Right In

We had no arms of any kind and had only five pairs of handcuffs. There was nothing for us to do but to sail right in and give them our fists—which we did, and let me tell you we did "terrible execution" and "caused awful havoc" as the press despatches would say.

We arrested forty-five of the worst cases and put them in a little improvised jail, and as there was nothing to truss them up with we had to take turns sitting on their heads to prevent further ructions. During the night the jail was stormed three times, but we held on to our prisoners o.k. just like the Western sheriffs in the movies.

Bundled Them Back

In the morning at daylight when we could see what we were doing, we bundled them back the eight miles over the road and turned them over to the guard at our camp.

Col. Glegg was delighted with our work and personally congratulated us. Some of us were certainly a funny sight "the morning after the night before." Black eyes were very much in evidence. I got a lovely tap on the nose, but it didn't mar my "beauty" so much as to prevent me from making a "hit" in Lunnon donchaknow....

Things Gloomy

Things are pretty gloomy here in London, and you people over home can't appreciate how serious the war is. Besides you get only the best news, while here the bulletins are continually being published and show the actual daily losses and casualties.

Earl Kitchener has issued a new proclamation to-day calling for another million men, and wants every body who can bear arms to enlist irrespective of age or size.

No doubt, dear old Newfoundland will duty bound have to send another 500 if she wants to do fully "her little bit" for the Empire....

Homesick Sometimes

Sometimes, do you know, we get a little homesick, but I suppose this is only natural. All the Newfoundlanders are well and we have nobody in hospital. Write as often as you can, and a few papers would be exceedingly appreciated by us all as they will keep us posted of the doings in dear old St. John's. Remember me to your people at home and to all enquiring friends, and to—.....

The boys are now waiting for me to take our last trip, "up the Strand (that's the land)" so I'll have to close by wishing you good-bye and good luck. Pray for me sometimes. Your old pal,

H—

From Lt. Summers

Dear Sir,—We have reached our destination at last. As you will notice, we are camped at Salisbury Plain and now form part of the Fourth Infantry Brigade under the command of Brigadier Col. Lt.-Col. Clegg of Peterboro has been appointed temporary Colonel He is a fine man.

One night last week a picket of 100 of us had to turn out and travel to Lavingham (a small town 8 miles away) in the mud and rain to quell a disturbance there caused by a regiment of Canadians who were on a

Present War Boosts Cause Of Temperance

Said the Bishop and Other Speakers at C.E.T.S. Meeting Last Night

The C.E.T.S. held a very interesting meeting at the Synod Hall last evening, His Lordship Bishop Jones presiding.

The attendance was not as large as could be wished, but was largely due to the fact that the stores were open and a patriotic concert was being held. It was not taken as an indication that there was a falling off in interest.

His Lordship delivered a brilliant and impressive speech. He referred to the conditions at the outbreak of the war and that when the first scare was over cards appeared in the principal stores "Business as Usual."

Applicable Otherwise.

This advice by purely commercial men might be taken by Christian workers especially as regards temperance activities.

We have not been privileged to go to the front could do good work at home, by uplifting the nation thro' the advocacy of temperance.

He hoped the work in the future would be continued with the same vigor as in the past. Since the formation of the Society in 1880, he had attended many meetings at which the sin of drunkenness and the evils which followed in its train had been dealt with, the ruined homes, the heart broken wives, neglected children, etc.

To dilate on such evils now he felt unnecessary as all were aware of them.

One Good Effect.

Calling attention to facts connected with the war and temperance His Lordship stated that the people of Russia numbering 170 millions were of a degraded type and greatly addicted to drunkenness. At one time they went into battle intoxicated, but recently the Czar has stopped the sale of liquor to his army.

We should pray for the reunion of Christian Churches and he felt the first move in this direction would be the joining of the Oriental or Greek Church and the Anglican.

Great Moral Victory.

Recurring to the Russian army and the late edict of the Czar, he felt that this was a great victory for temperance. Though one third of the Russian revenue was derived from this source, the sale and manufacture of vodka had been prohibited. Such a step could hardly have been possible to the Kaiser himself with all boasted control of his troops. The amazing discipline of the Russians in giving up their indulgence, is worthy of all admiration.

He then read a very interesting extract from the London Standard entitled "A Temperate Russia" in which it was shown the abstinence from vodka would tend to the making of better fighting men. The loss through not dealing in the liquor would be made up to the Government through the

are, however, like the Nova Scotians, a separate unit, with our own distinct badges, etc.

We arrived in Plymouth on the 17th after a splendid voyage across. We struck warm weather all the time, and except when we began to reach land, when we had it rough.

Splendid Sight

It certainly was a splendid sight when we steamed up to the convoy. The three long lines of steamers. At 6 o'clock all lights had to be put out, and all could see were the stern lights of the steamers; it was just like going into an harbour village in the night.

Our men are behaving themselves splendidly, and have earned the praise of the Brigadier. We are doing picquet duty one day last week, and a hurried call came along; some Canadians were cleaning up a village, five miles away. Our guards turned out and soon cleaned the others up. They left the camp at four and did not reach back till ten the next morning.

Another Call

During the night we got another call and turned out another hundred men and marched to Putney, a town in the other direction. There was nothing doing, we only nabbed about fifteen men. Brigadier Cohoe was especially pleased with our men.

On Saturday Lord Roberts inspected us. It was raining very hard, and so he did not spend much time. He, also, was delighted with our appearance.

The true test will be on the firing line, and, if I know our men, I think they will uphold their own throughout.

It has been raining like the dickens since we came here. Today has been the only fine day. And as we are far away from any decent town, time hangs heavily.

Well, I will close now, hoping to hear from you when you have time.

With kind regards to Mrs ——

M. FRANK SUMMERS.

A Wise Investment

In these strenuous days, when every dollar counts, you want to get the best possible value for your money.

While stocks may fluctuate "on 'change," variations in the weather can easily be dealt with, and discomfort, to a great extent, eliminated.

HEAT is essential to GOOD HEALTH and this can be secured for a very moderate outlay.

Take Blankets and Quilts for Instance

Our stock was contracted for before the war, and is practically complete in all grades.

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO INVEST.

COTTON	BLANKETS.	WOOL BLANKETS.	WADDLED QUILTS.
70c, \$1.00,	\$1.30, \$1.60,	\$2.10, \$2.80,	\$2.20 to \$5.80.
		\$3.30, \$4.20,	EIDERDOWN.
Children's	50c. to 85c.	\$5.00, \$7.20,	\$6.60, \$8.00, \$10.20,
		to \$14.00.	\$15.