

A Wise Investment

To satisfy a Mortgage.

Those two fine residences near the head of Quidi Vidi Lake, plastered, fitted with electric light and concrete foundation.

Messrs. Bowring Bros. have arranged to make the adjoining land into a handsome park which will enhance the value of these houses.

J. J. ROSSITER,

WALDEGRAVE STREET
may 7.3m

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 12, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

NEUTRAL STATES

WHY did Great Britain declare war on Germany? Because Germany violated an agreement into which she entered with the other Great Powers of Europe, Great Britain included, regarding the standing of certain of the smaller nations of the Continent.

The Duchy of Luxemburg, Switzerland and Belgium are what are known as "Neutralised States," their status as such having been delimited by the Treaty of London in 1867.

By that treaty these nations are deprived on the power of taking the offensive in war, although they have the right to defend themselves against an invader. On the other hand, the Great Powers guaranteed them immunity from attack.

To this agreement Germany was a consenting party. Yet as soon as she quarrelled with Russia, and without any formal declaration of war, the forces of the German Empire first overran the Duchy of Luxemburg, later Belgium and then the territories of the Swiss Confederation.

As far as Luxemburg and Belgium are concerned, their territories were occupied because they provide the easiest way of approach to France and at places where the frontier of the latter country is but little protected by fortifications. Germany, evidently, is in this fight to win, regardless of obligations or of honor. "Win First; then Explain," seems to be the motto of the Kaiser and his advisers.

But Great Britain, as one of the High Contracting Powers obligated to maintain the neutrality of Belgium, bitterly resented the action of Germany in breaking her agreement with the other Great Powers. Hence her declaration of war.

Nor have the Belgians tamely submitted to the outrage. They have put up a fight against the Germans, persistent and successful enough to amaze the whole modern military world. For almost two weeks now, the forces of the Kaiser have been besieging the forts around Liege, and not only have they failed to capture them but they have been badly beaten in several engagements and have left twenty-five thousand dead in the

trenches surrounding the beleaguered fortress.

Germany's occupation of Swiss territory is evidently determined by her anxiety to open the road to Italy. With communication with the latter country fully established, the way is opened either for Italian troops to render aid to Germany or for the German troops to march into Italy and attempt to punish that country for failing to come to the help of the other members of the Triple Alliance in the present war.

In invading Holland, as recently reported, Germany is attempting to secure the ports of that country facing on the North Sea and thus providing safe and convenient harbors for her fleets. That Holland will put up just as determined a resistance to her encroachments as the other outraged states have done, is evident, from the fact that the Dutch are opening the flood gates in the great dykes or seawalls that protect her territories, being prepared to drown her provinces rather than see them occupied by the German invader.

Of course it is quite evident from the developments of the last few weeks, that when self-interest dictates a certain course, Germany is prepared to embark on it irrespective of any contracts with other powers or of the dictates of honor and honesty. And this is one reason why, in the interests of the general peace and political stability of Europe, Germany has to be taught a permanent lesson.

BRAVE BELGIUM!

It was a tempting offer that Germany made to the little Kingdom of Belgium. "Remain out of the fight," said Berlin, "and allow our armies to pass through your territories in France without resistance, and we will guarantee you compensation for any damage our armies may do to your country; we will see that your independence is maintained and after the war we will be your protectors."

But Belgium refused to be thus bribed and cajoled into condoning Germany's offence in committing a breach of their guaranteed neutrality. The Belgians bitterly resented Germany's dishonorable conduct, and that they backed it up with men and arms the German trenches around Liege bear emphatic witness.

Had the Belgians come to any such agreement with Germany their land would doubtless have been saved from the disturbing sound of war alarms; they would have been spared the deluge of blood now outpoured in their country. But they recognised the fact that such a sacrifice was necessary in the interest of the independence of their country for they were farsighted enough to see that with Germany victorious it would not be long before Belgium would be dominated by the powers at Berlin and despotism of the worst type would trample on the rights and liberties of the people.

So Belgium is disputing every inch of her own territory with the troops of the Kaiser; in fact her forces are holding back the invader and causing a delay in the movements of the Germans that is of the utmost value to the allied troops of the Triple Entente, in that it is giving the French from the South, the Russians from the North and the English from the West a chance to come up with the Germans and, unitedly, to roll them back into their own country.

Well done, Belgium!

CIVILISATION IS INDICTED

In a recent editorial the New York World unsparringly censures the European authorities who are directly responsible for the present terrible war into which Europe has been so suddenly plunged.

"In Vienna," says The World, "there is a doddering old man, the offspring of a tainted house, who sits on the throne of a dual empire."

"In St. Petersburg there is a weak well-meaning neurotic who by the accident of birth happens to be the Czar of All the Russias."

"In Berlin there is a brilliant, talented, ambitious manipulator of politics who is German Emperor by grace of the genius of Bismarck, Moltke and Roon."

"Of these three men, only the one in Berlin has more than mediocre abilities; yet the three are permitted to play with the lives of millions of men, with property worth thousands of millions of dollars, with the commerce and industry and prosperity and laws and institutions not merely of empires and kingdoms but of continents. It is left to them to determine whether the world is to witness the most deadly and devastating war of all history."

"The thing would be laughable, ridiculous, if it were not so ghastly. War of itself may be wise or unwise, just or unjust; but that the issue of a world-wide war should rest in the hands of three men—any three men—and that the hundreds of millions who will bear the burden and be affected in every relation of life by the outcome of such a war should



HARRY NORTHRUP
AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY

Everjet Elastic Paint

The Best Carbon Paint

Everjet is a lustrous black carbon paint that combines the qualities of cheapness and durability. It is a bituminous product and is elastic, adhesive, will not rub, peel or scale; will not become brittle and crack; is impervious to moisture; can be used in any climate, resists all action of acids, alkalis, gases, steam vapors, etc.

Everjet is suitable for use on all exposed iron and woodwork.

Booklet on request.

Colin Campbell,

85 Water Street.

passively leave the decision to these three men is an indictment of civilisation itself.

"Human progress is slow indeed when a whole continent is still ready to fight for anything except the right of life, liberty and self-government."

PARTY CAPITAL

THE News yesterday stated Party feeling should not be aroused in discussing the financial crisis of the Colony. That advice we are willing to endorse but we doubt whether the Government had any such intention when the country had to face the results of a declaration of war.

Mr. Coaker 'phoned the Premier last Wednesday asking him to take action and call the Legislature together, promising him support in any measures considered necessary to meet the situation. Not a word has been heard from the Premier about any public matter consequent upon the opening of the war, either by Mr. Coaker or by Mr. Coaker.

A meeting of Bankers and business men was convened on Saturday night in the Premier's office, but no invitation was issued to the Leader of the Opposition or to the Leader of the Union Party, and what is more outrageous still, the Manager of the Bank most concerned in the present financial crisis was invited to be present only a few minutes before the meeting took place.

If the Bankers' advice was necessary they should have been consulted in private and not side by side with business men, and the conversations should have been confidential. To invite business men not responsible to the public to such a meeting and expect Bankers to say just what conditions existed was the action of a man who could not have seriously considered what he was doing, for no Banker would say what conditions existed before outsiders fearing their words would receive a wrong construction and cause mischief instead of good.

That meeting of Saturday night was a serious blunder and shows that Sir Edward Morris is incapable of dealing with the serious situation now confronting the Colony.

Then again, why should the Bank of Montreal's advice be allowed to prevail? That Bank is not the Bank that is letting out its money to purchase fishery produce. The chief Bank concerned is the Bank of Nova Scotia which has backed the man that handled three-fourths of the produce of the country.

The Montreal Bank carries the cream of the accounts of the Colony: such as the Government, all the public departments, Savings Bank, Reids, Harveys and others whose business is not speculative, and therefore entirely safe; while the supplying merchants are backed by the Bank of Nova Scotia, which Bank has benefited Newfoundland more in one year than the Bank of Montreal has in ten.

The country has submitted long enough to the dictation of the Bank of Montreal and in future that Bank will have to keep its proper place or lose the Colony's public business.

Why has the Government given the Bank of Montreal all the Savings Bank receipts?

Another Great Big Holiday Programme at THE NICKEL.

Whimsical Threads of Destiny

Produced in Two Parts by the Vitagraph Company. An entertaining social drama, featuring Courtney Foote, Harry Northrup and Julia Swayne Gordon.

THE PATHE WEEKLY. A full reel of interesting events.

HE FELL IN LOVE WITH HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW. A Vitagraph Comedy.

THE RETURN OF CAPTAIN JOHN. A thrilling tale of the sea.

DeWITT C. CAIRNS, Baritone.

PROF. P. J. MCCARTHY—The Very Latest in Music.

J. F. ROSS—Effects.

FRIDAY—Another great Vitagraph social drama in Two Parts, LOVE'S SUNSET, with the peer of picture players. EARL WILLIAMS and CLARA K. YOUNG.



PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

Whereas by Section 2, Chapter 73, of the Consolidated Statutes (2nd Series), it is enacted that the Governor in Council, may, by Proclamation, in the Royal Gazette, prohibit the exportation of arms, gunpowder, military and naval stores, and munitions of war, explosives and ingredients used in the manufacture of explosives, marine engines, screw propellers, paddle-wheels, cylinders, crank shafts, boilers tubes for boilers, boiler plates, fire bars, every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatever which is, can or may become applicable for the manufacture of marine machinery, torpedoes, torpedo boats fitted with apparatus to be used for torpedoes, all apparatus for projecting inflammable materials or firing torpedoes, pumps or other machinery intended to be used in the construction of torpedoes or torpedo boats from this Colony;

And whereas I, by and with the advice of my Council, judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, in order to prevent their being used in the said Act stated:

Now, I, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby, from and after the date hereof, prohibit the exportation to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, of the following articles, being articles which I have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, that is to say:—

Aluminium.
Aluminium Alloys.
Armour plate, armour quality castings and similar protective materials.
Rifles, Reid and a few other featherweights, to avail of this crisis to ruin Coaker and the Trading Co., which to them seems all that stands between doing as they like and being ousted from power.

Poor simple-minded creatures, they will discover now that Coaker is not only a first class organizer and campaign fighter but also a far-seeing and able financier, and every action of theirs taken to injure him will result in establishing him more firmly and proving to the country that it possesses at least one public man that knows what to do and how best to do it.

The fishermen will be furious when they learn of the plot devised to smash the Trading Co. and consume their \$100,000 savings which came from honest labor and solely from the sweat of their brows, and which represents their very life blood.

They will let Morris know whether he can play with fire and not be burnt. They will place Morris, Reid and Padden in their proper places, and show all concerned that cliques no longer control poor old Terra Nova.

They shall have a few inches more of rope let out to them in order that they may have sufficient to hang them selves so completely that in future they will cause no further political trouble for our white-bled country and countrymen.

Asbestos.
Cables, telegraph and telephone.
Camp equipment—articles of, Cansons and other ordnance, and parts thereof.
Carbolic acid.
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof.
Coal, steam—large.
Compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles.
Cresol and nitro-cresol.
Engine and boiler packings.
Explosives of all kinds.
Fuel, manufactured.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of the munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea.
India-rubber sheet, vulcanized.
Manganese.
Mercury.
Mica.
Mineral jellies.
Mines and parts thereof.
Molybdenum.
Nitrates of ammonia.
Nitrates of potassium.
Nitrates of Sodium.
Nitro acid.
Nitro toluol.
Picric acid and its components.
Range finders and parts thereof.
Rope, steel, wire and hawsers.
Saltpetre.
Sounding machines and gear.
Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric Acid.

Swords, bayonets and other arms, not being fire-arms, and parts thereof.
Tin.
Tin plates.
Torpedo tubes.
Torpedoes and parts thereof.
Tungsten.
Vanadium.
Four wheeled Waggon capable of carrying one ton and over.
Two wheeled carts capable of carrying fifteen cwt. and over.
Harness and Saddle of all kinds.
Barbed Wire.
Horse and Pony Shoes.
Materials for Telegraphs, Wireless Telegraphs and Telephones.
Field materials, both fixed and rolling stock.
Men's Marching and Shooting Boots.
Heliographs.
Portable Forges.
Farriers', Carpenters', Wheelwrights' and Saddlers' Tools.
Glycerine.
Alcohol (as covering rectified Spirits).

Uniform Clothing and Military Equipment and Accoutrements.
Walnut Wood or Scantling, which can be made into Rifle butts and fore-ends.
Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, St. John's, this Seventh day of August, Anno Domino One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen.
By His Excellency's command,
JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

Public Notice

A Public Meeting will be held in the Armory of the Church Lads' Brigade, Harvey Road, on Wednesday the 12th instant at 8.30 p.m., to take into consideration the question of enlisting citizens for the land service abroad in the war in which Great Britain is now engaged, and also the establishment of a corps for "Home defence." His Excellency the Governor, Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., etc., will occupy the chair.

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. Nine-tenths 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.