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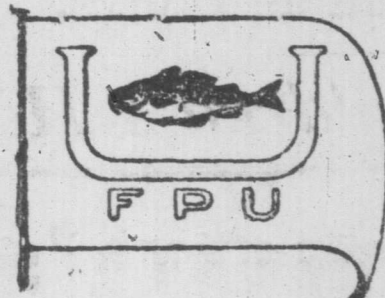
GROOTE'S
DUTCH
COCOA

at import prices.

J. J. ROSSITER,
Agent.

may 7.3m

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(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.

Subscription Rates.

By mail The Daily to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, \$2.00 per year.

To the United States of America, \$3.50 per year.

The Weekly issue to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, 60c. per year To the United States of America, \$1.10 per year.

All correspondence for publication should be addressed to the Editor of The Mail and Advocate.

Letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only and the real name of the author should be attached. This will not be used unless consent be given in the communication.

The publication of any letter does not signify that the Editor thereby shows his agreement with the opinions there in expressed.

All business communications should be addressed to the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 2, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Sedan.

FORTY-FOUR years ago, on the First of September, 1870, Napoleon III., Emperor of France, was forced, with his whole army to surrender to the Prussians.

It was the period of the Franco-Prussian war which ended so disastrously for France and which in inspiring the formation of the German Empire, under control of a military dynasty, set the train of a course of events which must inevitably result in even greater disaster to Germany.

Doubtless the German commanders seized on the anniversary as an auspicious occasion on which to launch a fresh attack on the allies. They probably reasoned that, inspired by the record of the past and actuated by a revival of old-time hatred of the French their men might be expected to put forth extraordinary efforts to gain the victory.

But we, who believe that the success of a cause ultimately depends upon its righteousness, are confident that Germany the aggressor, the despoiler, the modern assassin of peace, prosperity and human life will inevitably be humbled and by the forces of the nations now opposing her on the stricken fields of Europe.

A Steady Defence.

THE allied forces are waging a trying but evidently effective warfare on the French frontier. After the failure of their general offensive movement of a few days ago, they evidently decided to set themselves to maintaining a strictly defensive attitude and this they appear to be doing with a great deal of success.

Of course, it was inevitable that the Germans, by massing huge forces of men against particular points along the allied position should gain temporary advantages, but up to the present they have failed to accomplish any big coup. They failed to turn the left flank of the allies or to pierce their centre and cut their forces in pieces.

Of course, these repeated attacks of the Germans are extremely trying to the allies who have to be con-

tinually prepared to resist attacks all along their extended front. But this method of warfare exacts a much greater toll of the attacker than of the defender and already, it is stated, the losses of the Germans have been close on 200,000 men, as compared with a loss of 60,000 by the allies.

Meanwhile the Russian forces are rapidly advancing through Prussia and if the allied defences in France are held but a little longer they will, as a military expert observes, constitute the anvil on which the Russian hammer will pound the German forces to pieces.

VALOUR AND STARVATION

(By Henry Dalby)

Terrible stories are coming from the front about valiant German troops, vanquished by famine as well as by valor. How will it be when famine stalks throughout the German Empire, as it must if the harvest is not reaped and the ports are not opened soon for the importation of foodstuffs.

The productions of the farm always leave a shortage of about 4,500,000 tons of cereals. The imports of agricultural products and foodstuffs into Germany in 1913 amounted to 7,036,738,000 marks in value (a mark is 23 1-2 cents).

The imports included horses to the value of 100,604,000 marks; eggs, 190,000,000; wheat, 429,457,000; rye, 44,094,000; and barley, 406,955,000. Germany took 226,055,000 pounds of cereals from Russia alone. (A Russian pound or pood is 36.113 pounds).

Every horse in the country worth its keep will be wanted for military purposes, and how can the harvest be gathered in without horses, and with a great scarcity of men for work in the fields? Hunger will do as much to kill as the foe's sword, if the ports are not speedily opened.

The plans of the commissariat department were evidently based upon the erroneous assumption that the army would be able to feed itself at the expense of the enemy as it pursued its victorious march to Paris. The stubborn resistance, the necessity even of acting on the defensive has thrown these plans into hopeless confusion.

If the Imperial navy cannot open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen and protect the German shipping upon the Atlantic and Mediterranean trade routes, the nation will be starved into submission or revolution and the powers that be at Britain will have to be satisfied with the havoc already done and call off the dogs of war.

If it was a crime to start the war, to persist in it after it becomes manifestly hopeless, will be the crime of crimes. It will be no discredit to a brave and worthy people to withdraw from the unfortunate position so rashly forced upon them by their military leaders. Why add needlessly to their great suffering and loss? They are fighting not simply a great military or naval power, they are fighting against a world in arms.

"WAS WANTON, FUTILE MURDER"

New York, Aug. 21.—In an editorial condemning the action of Germany in having killed helpless women and children in Antwerp by means of bombs discharged at night from a Zeppelin airship, the New York Sun says:

"If General Sherman were alive, he would have to apologize to hell. He was unjust to that amiable region. The war of his time was but an innocent, harmless killing game, compared to what it has grown to be in that aerial triumph of German culture over Antwerp.

"To murder wantonly and futilely, to slay or mangle little children and young mothers in their beds, to salute the Red Cross with a bomb, to slaughter and terrorize non-combatants, to destroy with no permanent military results, is to sicken and anger all civilized mankind. This is war as practiced on a city from Zeppelin airships.

"Every nation which still believes that something of humanity should be maintained in the usages of warfare should raise its voice against this archdeed of pitiless savagery; against the repetition of such senseless and unforgivable blind massacre."

During the last fortnight fish have been very plentiful at Petty Harbor. Every day last week the boats returned with full fares every day. The total catch to date is greater than at this date last year.

Another Big Two-Part Feature Programme at the NICKEL for Mid-Week

"GRIST OF THE MILL," in Two Parts.

A powerful dramatic sermon, teeming with exciting situations, feature that will surely please the most critical. Thrilling scenes with a touch of the pathetic that makes this a winner.

"THE LINE-UP," in Two Parts.

A Vitagraph story of college life. Dan rushes into the football team and conquers. After winning the foot race he is the hero of the day and proves himself worthy of Edith's love. Earle Williams, Harry Morey and Dorothy Kelley are featured.

"The Count's Will," | "With the Aid of Phrenology."

A Pathe play, with Crane Wilbur.

A Biograph comedy

DeWITT C. CAIRNS, Baritone.

Prof. P. J. McCarthy at the Piano. Joseph F. Ross, Effects.

CLEAR, SHARP, FLICKERLESS MOTION PICTURES AT THE NICKEL.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

"IN BRITAIN IS ONE BREATH"

London Daily Mail:—"Thank God, we are one nation again! The British people have met the first shock of war, with all the suffering and loss that war must bring, and they have not quailed. Their heads are unbowed before the violence of the aggressor, before the bitter sacrifices which this conflict has already brought before the prospect of the bloody tribute that is to come. Where yesterday they were disunited, to-day they stand as one man in defence of freedom and justice. Party divisions have disappeared. 'In Britain is one breath.' It is the same England which a century ago met and defeated a seemingly invincible antagonist."

THE PEACE OF EXHAUSTION

Chicago Tribune:—"We may assume that Great Britain cannot be destroyed even by German victory over its allies. Its naval supremacy protects it. If Germany were everywhere victorious on the continent it still would face two island empires with enormous fleets. The peace of exhaustion might come with compromise; but would Great Britain, backed by Japan, consent to peace which brought confusion if not devastation to France? It is this prospect which seems to open into a groundless abyss. Men are not able to see the end, and the now insignificant part which the great eastern empire takes in the struggle adds this riddle to the problem. Exhaustion may be a great pacifier. We see no other one. And if exhaustion be the compelling condition we may have the supreme irony of the world's greatest war fought for the least possible result, with nothing to show for it but tombstones."

THE GERMAN WHITE BOOK

New York World: Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, describes Germany as "united to defend herself against the frivolous and unwarrantable attack of jealous powers." That the pretext for this war was "frivolous and unwarrantable" is true. That the attack was a German attack, and that the allies exhausted the devices of diplomacy to keep the peace, is made even clearer than before by the publication of the German White Book. The theory that Germany was unwittingly drawn into the war by a hasty ally will not stand in the cold light of official records. It is like the German excuse that British jealousy forced the conflict. Germany backed every step taken by its ally against Serbia and Russia. She knew that Russia "would be brought into the question." She was warned that Great Britain could not remain neutral if Belgium were invaded, and would be "drawn in" if war were forced on France. The Imperial Government in Berlin made the war, avows the fact in its official publica-



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tion and must be held responsible for it in the final court of public opinion.

DANGER TO DYNASTIES

Rochester Post Express:—"It may assist us to an understanding of the European conditions likely to grow out of this world war if we consider the internal political situation in the leading powers. There are rumors of mutinies and uprisings, sternly repressed by the governments of Germany, Austria and Russia. How serious these are we cannot learn from the meagre, censored despatches, but all that we do know renders it likely that a turn of events disastrous to any one combination of the forces which make for lawlessness and desperate attempts to overthrow the dynasty held responsible for the war. A successful war in a case considered just which has not called for too great sacrifice tends to unify a people. But where a state is overwhelmed in a struggle which can be regarded as a dynastic rather than a national war, the people commonly demand a scapegoat, and their rulers are pulled down. It was so that France repudiated Napoleon the Third and organized a republic even while the German armies were tramping through the boulevards of Paris."

A SOLID NATION

London Chronicle (Radical):—"The nation will unanimously approve the example of unity at home in the face of danger abroad which was set yesterday by the House of Commons. Patriotism for the movement has precedence of party. From the days of the Spanish Armada down, this great tradition has been potent to carry us through the most terrible ordeals of history; and we should be insane to abandon it in the crisis which now impends. Neither the Prime Minister nor the leader of the Opposition is the man to do so. We desire especially to express our deep appreciation of the attitude of Mr. Bonar Law, who, though playing for high stakes in the party game, and naturally less conversant with foreign situations than those responsible for dealing with it, has bowed with unreserved alacrity and generosity to the higher claim. So have Sir Edward Carson and those whom he more especially represents."

A HOLY WAR

London Express:—"Russia is moving. Her mobilization is practically finished, and the almost innumerable battalions of her grey-coated peasants are rolling towards her western frontier. We thoroughly agree that numbers do not count for everything in war, as they do not count for everything in peace. But to these millions of Slavs this is a holy war! There is never any real enthusiasm among the rank and file of an army for a war that is aggressive, that is undertaken for the greed of territory or to satiate a ruler's ambition. There is no enthusiasm either for a war that is the result of diplomacy, the moves and the object of which the people cannot understand. But every Russian soldier marching with dogged patience to meet the Germans and the Austrians believes that he is fighting for his race, fighting, and maybe dying, to protect a weaker people of his own blood from annihilation. We, in the west, have almost forgotten Serbia in the red turmoil of the last fortnight. But the Russian is fighting for his brothers in the Balkans. He is eager to rescue them once and for all from Teutonic tyranny, and it must never be forgotten that rightly or wrongly the hatred of the Germans (which is really the hatred of the Prussians), common to the whole of Europe, is deepest and bitterest on the Russian steppes. So the tide rolls on, and the Kaiser's legions must hasten in their conquest of Belgium and France if they are to hold back the grim, grey destiny rising against them in the east."

POND APPLAUDS COAKER'S WORK

Greenspond, Aug. 27.—Everybody here is talking about the way in which the merchants handled the prices of provisions in the city, and especially in some of the outports. Bleeding the poor to make others rich. To say the truth the people are talking very hard about the merchants who have bled them, and the government who would allow such things to be done. But speaking broadly, men say here that the war is in the wrong place. It should be in St. John's.

Soft Enough

It is reported here that the tide-waiter, Mr. Silvester Green, who is capable of performing the work required here on the wharf when the steamer arrives, and asking if there is any goods in bonds, has been asked by those in authority to resign and take a pension, so that the job may be given to another friend of the Government.

Such ridiculous things as these are contemptible at any time, but more so now when the country is just about bankrupt. People are groaning and saying what next will happen.

Fish at present is very scarce, although those who get a little bait can secure from one to two quintals daily. But the weather has been very bad, and dogfish has nearly ruined many of the nets.

Bait Scarce

Herring is very scarce. Squid has not made its appearance here yet, although rumor says that in the small bays squid is plentiful. If so, the bait depots could be kept filled so that each man could get what he needed. But the bait depots, where are they?

Many men here are talking about the strength of President Coaker, and his foresight and pluck in daring to do for this country what no other man ever did—make the country fit to live in for all and not a few. We trust the Governor and Government, when the House opens, will see that what Coaker suggests is for the well-being of all.

TO THE EDITOR

Bit of a Mystery

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—In the report of the Recruiting Committee submitted by Mr. Montgomery on Wednesday night, he says: "Regarding Home Defence, no recruiting has yet taken place, as the terms of enlistment have not been made known."

Will some one be kind enough to tell me what this Home Defence Corps means?

Who will pay them? And above all, what duty will they likely be called upon to perform?

—D.

St. John's, Aug. 28, 1914.

[For the love of us, we cannot say what this Home Defence Corps is for or what good it can do. It is our humble opinion that the raising of such a corps is a folly beyond measure. In the first place, it could do nothing to repel invasion, if that were a probability, and in the next place and because of its uselessness, it would be an unnecessary burden on a people already borne down by weight of responsibility.—Ed.]

Harsh Treatment

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I am writing you to let you hear a story of how a poor man, and a paralyzed one, is treated. A few years ago I bought a schooner, "Sweet Brier." I got into debt to William Ashbourne, he took the vessel from me and this morning he came with a sergeant and sheriff and attached by house and place. He threatens to sell my poor place and

turn me out of doors. He has given me till Monday to pay the debt of \$600.

As I am entirely dependent upon my son for a bit to eat, it is altogether an unreasonable demand, and Mr. Ashbourne knows it, too, but does not care for the misery of others.

—JAMES JONES.

Great Chance Hr., Aug. 28.

All War Talk

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—Just a few lines to let you know how things are here. It is all war talk. People never knew how much Coaker were really worth to them until war broke out.

The first few days we were really alarmed. No provisions to be had anywhere and some were out of flour. Fish down to \$5.00 and not wanted. Everyone was anxiously waiting for The Mail and Advocate to hear

what Coaker thought of it. All hands, union and non-union were depending on him for the true facts of the situation.

Hodge now gives \$5.00 cash for merchantable fish. Earles trade here the same barter. Nothing here to buy in provision line. Meetings every week; all eager to hear circular.

Good sign of fish here, best for years at this time, but no bait. No sign squid or herring. We get some lance bait and get from 1 to 2 qts. aigan. Also good with jigger. We are ordering our flour this fall from the Union.

—COR.

Tilting, Aug. 28, 1914.

WANTED.

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