

Will the Kaiser Explain?

A NORTH SEA MYSTERY.

(By "Ignotus" in the Daily Mail.)
The secret telegrams exchanged by the Kaiser and the Czar during the North Sea crisis of 1904 clear up several gaps in our knowledge. They do not come as a complete surprise. It was believed at the time that the Kaiser was egging Russia on to war with Great Britain with the object of destroying the friendship between Great Britain and France or of detaching Russia from France. Only a few months before—in April 1904—the terms of the Anglo-French Agreement, which ended the enmity between France and Great Britain, had been published.

The Russian Baltic Fleet, commanded by Admiral Rodjestvenky, sailed from Revel for the Far East in mid-October 1904. According to a Paris newspaper, the Echo de Paris, which was excellently informed, being in close touch with the French staff, before the departure of the fleet warnings were given to the Russian Admiralty that Japanese torpedo craft were in the North Sea. The warnings, stated the Echo de Paris, proceeded from German agents or Russians noted for their sympathy to Germany. Germany not only warned Russia that a Japanese attack would be made in the North Sea, but also beset the Russian Admiralty with "private" and "friendly" communications. The object was to endeavour to bring about an incident in the North Sea embroiling Great Britain and France. . . . The exact spot where the (Japanese) flotilla was operating was pointed out to the infuriated Russians.

French diplomacy was on the alert in its anxiety to avert any collision. But on the night of October 21-22 the Russian Fleet sighted what its officers and men declared were two torpedo-boats and fired on them and on other vessels near them. The net result was that one British trawler was sunk and two British fishermen were killed and six wounded. Subsequent inquiry showed that the sunken trawler was in all probability mistaken for a torpedo-boat, though "two (British) witnesses stated that they imagined they each saw a torpedo-boat."
Was there a torpedo-boat there?

And, if so, was it a German one?
All neutral Governments denied that any vessel of theirs was near the scene of action. That no British or Japanese war vessel was in the North Sea on that night need not be stated. The Russians have long since acquitted us and their present Allies but loyal and honourable enemies in that war, the Japanese, of any such guilt. But after the affair there were mysterious happenings in Germany. Suddenly and without notice the German Navy was mobilised. This was semi-officially stated by the German press in December 1904, and was the subject of comment in The Daily Mail at the time. So secret and apparently causeless a mobilisation led to anxiety in Great Britain, and four British battleships had to be hurried north from the Mediterranean owing to the British Government's ignorance of what Germany really meant.

At the same time from neutral North Sea ports came in statements that one or two destroyers or larger torpedo-boats of unknown nationality had been seen in the North Sea about the time of the incident. Some of the reports roundly averred that these vessels were German. But the German Government officially declared, on November 1, that, "according to telegraphic information from the North Sea naval station, there were no German torpedo-boats in the neighbourhood of the Dogger Bank on the night in question."

At that date, of course, the British nation had no official knowledge that Germany was proposing to Russia, an alliance against Great Britain or that the German Government believed in the principle "Necessity knows no law," which is identical with the doctrine that Germany can commit any sin that suits her. The Kaiser at Kiel on June 28, 1904, had toasted King Edward and the British Navy with eager enthusiasm, and shortly afterwards a German squadron had paid a visit to Plymouth, when its officers made the warmest protestations of friendship.

The mystery of the torpedo-boat remains, though it is now clear Germany alone could have profited by producing the incident, as she alone could have profited by the murder of the Archduke Ferdinand in 1914.

Advice to Teachers.

To those students who are going into the teaching profession he offered a little advice, for, he said, the art of teaching was a very difficult art; it was not a trick or a dodge; it was the expression of the whole character and intellect of a human being. To teach well the teacher must be perfectly natural and simple, for children were curiously alive to anything unreal. They must cultivate a high sense of enjoyment, for no one could teach well if they were in low spirits. Enjoyment was not a sin, it was a duty, and one of their duties was to be happy—to be simple and be happy. He warned them not to overwork, and remarked that fresh brain with five facts in it was of more value than a tired brain with ten facts in it, and an ounce of common-sense was better than a pound of inanimate knowledge. He earnestly advised them to keep in good health, for a teacher was no good if run down. It was also very important to cultivate the divine gift of curiosity and to stimulate the exercise of that gift, for the aim and object of all education was to promote curiosity.—The President of the Board of Education.

To-morrow at St. Thomas's Church.

To-morrow at the morning service, the Rev. Henry Gordon, of the Cartwright, Labrador Mission, will be the preacher. St. Thomas's Parish is specially interested in this Mission, since the Women's Home Missionary Society direct particular effort towards its upkeep. Mr. Gordon has been an indefatigable worker, and his presence in the Parish Church is sure to prove of great advantage and profit. The evening sermon will be delivered by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, when he will discuss the needs of the Church in Newfoundland, in view of the approaching election of a Bishop. A cordial invitation is extended, therefore, to Lay Delegates and others interested in the work of the Church throughout the Diocese. The subject of the sermon will be: "Some Things to Remember in Electing Our Bishop."

NOTE OF THANKS.—Geo. Sharpe and family of Heart's Delight, wish to thank His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, the Colonial Secretary and all others who kindly sent letters of sympathy in the sad bereavement of the death of their son who died as a result of wounds, on August 17th.—adv't.

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The Fisherman-Farmer Speaks.

With your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I would like to say a few words in defence of our fisherman-farmers, as they are called, who are unjustly assailed by some individual who thinks he is victimised by paying 80 cts. a brace for rabbits, and 40c. per gallon for blueberries. He even goes so far as to say it is a profiteering business, and that they are amongst the very ones responsible for the high prices prevailing at the present time in St. John's.

Just think of it, fisherman-farmers, as you are called! What a comparison to make, when you are brought against the profiteers of Water St. Think of how many pairs of rabbits you will have to bring to St. John's and sell at 80 cents per pair, to purchase one barrel of flour, and how many days it would take you to secure that many, and then you can see what a profitable business you are engaged in.

If this person whoever it is that thinks the fisherman-farmer's way of living is such a money making business he should tackle the job for a year or two, and then he would send his way back to his office or whatever work he is engaged in, a much sadder but wiser man, and he would find out that sleeping under boughs and traveling for miles through swamps and marshes with boots that would put to shame any shoemaker in the world, is not the profitable business he thought it was.

Why his heart must be smaller than a rabbit's when he strikes at his fellow-man in such a way. Why does he not strike at someone who is worth striking at, but no he has not the courage or the spirit to utter a protest against the high prices of Mr. So-and-So that takes the people's money and sends it out through the Narrows never to be circulated through them again, and tells them when he has made his pile and thinks he has enough to retire on for life, that they are too green to burn. But not so with the fisherman-farmer, when he realizes a few dollars for what he has got for sale, ten chances to one he will leave it with the man who has bought from him. There are some people in St. John's who seem to be very much prejudiced against the country people and seem to think they always pay more than they receive in value from them, and the very same people can be seen at different times of the year paying five times as much for the imported article and for the world they would not kick against. What odds so long as the money was being sent out of the country, and that their own countrymen the fisherman-farmer don't receive it.

It is deplorable to see some of our people with such a disposition as that when as a matter of vital interest to them they should give all the encouragement they are capable of in

helping build up our local industries and keeping their money at home.

No person need worry about the fisherman or the farmer of this country getting too rich. Go to the settlements around St. John's and what will you see? You will see children of tender years toiling in the fields or helping their parents about the fish. When, as a matter of fact they should be in school, but the circumstances of their parents prevents them from going.

The fisherman-farmer don't enjoy automobiles. He trudges to the city both poorly fed and poorly clad, and still he will find some one to envy him. Shame on such contemptible creatures, who will say he is amongst the profiteers of this country. Neither the fisherman or farmer of this country ever got fair play. There were always some bloke or jackass to kick them down and keep them there for their own selfish and greedy purposes. I hope to see the day when the fisherman and farmer will have some one to represent them and see that they get fair play what they never got in Newfoundland.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, I remain, yours truly,
KILBRIDE,
Kilbride, Sept. 27, 1917.

25 cents Destroys Your Dandruff and Stops Falling Hair

Save your hair! Make it thick, wavy and beautiful—try this!

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, and its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Dandarine to-night—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Dandarine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance, an incomparable gloss and softness; but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

Fads and Fashions.

A few tailored frocks are made of Scotch plaid cheviot.
In general, skirts are narrow and coats only moderately full.
Velvet is the most frequently used material for winter millinery.
There will be quite as many short fur coats as there will be long.
Checked blue gingham and black taffeta is a novel combination.
Some bright greens are noted among the new evening colors.
A copper colored cassock of serge is worn over a slip of black satin.

HOMESICK.

There is no sickness more severe than that a fellow knows when far away from comrades dear, from good old friends and foes. "A man may have the croup or m. m. p. s., the jaundice or the gout, and never know the doleful dumps, if he's a nerry scout. But courage will not brace him up, when, far removed from home, he yearns for book and chair and pup, and for his fine-tooth comb. I used to scrap with David Dose, my neighbour, every day, and thought that I'd enjoy repose when I had gone away. I built me then a little crib, among the mountains here, and took my tucker and my bib, and spent the summer there. And how I longed no person knows, while I lived in that shack, to throw some bricks at Mr. Dose, and see him throw them back. Man longs for old familiar things when he abroad may roam; no new surrounding ever brings the joy he feels at home. Some neighbours envy me my cot beside a snow-capped hill, where there are never flies to swat, and heat waves do no not kill. But when I'm there I huddle up before the glowing fire, and long to see my cat and pup, my book shelves and my pipe.

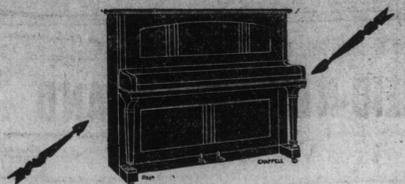
Your Boys and Girls.

The realization of the extraordinary adaptiveness of the very young child should save parents many an anxious day and sleepless night. There is practically nothing easier than to impress upon the child whatever habits of dally and nightly routine one wishes him to acquire. If he be taken in hand early enough. The only requirements are knowledge of what is good for him and then inviolable regularity in everything which concerns him.

Under this training he will become as obstinate in being good as the opposite, so called, indulgent or capricious treatment always makes him in being bad. There is no reason why he should be walked with or held, why he should be taken up when he cries why he should be trotted when he awakes, or why he should have a light at night. Things like these are simply bad habits for which the parents have only themselves to thank. The child adapts himself to his training and it is his treatment that his habits reflect.

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