

**Job White Lawn.**

10 pieces Job White Lawn, 40 inches wide. Value up to 20c. per yard.  
Special, all one price, 12c.

# Marshall's Specials!

**Job Lot Bebe Ribbon, reg. price 3c. per yard; Special 1c. per yard.**

**SPRING BLINDS!**

20 doz. Spring Blinds in Cream and Light Green, with fittings. Regular price 30c. Special Price ..... 25c.  
20 doz. Spring Blinds with Fringed Ends, Cream & Light Green, with fittings. Reg. price 35c. Special Price ..... 30c.  
15 doz. Spring Blinds with Insertion & Fringed Ends, Cream & Lt. Green, with fittings. Reg. price 45c. S'p'l Price 40c.  
10 doz. Spring Blinds with Insertion & Lace Ends, Cream & Lt. Green, with fittings. Reg. price 55c. Special Price 48c.  
30 doz. Spring Rollers. Regular price 10c. each. Special Price ..... 7c.

**Bordered Curtain Serim.**

Cream and White, 6 to 10 yard lengths. Value for 30c.  
Special Price, 15c. per yard

**American White Table Damask.**

1 1/2 to 3 1/2 yard lengths, beautiful finish.  
Special Price, 85c. per lb.

**White Basket Cloth.**

1 piece White Basket Cloth, suitable for Ladies' Blouses, Girls' Dresses. New York price, 30c. Marshall's Price, 15c.

**Colored Silks for Fancy Work, regular price 5 cents; Special Price 2 cents.**

**President Braces.**

15 doz. Men's President Braces, the very best Brace on the market. Reg. price 55c. pair.  
Special Price, 43c.

**American Shirts.**

8 doz. Gent's Fancy Dressed Shirts. Good value for 60c. ea.  
Special Price, 45c.

**American Ties.**

10 doz. Gent's American Neck Ties, very pretty patterns, flowing ends. Reg. price 65c. each.  
Special Price, 55c.

**American Collars.**

6 doz. Gent's Linen Collars, with narrow colored stripe to match colored shirt; the very latest. Reg. price 20c. each.  
Special Price, 16c.

**American Turkish Towels.**

200 lbs. White Turkish Towels, free from dressing, nice and soft; assorted sizes.  
Special Price, 50c. per pound

**Our Handkerchief Sale has been such a Success we will continue it for one more week.**

## MARSHALL BROTHERS.

**Love at First Sight.**

There are certain subjects that people must have talked about from the beginning of the world and will talk about until the end thereof, because by their nature they are incapable of being settled. One excellent example of such subjects is: "Love at first sight?"

About once in so often a letter friend solemnly propounds that question to me. Before I can answer that I must propound another question: "What do you mean by love?"

Do you mean that wonderful compound of friendship, tenderness and sex attraction mysteriously blended into a supreme emotion?

Or do you mean what passes for love in so many cases—sex attraction? Unquestionably there is such a thing as sex attraction at first sight. In fact it is one of the commonest things in the world. Sometimes, to be sure, the people thus moved toward each other by the "cosmic urge" turn out to be otherwise congenial and love gradually develops. Quite as often there is no congeniality and nature, having accomplished her purpose with her pawns, the one that has held them together is broken, and misery or divorce (or both) follows. I have noticed that in a surprisingly large number of divorces the parties "eloped after a short and romantic courtship." "Love at first sight,"

their friends probably called it. I also believe that there is some times at first sight, an attraction not merely of the senses. Hand in hand with the love-at-first sight controversy goes the equally familiar discussion as to whether for each of us there is only one perfect mate, one person in the world whom we can each truly love. My belief in this question is that there is not one person, but one type with which we can each be happily united. Now when two people of special types meet there is frequently felt an immediate attraction between them. After this has developed into love, which it sometimes does and sometimes does not, they may look back and think it was love from the very beginning. But none of these are really love at first sight.

One day Robert Louis Stevenson saw in the window of a restaurant a woman who, to his eyes was the perfect woman. "She's the only woman I shall ever marry," he said at once. "That certainly was love at first sight, and since he married her and was very happy with her, we cannot doubt its reality. But that was Stevenson. Rare souls like his may at once sense their mate, but in common every day life such things seldom happen—so seldom that Stevenson is but the exception that proves the rule."

*Paul C. Cannon*

**Stafford's Liniment cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all aches and pains. For sale everywhere. —aug13,14**

### Kaiser's War Plan Foretold by German Officer

Over two years ago General Friedrich von Bernhardi, of the German army, considered one of the leading authorities on military matters in Europe, wrote a book called "Germany and the Next War," in which he outlined with startling exactness the very course which Germany is now pursuing in her war against her foes.

"Foreseeing the refusal of Italy to fight on the side of Germany and Austria and taking fully into account the numerical superiority of the combined Russian and French armies, over the Germans and Austrians, as well as the commanding advantage of Great Britain on the sea, he passionately exhorted his fellow-countrymen to a war of aggression on land, a war of sudden and deadly blows, if they would avert the downfall of their native land as a world power."

In her war of self-preservation, wrote von Bernhardi, Germany may make everything count. "Neutrality is a paper bulwark," he exclaimed contemptuously—a statement which, in view of Germany's disregard of treaties, concerning Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and Denmark, shows him to have been a mouthpiece of those now directing German strategy.

**Germany's Naval Tactics.**

"That Germany must not be an aggressor on the sea against Great Britain was perfectly clear to the German writer. He urged upon his countrymen a naval campaign of extreme caution, in conjunction with vigorous resistance to landings of British troops. This policy, apparently, has been decided upon by Germany. She seems to be holding back her warships and preparing herself against British attacks on land by ruthlessly brushing aside the neutrality of Belgium, Holland and Denmark."

Von Bernhardi also counselled the speedy crippling of the Russian fleet, to keep it from helping Great Britain and France. Here, too, he seemed to be right.

**Makes Hair Grow**

The time to take care of your hair is when you have hair to take care of.

If your hair is getting thin, gradually falling out, it cannot be long before the spot appears.

The greatest remedy to stop the hair from falling is SALVIA, first discovered in England. SALVIA furnishes nourishment to the hair roots and acts so quickly that people are amazed.

It destroys the dandruff germ, the little pest that saps the life that should go to the hair from the roots.

ed to speak with a foreknowledge of the future, his countrymen in the Baltic already having struck hard at the Czar's navy and driven it into the Gulf of Finland, far from the fleets of its allies.

Von Bernhardi's book created no end of a stir. On account of the high position of the author, it was looked upon as practically an official forecast of the policy that would be followed by Germany in case of war. Now that the war is actually being waged, the official nature of von Bernhardi's statements is evident on every page.

Particularly interesting just now are the ideas advanced in the book on how Germany should meet England's great sea power and endeavor to offset its unquestioned superiority to the German naval forces. The author points out that, whereas on land Germany will have the help of Austria, she will be thrown on her own resources on the water, and is not strong enough to take the offensive even in the form of a sudden attack like that of Japan on Port Arthur. He writes:

**Defensive War at First.**

We should at first carry on a defensive war, and would therefore have to reckon on a blockade of our coasts, if we succeeded in repelling the probable English attack.

Such a blockade can be carried out in two ways. England can blockade closely our North Sea coast, and at the same time bar the Danish straits, so as to cut off communication with our Baltic ports; or she can seal up on the one side the channel between England and the Continent, on the other side the open sea between the north of Scotland and Norway, on the Peterhead-Ekersund line, and thus cripple our overseas commerce, and also control the Belgo-Dutch, Danish and Swedish shipping.

A close blockade in the first case would greatly tax the resources of the English fleet. According to the view of English experts, if a blockade is to be maintained permanently, the distance between the base and the blockading line must not exceed 200 nautical miles. Since all the English naval ports are considerably further than this from our coast the difficulties of carrying on the blockade will be enormously increased. That appears to be the reason why the strategy at Harwich has recently been transformed into a strong naval harbor. It is considered the best harbor on the English coast, and is scarcely 300 nautical miles from the German coast. It offers good possibilities of fortification and safe ingress and egress in time of war. The distance from the German ports is not, however, very material for purposes of blockade. The English, if they planned such a blockade, would doubtless count on acquiring bases on our own coast—perhaps also on the Dutch coast.

Our task, therefore, is to prevent such attempts by every means. Not only must every port which is suitable for a base, such as Heligoland, Bursum and Sylt, be fortified in time of peace, but all attempts at landing must be hindered and complicated by our fleet. This task can only be fulfilled by the fleet in daytime by submarines; by night torpedo boats may co-operate if the landing forces are still on board.

Such close blockade offers various possibilities of damaging the enemy. If the coast fortifications are so constructed that a view to the offensive

that the fleet may rally under their protection, and thus gain an opportunity of advancing from their stations for offensive operations. Such possibilities exist on our north coast, and our efforts must be turned toward making the most varied use of them. We must endeavor by renewed and unexpected attacks, especially by night, partly with submarines and torpedo boats, partly with battleships, to give the blockading fleet no breathing time and to cause it as much loss as possible.

"We must not engage in a battle with superior hostile forces, for it is hardly possible at sea to discontinue a fight, because there is no place whither the loser can withdraw from the effect of the enemy's guns. An engagement, once begun, must be fought out to the end. And appreciable damage can be inflicted on the enemy only if a bold attack on him is made. It is only possible under exceptionally favorable circumstances—such, for example, as the proximity of the fortified bases—to abandon a fight once begun without very heavy losses."

"It might certainly be practicable, by successful reconnoitering, to attack the enemy repeatedly at times when he is weakened in one place or another. Blockade demands naturally a certain division of force, and the battle fleet if the attacking party, which is supposed to lie behind the furthest lines of blockade and observation, cannot always hold the high seas in full strength. The forces of the defending party, however, lie in safe anchorage, ready to rally out and fight."

Granting these objections, von Bernhardi figures that England will clear the close blockade, and if she chooses to blockade at all, will attempt to seal up the English Channel and the sea passage between North of Scotland and Norway. He points

out that only a small force is required to block the Channel, as the navigation route there is very narrow, and all the great English naval depots—Dover, Portsmouth, Portland and Plymouth—are on the line of blockade or close behind it. Furthermore, the line is covered on the north by Sheerness and Harwich, so that a retreat of German ships to the coast of Germany might effectively be cut off.

As for the northern line, if this scheme of blockade should be adopted by the British, von Bernhardi declares that they are no less favorable, since the blockaders would have a base in the great naval harbor of Rosyth, and a squadron of cruisers might lie in support off the Orkneys.

Under these conditions, he figures that every attacking fleet from the German north coast would be vigorously attacked itself from Rosyth and Sheerness and its retreat cut off.

In view of all this, he thinks that the only wise course for Germany in such an event would be to advance from the Baltic against the northeastern part of the British blockading line, since retreat in such an event would be tolerably safe. He writes:

"This accentuates once more the supreme importance to us of keeping open, at all costs, the passage through the Sound and the Great Belt. The command of these straits will not only secure the Baltic basin for us, but also keep open the salty ports for our offensive operations against the English blockading fleet."

But the German writer does not think that Great Britain will content herself with a mere blockade in any form. In order to bring the war to a quick end, he is convinced that the English will try to land troops. Of this eventually he writes:

"They could not obtain a decisive result unless they attempted to capture our naval bases—Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, the mouth of the Elbe, and Kiel—and to annihilate our fleet in its attempt to protect these places, and thus render it impossible for us to continue the war by sea."

"It is equally certain that our land forces would actively operate against the English attempts at landing, and that they would afford extraordinarily important assistance to the defense of the coast by protecting it against attacks from the rear, and by keeping open the communications with the hinterland."

The success of the English attack will much depend on the strength and armament of the coast fortifications. "Such a war will clearly show their value both as defensive and as offensive works."

"Our whole future history may turn upon the impregnability of the fortifications, which, in combination with the fleet, are intended to guard our coast and naval bases, and should inflict such heavy losses on the enemy that the difference of strength between the two fleets would be gradually equalized. Our ships, it must be remembered, can only act effectively so long as our coast fortifications hold out."

In considering the various means by which such a method of warding off blows from England may best be strengthened, von Bernhardi does not forget that still unknown quantities, the airship, concerning which he says:

"No proof is required that a good intelligence system is essential to a defence which is based on the policy of striking unexpected blows. Such a system alone can guarantee the right

choice of favorable moments for attack, and can give such early information of the operative movements of the hostile fleet that we can take the requisite measures for defence, and always retreat before an attack of superior numbers."

"The numerical superiority of the English cruisers is so great that we shall probably only be able to guarantee rapid and trustworthy 'scouting' by the help of the air fleet."

"The importance of the air fleet must not, therefore, be undervalued, and steps must be taken to repel the enemy's air ships, either by employing specially contrived cannons or by attacking them directly."

(To be continued.)

### Do You Feel Moody, Irritable, Depressed?

When That Languid, Laggish, Easily-Tired Feeling Comes, Your Liver is Slow.

**Tells How to Cure Quickly.**

"Even when I was young I was not robust and healthy like other girls. I suffered from headaches, and had sort of blue feelings that deprived me of the joyful spirits and pleasures other girls seemed to get. After I married I found I could not throw worries off like other women, and those full feelings of despondency and weariness made me very unhappy. There was no cause to feel so, and my doctor said my liver was sluggish, and this accounted for my poor color, my tiredness, languor and despair. The pills the doctor gave me were too purgative, made me weaker because they were too active for my constitution. Dozens of my friends recommended Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and they were so mild and helpful. Well, I never used a pill that acted so quietly as Dr. Hamilton's. They were so comfortable to use, I was afraid they might not help. But in a week I knew they had been actively engaged in cleaning up my system. They did the work of a tonic and blood medicine combined. I improved to a marvelous degree with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I now maintain the most perfect kind of health by using them just once or twice a week."

It is Mrs. E. V. Erlanger, well known at Gloucester, who relates the above experience. She proved what you and all others, men and women, anything but Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. are best for restoring health and best for keeping the system in perfect running order. Don't be misled into using anything but Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. a box, five for \$1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers, or postpaid by the Centarhazone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

**Football Dispute.**

Although the League met recently, the football dispute seems to remain unsettled and it is understood that one of the teams interested intend withdrawing from the arena. Another meeting of the League will be held early next week when it is hoped a final adjustment will be made satisfactory to all concerned.

PIANO FOR SALE—1 second hand Piano by first class manufacturer, in splendid condition. Will be sold for about half its value and with a written guarantee from us. CHESLEY WOODS, New Agent, 146 Water St., upstairs.—aug31,14

### ON SPOT!

50 brls. New Potatoes.  
15 brls. Green Cabbage.  
10 cases Fresh Eggs.  
10 cases Oranges.  
20 cwt. Whole Rice.  
To arrive Thursdays:  
Blue Plums.  
Ripe Tomatoes.  
Potatoes.  
Cabbage.  
Bananas.  
Oranges.

**Soper & Moore.**  
Phone 480.

### The Woman's Part.

The bugle call: To arms, to arms! And we, the wives, wave back alarms. 'Tis for our country and our king And the hearts break our lips must sing.

The mother country calls her sons. To hold her honor and her guns. We cannot keep them from the fight Tho all our days be turned to night.

This is a chance we wives can share. A sacrifice both deep and rare. Our country's need demands our best And in God's hands, we leave the rest.

People are doing more reading today than ever before, and it is very important to those who wear glasses that they should be properly fitted. If you have any trouble or are in doubt, go to THAPNEL, the Eye-Sight Specialist.—sept14,14



I am 70 years of age and for 15 years I was a great sufferer from Indigestion and 3 Bottles of "Stafford's Proseripcion 'A'" have completely cured me. I would advise all suffering from Indigestion to try the same remedy. Last month I was only able to stay out of bed for 4 hours during the day.

MRS. SAMUEL CROWN,  
North Harbor,  
Placencia Bay.

The above Testimonial was received a few days ago.

Prescription "A" is prepared only by DR. F. STAFFORD & SON, St. John's, Newfoundland. Price: Small size, 25 cents; postage, 5 cents extra. Price: Large size, 50 cents; postage, 10 cents. Manufacturers of Stafford's Liniment. Stafford's Phosphate Cough Cure.