

HANDKERCHIEF SALE!

The Greatest Display of Handkerchiefs Ever Shown in the City.

- LOT 1--Ladies' White Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 6 for 12 cents, value for 20 cents.
- LOT 2--Ladies' White Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 6 for 15 cents, value for 25 cents.
- LOT 3--Ladies' White Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 6 for 25 cents, value for 40 cents.
- LOT 4--Gents' White Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5 cents each, value for 8 cents.
- LOT 5--Gents' Colored Border Mercerized Handkerchiefs, 5 cents each, value for 10 cents.

Great Display



Reduced Prices

All other Lines of Handkerchiefs at Greatly Reduced Prices

MARSHALL BROTHERS.

ARMIES OF THE POWERS.

London.—The military correspondent of the Times, in the issue of August 3, writing after the orders for mobilization had been issued in Russia, Germany, Austria and France, reviews the strength of the powers, and among other things says:

The Russian Mobilization.

The general mobilization in Russia places at the disposal of the Czar about four million trained men for the army and 42,000 for the navy. These immense numbers can, however, only be placed in the field gradually and after considerable delay. The peace strength of the army is 1,200,000, but of these only 850,000 are quartered in Europe, while there are 250,000 in East Asia, 70,000 in the Caucasus, and 20,000 in Turkestan. About 60,000 Cossacks must be added to these numbers.

The active army in peace, excluding frontier guards and certain independent brigades of foot and horse, is distributed among 37 army corps and 24 cavalry divisions. The normal army corps, excluding reserve divisions, numbers 32 battalions, six squadrons and 14 batteries with a total war strength of 44,000 men and 12,000 horses, and a combat strength of 30,000 rifles, 64 machine guns, 108 field guns and 1,000 sabres. The normal cavalry division has two cavalry brigades each of two regiments of six squadrons, eight machine guns and two batteries of horse artillery, in all 4,500 men and 4,800 horses, with a combat strength of 3,500 sabres, 12 guns and eight machine guns. We must also reckon that 10

Cossack cavalry divisions can eventually take the field. Cavalry is to Russia what the navy is to England, and the Cossacks alone can place 1,000 squadrons in the field.

A Russian army consists of several army corps, usually four or five, besides independent divisions, and army troops. The military commands in war, for example, Warsaw, Vilna, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa. The cavalry divisions will often be united into cavalry corps. There are a certain number of cavalry brigades outside the cavalry divisional cavalry for the infantry divisions, while for communications and other duties there are 52 Cossack regiments of the 2nd and 3rd band, besides other troops.

Everything included, the Russian first line army numbers approximately two million men with 5,000 guns. This is the army which is most immediately affected by the general mobilization, and we must deduct from it such troops as Russia leaves on guard in East Asia, the Caucasus and Turkestan. This army will take some time to present itself at the front that we need not now examine how the remaining two million trained men will be distributed into second and third line formations, and what part they will play in war. They will certainly take an important part in the campaign if Russia is seriously invaded and if the first line fails to hold its own. They will form reserve field armies which will be drawn upon as they are needed, but it is upon the first line that the brunt of the fighting will fall. It is

possible that reserve formations will strengthen the first line from the outset by giving to each army corps one reserve division, in which case we must accordingly raise the totals of the first line, but the concentration of this first line, without reserve divisions, will take so long and will so completely absorb the activities of Russian railways, that we should do well to count without them until we learn definitely of their presence at the front.

How long will it take for this great army to concentrate and to begin to exercise serious pressure upon the Austro-German frontier? In a month's time, say by August 28, there may be all the 24 cavalry divisions and 12 to 16 army corps in position. The remainder will follow as fast as the railways can bring them up, but the serious disadvantage of the Franco-Russian position is, and has always been, that there is a hiatus of some weeks between the day when the French and German main forces join issue and the day when the Russian masses are brought to bear.

The French Army.

The French numbers, in first line as well as in the aggregate correspond closely to those of Russia. France has 4,000,000 trained men; and her first line—namely, the active army and its reserve, is about 2,000,000 men in all. This first line expects to meet the German masses about the 14th to the 21st day of mobilization, that is to say between August 15 and 22, and there should be no failure in the readiness of the French army to carry out this its supreme mission, covered as it will be by a formidable chain of fortresses, and flanked as it is by neutral states for what their neutrality is worth. But by the 14th day of mobilization Russia can afford little help, and here German plans have usually been supposed to aim at crushing France, or at least inflicting a formidable blow upon the French army in first line, and of dealing with Russia afterwards.

The German Army.

The German first line army, including 25 army corps each with a reserve division, 11 cavalry divisions, and certain mobile Landwehr formations and special troops, has an aggregate strength of 2,200,000 men with 6,000 field guns. Can it, in co-operation with the Austro-Hungarian first line army of 1,200,000 men, so decisively defeat the French army that the allies can then safely turn upon Russia and meet Russia's first line army with an equal or superior force when this Russian army is ready to fight?

The Strategic Problem.

It is evident that the detachment of 300,000 Austrian troops against Serbia makes the solution of the problem much more difficult, but there is a chance, as Austria is not yet fully committed to the Serbian campaign, that she may now abandon it, adopt a defensive attitude towards this little state and transfer the bulk of her forces to Galicia.

The question arises: How many army corps will Germany leave on her eastern frontier to oppose Russia if France is the first objective of German arms. The number will probably be not less than three nor more than five, the residue of the German army on this frontier being made up of reserve, Landwehr and Landsturm formations. The superior readiness

of Germany and Austria on this frontier enables the allies, if they wish to do so, to conduct an active campaign at first against Russia and still to leave the bulk of the German army available to fight France. But the superiority of numbers of the German army, after its detachments in East Prussia, over the French army, will not be at all overwhelming, and on the eastern frontier it is Russia's own fault if she engages herself deeply before her men are up.

Had Russia been given time to bring to fruition her great plans for the further expansion of her army, she intended to advance her line of concentration a good deal nearer to the frontiers of the central European allies. But as the time has not been given to her, she will probably concentrate some way back—namely, at such distance from the frontier that an Austro-German advance will not be able to interfere seriously with the act of Russian concentration. However much Russia may desire to hasten matters in order to take the pressure of France, the safety of the Russian army is sure to be her first consideration, and there may be a time, and perhaps a considerable time, when France, if she has no other ally, will stand practically alone against the Kerntruppe of the German army.

Bright, Ruddy Cheeks For Pale Girls.

NO LONGER ANY NEED TO BE PALE, WEAK OR ANAEMIC.

By Following the Advice of Miss McEwan You Can Quickly Become Strong Again.

The pallid girl always lacks appetite, and little she eats is badly digested. At night she is restless, she dozes but doesn't sleep soundly.

Vital force must be increased, new blood must be supplied and a general rebuilding take place before she will feel like she ought.

Dr. Hamilton has invaluable experience in these cases, and found nothing so prompt in building up young women as his valuable pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills begin by cleansing the system and purifying the blood; they also improve digestion and render food ready for absorption. Additional nourishment is quickly supplied and the patient is fast strengthened and invigorated.

Full of spirit, ruddy and strong is the girl that assists her system by the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

The following recent letter from Miss Etta McEwan, of Halifax, speaks for itself:

"In using Dr. Hamilton's Pills I find my system is wonderfully built up. It is certainly the most effective remedy I ever used. I have now a good appetite, sleep more soundly, and awaken in the morning feeling quite refreshed."

"Formerly I felt tired and depressed. I looked as if a severe illness were hanging over my head. Nothing could give quicker results than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I strongly advise every young woman to use them."

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1.00 by mail from The Catarthoone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Such are the broad conditions of the higher strategy of the impending war. They are complicated by scores of minor problems, which can be discussed separately as they arise, but the first thing to do is to understand the military situation in its broadest aspects, and to realize that the decisive theatre of the first operations will probably be the Franco-German frontier.

The Help of England.

The situation, then, is that France runs a risk for a certain period of finding herself faced by a superiority of 200,000 men. The French general staff have counted, during the last seven or eight years upon the support of our expeditionary force to make good the difference.

Three Men Try to Shoot Rapids and are Brownd.

Montreal Star, Aug. 17.—A sensational drowning accident at Cadar Rapids yesterday was described this morning by H. Groves, a motorman in the employ of the Montreal Tramways Co., who, with his wife and family, is spending the summer at Beloecheville.

He says that yesterday afternoon, three young men, two Frenchmen from Verdun, and an Englishman from Outremont, went out on the river in a canoe. Before very long they drifted down close to the rapids and seemed to intend running them.

Hardly was the canoe in the swirling water, however, when it overturned and threw all three into the waves. Two of them were never seen again, and one rose once to the surface with both hands high above his head, and disappeared. He believes the names of two of them were Dubois and Smith. No bodies were recovered when he left for town this morning.

Precious Help.

(From Le-Patriot)

The aid of the colonies is indispensable at the present hour. And it is necessary that Canada, the most important colony of the empire, should be the first to direct food supplies to the mother country. Thus in deciding to offer a million sacks of flour to the imperial government the Canadian government has adopted the most efficacious way of contributing to the defence of the empire. It is necessary that the Province of Quebec should imitate the example of the federal authorities and of the Province of Alberta which has given half a million bushels of wheat. We have no wheat to offer, but we have willing arms and we hope, the government of Quebec will soon take prompt action officially.

London, Aug. 18.—According to the Times, after the heavy casualties, which the Germans incurred before the Liege forts, the emperor approached King Albert of Belgium through the Queen of Holland, and promised in recognition of Belgian valor most considerate treatment of the Belgian territory if Belgium would abandon her resistance and allow German troops right of way through Belgium. These overtures, the Times says, were firmly rejected by Belgium.

Mahard's Linctament Cures Diphtheria

The Moving Picture Man.

HIS LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE ARENA OF LOCAL SCENERY

There is no subject of greater interest before the entertainment public all over the country to-day than the wonderful possibilities of the moving picture in the education and uplifting of the people.

Geographically portions of the industry are awakening keen interest, and the knowledge that Newfoundland has come into the arena will give a still further impetus to this line of the development of the work. Our people here will be glad to learn that the first experiments in connection with the photographing of local events have been crowned with success. The first effort in this connection was "The Opening of Bowring Park." This chronicles most thoroughly all the details of that event, commencing with the arrival of H. H. H., the Duke of Connaught, the Governor, Prime Minister and prominent citizens; the presentation of the Park by Hon. E. R. Bowring to W. G. Gosling, Esq., Chairman of the Civic Commission; the planting of the Linden tree; the official opening, and a panoramic view of the surrounding grounds with all the most attractive scenic beauty spots.

Last week a private rehearsal was held at the Nickel Theatre in the presence of Hon. E. R. Bowring and a number of other prominent citizens connected with this magnificent gift to the city, and the audience was extremely well pleased at the very successful completion of the moving picture record. The first public exhibition will be given at the Nickel Theatre, Wednesday, and the spectacle of a moving picture film, based on a local subject, taken and completed by local people, will be an interesting feature of the Nickel's regularly constituted programme.

A Great Reel Feature and Act AT ROSSLEY'S.

Rossley's have certainly got a very fine and pleasing show and one that should draw the crowd. In the first place there is one of the most laughable acts, something to cheer us up in these gloomy times, and a very great expense Rossley has secured the great British film that had London talking, "The Sporting Chance." No fake or humbug about this, the real article. "The Amateur Lion Tamer," by the Vitagraph Co., and others. Mrs. Rossley has in preparation for Monday night the most entrancing and novel act ever given in St. John's, a series of real living pictures with her pupils, and for a novel idea or more beautiful sight can't be beaten, something that every man, woman and child in St. John's would find pleasure in. This will exceed anything ever attempted by the talented Mrs. Rossley, and entirely her own idea.

Steamers For Ore Cargoes.

Two large ore steamers passed the Narrows yesterday about noon, bound to Bell Island to load ore for the Nova Scotia Company. During last week, although they had been reducing their staff for a couple of weeks previously, the Company engaged between a hundred and fifty and two hundred men to fill orders that came in and get the mine products ready for market.

More Fires.

Fires provoke immediate sympathy for the sufferer and also thankfulness for personal escape. Another thought should be whether one is personally and sufficiently protected. An insurance policy with Purvis Johnson would provide for you this desired security and at small expense. Have you enough insurance?

READY FOR DELIVERY THURSDAY,

S. S. Stephano:

- 20 brls. New Apples.
- 30 brls. Green Cabbage
- 80 brls. New Potatoes.
- 30 crates Bananas.

Also to arrive:

- New P. E. I. Beets.
- Swede Turnips.

Soper & Moore.

'Phone 480.

Mammoth Pier Under Construction

A Stupendous Undertaking.

The work of building the mammoth pier for the Fisheries Withy Company at the eastern section of the waterfront is progressing at a rapid pace. Quite a large number of men are engaged, nearly all of which came from Canada, they are skilled workmen and very efficient pile-drivers and wharf builders generally. During the short period that operations have been going on a considerable area of wharf has been constructed, due to the tact and business-like methods of those in charge. Yesterday while work was suspended, crowds of citizens visited the place and all expressed themselves as agreeably surprised at the headway being made with such a stupendous undertaking. The erection of the pier is certainly one of the biggest jobs ever tackled on this side of the Atlantic, but when it is finished, will be an ornament to St. John's Harbour, a credit to its builders and a lasting monument to the promoters and owners. The latter, no doubt, are to be congratulated for their enterprise and go-ahead-ness.

Finest Seamen in the World.

The offer of Newfoundland to supply five hundred seamen for British service is no idle one. This gallant little colony has not had sufficient financial resources to offer warships, or even maintain anything approaching an army, but it has in its population the finest seamen in the world.—Halifax Recorder, Aug. 19th.

A Summer Tale.

"You look irritated this evening." "I am—on warm days like this I always suffer from heat rash." "I am liable to heat rash, too, but it never irritates me; it never has since I began to use Zylax, which at once allays the irritation, physical and mental. And I find Zylax Soap with the Ointment so far to prevent heat rash altogether." Zylax sells at 50 cents a box, Zylax Soap at 25 cents a cake, at your Druggist's. Zylax—London—1718, 66d.11



The Rosberry Shoe for \$2.25.

We have 75 pairs Women's Patent Leather Boots, Button and Blucher Styles, reg. \$3.00 Shoes, for

\$2.25.

Only 75 pairs.

PARKER & MONROE, LIMITED, THE SHOE MEN.