

WEEK Sale!

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Striped Flannelette Bargain

A unique opportunity to secure a fine, soft-woven, striped flannelette, suitable for children's and women's garments, etc., at specially attractive prices.

12 cts.
per yard.

This flannelette is 32 inches wide, and would be splendid value at 15 cts.

Wicks, linen and cotton.

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cap and all-wool French
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ATTERED GERMAN CRUISERS ON THE STOCKS.

Rotterdam, Feb. 8.—The Derfflinger, the Seydlitz, two of the German battle cruisers engaged in the recent North Sea fight, are now on the stocks at Hamburg. The Kaiser, who went there specially to see the damage done to the vessels, gave orders that the Derfflinger must be ready for sea again in six weeks. For purpose 1,500 men are now working on her day and night. The damage to the Seydlitz is so extensive that it will take ten weeks to repair.

Apparently to keep up the enthusiasm in the Fatherland in the meantime, a German illustrated paper publishes a drawing of the supposed wrecking of the Lion by a German destroyer.

The vogue of the belt continues. Hats are made entirely of chiffon. There are straw turbans with velvet crowns.

Yellow handkerchiefs are seen unholed along their edges with a row of the new sashes are crossed over the front and tied low at the back.

All means do not put your hat straight; all side hats are worn on the side.



Florizel Here Again.

CAPTAIN MARTIN REPORTS NO
EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND
OVER THE WAR.

The Red Cross Liner Florizel, Capt. William Martin, which was under charter to the British Admiralty, dropped her anchor in the harbor this morning, having come from North Shields, England, which port she left fourteen days ago. "There is not the slightest bit of excitement over the war in England," said Capt. Martin, "and a visit to the principal cities would convince one that war was not acting on at all."

SHIPPING CONGESTED.
Continuing, he mentioned that shipping was much congested in England and that at the various ports there were a number of merchantmen, deeply laden with freight, awaiting to be discharged, being held up owing to the scarcity of laborers, as nearly all the workmen in the Old Country have enlisted with His Majesty's forces.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.
The British people are taking every precaution with their shipping against the enemy's mines, etc. Capt. Martin informs us that as soon as a ship reaches the English side of the water, his ship is taken charge of by a pilot as was the case with the Florizel, and escorted safely to port. At no time is a ship allowed to pass Flamboro Head, Scarborough Head or vicinity, unaccompanied, and besides every evening ships passing those places have to drop their anchors and remain there all night, fearing to be attacked by German torpedoes.

SAW CRUISER TIGER.
While on the other side Capt. Martin saw the British cruiser Tiger coming up the Thames after figuring in a recent engagement in the North Sea. The Tiger had some dead men on board who were killed in the battle and besides the hull of the ship was cannon-bored. The Tiger is one of the latest and most powerful British cruisers, being only built shortly after the outbreak of hostilities. She is 28,000 tons, 100,000 h.p. and armed with 13.5 inch and 12 inch guns. Her rate of speed is 28 knots, though she made 30 knots on her trial trip. The Florizel left New York on New Year's Eve with a cargo of merchandise for the British Army. From London she went to North Shields and after taking 2,300 tons of coal on board left for St. John's. For the first four days sea very little headway was made on account of having to lay to every night. Nine days ago the ship passed Landend, after which heavy storms and ice were encountered, though the ship made good progress. A succession of gales from the N.W. and N.E. were experienced and an occasional blizzard was felt. About two hundred miles east of Cape Spear heavy field ice was run into and prevailed almost up to the time port was reached.

AWAITING ORDERS.
The Florizel will unload part of her coal cargo at the premises of the Nfld. Produce Co., though her later movements are not definitely known yet. It was reported that she would go to the icefields with Capt. Abram Kean in command.

Machine Guns for Nfld. Regiment.

Sgt. Major Lavaye, who is attached to the Department of the Canadian Militia arrived in the city by this morning's express to instruct the members of the Second Contingent in the use of the maxim guns presented to the Newfoundland Regiment by Mr. W. D. Reid, President of the Royal Newfoundland Co. The guns have arrived and will be taken to the Army this afternoon when the first lessons in firing will be given. Later the men will be taken to the South Side range in squads and instructed in the adjustment of range and general firing. These guns we understand are of the very latest type and may be fired from a range of one hundred to four thousand yards, and will fire from four hundred to four hundred and fifty rounds a minute. The gun rests on a tripod and is easily manipulated, the total weight being only about thirty pounds.

Nfld. Boys in N.S. Machine Gun Section.

In the Halifax Evening Mail of the 11th instant there is a picture of the machine gun section of the 25th Battalion, raised in Nova Scotia. In it there are three Newfoundlanders, all of whom were engineers on the ship. They are Lance Corporal Duff, Private Ledingham, and Private Neworthy. The Captain is a Halifax man and so are five others. There are also two other Nova Scotians. Three men hail from England, three from Scotland and one from Ireland.

Here and There.

Wallace & Co's. Chocolates R most excellent. Ask 4 them and C that U get them. feb11,ed,tf

WEATHER.—A light south east wind with rain prevails along the line of railway to-day; the temperature ranges from 23 to 26 above.

Celebrated "Bengal" Razors, also Hones and Stropps, sold at BOWRING BROS., LTD., Hardware Dept. Prices 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50 each.—feb16,6i

'DOMINION' ARRIVES.—His Excellency the Governor has received the following message: "Dominion arrived Tuesday afternoon; all well. Signed, Montserrat."

Stafford's Prescription "A" cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach and Nervous Dyspepsia. Price 25 and 50c. Postage, 5 and 10c. extra.—feb11,tf

MONGOLIAN SAILS TO-MORROW. Repairs to the R. M. S. Mongolian are now complete, and the cargo which was removed while the work was being done is being transferred to-day. She will leave for Glasgow to-morrow afternoon, though the time of her sailing has not yet been definitely fixed.

La France Laundry Tablet saves the garments, half the labor and all the worry. Six cents package. Ask your grocer about it.—feb11,ed,tf

COMING FOR REPAIRS.—The S.S. Meigle and Home which left here yesterday are due at Port aux Basques this afternoon and upon arrival will take the Bruce in tow and bring her to this port to be docked for repairs. The ships are expected to arrive here about the end of the week.

Parade Rink open to-night. Patriotic Carnival will be held on Thursday night. Skating from 8 to 10.30. General skating after 9 o'clock. Terra Nova Band in attendance.—feb16,1i

VOLUNTEERS COMING.—By the incoming local express which is due in the city at 4 p.m. upwards of eighty volunteers for the army and navy. We understand the majority are for the navy, and include men who enlisted at Bonaville, Catalina and the other recruiting centres during the past two weeks.

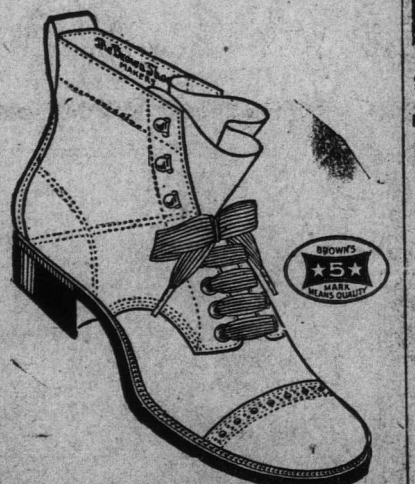
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.—The Regular Meeting of Terra Nova Council, No. 1452, will be held this evening at 8.30. Sale of papers at this meeting. JAS. A. MACKENZIE, Recorder.—1i

LARCENY ENQUIRY.—An enquiry into the Blair larceny was continued to-day.

LOCAL ARRIVES.—The local from Carbonear via Broad Cove arrived in the city at 12.40 p.m. to-day.

POSTPONED.—The meeting of the General Committee of the Women's Patriotic Association, called for to-morrow morning, has been postponed owing to its being Ash Wednesday. Notice of meeting will be given later. feb16,1i

U. S. ARMY SHOE!



We have just received another shipment of American Army Shoes.

We sold a number of pairs of these Boots to the boys of the 1st Nfld. Regiment.

F. SMALLWOOD,

25 WILKINS STREET, ST. JOHN'S.

ANOTHER GREAT Clearance Sale

Gents' Furnishings, At The ROYAL STORES, Ltd.

This week, in addition to the balance of the Macgregor Stock, we offer the Stock formerly owned by Jackman the Tailor.

Over \$40,000 Worth of High Grade Gents' FURNISHINGS.

By a combination of fortunate circumstances we were able to secure this Stock at practically our own figure. The result is that we offer

SENSATIONAL BARGAINS

In Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys.

Come early and save anything from 33 per ct. to 50 per ct. on every garment or article that you buy.

No Approbation. - - - Terms Strictly Cash.

THE ROYAL STORES, LTD.

This German a Cheerful Liar.

He Writes a Fairy Tale About the United States and Canada.

London, Feb. 6.—The latest number to hand of the "Koenigsche Zeitung" devotes two columns of its front page to an article from its American correspondent descriptive of the experience of a German-American. The correspondent is convinced that if the enemies of Germany in the United States only knew that his sympathies were with the land of his birth, he would be in the greatest danger. As a matter of fact, he says, German-Americans are not sure of their lives against the bigotry and fanaticism of friends of the Allies.

He alleges that it is "the entire scum of Europe which has collected together in the city from which I write"—Rochester, N. Y.—that these people have no moral worth and are incapable of appreciating moral values.

"Among these people one notices a foaming anger against our noble Fatherland," he declares. He asserts that the struggle to maintain the German cause is the struggle of light against darkness. He is simply astonished that the wrath against Germany has not broken out long ago. So terrible, he says, is the hatred of Americans against persons sympathizing with Germany that Germans have been

driven in despair to commit suicide.

The hypothesis of the people is found "most repulsive" by the correspondent. On Sundays, he remarks, they pray for peace and on Monday they begin manufacturing dum-dum bullets by the million and send them to England and France. Night and day their factories are at work making guns, rifles, knives and barbed wire, all "with the object of bringing about a speedy peace," by which, of course, is understood a speedy defeat of the Germans.

The position of the German or the Austrian in Canada is, of course, even worse than in the United States. The Canadian mob, he says, has slaughtered Germans in the streets for no other reason than that they are Germans. The article is followed by an editorial note, as follows:

"The picture given in this letter is certainly true and teaches us that we cannot rely very much on any revolution of opinion in our favor."

American Debt To British Fleet.

Discussing the American government's note to Great Britain, the Chicago Post remarks:—"That we should speak out to England in behalf of the international law which she and ourselves have upheld in the past—yes. But that we should 'twist the lion's tail' or unfairly embarrass a combatant in this great war—no, a hundred times no. This should be Am-

erica's position: let us get in clear in our minds before American public opinion forms definitely upon President Wilson's protest in behalf of the rights of our shipping. We have a feeling of momentary resentment against England's fleet because it has sternly enforced practices which we fairly consider deviations from our mutual ideas of international law.

"Yet, after all, what is England's fleet? Without it, where would the United States be to-day? Ninety per cent. of the sea-carrying trade of the world is done in English bottoms. Thanks to the English fleet these "common carriers" are free to sail the seas. Restricted they may be by stringent or even unfair rules, but the fact remains that they are busy at the world task of carrying goods and from neutral ports or English ports. . . . Should that fleet be put out of action, the world's fabric of sea commerce would fall utterly.

"Think, too, of what England's fleet means to that difficult yet vital American tenet—the Munroe Doctrine. What man can doubt that were Germany to sweep the seas of British warships her strong commercial grasp upon South America would be turned into an actual government grasp? Then we would be faced with the choice of throwing the Munroe Doctrine overboard or fighting for it. In this sense the English fleet to-day is really the American fleet.

"Our protest to England on her treatment of our ships is justified. Our protest to Germany, against the

violation of Belgian neutrality, the greatest national crime of our century, would also have been justified. We made the protest in one case, we did not make it in the other. Let us not let this fact serve us from the straight line of neutrality in which we have tried to guide our course. Let us not turn a reasonable note to a friendly nation into an occasion for jingoistic onslaughts upon her in her hour of need."



EVERY TIME WE WRITE a new policy we add a name to our growing list of prudent people. We want to add your name to that list. We know it is merely thoughtlessness that has left you without

FIRE INSURANCE.
You know its benefits and advantages. So we urge you to give us the order to write you a policy to-day. You may keep on forgetting it too long. The cost is small.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
Fire Insurance Agent.

No Copper-- No War.

Why Germany Must Secure Plentiful Supplies of the Precious Red Metal.

This has been called a gold war; and so it is in a sense. But it is even more emphatically a copper war. War can be waged on credit for a while, or on a silver basis, as did Japan. But cut off the supply of copper, and sooner or later nowadays a war comes automatically to an end.

This is because the red metal enters into the composition, in a greater or less degree, of nearly all the munitions of war. Take, for instance, projectiles for big guns. Round the base of each one of these is a band of copper, which, when the gun is fired, expands, and grips the interior rifling of the weapon, causing the projectile to rotate.

It also serves another, and a very important purpose. By its expansion at the very moment the charge ignites, the explosive gases are held in check, as it were, and forced to expend all but a tiny fraction of their energy in driving the projectile through the bore of the piece.

25,000 Tons a Year.

If, however, Germany merely wanted enough copper to enable her to make these bands for her big gun projectiles, she could probably supply the demand within her own borders—she produces about 25,000 tons per annum—or, at all events, she would be able to amass in enough from supposedly neutral neighbors. But there are other demands for the metal which are far more insistent, and notably that in connection with small-arm ammunition, that is to say, rifle cartridges.

These are made of solid drawn brass; no other substance will do, because all others are liable to jam in the barrel. Now ordinary brass contains three parts of copper to two of zinc, but the fine dross from which cartridges are made consists of three parts of copper to only one of zinc.

Experts state that thirteen tons of copper are required for a million rounds of small-arm ammunition. Consequently every cartridge contains rather less than half an ounce of copper. One has only to bear these facts in mind, and to remember also that it has been computed that on an average about thirty millions of cartridges are being fired away daily in the various theatres of the war, to realise how absolutely vital it is to Germany that her imports of copper should not be materially interfered with.

But this is exactly what's happening. Our fleets command the seas, and copper has been declared by us to be contraband of war. One result of this is that the German Government is now offering £100 a ton for the metal, the price over here being somewhere about £57 a ton, while in America, whence comes more than half the world's copper supply, the price is even lower.

Naturally the high value that is set upon the metal by Germany is a great temptation to blockade-runners, and there have certainly been some successful coups made in this direction, notably that accomplished by one of the big Hamburg-Sud-Amerika liners—said to have been either the Rio Grande or the Rio Negro—which reached Kiel some few weeks back with a full cargo of the precious contraband, after successfully running the gauntlet of our cruisers. The bulk of the copper smuggled into Germany, however, comes, as has been said, from supposedly neutral countries, whither it is carried by skippers armed with false bills of lading, and faked manifests. There are even stories, no doubt true in the main, of big stores of the contraband metal having been revealed by the X-rays hidden inside cotton bales.

It is our object to put a stop to this sort of thing; and if we can succeed in doing so the war is bound to be materially shortened. For it is not only for her small-arm ammunition factories and her big gun works at Essen, that Germany must have copper. She needs it for other warlike purposes as well.

Cum-metal, for instance, is ninety per cent. copper; and although it is not now, contrary to what its name implies, used for making guns, it is best suited for the sights of rifles and cannons.

Copper, too, enters largely into the construction of aeroplanes and motor cars both pure, and in the form of brass; and everybody knows what an important part is being played in the war by these two appliances.

INTER-COLLEGIATE HOCKEY.—The Collegians defeated St. Bon's by a score of 4 to 4 in the inter-collegiate hockey match at the Prince's Rink to-day.

DIED.

On Saturday, 13th inst., at her daughter's residence, 7 Auburn Avenue, Toronto, Mrs. E. Wilson, daughter of the late W. A. Green of St. John's.