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may 7, 3m

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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 7, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW**"RULE BRITANNIA"**

LAST night, when the first messages telling of the British victory on the North Sea were received, thousands of the citizens of St. John's paraded the streets for hours singing patriotic songs, "Rule Britannia" being the favorite.

The idea of singing this national song, of course, came to the people instinctively—it was a spontaneous expression of their patriotism which was delighted at the success which had attended "Britain's Bulwarks" in the greatest naval struggle of modern times.

But, since the big battle of Wednesday that national song has taken on a deeper significance than ever. The British Fleet has gone into battle and has proven its high efficiency in a fight-to-the-finish struggle with a powerful enemy and the Motherland has again vindicated her right to claim the title "Mistress of the Seas."

It is true that the victory was purchased dearly—but when was such a conflict of warriors ever won without the sacrifice of human lives? To the traditions of the glorious centuries passed we can now add the heroic record of the thousands of brave British tars who did not hesitate to yield up their lives in defence of their Country and Empire and the great and glorious institutions for which they stand. So the North Sea Battle of 1914 adds still another page to the bulky volume wherein is writ the story of "deeds of derring-do" performed for "England, Home and Duty."

Hats off to the British tar. Honor him, reverence him, set him in our highest places—for he is a worthy son of the Empire and as brave, as capable, as true-hearted and patriotic as the noble fellows who fought their battles under a Blake or a Nelson.

German aspirations after the supremacy of the Seas has received a terrible setback. Her whole navy has been practically annihilated at one fell swoop, for in the High Sea Fleet that came to grips with the First British Fleet on Wednesday was included all her Dreadnoughts and the best of her cruisers.

Germany needed the lesson. She has been arrogant, aggressive and unscrupulous in the methods she has adopted to further her own selfish ends. Every international law; every consideration of honor; every scruple that is supposed to hold undue ambition in check has been violated and disregarded by the Kaiser and his forces. She has proclaimed herself the most criminally insane of modern nations and it is for the Triple Entente to now render her incapable of further disturbing the international amity of Europe.

"Tail-Twisting" has long been the German way of dealing with the British Lion. On one or two occasions he has growled and shown his claws and Germany has been wise and cautious enough to avoid provoking him to a definite fight. This time, though, she went a bit too far. She became insolent, provocative, most indiscreet. Belgian neutrality was violated in the face of the most solemn engagements to the contrary; British ships were fired upon by German cruisers at a time when war had not been declared between the two countries. Germany, maybe, thought that the troubled state of British domestic politics would keep Britannia from interfering in affairs of the outside world. Now she has been rudely awakened from that dream and she has learned that when danger threatens Great Britain none of her sons "are for the party, but all are for the state."

Britain has again triumphed on the High Seas and Britain has effectively checkmated the German designs to overthrow the rule of democracy and to establish an autocracy such as that which now obtains in the German Empire and which in the person of an irresponsible Emperor has led to Europe becoming involved in general hostilities.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY

THE patriotism of St. John's was at fever heat last night. Not for years has excitement been so keen.

The news of the North Sea battle, meagre as it was, sufficed to arouse the British blood of our people and hundreds of young men paraded the streets until after the midnight hour, cheering and singing national songs.

No part of His Majesty's vast domains, we feel safe in saying, is more loyal than little St. John's.

The news of battle had a wonderful effect on our people. The rejoicings, however, were mingled with sorrow, caused by the loss of the queen of the world's fighting vessels, the "Iron Duke."

But what a glorious death: "Cannons to the Right of Them, Cannons to the Left of Them, Volleys and Thundered; Was there a man dismayed?"

Well, we should say not. Britishers know how to die, and the spectacular end which came to the brave lads on that great bulwark of the sea, will leave its impress on future generations.

"And how can man die better, Than facing fearful odds, For the honor of his country?" In the height of jubilation, we will not lose sight of the fact that these British tars went to their deaths in the fight for justice. We honored them in life; we honor them in death, for their death is one of the first blows to curb the powers of the despot whose visionary future saw Germany the mightiest of nations dispensing "Peace, Enlightenment and Prosperity" at her will.

Nothing short of the greatest position in the world would satisfy her, and to accomplish that end, law, honor, justice and righteousness were scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Germany may well be called the greatest bully of the world, but little individuals who oppress and evade fair play and honor, her dream is now followed by a rude awakening. Her pleasant visions of dictating the world's policy has now given place to a horrible nightmare which cannot be shaken off with the awakening from slumber, for to-day one of the greatest foundations upon which the golden dream of the world's dictatorship was built, is shattered from under her, and the High Seas fleet, the pride of the proud Kaiser, lies shattered and torn—a pitiable wreck—beneath the waves.

We can well imagine the scenes in the motherland last night. Thousands were ready and anxious to take the places of those who died fighting for the honor of their country.

Newfoundlanders had to give vent their feelings, and in the throng which visited the gubernatorial residence, were men of all shades of religious and political affiliations gathered.

The Governor was pleased to receive them. He knew their feelings; they were like him own, and everyone was a Briton.

Then the Premier was called upon. Sir Edward had just reached home and he was delighted to greet such a patriotic crowd. He could not refrain from addressing them, and he

spoke with a full heart. He felt sure the victory would be a complete one, for Britons must rule, and that heritage shall always be theirs. Never give in.

The French Consul was not forgotten either. The Calypso was also visited and at other points the cheering throng stopped and gave vent to their feelings.

The war spirit was everywhere. It quickly communicated itself from one to the other, and all that was needed to crystallize the sentiment of the people was the call for volunteers to be made. All talked war, its possibilities and its glorious, if horrible, results.

Many were anxious to show they meant what they said. At the Highlanders' Armoury there was a wonderful gathering. The numbers were not large, but those present were made of the right stuff. Lt.-Col. Paterson and Capt. Montgomerie addressed with the result that fifty seniors volunteered for active service. Beside the officers mentioned, Lieuts. Munn, Ledingham and Nunn were in attendance and they, too, eagerly signed for service.

At the C.L.B. Armoury there was a large muster. Lt.-Col. Rendell addressed the lads on the great European conflict. The call for volunteers from Newfoundland has not yet been made, but if it comes the C.L.B. will send its quota.

The St. John Ambulance Corps met at the British Hall, fully a hundred being present, and a new division was formed. All offered their services to aid the sick and suffering wherever they may be needed.

The Mail and Advocate played a prominent part last night. Our announcement that we would publish a war extra was hailed with delight by the crowds.

Thousands remained on Water St. waiting for copies. The demand for them was marvellous. One boy named Adams sold 25 dozen, several had 20 dozen 15 dozen, and 10 dozen each. Our press was running at its highest speed. The paper went on the street just before 9 o'clock, and by 10.45 no less than 7,886—the full edition—had been disposed of. Never before was there such a demand for a local newspaper.

While the war continues we hope to be able to give the latest and fullest details in extras or otherwise, at the earliest possible moment after getting them from the wires.

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY

THE glad tidings received this morning of the great naval victory of the British Fleet over the German Fleet in the North Sea will gladden millions of hearts all over the world. For Newfoundland it will mean that our exports of codfish to Europe may proceed as safely as though the war was ended. Therefore our exporters are now at liberty to make sales of codfish for the usual European markets.

Fish will in consequence be a very good price and ought to be worth \$6.50 per qt. The catch of fish is at least 200,000 qts. short of last year's catch to date and this great shortage will enable prices to be maintained in Portugal, Spain and Italy, although the purchasing power of those countries will have been greatly reduced by lack of employment consequent upon loss of trade due to the war.

The Brazilian market is offering the highest prices ever paid for fish and a considerable quantity has been sold here at 48¢ per qt. Fishermen should therefore not be too eager to dispose of their fish unless \$6.50 is offered for it.

As for lobsters, the catch is so very short that it ought to be possible to dispose of the whole in England and America, even if the war continues on land, and good prices should be forthcoming in the latter part of the season. No man should sell at the present time.

We will keep the fishermen advised from week to week and all Union

and non-Union fishermen will do well to closely follow our advice.

The price of cod oil should in view of the worse output for 60 years, be a very high figure and no one should dispose of cod oil for a month or two.

The seas have been cleared of German warships and our gratitude should be manifested by our prayers of thankfulness to God for this signal token of His favor extended to our Empire at such a vital time in its existence. Germany is already humbled and is worse off than she was 30 years ago and the war must therefore be of limited duration.

England has lost four or five thousand of her bravest sons and about \$50,000,000 worth of property in the struggle to maintain her proud position as Mistress of the Seas, but Germany has lost \$250,000,000 worth of property and 15,000 of her bravest sons because her ruler is a crazy man, for no sane man would have done as Emperor William did last week.

Once more the grand tradition of the British Navy has been maintained and the whole Empire will be prouder than ever of the Mother Country and her unconquerable navy. It is but fitting that the Flagship in command of the Admiral of the Fleet should have gone into the thickest of the fight and every loyalist will sincerely mourn the fate of those 900 noble men who sank with their commander.

Britains were brave in the days of Nelson but who dare deny now that our generation is as brave as of yore and as fully qualified to maintain the grandest and truest traditions of the glorious British Navy.

STOP USELESS EXPENDITURE

WE trust Sir Edward Morris is fully alive to the serious financial condition now confronting the Colony and is prepared to adopt remedial measures immediately in order to prepare for the worse. The Government will have to face a deficit of fully one million dollars during the present fiscal year and we are amazed to find that the useless expenditure noticeable for the last five years is still going on.

The grants for Tuberculosis, Dredging, Agriculture, Fines, Circuit Court, etc., should at once be cut off. Another useless expenditure is that of sending Capt. Hr. Dawe—a noted political turncoat to Grabbalism last fall—to the Labrador to kill time and secure \$1000 for pretending to be a magistrate.

Another extravagance which will cost eight or ten thousand dollars is the hiring of the second steamer this miserable season to ply along the Treaty Shore. Another outrageous waste of money is the throwing away of \$10,000 the past season for lobster propagation under the brilliant supervision of Mr. Dee.

We never heard of such foolish expenditure as that going on this season in the Northern Bays under guise of Lobster Propagation. Fully one-third of the fishermen North will have to be provided with the means of existing during the coming year.

The Railway Branches must be pushed to completion. A grant of \$500,000 is required for the construction and repairs of public wharves, and unless this is attended to this fall there can be no escape from giving out Able Bodied Pauper Relief next winter and spring.

The price of codfish is now down to a low figure and taken only in trade, but fishermen who sell their fish now will probably regret it before the 20th of October. There is no need of rushing fish off until October, unless fair prices are paid. There is no need of selling lobsters at present prices, for in two or three months \$20 may easily be obtained on land, and good prices should be forthcoming in the latter part of the season. No man should sell at the present time.

We will keep the fishermen advised from week to week and all Union

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near and the farmers must sell their wheat to live, and Newfoundland is likely to secure all she needs. The people must remain cool and act reasonably. A panic in rushing to buy provisions will only injure the people. There will be no good purpose set by buying in large stocks of provisions yet.

Every possible cent should be saved. Not one cent should be spent in anything but what is useful. If the war continues for six months (fully half of the bread earners of St. John's will be out of employment, for there will be many business failures in the city and outposts).

The financial affairs of the business community are as serious as our worse enemy could desire them to be. We would advise the Banks to take immediate action respecting the obligations of their clients and recommending to the Government what they deem necessary to prevent a business collapse.

We are ready to back up their reasonable proposals. They should act promptly. There is no time for delay. The Government will be unworthy of the great responsibility resting upon them if they refuse to call the Legislature together to deal with emergencies.

Upon Sir Edward Morris rests the great responsibility and he will never be forgiven if he omits to take any measure of action that would serve the Colony's best interests.

The F.P.U. will place Country's interests before all other considerations and will not hesitate to back the Government in reasonable action, but every cent of useless expenditure must be cut down and the whole of the Civil Service should be asked to prepare for a 25 per cent. reduction in salaries in event of the war continuing.

A hard winter is ahead of the Country and all should endeavor now to make every possible preparation for it. Let every man and woman resolve to save every possible cent from now until the war clouds have completely passed away.

The Trading Co. has purchased 15,000 barrels of flour for Sept., Oct., and Nov., shipments, consequently the price of flour will be controlled by the sale of this flour. We can assure our friends that flour this fall will not go higher than \$7, and every requirement will be met. Some business men are blamed for circulating reports that flour would go to \$15 per barrel which is responsible to some extent for the rush made to purchase flour since war was declared. There is no need to purchase more than what is required for present needs. The price if flour today is \$7, retail, consequently it is as high as it will go up to the end of the present year.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

Are you prepared for a fire? Most folk are not! One of my liberal policies will make the calamity easier to bear. It will cost you nothing to ask for a low rate and very little to be perfectly secure with Percie Johnson's insurance agency.

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FOR BEST RESULTS

LOG OF THE "F.P.U."

Pres. Coaker's Story Of His Trip To The North

(Concluded)

July 30.—Made the second visit to Change Islands, and remained a few hours. Adjusted Friend Oake's "Coaker" engine, and the proceeded to Coakerville.

July 31.—Splendid day. Spent most of the day in the Goose Ticks shooting. First day ever I gave to shooting and first real holiday I have had for five years. Felt very unwell in the evening, pain in the chest, probably from swimming, as I took a salt water swim during the day, the first for three years. Spent a miserable night.

Aug. 1.—Feeling very much better, most of the pain in chest gone. Decided not to visit Lewisporte, Grand Falls and Botwood. I had intended to visit Lewisporte to-day and take express to-night for Grand Falls and on to Botwood on Monday and back to Lewisporte Monday evening and return south.

An Old Friend

Called at South End Lighthouse and went ashore to see the old worn-out keeper, Mr. Thos. Elliott, whom I have known for 25 years. He is now 80 years of age. Two years ago he broke his leg and asked to be placed on the retired list, but his request. His son John performs the duties of the station. To have this old worn-out cripple, blind and deaf man on the active service list is a crying disgrace to the Lighthouse Department. I advised the old man to apply immediately for a retiring allowance and return to his home at Beaver Cove to spend his few remaining days. I trust the department will grant the poor old man's request, an appoint his son John, who has performed the duties of assistant for 8 years, to the position.

At Doting Cove

Called at Doting Cove, remained short time. Proceeded to Cat Harbor and remained about an hour. Arrived at Cape Cove (Cape Freels) at 9 p.m. People had school lighted up when we landed and we proceeded there and spent a very pleasant hour. I gave them short address. We had some gramophone selections. The residents sang some Union songs which were inspiring and created great enthusiasm. I never heard such whole-souled singing. Mention women and children sang with all their might and strength.

"Forty Thousand Strong" and "Hurrah for Coaker" will never be sung heartier any where than the people of Cape Cove sang them to-night.

Aug. 2.—Sunday. Spent the most of the day at Newtown. Attended service in the evening.

Aug. 3.—Left Newtown early taking Rideout on board, whom we landed there going north. Called at Wesleyville to see R. G. Winsor, M.H.A. Called at Safe Harbor and spent a short time with Friend Davis.

Well Decorated

Safe Harbor was decorated with bunting. Called at Greenspond and soon bunting decorated the poles throughout the town and most of the men in from fishery fired guns. A little fish going at Newtown and Greenspond with the codnets and Jigger. Traps have done nothing. Fish taken are a large run. Sorry could not remain for a meeting as we could not wait over all day to hold meeting to-night. Urgent business matters require our attention at St. John's and I am compelled to proceed there as quickly as possible.

We arrived at Bonavista about 3 p.m. Raining hard. No notice had been given of our coming, but we received a warm welcome in view of England being at war having been received just previous to our arrival.

Inspected the splendid Union store. Found it well stocked and doing a fair business. The fishery is one of

the poorest ever known at Bonavista. Hook and line average five quintals, while traps average about ten quintals.

Good Union Meeting

Held a Union meeting at 8.30 p.m. which was well attended in view of the short notice given of the meeting and the wet night. Charlie and I took tea with Mrs. Alex. Groves.

The news of the war has upset everything, and every person is considering what such a war will mean to the world, the Empire and to Newfoundland.

A rush for provisions was made during the day and every barrel of flour in Bonavista was bought up. The same thing happened at Catalina, except in the case of one firm, which held a quantity of flour and refused to sell any, probably holding it for higher prices. No advance in price was asked by any firm selling at Bonavista or Catalina.

War news was the one desire of all. We boarded the boat after the meeting in order to be ready to sail at daybreak for St. John's.

Stormy Crossing

Aug. 4.—At daylight the wind blew strong to west and made quite a lull at Bonavista. We left at once and finding the wind increasing we headed for Catalina, as we thought it too risky to attempt to cross the Bay. At Catalina another war welcome was accorded us, and many flags were hoisted, although we did not show any; we preferring to arrive in silence seeing such a terrible calamity had overtaken Europe. We spent some time adjusting a "Coaker" engine and left at 10 a.m. to face across the Bay. Arrived at Bay de Verde at 9 p.m. and anchored for the night.

Aug. 5.—Left Bay de Verde at 5 a.m. Thick fog right along to St. John's. Arrived at 10.30 a.m., having been absent just one month. Covered 800 miles. Called at 45 ports. The boat worked well. The engine gave satisfaction as it was carefully cared for by Charlie Bryant, and it was not out of order five minutes during the month's cruise. It required the closest attention, as all engines do, satisfaction is to be obtained.

Mr. L. Crummy, of the office staff, joined us at Change Islands and came along with us to St. John's. Rideout took the train at Bonavista. The deck hand was Walter Davis, of Safe Harbor, and he proved to be a very good fellow. The hard worker was Charlie, who could not leave the engine five minutes when in operation, and when in port he had to give his time to repairing engines brought along by friends. The experience he has gained in motor engine matters will be of great benefit to him in the future. He is also a competent pilot and had charge of the boat when I was not on deck.

Not a Single Mishap

The cruise is the second of its kind undertaken by me and we did not meet with a single mishap. We passed through all sorts of tangles and places, but throughout the 800 miles course we were fortunate in not having touched a rock or a shoal.

I enjoyed the trip very much. The only complaint I have to make is against the food we had to use. As we had no way of cooking regular meals we had to use canned food which rubs off the appetite when one is solely confined to it for a month.

This ends my 1914 northern cruise. I am hoping to dispose of the motor boat used by me the past two years and have a larger boat built propelled by two propellers, as it is necessary to have a boat that will be safe in any weather and if one engine should become disabled the other would prevent a complete breakdown, which would not be a pleasant occurrence on a lee shore when a heavy sea is on, or the wind blowing strong towards the land.