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394th Day of the War

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

OFFICIAL.
LONDON, Sept. 1. The Governor, Newfoundland: The Russian Government report the enemy offensive without aid from the Riga District and the Vilna region. In Galicia the Russians took thirty guns, twenty-four machine guns and three thousand prisoners in a counter-attack. No special news from other fronts.
BONAR LAW.

GERMAN PIRATE SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 1. The Admiralty has given out no information concerning the fate of the German submarine which sank the Arabic. Unofficial reports which say that the submarine had been sunk, are being circulated widely. It is said that the craft attempted to torpedo the steamer Nicotian, which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans on August 29th, five days after the Arabic went down. According to this account, the Nicotian escaped and the submarine, while attempting to sink her, fell a victim to a patrol boat. In Liverpool the report is current that the submarine has been captured and sunk.

FIGHTING IN KAMERUNS.

PARIS, Sept. 1. Fighting continues in the Kameruns. The Minister of Colonies gave out a statement to-day, announcing further victories. The statement follows: The French forces in the eastern and southeastern Kameruns are continuing a vigorous offensive in the direction of Haoude, the capital of the colony. The German troops have been defeated in a series of engagements and are retreating in great disorder. Many native German troops have surrendered with arms and equipment. Our right column coming from the north attacked strongly fortified positions at the Dama station in conjunction with our southern column. The Germans were defeated, abandoning their positions. In their retreat they threw most of their supplies into the river.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Sept. 1. Russian rearwards are making desperate resistance to the efforts of the forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Von Hindenburg's southern wing to cut off the Russian troops still clinging to the Vilna and Grodno. The Petrograd correspondent of the Times, says the Russian movement of Von Mackensen's army against the trunk line between Kovell and Kiev, which might isolate the Russian troops in Galicia, is regarded seriously in Petrograd, but the broken and woody nature of the ground is expected to retard advance in this direction. It is persistently rumored that President of the Duma, Rodzianko will shortly be appointed Premier with wide powers as to the formation of his cabinet.

FRENCH FINANCES.

PARIS, Sept. 1. France could stand before the end of the war, a billion and a half francs in gold to the United States, without affecting her financial position in Europe, said Senator Armond to-day. Senator Armond is an eminent authority on financial questions, and the spokesman of the financial committee of the Senate. "While we can do this and will do it, if America insists," he continued, "on this side, we consider the greatest service which can be rendered France is to cooperate in stabilizing the Exchange market, which America can do to their own advantage as well as ours by granting a loan, the proceeds of which would pay for supplies pur-

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class in America. The only alternative is to submerge American banks with gold metal payments. This we can do as easily as was done a few years ago when the Bank of France sent a hundred million francs to relieve the situation in Wall Street. Notwithstanding the great efforts during the thirteen months of the war, such is the confidence of the French Government in its financial position that it is understood it will consolidate all its war loans in one issue, which probably will be announced next month.

VIOLATE SWISS TERRITORY.

GENEVA, Sept. 1. German aviators have violated Swiss territory for the fourth time. Five German military aeroplanes flew inside the Swiss frontier opposite the French town of Delle. Although under fire from French artillery, the aeroplanes turned back. One damaged machine came down near a Swiss village, but afterwards took to flight and escaped towards Alsace.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 1. The Balkan situation is discussed at length in despatches to the morning papers from Bucharest, Sofia and Athens. Although the correspondents are generally optimistic, emphasis is placed on the difficulties which the diplomats of the Quadruple Entente Powers are encountering in their endeavors to adjust the conflicting demands, and disarm the mutual suspicions of the Balkan nations. The Standard's Athens representative believes that no definite developments in the Balkan situation can be expected in the immediate future. As reported by Bulgaria, there is to be

intervention it will not come until Greek interests demand it, and its sole object will be to lay the foundation of a Greece, which must include large portions of Near Eastern territory. The Bucharest correspondent of the Times emphasizes the necessity for a better understanding between Roumania and Bulgaria. If Roumania could be induced to make a definite offer to Bulgaria, the effect on her sister country would be immediate, he says.

ROUMANIA STANDS FIRM.

ROME, Sept. 1. It is understood here that the Roumanian Government has decided to stand firmly by its policy of declining to permit the Central Empires to forward arms and ammunition through Roumania to Turkey. A statement made here on good authority explains the attitude toward the Central Powers as follows: Roumania desires to maintain strict neutrality. She is confirmed in her attitude by the existence of war between Italy and Turkey, desiring to preserve intimate relations of friendship between herself and Italy.

NEWS AGENCY REPORT.

BERLIN, Sept. 1. A report was given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day that a cruiser of the Allies had met with disaster off Asia Minor. The telegram from Smyrna says that two hostile cruisers bombarded the city of Smyrna and the coast. In the Gulf south of the city, says the News Agency, one cruiser foundered, and the second attempted to go to her rescue, but was prevented by the Turkish artillery.

EXCHANGE RATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1. Foreign Exchange rates closed last and loose to-day, and the lowest values ever recorded. The English pound quoted at \$4.50 at the opening of the market, and subsequently rose to \$4.55 and then fell back to \$4.54 at the end of the day. France dropped to 69, lire hovered around 6.75 and reichmarks zig-zagged between 80% and 80%.

AMERICA CONFIRMS REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. Bearing out the reports that the German submarine which sank the Arabic had herself been sunk, a State Department official has revealed that a report was received from Ambassador Page, at London, the day after the sinking of the steamer, indicating that a German submarine had been destroyed near the scene of the Arabic disaster.

CRUISERS TO BE BUILT FOR PERU.

MADRID, Sept. 1. The Peruvian Government has given an order for two cruisers to be built in Spanish shipyards.

MINERS STILL OUT.

LONDON, Sept. 1. Although an agreement was reached yesterday at a conference in London of Welsh mine owners, the men themselves have not thus far accepted the situation. Reports to-day from South Wales say that 25,000 more miners are on strike.

GERMANY WILL WARN PASSENGER STEAMERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. The German Ambassador, on instructions from Berlin, informed Secretary Lansing to-day that the German Government had accepted the principle that passenger steamers should be warned before being attacked by submarines. She will formally communicate this information in writing later.

GERMANY OFFERS TO BUY COTTON FROM UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Sept. 1. German business men have transmitted to the United States an offer to buy a million bales of cotton. The offer was for fifteen cents a pound, payable on delivery of the cotton in German harbors.

HELPING THE ENEMY.

DUNKIRK, Sept. 1. The number of machinists who went on strike on Monday at the Brooks Plant of the American Locomotive Company was increased yesterday afternoon when a large number of other machinists joined their comrades. The Company is engaged in making shells for the Allies.

WILL COMPLY WITH REQUESTS.

PARIS, Sept. 1. The Serbian Government has informed Greece that it intends to comply with the requests of the Quadruple Entente concerning the concessions demanded by Bulgaria, says an Athens despatch to the Matin.

JAPANESE FOR DARDANELLES.

PARIS, Sept. 1. What appears to be an intimation that Japan may co-operate in the campaign to force the Dardanelles, is contained in an interview with Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, sent to the Petite Parisian, its Rome correspondent. "I can say much about that," the Baron is quoted as saying in reply to a question regarding the Dardanelles, "for we must not allow our enemies to profit by information about the movement of our troops."

MERITED PUNISHMENT.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 1. Theodore Slagton, a British journalist of German parentage, was sentenced to-day to a term of six months in jail for writing to American newspapers matters calculated to prejud-

ice the relation of the British Government with neutral countries. When arrested on August 21st, Slagton denied that his articles were intended for publication.

WARNED NOT TO WORK IN FACTORIES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1. Following the example of Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Government announces that all Austrians and Hungarians in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, are warned not to work in factories producing war material for the enemies of the Dual Monarchy. Violation of this decree is punishable by imprisonment from ten to twenty years, even by capital punishment under certain conditions.

HAS NOT REQUESTED ASSISTANCE.

TOKIO, Sept. 1. Russia has not requested troops to be sent from Japan to her assistance.

ELDER STATESMAN DEAD.

TOKIO, Sept. 1. Marquis Inouye, one of the elder statesmen of Japan, died to-day.

FRENCH TAKE ROAD.

PARIS, Sept. 1. An official statement by the Ministry of Marine to-night says: The island of Ruad, in Syria, lying between Latakia and Parajima, has been occupied by a detachment from the French squadron, which holds the blockhouse on the Syrian shore. The French flag was hoisted this morning. There was no resistance by the population.

LONDON BUDGET.

LONDON, Sept. 1. The minor fortresses of Lutsk, which with those of Dubno and Tzerno form a fortified triangle on Russian territory just north of the Galician frontier, were captured by the Austrians to-day, according to an official report from Vienna. It is in this direction that the Austro-German offensive has been most aggressive during the past few days, the object being to separate the Russian armies which have been retreating through the Pripet marshes from Galicia, and which yesterday inflicted, so the Russians claim, another severe defeat on the invaders. The capture of Lutsk, will likely compel the Russians to evacuate that part of Galicia still held by them, otherwise their retreat would be seriously threatened. Along the rest of the front, except in the centre where the Austro-Germans continue to make slow advance, the Russians appear to be holding their own. They have thus far prevented the Germans from crossing Dvina, and at Friedrichstadt, where a battle is in progress several days, they have arrested the German offensive between that point and the Gulf of Riga, and are still holding their ground between Kovno and Vilna and before Grodno.

Although the Germans have approached the outer position of Godorf, the fortresses of military writers here is that the Russians stand a good chance of winning the race for time. Within the next few weeks the autumn rains will be set in, it is pointed out that unless they can succeed in gaining a decisive result before the onset of the rains, the Germans can hardly hope to reach the Russian armies before, under cover of long winter, they are reformed and re-equipped. At present the Austro-Germans are straining every nerve to win this decision, but they have been greatly delayed by the intensity of the Russian counter-attacks, with which the Russian troops hold positions in protecting their retreating comrades. The Russian losses have been enormous. Berlin says that the Russians have lost 1,000,000 in prisoners since May 2nd, the date on which the drive commenced in Western Galicia, while during August alone the German captures included over a quarter of a million of these and 2,000 cannons. The Russian losses, too, have been heavy in killed and wounded, while the strain on the troops have been terrible. The Austro-Germans, however, have, according to Petrograd estimates, about 2,000,000 men on the eastern front, 500,000 being in Riga region, more than 1,000,000 in the centre, and from 600,000 to 700,000 in Galicia.

For a week the French have been pouring an avalanche of shells into the German lines on the west. It is believed that this ammunition would not be used simply for the purpose of damaging the German trenches, and therefore an early general offensive is looked for.

Except from Kamerun, where the British and French reports succeed, over the Germans, there is no news from the other battle fronts.

MORE GAINS IN GALIPOOLI.
LONDON, Sept. 1. Further gains for the Allied forces on Gallipoli Peninsula are chronicled on an official report received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces operating against the Turks. The report says: "Further fighting on the 27th and 28th in the northern section of the line, resulted in the capture of an important tactical point. The 'Banduk' shafts of the Turkish front line were captured and occupied by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. The Turkish front line was broken up and a severe character. Very heavy losses were inflicted on the Turks and three of their machine guns, three trench mortars, several hundred rifles, five hundred bombs and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition was captured by us."

Claims That Follow War.

How the Values of Worthless Things Jump up When Compensation Is to be Made

After every war there are always numbers of claims for damage sent in to the various nations engaged. For instance, after the Boer War, Great Britain experienced a huge inpouring of ridiculous claims, which ranged from a modest half-crown compensation for a child's doll "commandeered" from a loyalist farm by a Cape rebel, to one of nearly a quarter of a million sterling brought by a Portuguese subject whose sugar factory was burnt, as a matter of military policy, by order of Lord Kitchener.

About the same time, America went through a similar experience with regard to claims lodged against it by people who had suffered, either in person or estate, during the hostilities in Cuba. Altogether, 495 claims appeared, and they asked between them 57,000,000 dollars (\$211,400,000) of the United States Government. One instance of a huge claim being paid is afforded by the case of a certain John Magee, who at his death left a fortune to his heirs which was considered immense even in that city of millionaires in which he died—San Francisco. This John Magee was a small trader at San Jose, in Guatemala. He was also British consular agent at that remote and little visited port, an almost entirely honorary position, but one which carried with it among other privileges, immunity from arrest under both the ordinary and extraordinary laws of the State.

War, however, broke out between Guatemala and San Salvador, and Magee was seized, thrown into prison, and severely flogged by order of a certain Colonel Gonzalez. For this he demanded reparation, and, being backed up by the British Government, he got it, to the tune of \$60,000, being at the rate of \$1,000 for each lash received.

But the above fades into insignificance when compared with the famous "Alabama claim" brought by Uncle Sam against John Bull soon after the Civil War between North and South.

The Alabama was a steam vessel of about 900 tons, with engines of 300 horse-power, constructed by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, for the Southern Confederate States. She was launched on May 15th, 1862, and while her character was being inquired into, she sailed surreptitiously from the Messer, only a few hours before the British Government telegraphed to detain her.

Under the command of a Captain Semmes, she forthwith commenced the career of a privateer, and undoubtedly did great damage to the American mercantile marine, until she was finally attacked and sunk off Cherbourg, by the Federal Ironclad Kearsage, on June 19th, 1864.

Our Government all along said they were sorry, but that they were not responsible. The authorities at Washington, however, thought otherwise, and sent in a claim for damages.

This claim included not only compensation in full for all vessels captured by the Alabama, but also introduced enormous claims for indirect losses. These latter included such items as compensation for loss by transfer of trade from America to British ships; ditto for loss owing to increased rates of marine insurance on the whole of the American mercantile marine; and most ridiculous of all, indemnification for theoretical losses incidental to the prolongation of the war, owing to the Alabama's successful strategy on the high seas.

After nearly leading to a rupture between the two countries, the whole question was referred to an International Arbitration Commission, which held its first meeting at Geneva, in June, 1872. This tribunal at once ruled the indirect damages out of court, but ordered us in the end to pay direct claims amounting to \$2,225,168 13s. 4d., a sum afterwards admitted by the Americans themselves to be fully \$1,260,000 in excess of the losses actually suffered by them.

Cape Report.

Special to Evening Telegram.
CAPE TOWN, Yesterday. Wind S. W., light, weather foggy, nothing heard passing to-day. Bar 29.72; ther 68.

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DARKNESS.

By GEORGE FITCH

Author of "At Good Old Slawsh."

Darkness is a condition which occurs when the sun goes off duty at night.

It is very thick and black and is distinguished for its entire absence of light. If a thousand square miles of darkness could be run through a cylinder it would not yield enough light to satisfy an engaged couple, in a lonely parlor.

Darkness is very unpopular, because it compels man to spend large sums of money for hand-made light which is a very inferior article and is always going off at a critical point in the entertainment, giving some cheap opportunity to yell "Fire!" Nevertheless, darkness is useful, and often fills a man full of profound and surging grandeur, no man who has heard an umpire call the game in the eight inning with the home team ahead by an eyelash can speak in anything but the highest terms of darkness.

Darkness is also a boon to the man who has bought his West Palm Beach suit. Many a man has worn one of these suits around the block at night for a week, before he has had the courage to translate himself into the busy city life in all his spotless radiance.

Darkness has saved more farmers' wives than medicine ever did. Farmers' wives have to stop work shortly after dark, because of the high price of kerosene.

If there was no darkness the rest-

dents of New York City would have to live by daylight and vast numbers of them would expire of ennui and other contagious diseases.

Darkness enables astronomers to take long refreshing squirts at the universe and by means of the stars to weigh the earth and calculate its size. It has also enabled enterprising captains of industry to put electric signs on top of the Palisades and to say things to 5,000,000 people at one time.

Moreover, darkness is a soft, thick veil which hides a million billboards from the suffering public. For this reason alone, we should be very grateful to darkness and encourage it by every means in our power, even to refusing to pay gas bills when they are too high.

If All Played Out, Try This Prescription

When that overpowering weariness and a never-rested feeling comes over you, it shows some serious disorder is undermining your health. The cure is simple. Build up the system and nourish the body back to health by pure wholesome food.

The one sure means of doing this is with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are a marvellous aid to appetite, convert all you eat into nutriment, and these building material. These a weak body is supplied with new nerve fibre, hardy muscle and firm flesh. Lasting good health is sure to follow. If you really want to get well and stay well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box at all dealers.

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Tweed Caps, 20c. up.

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