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J. J. ROSSITER,
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may 7, 3m

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 4, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW**Nearing Paris**

ACCORDING to one of the despatches to-day the German forces are gradually forcing the allied armies toward Paris and are now within thirty miles of the French Capital.

Forty-four years ago German soldiers tramped through France and invested Paris the beautiful, but they came in different fashion.

Behind them they left stricken battlefields on which they had shattered to pieces the armies of the French. Ahead of them was a city torn by internecine strife. France was humbled and disrupted, nothing menaced their own "Fatherland" and the German soldiers were exalted and inspired by their own prowess as well as by the firm conviction that his cause was just.

But the German soldier fights under much different conditions to-day. Ahead of him is a strong, unbroken and an unbeaten army that is fighting every inch of the way as it stubbornly resists his advance on Paris. To gain possession of the coveted prize he and his fellows must decisively defeat this great force and then must hammer a way in through the three circles of forts that ring the city.

Little or no help can be expected from the Homeland but rather the German must fight on with the knowledge that hordes of Russians are overrunning his own country.

Meanwhile Great Britain and Greater Britain are pouring in continual reinforcements and supplying a superabundance of the necessary munitions of warfare.

Hard caught between two fires, battered and wearied by months of continuous and sanguinary conflict, confronting the greatest and richest nations of the world, what can the future hold for the German but utter defeat, even if the present do buy him up with a few temporary successes?

Master Stroke

FEW who read to-day's public war messages will need to be argued into believing that Kitchener was the brains of the move-

ment which transported a Russian army of Seventy-two thousand men from Archangel, round Scandinavia to Aberdeen and then via Dover and other ports to Belgium.

It was a master stroke of genius that thus reinforced the northern army of the allies and it also affords a reply to the insistent question: Where's the fleet?

They have run the enemy from the sea and they conveyed the tens of thousands of Russians to the stricken fields of France.

And in doing this the fleet has amply justified its designation as Britain's first and greatest line of defence.

What has been achieved so successfully recently can be performed again and a large proportion of Russia's myriads of fighting men be transported safely to France.

But that will scarcely be necessary. Victory for the allied forces now facing the Germans in France cannot be delayed much longer for there can be but one conclusion to the war and that the humiliation of the Kaiser by chasing back his hordes of barbarous invaders to Germany and into the arms of the advancing Russians.

Much-Needed

THE Bill providing for the equipment of sealing ships with Morse signalling apparatus, however it may fill a much needed requirement, yet falls far short of what is actually needed.

Now, wireless and Morse signals are very well, in their way, as they provide a means of intercommunication between ships, but, they do not provide men on the ice with a means of making known their position to the ships.

We think that a means should be provided, whereby men may signal their position, which is a very important thing. Men may be out on the ice at night, and while they may know the position of their ship, may yet have no means of getting to her.

In such a case it would be well for them if they could by either a shell, or searchlight, or some other portable signalling apparatus, reveal their position to the searchers on the ship.

We think a light, portable acetylene lamp could be found suitable for such a purpose and to be carried by some one in the watch.

We commend this to the consideration of the Government.

**World's History
Has Been Made By
"Scraps of Paper"**

New York, Sept. 2.—The World commenting editorially on the light manner in which such "scraps of paper" are treated by Germany, says:

"That 'scrap of paper' was the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. The whole history of human liberty is written on just such scraps of paper."

"The Magna Charta was a 'scrap of paper.'"

"The Bill of Rights was a 'scrap of paper.'"

"The Declaration of Independence was a 'scrap of paper.'"

"The Constitution of the United States is a 'scrap of paper.'"

"The emancipation proclamation was a 'scrap of paper.'"

"For a hundred years a 'scrap of paper' has maintained an unbroken peace between the United States and the British possessions of Canada along an unfortified frontier of 3,000 miles."

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is a 'scrap of paper', and one of the most brilliant moral victories won by Pres. Wilson is the Act of Congress, which, voluntarily repealed a violation of the terms of that 'scrap of paper.'

Respect for these 'scraps of paper' measures a nation's honor, no less than its freedom.

Democracy itself is only a 'scrap of paper', but it looses forces that no autocrat can stay. The German army is the most wonderful military machine ever constructed by the hand and brain of man, but in the final reckoning of history a scrap of paper will prove more powerful than all the Kaiser's legions.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT

Baltimore News:—"War is not fought for the entertainment of the multitude. But the interests even of people not directly involved in this war are so enormous as to warrant keen desire to know more of what is going on than they are at present permitted to know. If in the past too wide a latitude has been given the war correspondent, it is not at all certain that in the present conflict secrecy has not been carried much farther than the necessities of the situation demand."

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Professor P. J. McCarthy at the Piano. Joe Ross, Effects, Realism.

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**WORLD'S PRESS
ON THE BIG WAR****GOING TO KEEP OUT**

Philadelphia Public Ledger:—"The United States breathes free air. It is shackled by no extraneous interests that threaten its peace. Naught but the wildest imagination can conceive a necessity for mobilizing militia on the Pacific coast. We are outside the tragedy, and we are going to stay outside, and we bid defiance to any men, citizens or not, who attempt to drag us in."

FOR INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS

Westminster Gazette:—"It was evident from the beginning that the whole maritime power of this country would be used to keep British waters clear of hostile fleets, and we cannot imagine any misconception on his subject on the part of the German Government. Here at all events there was no question of treaties or engagements dating from the recent history of Europe. Whatever our relations with France or Germany during recent years, however unembarrassed we might be by diplomatic engagements, the deepest of our instincts forbids this one, and we have no course but one if it is attempted. Here is the fundamental governing condition of our island policy. We have done all that in us lies to keep the peace, and the action we are taking is that which is best calculated to limit the great disaster. Whatever befalls, it will, we think, be a satisfaction to us hereafter to be able to recall that we stood firmly for international rights in the general chaos of law and treaty."

NEED NOT FEAR JAPAN

New York Sun:—"And if the Italian Government, bound by all the sacred obligations of treaties a generation old, could not face down the public opinion of its own citizens and stand with the Triple Alliance, who is there that fancies that England, where public sentiment is far more controlling than in Italy, will ever permit any treaty arrangement to compel it to assist in any assault upon the United States by Japan which asks that provocation this nation will never give? Nor should it be forgotten that in the Pacific the view of Canada and Australia conform to those of our own country."

PROLONGED AND BITTER

London Daily Mail:—"The hour has arrived when, in the words of one of the noblest patriots, 'we must make ourselves familiar with the thought of every kind of sacrifice and of death.' A prolonged and bitter struggle is before us. But our cause is just; we are fighting for the smaller States of Europe as well as for the liberty of our own homes and to protect them against the lawless violence of that single Power which in four days has without cause attacked in succession five separate peoples."

ENGLAND IS AIMED AT

London Times:—"It is not a question of Serbia, nor of Russia. It is a question of isolating England in order that when isolated she may be compelled to submit to German dictation. It is a question of destroying the security of the Mediterranean, through which England's route to Egypt and India and the bulk of her food supplies pass. It is a question of circumventing the independence of Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg which England is pledged to maintain—an independence, moreover, which guards her most vital interests at home, the control of the Channel, through which German shipping

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Colin Campbell,
85 Water Street.

**4 More Acts
For Statute.**

(Continued from page 1.)

ment from His Excellency and all non-commissioned officers from the Lieut.-Colonel.

Uniforms, arms and accoutrements are to be provided by the Government and are to be cared for under regulations made by the Governor-in-Council. The Act stipulates that the uniform or arms of a Volunteer shall be used only when the officers or men are on duty, at drill or on a parade. The minimum period for volunteers, whether for home defence or for service abroad is set at one year and on enlisting each man has to take oath according to the form prescribed by the Act.

All regulations as to such details as appointments and promotions, drill, qualifications and other matters pertaining to the enlistment and training of the Volunteers are left to the discretion of the Governor-in-Council.

Wireless on Steamers

An Act dealing with this subject provides that steamers engaged in the trade of this country, and particularly those prosecuting the sealing voyage shall be provided:

- (1) With a wireless telegraph installation approved of by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries;
- (2) With at least one qualified wireless operator approved of by the Postmaster General;
- (3) With a Morse signalling apparatus approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries;
- (4) With at least one person on board capable of operating such signalling apparatus and of reading signals from other ships.

No stipulation is made in the Act as to the size of the steamer or the class of trade in which she may be engaged, but appears to include steamships of all sizes and prosecuting all branches of the fishery or of the coastal trade of the Colony. It says: "No steamer to which this Act applies shall receive a clearance at any custom house for the seal fishery or otherwise unless and until the collector is satisfied that the provisions for this Act in respect of said steamer have been complied with."

As to penalties, the Act provides offenders "shall be liable for each offence to a fine of twenty-five hundred dollars to be recovered in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate."

The Measures to be introduced this afternoon are: "A Bill to Provide for a Moratorium"; "A Bill to Provide for Raising a Sum of \$250,000"; "A Bill to Provide for a Temporary Loan of \$250,000"; "Resolutions to Amend the Revenue Act."

**ADVERTISE IN THE
MAIL AND ADVOCATE**

and German warships must pass before they can prey on British merchantmen on the high seas, cut off British food supplies, and detach our overseas Dominions from the Mother Country."

**Four Bills
Put Through.**

(Continued from page 1.)

Five companies were formed. The first being "The Prince of Wales," the second "The Queens." Of number three company Mr. Clift, father of Mr. J. A. Clift, member for Twillingate.

Numbers four and five companies were formed about the same time. Of number five, company the late Hon. R. J. Kent, father of Mr. James M. Kent, was Ensign.

The Government voted one hundred and fifty pounds towards the movement, and three years later raised it to two hundred and fifty pounds.

The present act is based on the old one of 1860.

Moved Amendment

Mr. Kent moved an amendment to this Bill also, respecting the terms of enlistment. The matter will be referred to a conference.

The next Bill introduced was in respect to prices of foodstuffs. Its aim is to give the Government authority to take any articles of food unreasonably withheld from sale, and to regulate the price asked the consumer.

Mr. Coaker spoke to this Bill, and said that the action now being taken by the Government should have been taken three or four days after the outbreak of the war. Had such action been taken then, he held, that a quarter of a million dollars would have been saved to the poor of this country.

People were compelled to pay advanced prices on flour, sugar and other provisions, that were in stock long before the commencement of hostilities. Men were willing to reap an unlawful harvest of gold, by trading on the necessities of the poor. And those very men had the consummate hypocrisy to sing "God Save the King" and to prate of patriotism at public meetings.

Denounce Their Avarice

In scathing terms and vehement language he denounced the avariciousness of certain wealthy dealers who raised the prices of foodstuffs without any justification whatsoever. He said he could name one dealer who held in stock four thousand barrels of flour that was selling at \$5.00, which was on the mere pretext of war breaking out, at once raised the price to \$6.00.

The F.P.U. held about three thousand barrels of flour at the time which was sold without any advance.

"Men," said Mr. Coaker, "who would hold provisions in order to extort money out of the miseries of the poor should be made to feel the weight of avenging justice, and compelled to restore the 'mis-gotten gains.'"

He would suggest that all such monies should revert to the public chest. It is quite easy to lay a finger on the guilty ones, and if Sir Edward Morris is ignorant of who those men are, it is quite an easy matter to find out.

He only wished he had the power to deal with those men.

For Wireless Telegraphy

A Bill was also introduced providing for the installation of wireless telegraphy on steamers engaged in the trade of the Colony. This was passed without comment.

But section three of the Act which provides, that, every steamer, must be provided with a Morse signalling apparatus, brought Dr. Lloyd to his feet.

He wanted to know from the Minister of Marine just what that meant. The Minister explained that it was a lamp with reflector, which is attached to the main or fore truck. Wires running in iron pipes down the mast connect the lamp to a battery. Flashes are sent out by means of a key operated on the bridge, by an officer of the ship.

**Proclamation!**

W. E. DAVIDSON

Governor

[L.S.]

By His Excellency Sir WALTER EDWARD DAVIDSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

**YOUR KING AND COUNTRY NEED YOU!
Will You Answer Your Country's Call?**

At this very moment the Empire is engaged in the greatest War in the history of the World.

In this crisis your country calls on her young men to rally round Her Flag and enlist in the ranks of Her Army.

If every Patriotic young man answers Her Call, Great Britain and the Empire will emerge stronger and more united than ever.

Newfoundland responds to the Homeland's Call and promises to enlist, equip and despatch to England the First Newfoundland Regiment of 500 strong. We want to send our best, and we believe that Britain's Oldest Colony will gain greater honour and glory for Her Name.

If you are between 19 and 35 years old, will you answer your Country's Call? If you will, then go to the nearest Magistrate and enrol your name for service in the fighting line. If you live in St. John's go to the C.L.B. Armoury and enter your name at the Central Recruiting Office, or any evening between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Tickets to St. John's will be provided by the Magistrate free of cost.

The terms of enlistment are: To serve abroad for the duration of the war, but not exceeding one year. It is intended the men shall leave within one month of their enrollment, and that in the meantime they shall receive a course of instruction and training in St. John's.

A complete outfit will be provided.

Each private will receive pay at the rate of \$1.00 per day and free rations, from the date of enrollment to the date of return, a portion of which will be paid to dependents left behind, or it will be allowed to accumulate for their personal benefit until termination of service.

Volunteers from outports will be given free passage to St. John's.

Any applicant for service, forwarded by the proper authorities and not accepted after arrival at Headquarters, will be provided with a free passage and maintenance back to his home.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House, St. John's, this 21st day of August, A.D. 1914.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

aug22

By means of it signals may be exchanged between ships on dark, clear nights.

This to be installed in addition to the wireless telegraphy.

The House adjourned at five o'clock to sit again to-morrow at 4 o'clock p.m.

RUSSIA'S RECORD

Victoria Times:—"The Germans have professed to hold the Russian menace on their eastern frontier in contempt. But we should remember that they also entertained a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of the Belgians. It is likewise worth bearing in mind that it was Russia

more than any other nation which destroyed Napoleon; that were it not for Russia the other allies, Prussia and Austria, would have sued for peace even when, after his retreat from Moscow, Napoleon fought with his back to the wall. In those days Napoleon found it child's play to crush the German armies whenever he met them. He was extended to his limit to beat the Russians."

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