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## War News.

### BRUSSELS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

Special to Evening Telegram.  
PARIS, this a.m.  
The German cavalry have occupied Brussels. This official announcement was made last night. Strong columns are following up this movement. The Belgian army is retiring to Antwerp without having been engaged by the Germans. Along with the announcement of the fall of Brussels, the official statement says: "Our troops have met with brilliant success in Alsace, especially between Muelhausen and Altkirch. The Germans retreating on the Rhine left in our hands many prisoners and 24 guns six of which were captured after a sharp struggle by our infantry. In Dorraine the day was less fortunate for us. Our advance troops found themselves faced by exceptionally strong positions. They were forced by a counter attack to fall back in a body, which is strongly established on the Sella and along the Canal from Marne to the Rhine."

### SUMMARY OF SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.  
The British Embassy here, to-day has received a summary of the naval and military situation to date. It is as follows:—

Since the declaration of war the fleet has been responsible for the safety of the Expeditionary Force, which completed its disembarkation in France on August 18th, in perfect order, and without casualty. The work of the Navy, on the Atlantic and elsewhere in safeguarding the Trade routes is best exemplified by the fact that at Lloyd's yesterday, the war risk fell to forty shillings per cent, for almost any voyages of British vessels, whereas the rate to insure freight on corresponding steamers from the United States is thirty shillings per cent. The German fleet, outside the Baltic is confined to harbors. English commerce is almost normal, whilst German commerce is paralyzed. The only casualty is the loss of the Cruiser Amphion, which was blown up by a mine after having sunk the German mine-layer Koenig in Lulse. One German submarine has been sunk in the North Sea.

The military position is as follows: The German forces at present extend from north of the neighborhood of Basel through Liege to a point in Belgium, east of Antwerp, near the Dutch frontier. The outstanding feature of the operations up to the present has been delay in the contemplated German offensive movements across the Meuse, by the defence of Liege, where the forts are still intact. This has permitted the orderly mobilization and concentration of the French Army, and of the British Expeditionary Force. The German troops have now crossed the Meuse below and above Liege, gaining some ground slowly westward, but their advance cavalry has been continually checked by the Belgians. In the South, where the Germans are apparently on the defensive, the French are advancing in a long line into Alsace and Lorraine, a great extent of which they now occupy, after driving back in several engagements, the opposing German troops.

### THE FRENCH IN ALSACE.

PARIS, Aug. 20.  
The re-occupation of Muelhausen, in Alsace, by French troops is officially announced here. The recapture of Muelhausen was preceded by a severe battle. French troops took one of the suburbs at the point of the bayonet, and also took, as a result of the victory, six German cannon and ammunition wagons. The official note says that the situation in the Vosges mountains is unchanged. In Lorraine the French line extends from north of Saarburg, passing Metz, to the Duchy of Luxemburg and Belgium is unchanged.

### OFFICIAL BUREAU NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.  
The following information was given out by the Official Bureau this afternoon:—

The Belgian Army, confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. The Belgian troops have admirably performed their duty in delaying the hostile advance, thus enabling the complete concentration of their allies.

### NOVA SCOTIA'S WAR GIFT.

HALIFAX, Aug. 20.  
The Nova Scotia Provincial Government has offered the Imperial authorities a hundred thousand tons of coal as a war contribution. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

### GERMANS GAINING GROUND.

PARIS, Aug. 20.  
An official communication received from Brussels says the Germans have gained ground on both banks of the Meuse and are in contact with the armies of the allies. The communication further says, "The enemy finding the routes to the southwest strongly held by the French and Belgians, discovered an opening to the north; this may entirely change the strategy on both sides."

### MOVING ON ANTWERP.

LONDON, Aug. 20.  
The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing on Tuesday night, says, "The Germans seem to be moving in the direction of Antwerp. Any Belgian backward movement in that direction may therefore be explained as strategic movements which point to the early discomfiture of the enemy."

### BELGIANS RETIRE.

PARIS, Aug. 20.  
A portion of the Belgian Army has begun to retire in the direction of Antwerp, according to an official announcement this morning concerning the situation in Belgium. East of Namur the Germans have attained a line between Dinant and Neuchateau. Large German forces continue to cross the River Meuse between Liege and Namur. German outposts have occupied Dyle.

### RUSSIAN TROOPS ADVANCING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.  
Russian troops have occupied Gumbinnen, twenty miles from the Russian frontier in East Prussia, capturing twelve German guns and a large number of prisoners.

## How America Will Benefit.

It Can Work and Supply While Europe Wastes—It Can Resume Its Own Shares and Become the World's Money Centre.

An extremely interesting article in the Statist shows how overwhelmingly the United States are bound to benefit by the present folly of Europe.

The course of events in Europe has largely modified, if it has not altogether changed the economic situation in the United States. Until Austria decided to make war upon Serbia the trend of events was towards a contraction of credit in all parts of the world, greatly curtailed consumption, in many countries, and a heavy fall in the prices of food and raw material.

### Europe's Needs.

"The outbreak of war in Europe means practically the suspension of credit facilities in the young countries, and, as far as consumption is governed by good credit, a curtailment of trade in these countries is now more inevitable than it was before. On the other hand, however, the outbreak of a war which threatens to encompass almost the whole of Europe will mean the issue of great loans for the purposes of war, and an immense demand for all those things which nations require for war—arms and munitions of war, boots, clothing and canvas—as well as a great and urgent demand for foodstuffs in order that the various nations engaged in the conflict may run no danger of food shortage. Already the prices of wheat and of other foodstuffs have advanced. Consequently, countries possessing surplus supplies of food for sale in European markets will gain great advantage from the advance in prices.

### Vantage to the States.

"In view of America's bumper crops in the current year, the maintenance of and probably recovery in the prices of foodstuffs is a factor of great importance. Furthermore, if war in Europe becomes general, there will probably be a great demand in the United States for munitions of war and for all those things needed by the mighty armies which are now being mobilized. From the standpoint of the immediate future, therefore, a great war in Europe would probably bring economic advantage to the people of the United States, as it would enable them to sell their great crops at prices which would give them a much greater income than they would have realized had there been no war or danger of war. The advantage of this condition of affairs will, of course, bring greater benefit to certain American industries than to others. But it is obvious that almost every industry will derive more or less advantage.

"Moreover, American investors and bankers should gain much profit from their ability to buy back from Europe great quantities of securities at attractive prices in payment for the foodstuffs, raw material, and even manufactured goods exported from the United States. Furthermore, with war prevalent in Europe, the sums expended abroad by American tourists and the sums of money remitted to friends will probably be unusually small, and this circumstance will increase the power of the United States to purchase securities from abroad without reducing the amount of capital available for employment at home.

"Great Britain (if involved) would not occupy the position it held in 1870 and 1871, but would have to devote its energies and its capital to providing for its own war expenditures, and its place would be taken by

the United States, which, by reason of their great crops and their manufacturing capacity, would be able to supply the European countries with the food they needed at the same time that their factories were available for manufacturing goods for the rest of the world.

### The World's Money Market.

"In view of their great crops, the United States should be in a position to supply the British people with a great part of the food they will need in such an exceptional period. But the part that the United States could play in world affairs at the present time is greater than the mere supply of food for Europe; it can become, as it has become this week, the world's greatest market for capital. In view of their abundant crops and the probable demand for them, and their diminished tourist expenditures, they will have a vast sum of capital for employment both at home and abroad, and if the American people rise to their opportunity they can do a great deal to mitigate the disastrous economic consequences in many countries which would otherwise result from a great European war.

"It is obvious that for the time being the money markets of Europe will be closed to the demands for new capital of Canada, of Brazil, of Argentina, of Mexico, and of other countries; and at such time the prestige of the United States would be immensely enhanced if it were to take the place of Europe and to meet the pressing needs of these borrowing countries.

"Indeed, it is possible that the United States may be able to do much more than this. It may participate in the great loans that will have to be raised in Europe if almost the whole Continent becomes engaged in war. Possibly its participation will be indirect rather than direct. To subscribe the great sums of money that may be needed for war purposes, European countries will doubtless desire to dispose of large amounts of American securities, both bonds and stocks; and the purchase of these securities by American investors would be America's contribution to the European loans."

### The World Will Still Progress.

"For the United States to gain benefit from its position as the wealthiest nation in the world it is essential that American investors should not only have confidence in the future of their country, but should also believe that war or no war the world will continue to progress. The mischief and injury that a great European war will cause would be greatly minimized if American bankers and investors are as courageous as English bankers and investors have been in the past, and assist to provide the world with capital it will need at a time when it will not be possible to obtain supplies of capital from the countries which, under normal conditions are able and willing to supply it.

"In brief, a great war in Europe will give the United States the opportunity of assuming the post of world banker by supplying capital freely to countries and individuals in all parts of the globe who need it and can provide the required security. Should the American people take advantage of the golden opportunity that will be thus afforded to them, the outbreak of war in Europe will mean not diminished, but increased, prosperity for the people of the United States."

Adaptations of the old-time princess model are being shown among the new gowns.



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