

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Sept. 1st, 1914.
WAR PHRASES.

There has been no outburst of great words or noble song in this war quite so inspiring as the singing of the "Marseillaise" at Valmy, but one or two phrases have been struck which have held the ear, and Shakespeare's "Henry the Fifth" has been eminently quotable. The armies in the field have not made any very original words. What the French army says and sings most one does not know, but the Boulogne soldiers who shout "Est-ce que nous avons le coeur brisé" are surely moved chiefly by a jolly friendliness towards their British comrades-in-arms. The "sure shield" of the King's message to the Navy has impressed itself on the public memory. "Men fail, the nation continues," is a striking sentence in the French Government's address to the people. It does not, however, sound original. As for "Henry the Fifth," there is the prologue to Act 2, beginning "Now all the youth of England are on fire, and utter dauntless in the wardrobe lies," which is being used with obvious intention in reference to recruiting. The famous speech on "Crispin's Day" is, of course, quoted everywhere. With regard to more general expressions the phrase "scrap of paper" used so slightly by the German war authorities in reference to the charter of Belgium's neutrality is certainly on the way to achieve fame.

AT CHARING CROSS.

Charing Cross Station, where, according to the popular saying, everybody in the world turns up if you wait long enough, is the best reflex of London in these fateful days. Crowds gather when the Folkestone trains are due, and it is the crowd we never saw there before. Many are French and Belgians who, happily landed themselves, are waiting and hoping for the arrival of their lost relatives and friends. The police do their best to make a lane for passengers at the gate. The train arrives, and the whole surface of everyday London life is shattered. It is like an old story of the Franco-Prussian war. There is little shouting or noise. You see a group of three girls with their mother in new bright dresses of a rather smart cut and smart hats. Then you notice that their smart dresses are all soiled somewhere or torn and that all their luggage is a bundle or a basket that might belong to a countrywoman. Two or three days ago the party was living a comfortable, secure life, like that of our outer London suburbs. To-day—well, they have their best clothes and the little basket. There were several such on the seven o'clock train last night. Then there was a string of twenty or thirty priests and pupils from one of the Belgian ecclesiastical colleges. Some of them are unshaven, worn, and travel-stained, and they look rather wildly at the curious Londoners and the various men and women officials of aid societies who

hurry about. There were three or four Belgian soldiers in the middle of a crowd, little engineering-looking men with clever eyes and torn uniforms. The surprise of the night was a very spick-and-span French major in full uniform. Great reunions took place of separated families, and you gathered that strange stories were being fitted together. Old countrymen neatly dressed in black stood staring at the city they had never dreamt to see. One had an elaborate Sunday bonnet with black cherries on it. Another strange figure was a man with a tall hat and Belgian fashionable clothes with white spats and hardly anything to carry. He looked as though he had been taking his afternoon promenade when the war and death had suddenly appeared before him, and he had that look in his eyes.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR BACON.

Considerable ingenuity is being exercised here with a view to finding an appropriate substitute for the breakfast bacon, which is now almost prohibitive in price for households of limited means. The suggestion has been made that salt herring, of which a bountiful supply could be imported from Scotland, might be used as a common breakfast dish. A critic in a religious paper states the suggestion unmercifully. He says: "When you have steeped salt herring all day in six different waters, and boiled them in three other waters, they still retain enough salt to make a pretty thirst for three days." There are still some old-fashioned people in London who would regard this "pretty thirst" as an obvious advantage. A dietetic expert whom I have consulted says there should be no difficulty in popularizing salt herring as a breakfast dish in England if the matter were properly handled. The first essential would, he says, be to teach the English people how to cook them. Boiled or broiled they are toothsome and appetizing, and in the present state of public feeling, were it only out of curiosity, the variety of Russian methods of serving up salt herring would for a time at least have the charm of novelty. Salt herring and rice he regards as an exquisite Russian delicacy, and he has also a good word for the humble Scottish "tatties and herrin."

GERMANY'S AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Several writers on naval affairs appear to have doubts as to the right of the now defunct Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to deal with British mercantile ships. One says, for instance, that unless she and the Kaiser Wilhelm II have appeared in official lists of Germany's war vessels they have committed breaches of international law. As a matter of fact, both of the vessels named, and in addition the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and the George Washington appear in Germany's list of "auxiliary cruisers subventioned for use when required." Moreover, for



each was "stored" eight 5.9 inches, four 4.7 in., two 3.4 in., two six-pounder, and fourteen machine guns, 20 ft. torpedo boats, and sixteen torpedoes. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is sunk, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II. and George Washington are in New York. Of the five only the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Kronprinzessin Cecilie are therefore now available, although it is not improbable that both are safe enough, so far as we are concerned, where they are. But the Vaterland, which is in New York, and the Imperator, which is in the Elbe, are also, I think, auxiliary cruisers, and a number of slower, smaller ships as well, including the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm and the Berlin.

GROUP ENLISTMENTS.

Whatever may be its other merits or demerits, there is no doubt that voluntary enlistment is congenial to the spirit of British public life. And if the Army is to be an epitome of the nation the most successful appeal is likely to be one which is made not to individuals merely, but to social groups of all kinds which are already in existence. Lord Derby's appeal in Liverpool brought a thousand men from business offices almost in a body. The London Scottish has its root in North British clanishness. Artists have formed a corps of soldiers. The lawyers have their own military organization. The Honorable Artillery Company consists of men similar in social habit. Instances of this reflection of social grouping in the Army system could be multiplied it would probably be found that the same principle could be applied in every place where there are classes of men with an esprit de corps already existing or capable of being produced. It has already been announced that friends may join together through their military career. An extension of this humanizing principle would doubtless bring in groups of men bound together by ties at once stronger and easier than the bonds of a common compulsion.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The German Government has been at pains to conciliate American opinion.

It has sent Herr Dernburg on a mission of explanation. It also sent carefully framed accounts of the negotiations which preceded the war. It has even tried to "work" the American press, for a wireless message tapped in this country consisted of instructions from Berlin as to what was to be made the most of here and what to be minimized there in a scientifically-designed press campaign. I have heard of some remarkable experiences of Americans who have just reached here from Berlin. They were not officially representative of their country. They were not even an organized body. But as so many of them happened to be leaving Berlin by the same train they were cheered at the station, bands played American airs, and in short anything and every device for the display of friendship and admiration was employed. The American from whom my information indirectly comes was not properly impressed. He said the demonstration made him sick. Louvain will speak more loudly in America than the military bands. And then the United States is also to hear the evidence of the impressive mission which the Belgian Government has already sent out on its way to New York.

St. Joseph's Levis, July 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveller.

Germans Fight Against Deity Says Cardinal.

Archbishop of Malines Relates Story of Invaders' Cruelty and Desecration.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, Belgium, in an interview published to-day in the Temps, describes horrible atrocities committed by the invaders, and declares that the Germans are waging war against God. In an interview granted to a French journalist the Cardinal said:

"I do not know how I ever managed to arrive here. I can't shut my eyes without seeing again the bodies of Belgians, desolate towns, villages and blood everywhere. I wanted to stay among my priests and remain with the holocaust of innocent victims of the savagery of the Germans. I called my 'chapter' together and 'was urged that my first duty was to go to Rome."

"As I travelled through Belgium the spectacle of its unhappiness seemed to bear me back to my devastated Malines, to the side of my King and suffragan of Liege, to-day a hostage, to-morrow perhaps a martyr. All along the roads I could see unburied bodies mingled with the carcasses of horses, and I could recognize some of the faces. Here lay one of my fellow students and there was a fine young fellow whom I had confirmed."

"What has taken place in Belgium is not war, but the outcome of hate. The Germans are taking their revenge for the stigma attached to them as violators of neutral territory. They imagine history, terrified by their own blood, will forget their shameless infraction of the treaty—these savages who dare at every step to involve the name of God and not only attack harmless creatures, but wage war even against the divinity."

"In undefended towns, after having bombarded the houses, they have given the churches to the flames and have used the wooden statues on the altars as torches to light them to their deeds of blood. In Malines, a peaceable, undefended town, they made a target of the Church of St. Rombold, and Louvain has been burned by the Germans under the pretext that the inhabitants fired on the soldiers, but at this time, when holidays have emptied the university, there would not be ten rifles in the town, which is mostly peopled by priests, old housekeepers and widows."

"The bomb-throwing Germans wanted to strike at the head of Belgium; they wished to raise to the ground the Belgian intellectual capital, throwing into flames alike the contents of laboratories and libraries. Ought not the word 'Droit,' standing out in letters of gold on the old buildings, have made them shudder?"

"German deeds in Belgium have nothing to do with war, either in the old days of chivalry or in the modern and scientific form. It is an irruption of barbarians into a prosperous, honest and industrious country; it is a blind ebullition of rage against God's temples, against art, sacred or secular, and still more against God in the massacre of helpless women and children."

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

The Water Wagon Speeds On.

No vodka for the Russian soldiers, no "bitter beer" and Scotch whiskey for the English, no saké for the Japs, and no absinthe for the French!

The whole world appears to be in a condition against alcohol. When armies begin to shoot holes into him the Old King's position becomes decidedly interesting.

This sort of news should stimulate the ardor of our Secretary of the Navy, who, some time ago, banished this same King Alcohol from American warships. All in all, 1914 has witnessed the most extraordinary crusade ever inaugurated against what Judge Jere Black used to call "hard liquor."

Long ago athletic trainers learned that men could play harder without artificial stimulants. Now that nations openly declare that soldiers can fight better without it, who shall say that men cannot also work more efficiently on cold water. — (From Gey's Topics of the Town in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Germany's Trade Goes Begging.

Great Opportunity for British Merchants—A Battle of Commerce.

The Secretary of the British Empire Industrial League writes that it is no exaggeration to say that no such golden chance has ever been offered to British industry and commerce as is afforded by the trade conditions arising from the war. It behoves our manufacturers, shippers and merchants to rise to the situation and secure the trade hitherto monopolised by our foes.

To begin with, German and Austrian trade done with our colonies and overseas possessions can and should easily be won back. In like manner their colossal trade with the other countries of the world should flow to us.

The moment is opportune for a great forward movement. The total value of German and Austrian exports is well over £532,000,000, a very large proportion of which is done with our British Colonies. This enormous volume of trade has practically ceased as far as Germany and Austria are concerned. They will be unable to export one pound's worth of goods till the war shall be ended. Our trade routes are free and safe, our manufacturers are not overburdened with orders, and the markets of the world are clear.

The British Empire Industrial League has made a special feature of preparing data and statistics bearing upon trade openings with our Colonies and other countries, and they are at the present juncture of considerable importance to manufacturers and exporters wishing to extend their operations. All information may be obtained at the office of the League, 55-56, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Balkan Nations Form Alliance.

London, Sept. 11.—Telegraphing from Rome a correspondent of the Telegraph says he has learned from diplomatic sources that Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria have signed an agreement which may be regarded as a real alliance under the terms of which these three nations engaged to interfere whenever necessary in order to prevent Turkey aiding Germany and Austria in the present war.

If Turkey remains neutral, however, these three states will do the same. It is reported in Rome, the correspondent continues, that Berlin has become resigned to the idea of Italian neutrality, but she is determined that Italy at least shall remain neutral until the end.

The Kaiser's Failure.

The Kaiser's diplomacy has been an absolute and utter failure. We search history in vain for a ruler aspiring to the hegemony of a continent and the overlordship of the sea, whose diplomacy was so hopelessly stupid as to array against him before a shot was fired in a war that he brought on, so many of the powerful nations of the world. He has antagonized the sympathies of civilized mankind, and while he may stir Moslem fanatics to a holy war and thus start a back fire which shall threaten his enemies, and even though he may succeed in driving a mighty wedge into the heart of Paris, his final overthrow is sure. If any nation can be so bold as to hope that God is on his side it is the British people, for events have so changed that they are meeting the shock of earth's greatest conflict under the very best possible conditions, and with all the help of the civilized nations of the two most populous and powerful continents of earth can give them.

Children's tall coats are best made of cashmere, Bedford cord or tweed.

A Call to Devine's.

Right in the heart of the city with an up-to-date stock of first class Dry Goods is DEVINE'S. Bargains Friday and Saturday for men.

MEN'S OVERALLS, Strong Blue Derry, for 59c.

This is an article that must appeal to every working man in the city—his wife will remember it, too, when she's out buying Saturday night, Strong Blue Derry Overalls, all sizes; worth 75 cents. At Devine's 59c

MEN'S SHIRTS. A 75c. Negligee for 50c.

While they stand we shall let these go at 50c.; they won't stand long; get one before all are gone. This will also be remembered by the man who wants to save. Shirts, negligee, 75c. kind for 50c

MEN'S HARD FELT HATS at 99c.

These are times when we must stretch the dollar, we must buy cheaper than ever, here's were we help you. A regular stylish hardfelt Hat, all sizes, usually \$1.50, for 99c

WORKING SHIRTS IN Regatta, Flannelette,

Black and White Striped Grey Flannel, etc., at lowest prices Friday and Saturday.

BOOTS and SHOES.

We are featuring these goods with much success and are selling rapidly; prices are low, bought before the war, reason. See our Men's Blucher Cut Vici Kid, at 2.50

See our American Gun Metal (solid) at 3.50

LADIES' GOODS.

We are paying special attention to general lines, such as Lawns, Flannelettes, White Goods, Ribbons, etc.; few one-piece Dresses still remaining; now is the time to buy.

BABY BEDS.

Every one has heard of the Baby Beds we are featuring. Baby cannot fall out. Go down in the cellar, up to the attic, anywhere you like, mothers', but baby is safe. The newest thing in Baby Beds, call and have us explain. Write for interesting booklet, free.

SAVORY ROASTER.

You all know about them—thousands are singing their praises in St. John's to-day. We have a plentiful supply still on hand. With every \$10.00 worth of goods we give one Savory Roaster absolutely free. Cut down your meat bills; better tasting meat, better cooked meat; buy cheap cuts and cook them in Savory Roaster. Friday and Saturday \$1.00

Only one Savory Roaster, we introduced it year 1914.

We extend to all our old customers a hearty invitation. We thank them for past favors and we ask them for a continuation of their patronage. Devine's always alert for the best there is. Bright store, efficient service, reliable Goods, moderate prices. Don't let the war interfere with you, it will be all over by the end of the year; move around and forget it; open your purses and supply your needs; live in the present let the future take care of itself.

J. M. DEVINE,
Cor. Water & Adelaide Sts.,
THE RIGHT HOUSE.

Household Notes

The worn parts of old flannels make excellent polishing pads for furniture. They should be covered with velvet.

Keep a little bag in the sewing room for the buttons and hooks and eyes which are cut from discarded garments.

Steam cookers for canning, which hold from twelve to fifteen jars and have doors on the side, may be had nowadays.

It is a good plan to pack any very fragile garments like an evening gown in a box to keep it from crushing in your trunk.

Always take time to open properly the paper boxes in which crackers, etc., come. Otherwise moisture will get in and injure the food.

Fruit or vegetables which have a short season should be served simply; corn and tomatoes should be prepared in as many forms as possible.

If you find the luncheon you have provided meager, add to it a glass of milk for each person, and you have provided much more nutriment.

To make iced coffee take a quart of hot strong coffee, add a pint of scalding milk, sweeten and cool. Serve in glasses one-third full of shaved ice.

In the hot season an occasional cool day should be seized to do a lot of cooking, such as a batch of cookies, or piecrust shapes, which can be filled as need arises.

A good luncheon dish consists of hard-boiled eggs put through a ricer, and added to cold cooked spinach.

Press the mixture into buttered molds, turn out and serve on lettuce leaves, with French dressing.

Hang a skirt cut in the wind if the material is creased. Frequently the wrinkles will come out if it is merely hung in a closet where there is plenty of room.

No War Prices On This Food

With price of meats, flour, sugar and all other foods climbing by leaps and bounds, it is well to remember the economy and better health in

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

Made of choicest wheat and barley, this food is fully cooked, easy to digest, and full of rich nourishment. With cream or good milk, an economical delicious dish for any meal. You can be independent and live well—with Grape-Nuts.

Packed dust and germ proof in wax-sealed packages—always fresh and appetizing, and—

There's no advance in price!

Grocers everywhere sell Grape-Nuts.

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