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Ten Foot Shark Fights 3 Hours

Woman Aids Two Men in Catching Monster off Rockaway Point

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—After a three hour battle a ten-foot shark was caught off Rockaway Point the other day by two men and a woman in a motor boat. The men were Henry Sampson and George Adams, both employed on Morse's dry dock, Bay Ridge. The woman was Mrs. Sampson.

About three o'clock, when the boat was only a little way from Rockaway Point, Mr. Sampson, who was paying out a line in the bow of the vessel, was nearly yanked from his perch by a tremendous tug. Mr. Sampson's call for aid met with response from his wife. She fastened the loose end of the line with half a turn around a cleat and soon the tugging force was expending its energy in towing the boat.

When 200 feet of line had been paid out the fishermen began to haul in. They had recovered 100 feet of their line when suddenly a giant shark leaped clear out of the water. He had the hook in his mouth. As he fell into the sea once more, however, the line snapped.

The broken line was hauled in and another hook was attached to its end and a sea bass attached as bait.

Within ten minutes there was another bite and another mighty tug on their line. This time the occupants of the boat were prepared. They let the line out a safe distance and then for three hours battled with their catch. Finally they got it, in an exhausted state, within twenty feet of their boat.

The monster was towed to Morse's dry dock and hauled up and measured. He was 10 feet 2 inches long and weighed 305 pounds.

A Prophecy That May Come True

Harry Thurston Peck's Hope Expressed Some Time Ago

In his chapter on Berlin in The New Baedeker, Harry Thurston Peck indulged in a prophecy which is especially pertinent at the present moment. "Some day," he wrote, "if God is very good to me, I shall be sitting in my window in the Pariser Platz and looking out across the Thiergarten towards Charlottenburg. But there will be no Uhlands and no bugle calls. A strange hush will be closed and curtains drawn along the Linden, and the whole great avenue will be as still as death. At the Brandenburger Thor a few mounted officers of the police in their dark uniforms, will be sitting their horses, immobile and gloomy. As I gaze with intense expectancy across the sea of green, there comes an imperceptible faint murmur, like the far-away sound of surf upon the shore. It grows and swells and then deepens into a sort of muffled thunder pierced by the roll of muffled drums. The murmur becomes a surging symphony. The clear call of trumpets cuts it with a thrilling blare of triumph. Now I can see the glint of sun on steel. Down one of the broad allees there gallop half a hundred horsemen who draw rein beside Brandenburger Thor. Then, of a sudden, comes a great flood of splendid cavalry, with glittered corselets, regiment upon regiment of cuirassiers, who have at last avenged the red ruin of their glorious debacle at Gravelotte. On they ride, not with the stolid, surly mien of Prussians, nor with the mechanical perfection of the toy soldiers of the Templehofersfeld, but swinging lightly in their saddles, their faces radiant with that joyous daring which belongs to the most war-loving nation in the world. But now they have massed themselves about Thor. Far as the eye can reach the regiments of sturdy infantry filling the whole vast area of the Thiergarten. Before them, surrounded by a brilliant staff, rides a general whose name is now perhaps unknown to Europe and the world, but who on that day will be the greatest man on earth. As he nears Thor, the glorious tri-color is unfurled, surmounted it may be for who can tell—by the Napoleonic eagle. And as the music swells and billows into a tempest of martial melody, rolling up the Linden and flooding it with a glorious sea of sound, I, at my window, shall lean far out and cry aloud with an infinite exultation, 'Vive la France!'

SAFETY FIRST.

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The Butcher—No madam, I weigh it first.

Big Holiday Attraction at THE NICKEL To-day.

A VITAGRAPH BLUE RIBBON FEATURE IN FIVE ACTS.

"HEARTS AND THE HIGHWAY."

A five part drama of adventure pictured from the novel by Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, presenting LILLIAN WALKER, DARWIN KARR, DONALD HALL, L. ROGERS LYTON, HARRY NORTHRUP, ANDERS RANDOLPH and other prominent players.

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A beautiful social drama featuring William Dunn, Naomi Childers, Belle Bruce, Mary Morris, Charles Kent. Coming Big Productions—"THE MILLIONAIRE BABY," six acts, by Anna Katherine Green; "THE SPORTING DUCHESS," five acts; "SINS OF THE MOTHER," with ANITA STEWART and EARL WILLIAMS, five acts.

Travelogues, Comedies and Short Dramas are Shown with the Big Features.

The German People Will Only Accept Reasonable Peace

Masses Have Implicit Confidence in Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Kaiser and the Socialist Leader, Philip Scheidemann—Reforms Promised

By CARL W. ACKERMAN. (United Press Correspondent in Berlin.)

An American diplomat recently declared the greatest mistake in the war is the use of the term "militarism." "No one," he said, "will ever agree on what it means, and it is going to be difficult to end the war because of that."

The spirit of the German people during the last year cannot be shown without discussing "German militarism." In outlining the people's attitude toward the war, the Kaiser and the government, militarism will not be justified, or criticized. Recent developments in Germany will be discussed in their relation to what is generally termed Germany's military party.

At the beginning of the war there was great enthusiasm throughout Germany. More than a million men volunteered to fight. During the first year they fought hard, died or were wounded. The people at home began to economize. This spirit carried the armies far into France and Russia.

During the second year this enthusiasm has not been so great, but the determination has not abated. They want peace at once, if they can obtain reasonable terms of peace. If they had to vote to go on until they can get these terms or to stop and accept the terms of the enemy, they would vote to go on. Germany wants peace because Germany believes she has won the war. There are critics and grumblers dissatisfied with everything. Every belligerent has about as many as the other. The difference is that in England they grumble publicly, in Germany they cannot, and when people cannot grumble publicly, they do it twice as hard privately.

The people are individually personally interested in the war because every person has some relative at the front. The best indication of the public support of the war is the vote of the Reichstag in June of the new war credit of 2,000,000,000 marks. There was less opposition to it than to the one before. The Socialists supported it for the fourth time and Socialist members of the Reichstag are in hourly touch with public sentiment.

Philip Scheidemann, a Socialist leader, is one of the best informed men in Germany on public sentiment. Scheidemann is in constant communication with the imperial chancellor. The chancellor is received more often by the Kaiser than any other of the ministers. Scheidemann and the Chancellor are the connecting links between the Kaiser and the people. If Scheidemann and his followers did not have confidence in the chancellor and in the Kaiser there would be more evidences of it in the Reichstag. The Kaiser trusts the chancellor's judgment, absolutely. Scheidemann trusts the chancellor's judgment and the public trusts the Socialist leader.

So the people still has confidence in the aims of the government as announced by Von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag. The people themselves deny that they are militaristic. They believe their army is their police force, thoroughly equipped and prepared for defence. To the people this is a defensive war. They are not fighting to hold Belgium, Poland or Serbia. They are against annexation. If the war lasts longer and they are further victorious, they may change, but there is no indication of it now. What ever happens a great deal will depend upon the attitude of the press. The Germans know there has been a strong military party and they know this party is today politically weaker than it ever has been.

At the beginning of the war there were three public leaders of the group

of politicians called in America "Imperialists." The Republican party in America, for instance, has been known as the Imperialistic party. Germany has a Republican party. The "Uncle Joe Cannon" of this party was Von Heydebrand, a conservative, annexationist member of the Reichstag. The "big navy man" was Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. The "big army man" were Gen. von Moltke and Gen. von Bernhardi.

Heydebrand now has practically no influence outside his party and the other parties in the Reichstag outvote his party nearly two to one. Tirpitz has resigned and been succeeded by a friend of the chancellor. Moltke no longer is chief of staff. He has been succeeded by a man who is one of the Kaiser's best friends and a man who during the crisis with America worked for an adjustment to avoid a break. Bernhardi, practically unknown to the German public, has been commander of an army in Posen since the beginning of the war. He has no influence in the government.

What has happened has been written on the pages of the press every day during the last year of the war. The chancellor has won out against the "Republicans," and "Standpaters," the Annexationists, the Trouble Makers, the Fire Eaters and all the other brands of politicians in this Germany, where they are present just as they are in every other country in the world. That is the reason the spirit of the German people as a whole is good. The people trust the chancellor. The Kaiser trusts Von Bethmann-Hollweg's judgment. The Reichstag respects Von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement and ideas, and if the war lasts another year from present indications it will strengthen the position of the chancellor, and every move in that direction is a move toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and Kaiser are both pledged to franchise reforms in Germany after the war. The very things the old leaders of the so-called "Military Party" have been fighting against for the last five years.

Germany's Food Dictator Denies Shortage Claims

Attempts to Destroy Harvest Fields Reported—Oats and Potato Crops Said to be Heavy—Fodder and Rations Allotments to be Increased

(By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Allied military chiefs have attempted to aid the "starve-Germany-out" campaign by setting fire to German harvest fields, according to reports received here. The recent raids by Anglo-French aviators over the Black forest and farm lands near Karlsruhe are said to have been experimental trips. Incendiary bombs were dropped in several fields with the evident object of starting great fires, but did only slight damage.

Adolph von Batocki, German food "dictator," said to-day there is little chance that the plan will succeed. "In the first place the fields have not been dry enough to enable them to start a great fire," he said. "In the second place, many of the crops are already in. In the third place, we have no large farms like you have in America, and if small farms lost their crops in this manner it would not affect the total. Don't forget, too, that our aeroplanes are guarding our farms as well as the trenches. Furthermore, our biggest harvest—potatoes—cannot be burned, because they are buried."

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effort to obtain this information, are disclosed by a writer in the Petit Parisien. The writer asserts that the Prince was shot in the groin during an engagement between a Saxony detachment and an English patrol near Godswaersvelde, in Northern France, early in the war.

The Prince was found by Trappist monks and taken to their monastery where he died soon after. The monks were ordered to evacuate the monastery, and Father Bernard visiting the cloister on the following day, found the body of the Prince was missing.

Later the Prince's family appealed to the Pope to obtain information as to the disposition of the Prince's body, but without success. The Petit Parisien writer says the body reposes in a humble cemetery in Hazebrouck, that it was kept two days in a house there, was once interred but exhumed at night, and finally buried in a coffin, costing thirty francs, which were advanced by a poor man out of pity.

Kaiser's Grandson in Obscure Grave

Story of Death and Burial of Prince Maximilien of Hesse—Wounded in Skirmish—Was Succored by Trappist Monks, but Died From His Injuries

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The circumstances of the death and mysterious disappearance of the body of Prince Maximilien of Hesse, whose relatives invoked the aid of the Pope in an