

A Wise Investment

To satisfy a Mortgage.

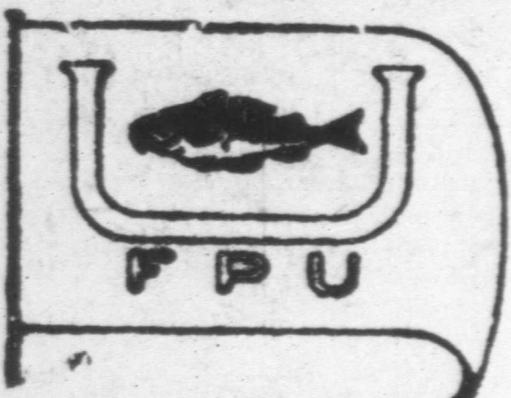
Those two fine residences near the head of Quidi Vidi Lake, plastered, fitted with electric light and concrete foundation.

Messrs. Bowring Bros. have arranged to make the adjoining land into a handsome park which will enhance the value of these houses.

J. J. ROSSITER,

WALDEGRAVE STREET
May 7, 1914

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

Subscription Rates.

By mail The Daily to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, \$2.00 per year.

To the United States of America, \$2.50 per year.

The Weekly issue to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, 60c. per year. To the United States of America, \$1.10 per year.

All correspondence for publication should be addressed to the Editor of The Mail and Advocate.

Letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only and the real name of the author should be attached. This will not be used unless consent be given in the communication.

The publication of any letter does not signify that the Editor thereby shows his agreement with the opinions there in expressed.

All business communications should be addressed to the Union Publishing Co. Ltd.

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

OUR POINT OF VIEW

ALLIANCES IN EUROPE

FOR many centuries now, the chief nations of the Continent have banded themselves together in alliances and counter-alliances with the idea of balancing one aggregation of powers against the other and so ensuring the peace of the Continent and making its national boundaries fairly permanent.

International politics in Europe at present are largely determined by two great alliances. Britain, France and Russia, members of the Triple Entente, or Triple Agreement, are ranged up against the Triple Alliance, consisting of Germany, Austria and Italy, although the last-mentioned country is not participating in hostilities at present and has stated her decision to remain neutral.

England was a member of a Triple Alliance which she formed in 1688, together with Holland and Sweden, to check the ambitions of Louis XIV. of France, who had adopted a policy of European conquest and had invaded the possessions of Spain in the Netherlands, and it had the desired effect.

Later on, in 1717, England, France and Holland formed a powerful alliance, each being actuated by its own peculiar reasons. France needed help to withstand Spain, which had developed into a powerful and aggressive nation. England was anxious to have the adherents of the Pretender—a descendant of James II.—expelled from France where they had taken refuge and where they hatched plots and directed conspiracies that menaced the peace of Great Britain. Holland was also fearful of the might of Spain,—always a menace to the Netherlands,—and thus had much in common with France as a member of this Triple Alliance.

But, however diverse the considerations which led these nations to form an Alliance, their action had the desired effect, for they effectually intimidated Spain and secured an era of peace to the whole of Europe.

Seventy years later England and her old ally Holland were banded together with Prussia in an Alliance which dominated Europe and dictated its international policies. It lasted four years, terminating in 1792.

Then, in 1870-71, came the great conflict between France and Germany, in which the latter nation was so signally successful. France had to pay the Germans an indemnity of Two Hundred Million Dollars within three years and so rapidly did she recover from the terrible ravages of the war that she fulfilled this obligation six months earlier than the treaty of peace stipulated.

With far-seeing caution Bismarck, Chancellor of Germany, secured his nation from any trouble from France, thus recuperated and invigorated, by forming an alliance with Russia and Austria known in history as the League of the Three Emperors.

The beginnings of the present Triple Alliance date back to 1882, when Italy became leagued with Germany and Austria against Russia.

The two latter powers were anxious to check Russia's aggressions in the East which they regarded as a menace to the peace of Europe and further as a scheme to ultimately destroy the European balance of power.

Italy's chief reason for taking part in the alliance was to checkmate France which had become allied to Russia and in which country had grown up a strong party favoring the restoration of temporal power to the Pope of Rome and thus threatening Italy with dismemberment.

At first the terms of alliance merely bound these nations to co-operate in the defence of their continental possessions, but in 1887 the alliance was made both offensive and defensive. It was renewed in 1891 and also in 1896, in which year Roumania also became a party to it. Then in 1902 the three chief powers concerned in the alliance renewed it for a period of ten years more.

Meanwhile after the lapsing of her agreement with Holland and Prussia in 1792, Great Britain had held aloof from all international alliances on the Continent of Europe. Policy and fancy free she remained in "splendid isolation," developing her navy until she was absolutely supreme on the sea. Her strength and influence amongst the other nations was proven by the fact that she forced the contending powers in the Franco-German war to strictly respect the neutrality of Belgium "the buffer state" between the two. Great Britain also exercised her influence on the American Continent when in 1824 she diplomatically interfered on behalf of the Spanish-Americans of the South who had thrown off the galling yoke of Spanish tyranny.

A European Alliance had been formed to restore the revolted South American Colonies to their former owners, but George Canning, then British Foreign Secretary, induced President Monroe of the United States to issue a state-paper embodying the now world-famed "Monro Doctrine." This instrument prohibited foreign countries from interfering with the status quo of the American Continent on which the United States proclaimed herself general policeman.

In this way, therefore, Great Britain assured the South American Republics against outside foreign interference or foreign aggression, and that was one far-reaching and permanent result of her many years of "splendid isolation."

Came the great Russo-Japanese war in 1904, in which Japan administered such a severe trouncing to her big opponent. Japan's navy had been trained along British lines and had been developed according to British ideas while her army officers got their knowledge of military methods in the British army. And further, when Russian aggression in the East forced Japan into a precautionary war with her, it was Great Britain that stood by the brave little Eastern Empire and saw that no Western nation interfered in the struggle. That defensive alliance was afterward strengthened and renewed and Britain and Japan, closely allied, now dominate affairs in the Far East.

It was during the reign of the late King Edward VII. that Great Britain abandoned her policy of isolation and entered into a formal alliance, first with France and, later, with Russia, this combination being known as the Triple Entente.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY TELLS

(Continued from page 1.)

quences, using all our strength, at any moment, we know not how soon, in order to defend ourselves."

Bonar Law, Leader of the Opposition, said he was sure the country had taken the course it had because it had been forced upon the country, and in his opinion England has absolutely no alternative.

Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, said there was a possibility that from the present situation might arise results which would be good for the future welfare and integrity of the Empire.

Wild cheering from all parts of the House greeted Redmond when he assured the Government that every soldier in Ireland might be with-

An Extra Fine Programme at THE NICKEL.

The Selig Company present a Great Two Part Release,

"THE NE'ER TO RETURN ROAD."

As we forgive those who trespass against us—A story of beautiful self-sacrifice. A fearless and powerful drama from the pen of Mrs. OTIS SKINNER.

CURIOUS SEA CREATURES. Interesting, scientific subject. **IN OLD DUTCH TIMES.** An Edison drama, by Rd. Ridgley. **THE TRANSITION.** An excellent Vitagraph melo-drama. **A KEYSTONE COMEDY.** A riot of fun.

DeWITT C. CAIRNS Sings THORA.

Prof. P. J. McCARTHY at the Piano. JOSEPH F. ROSS, Effects, Realism.

THE NICKEL showing nothing but the best in Motion Pictures.

A Great Big Holiday Programme for Regatta Day. Don't Miss It.

LOG OF THE "F.P.U."

Pres. Coaker's Story Of His Trip To The North

(Continued)

July 28th.—Left Little Bay Islands at 11 a.m., having visited a few friends. Very few men home, as most of them prosecute the Labrador fishery.

Wind N. E. strong breeze and quite a lull. Had a fair run to Pilley's Island and on to Leading Tickle. People expected us as we promised to hold a public meeting on our return here. Flags flying in every direction and continuous volleys of musketry.

Crowded Meeting
Held crowded meeting at 6 p.m. Bennett Chippett, Chairman. Several friends from Triton present, came by motor boat.

Addressed them two hours. Friend Sims, of Triton, addressed the meeting at the close and his address was highly appreciated.

The crowd gathered at the wharf where the F.P.U. was moored and heard a number of gramophone selections. Altogether our visit was a very pleasant one and won't be soon forgotten.

Nice cakes were sent on board of the F.P.U. by Mrs. John Loveman, Mrs. George Loveman and Miss F. Parsons.

Funeral Fleet
July 29th.—Left Leading Tickle at 3 a.m., accompanying the dead body of a woman to Fortune Harbor via New Bay, for burial. The lady mourners boarded our boat while the men remained in the skiff which conveyed her corpse. We took the skiff in tow.

No improvement in the fishery. Called at Flurry's Bight to examine friend Badgett's "Coaker" engine, which we found in good condition. Remained an hour conversing with friends.

Arrived at Moreton's at 3 p.m. Received a warm welcome. Had a couple of hours' conversation with Jennings and Friend Taylor, Chairman of Council.

Large Attendance
Proceeded to Twillingate, arriving at 7.30 p.m. Short notice of meeting, but friends soon gathered at the S.U.F. Hall and opened the Union meeting with large attendance at 9.30 p.m.

Friend Stone, M.H.A., was present and addressed meeting. I spoke two hours. Meeting closed at midnight.

July 30th.—Inspected store. Arranged for reinstatement of Clerk Hayward; transacted business with several friends and proceeded to Change Islands.

European situation causing much unrest.

Bad As Ever It Was
Fishery here as bad as ever it was. Moreton's Harbor not much better. Temple half scared the residents by publishing lot of stuff referring to rumors by Clyde of new Confederation party and Coalition Government.

Political situation fully dealt with at meeting here.

Hodge has purchased Tobin's estate formerly occupied by W. J. Scott and is pulling down large a portion of it to erect a shop at Hodge's old premises a little East of Tobin's.

Reports from Labrador exceedingly gloomy, and states 300 vessels at one port icebound.

(To be continued)

There was a great run on flour at the city grocers yesterday, citizens being anxious to lay in a stock for several months.

Passengers from Brigus and other town in Conception Bay by last night's express, say that outport people are also buying large supplies.

drawn to-morrow and the coasts of Ireland would be defended against invasion of her armed sons—Catholics in the South, and the Protestants of Ulster.

BONAR LAW LINES UP WITH ASQUITH.

London, Aug. 3.—James Ramsay Macdonald, the Socialist Labour member, declared he was not persuaded that Britain was in danger, or that her honor was involved. He was convinced that she should have remained neutral.

Andrew Bonar Law warmly supported the Government, and referred, amid cheers, to the pledges of support received from the British Dominions Overseas.

CAUSES LEADING UP TO THE CLASH

(Continued from page 1.)

had alienated Rumania, hitherto the steadfast friend of the Triple Alliance, and precisely as the Servians began to dream of regaining Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rumania cast envious eyes on the millions of Rumanians in Hungary.

Austria Compromised Abroad
Meantime, as the situation of Austria had been compromised abroad, it was weakened at home. Half the population of the Dual Monarchy is Slav, but the ruling races are German and Magyar. Austrian bullying of Serbia provoked protest, riot, disorder, at home. In Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, Slav populations protested in vain, but found cause for hope and enthusiasm in the triumph of the Serb.

Only one diplomatic triumph Austria brought home in her campaign. Serbia aspirations for a "window on the sea" were thwarted and the Albanian kingdom was created. But no sooner had it been created than the rival ambitions of Italy and Austria began to clash, and European observers forecast a quarrel between Austria and Italy such as Schleswig-Holstein provoked between Italy and Austria.

Thus, on the edge of the present crisis the Triple Alliance found itself in a badly weakened condition. Austria on her sudden boundary was confronted with Serb and Rumanian armies, whose fighting capacity was proved, whose national aspirations would be promoted by Austrian disruption. Greece, too, excluded from North Epirus by Italy, had been driven to the Entente and possessed a fleet and an army to be reckoned with.

Growing Disorder at Home
At home Austria faced growing disorder. Her Slav populations, their racial pride and confidence roused by Serbian and Bulgarian victories, no longer endured with patience the persecutions of Germans and Hungarians. Disloyalty was on the increase on all sides, and Austrian seemed about to succeed Turkey as "the Sick Man of Europe."

In this situation German newspapers and public men began to demand that the clash between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente should be postponed no longer. Time plainly was with the enemy. Austria was growing weaker. Austro-Italian rivalry in Trieste and the Trentino plainly promised future quarrels which might destroy the fighting value of the Triple Alliance and leave Germany alone between France and Russia.

It is the German temper which

GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION ONE.

London, Aug. 3.—The House of Lords passed with out discussion the Bill suspending temporarily the payment of Bills of Exchange, giving the Government power to declare Moratorium. The bill immediately received the royal assent.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that the Opposition was willing to support the Government in any difficulties in which it might find itself.

WILL TURN ARMS AGAINST ENEMIES OF THEIR COUNTRY.

London, Aug. 4.—Wild cheering from all parts of the House greeted John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, when he assured the Government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow, and the coasts of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons—the Catholics of the South and the Protestants of Ulster.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES HAVE CLASHED

Reports of Fighting Between Rival Troops Along the Frontier.

RUSSIAN TROOPS INVADE GERMANY

And Gain Some Success, But Beat Back at Other Points

Berlin, Aug. 4.—A strong Russian column of Infantry and Artillery crossed the German frontier at Schwidnen early today. The commander threw out skirmishers and established outposts and was apparently relying on strong support from across the Russian line.

Russian patrols encroaching on German territory were forced back into the Czar's territory at Eichrenien Tilslav by German frontier Guards. According to word received here the Germans attacked the Russian detachment and there was a brief skirmish.

The Germans made the first capture of war prisoners at Hoenzla, where fifty Cossacks were surprised and overwhelmed by a detachment of German Guards and the force of which they were outposts was driven back near Allenstein, a town of East Prussia, situated on the River Alle on the German border.

Troops from Lublinitz, Silesia, today after a short skirmish with Russians took possession of Czestochowa, in Russian Poland. Bend zig and Kalisch in Russian Poland also have been occupied by Germans.

Const. Power arrested an 18-year-old fisherman of Trinity, yesterday, who is charged with stealing a coat and pants valued at \$15.00, and a society pin. He will be examined this afternoon.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF EUROPE COMPARED IN LATE STATISTICS

ARMIES COMPARED.

	Peace strength	Reservés	Total war strength	Additional men available for duty, but unorganized
Austria	300,000	1,610,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Germany	870,000	4,430,000	3,200,000	1,000,000
Italy	250,000	950,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Russia	1,290,000	3,300,000	5,500,000	5,200,000
France	720,000	3,280,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Servia	32,000	208,000	240,000	60,000
Great Britain	254,000	476,500	730,000	2,000,000

NAVIES COMPARED.

Forces	Britain	Germany	France	Russia	Italy	Austria
Modern Battleships	19	17	9	8	4	4
Cruiser Battleships	10	7	4	4	4	4
Older Battleships	38	20	15	8	8	9
First Class Cruisers	42	9	18	6	7	3
Second Class Cruisers	37	6	4	6	3	2
Third Class Cruisers	33	39	9	3	10	7
Gunboats	10	7	6	8	5	3
Destroyers	227	141	87	105	35	18
Torpedo Boats	58	47	173	23	73	53
Submarines	85	30	90	48	20	15
	579	325	419	220	169	114

EXPECT BRITAIN WILL DECLARE WAR WITHIN 24 HOURS.

London, Aug. 4.—John Burnes, president of the local Government Board has Resigned.

He disagrees with War policy of the Government. It is believed in unofficial circles in London that war will be declared within 24 hours.

BRITISH PRESS ACCEPTS WAR AS INEVITABLE

"If Germans want War Let Them Have It," is the General Slogan

London, Aug. 3.—The greatest satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the loyalty to the Mother Country shown by the Overseas Dominions. The Telegraph says that the Dominions are with the Mother Country heart and soul.

It would seem as if our attitude had been interpreted by the German government as one of craven apprehension. She shall see. "From this moment on let the word be, let them have it."

The only "peace-at-any-price" papers that are left are the Daily News and Reynolds. The former even whines cravenly that violation of Belgian neutrality guaranteed by Britain is no casus belli.

The Chronicle has recanted, and accepts Britain being involved, as inevitable.

JUST WHAT WE'D EXPECT, ANYWAY.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The invasion of French territory by German troops is regarded in official circles here as making war between the two countries automatically without formal declaration.