

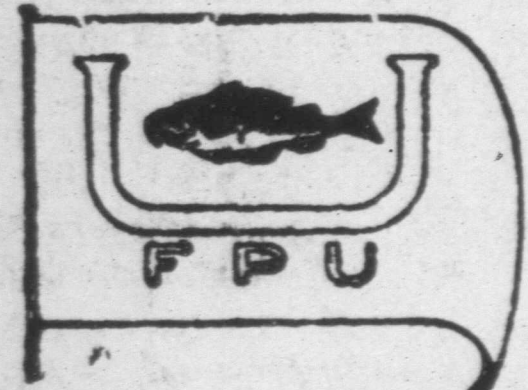
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Those two fine residences near the head of Quidi Vidi Lake, plastered, fitted with electric light and concrete foundation.

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

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may 7, 3m

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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG 3, 1914

OUR POINT OF VIEW**THE WAR**

EVENTS in the field of European politics have moved fast since Saturday, although some extraordinary developments were then expected within a few hours.

Germany has declared war on Russia and already reports have been received of clashes between German and Russian troops.

No word has yet been received of an official declaration of war between Germany and France, although the movements of German troops south toward the French frontier really amount to this. Saturday's news reported that the French forces had not been mobilized, and the Germans are evidently making an effort to catch that country unprepared. The French, however, are now reported as getting their forces together in quick time and the German invaders are said to have been repulsed with heavy losses.

Significant bits of information in to-day's cables are these referring to German action regarding neutral European states. Luxembourg, an independent Grand Duchy on the borders of France, has been utilised by the German forces as an avenue of approach to France, and Germany has also refused Great Britain assurance that the neutrality of Belgium will be respected. Should the Germans invade Europe and make it once again "the cockpit of Europe," Great Britain must inevitably be drawn into the gigantic struggle.

In the meantime, we have the assurance of Premier Asquith that Great Britain is not obliged to join forces with France and Russia in any active hostilities that may occur.

Italy, too, has notified Germany and Austria-Hungary that she intends to remain neutral, basing her decision on the fact that the Triple Alliance was intended for defensive purposes only and that Germany and Austria have taken the offensive in the present instance. Italy, too, is known to be strongly pro-British in sentiment and this, most likely, had a great deal to do with her decision not to support the enemies of Great Britain.

At present, therefore, the war seems to be between France, Russia and Serbia on the one side, and Ger-

many and Austria on the other, but just how long it will be so confined is a debatable matter.

The capture of a British ship by the Germans who are evidently, in nowise anxious to placate Great Britain, may lead to the embroiling of the Mother Country in the great war which threatens to become general to Europe.

Meanwhile Great Britain is actively preparing for eventualities. Fleets are ready; the army is on a war footing and naval and military reservists have been notified to report at once at headquarters.

A DARK BLOT

SAD indeed is the condition of industrial affairs in Great Britain as revealed in a report recently compiled by over two hundred Government factory inspectors. Government reports usually make very dry uninteresting reading to the average citizen, but there is a volume of gripping human interest; its pages constitute an epitome of the industrial life of the United Kingdom and abound with stories of the sufferings endured by workers of both sexes under present conditions.

Inspection was made of three hundred thousand factories employing more than five million men, women and children. According to the report the number of fatal accidents last year increased from twelve hundred and sixty to thirteen hundred and nine and other accidents from one hundred and fifty-five thousand to one hundred and seventy-seven thousand.

Statistics are significant enough to those who will take time and trouble enough, but even the most unheeding cannot fail to be impressed by the vital facts marshalled in such terrible array by the women inspectors of Great Britain, who investigate the conditions under which members of their own sex work.

Miss Tracey, one of the inspectors, describes the effect on girls of the succession of long days in a factory. "A well known man in a Lancashire town," she says, "was told me the other day about how he would wake in the morning to the clatter of the girls' and women's clogs as they went past his house at half-past five in the dark on their way to the mills."

"He had exceptional opportunity of judging of the effect of the long day's work, and he told me how many children known to him lost their color and their youthful energy in the hard drudgery of their daily toil how the girls would fall asleep at their work, and how they grew worn and old before their time."

Miss Tracey gives an account of a day in the life of one of these women:

"She told me she left home at 5.15 a.m., walked two and a half miles to the factory, stood the whole day at her work, and at six, sometimes later started to walk home again, and then had to prepare her meal, mend, and do her housework. This case is only typical of thousands of women workers."

Some of the women and girls have to handle heavy weights. Miss White, another inspector, found a delicate woman helping another to carry fifty-three pound weights. "Is it right I should have to do this kind of work and only have eight shillings a week?" asked the woman.

A case of a woman who worked as a jute spinner until six p.m. on the night her baby was born is mentioned. Another woman returned to the factory eleven days after the birth of a child.

Women in a laundry had to work from six a.m. until midnight on Friday and from six a.m. to nine p.m. on the next day. In a Midlands bakehouse a boy of seventeen was at work from one a.m. until one a.m. the next day, being allowed only a hour or two for sleep. In a jam factory women and girls were kept at work from six a.m. until nine p.m. four or five days in the week.

"We see it for ourselves," remarks an inspector, "and the women tell us about it. Sometimes one feels that one dare not contemplate too closely the life of our working women, it is such a grave reproach."

BRITAIN MAKES PREPARATIONS

London, Aug. 2.—Britain's war preparations continue night and day. At Aldershot a large number of troop trains are waiting on sidings with steam up.

The service corps are working day and night loading baggage and war material.

U.S. AMBASSADORS TO BE UTILISED

Washington, Aug. 2.—No action has been taken by the United States Government as to the proposal of Ambassador Herrick to represent Germany in France.

Officials expect that such duties will devolve upon American diplomats generally in Europe, and will be assumed by them.

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.

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

500 British Warships Are Now in Home Waters And Ready For Battle

Greatest Fleet Ever Assembled Under Any One Flag Was Reviewed by King George off Spithead a Few Days Ago—Forty Miles of Men-o'-war Ready for Instant Battle in the Empire's Service

WAS A TEST MOBILISATION AND IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL

Britain's Aerial Fleet Took Part in the Manoeuvres and is Immensely Superior to Any Such Force That Can be Mobilised by Any Foreign Power

ADMIRAL CALLAGHAN IN COMMAND OF FLEET

Great Naval Force Divided Into Three Fleets, Two of Which Are Ready for Instant Service at Sea—Third Utilised For Home Defence

English newspapers to hand by the Carthaginian give thrilling accounts of the recent review of the British fleet off Spithead by the King and indicate how well prepared Great Britain is to maintain her supremacy on the sea.

Forty miles of warships, constituting the greatest Armada ever massed beneath any flag were riding at anchor in the Solent, ready for instant battle in the King's service.

Immense interest was aroused by the evolutions of the squadron of seaplanes. Britain's biggest airship, Astra Torres, No. 3, also joined the fleet, the whole aerial force surpassing anything that could be mustered by any other Power.

Almost 500 Ships

The strength under the fleet under the immediate command of the Admiral-King was 493 ships. This immense force could not be all anchored off Spithead. Seven miles of torpedo craft had to be lined up off Beachy Head. When the total force steamed out into the open sea the panorama was one of unrivalled power and magnificence.

The muster of the Fleet was in the nature of a test mobilisation. It has proved brilliantly successful. No fewer than 493 of His Majesty's ships are now lying off the British coasts ready for war. Furthermore, a large number of aircraft, including 24 airplanes and four airships, are also taking part. Amongst the latter is the new airship Astra Torres No. 3.

Under Admiral Callaghan

The whole of this immense force is under the command of Admiral Sir George Callaghan, whose flag is flying from the Iron Duke. In order to put this immense force into commission it has been necessary to embark rather less than a third of the whole Naval Reserve, or about 14,000 men. The composition of this mobilised fleet is as follows:

Eight battle squadrons of 55 ships.
One battle cruiser squadron of four ships.

Eight cruiser squadrons of 20 armoured and ten protected cruisers.

One light cruiser of six ships.

One training squadron of seven large but old protected cruisers.

One mine-layer squadron of seven ships.

Thirteen torpedo flotillas of 187 destroyers and 83 torpedo-boats.

Nine flotillas of 59 submarines.

Many Cruisers

In addition to the above, there are various cruisers attached to the battle squadrons and to the destroyer flotillas, gunboats, repair ships, depot ships, etc. The Home Fleets are organised on the following scheme:

The First Fleet consists of the

most modern vessels, and is in permanent commission.

The Second Fleet used to be regarded as a reserve force, but a year or so ago this term was repudiated officially, and it is now said to be in "active" commission. In normal circumstances the ships of this fleet have one-half of their full crews on board, but the proportion of skilled gunnery, torpedo, and mechanical ratings is considerably higher.

Full Complements

It is claimed by the Admiralty that all the ships in this division of the Fleet could and can be completed to full complement without calling upon a single man from the reserves.

There is, of course, always a large number of men in the naval barracks at the three ports, and with these and those in the training establishments the authorities assert that the Second Fleet can be sent to sea, fully manned, with such rapidity as to make it almost equal in war readiness to the First Fleet.

The Third Fleet is from every point of view the least important part of our naval forces, but the present mobilisation was carried out mainly for its benefit. It consists of our very oldest ships and contains no battleships launched later than 1899. The general condition of these ships is that they have about one-fifth of their full crews always on board, and although the proportion can, of course, be increased by active service men, it is necessary to mobilise part of the reserve to complete their crews.

Actual Reserve Strength

The actual strength of the Navy's reserve personnel is as follows:

Royal Naval Reserve (Merchant service) 21,367

Royal Fleet Reserve (ex-Naval men) 31,137

Royal Naval Volunteers 4,700

Total 57,204

Of this number, as stated, some 14,000 men have been embarked.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT ALDERSHOT

London, Aug. 2.—Searchlights are ablaze over Aldershot camp to-night, and great activity prevails at Grimby where heavy forces of troops are held in readiness.

Sixty thousand territorials went under canvas to-day for their annual fortnight's training. Another development is the guarding of all water works by electric-light from power houses supplying the principal towns.

A significant order was issued by the War Office to-day to the effect that sentries shall not be posted singly, but in couples.

BRITAIN FACES FOOD SHORTAGE

London, Aug. 2.—The prospect of food shortage is being discussed everywhere, and it is estimated that present supplies in Great Britain will last for six weeks.

DUKE SPEEDS BACK FROM WEST

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is speeding back to the capital from his western trip, on a special train.

He is expected to reach Ottawa on Monday and will confer with the Cabinet regarding the war situation.

LONDON CALM IN THE CRISIS

London, Aug. 2.—London is taking the march of events with calm gravity. When two or three men gather together the question, "When will it be?" is invariably asked, and the answer is, "Within twenty-four hours."

The Danish schr. Svalen, Captain P. Rosenbeck, 37 days from Cadiz, arrived this morning with a cargo of salt to A. Goodridge & Sons. She goes to Grand Bank to load fish.

FIRST SHOTS IN RUSSIAN-GERMAN WAR WERE EXCHANGED YESTERDAY

Only Redeeming Feature In The Situation Is Neutral Stand Taken By Italy

London, Aug. 3.—Now that the die is cast Europe is to be plunged into a general war which has been apprehension of European statesmen for generations past.

The first shots in the Russo-German war were exchanged between patrols yesterday afternoon at Prostken, 120 miles southeast of Königsberg.

The only redeeming feature in the darkest prospect with which Europe has been faced for half a century is that Italy has declared her neutrality, but how long that neutrality can be maintained is exceedingly debatable.

The question of Great Britain's position has already been defined by Asquith in the British Parliament, namely that she is under no formal obligation to go to the assistance of France in the event of a European war.

The British Government has made full preparations in both services for whatever may happen.

The present position, therefore, is that Russia, France and Serbia are arrayed on one side against Austria-Hungary and Germany on the other.

How long warfare can be confined to this limit it is impossible to tell nor can it be foretold whether Belgium and Holland will be able to maintain neutrality against such powerful neighbors or whether Britain will find herself compelled to send an expeditionary force and attempt to preserve neutrality.

EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY GETS OFF LOTS OF HIS USUAL "GUFF"

Berlin, Aug. 3.—In an impassioned speech before a mighty throng of his subjects which was crowded outside the Imperial Palace last night, the Emperor William said: "I thank you for the love and loyalty shown to me when I entered upon the fight. Let all party strife cease. We are German brothers, nothing else. All parties have attacked me in times of peace. I forgive them with all my heart. I hope and wish that the good German sword will emerge victorious in the fight."

BRITISH CABINET IN SESSION TO CONSIDER THE WAR SITUATION

London, Aug. 3.—The British Cabinet was in session for one hour and a half last night.

No statement was issued as to what action had been taken.

Knowling's SPECIAL SALE OF Ladies' Summer DRESSES!

Marvellous bargains in up-to-date high class Dresses in following materials: All-Over Embroidery, Sponge Cloth, Linen, Marquissette, Accorded Pleated Delaine, with various fashionable trimmings and designs and immense variety of French, English and American styles and makes. Most of these are

Less Than Half Regular Prices.

Call and see this most wonderful collection, MOST UNUSUAL AND SEASONABLE BARGAINS. Prices are as follows:

**\$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.25,
\$4.50 and \$4.75.**

We would advise an early call as at these prices they are less than the cost of making. All sizes for Women and some suitable for Misses with very slight alterations. Regular prices would be from \$2.50 to \$10.00.

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Showrooms. **G. Knowling** Central,
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