

BRITISH VIEW OF SUBMARINE WARFARE

British Rejoice That German War Party is Defeated.

London, Sept. 1.—The London morning newspapers while recognizing that President Wilson has secured an important concession from Germany with regard to Germany's submarine warfare expresses the belief that the president will not be content with it, but from the point of view that Count von Bernstorff's note to Secretary of State Lansing indicates that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial chancellor, has a freer hand, they express satisfaction over the improved outlook of the situation.

It is difficult to imagine, says the Daily Telegraph in an editorial, that President Wilson will accept Count von Bernstorff's proposal since such a settlement would leave merchant sailors under the American or other flags still exposed to the perils of submarine piracy. If there is any whittling away of the broad principle for which the United States government has been contending, the world will be confronted with murderous conditions at sea as a permanent menace in time of war, for Germany has no monopoly of submarines.

Sub. Policy The Trouble.
The Daily Telegraph contends that nothing but a complete abandonment of Germany's submarine policy will be sufficient. It argues that international law recognizes no difference between passenger vessels and cargo boats and says that Germany herself acted in accordance with this principle as long as she had a warship or a merchantman at sea, and only threw it over when British naval power asserted its sway by legitimate means.

The sobering truth to the Germans, the Daily Telegraph continues, is that they are confronted by an embarrassing situation where something must be done. Two alternatives are open—either Germany must persist in her policy of outrage and murder or call off her submarines. There is no middle course, unless the United States is to recede from the position she has hitherto maintained.

In conclusion the Daily Telegraph says that while it is believed Count von Bernstorff is trying to obtain minimum terms, it sees hope in the apparently diplomatic illness of Admiral von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, which it declares will give Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg a free hand.

Chancellor's Victory.
The Daily Graphic in an editorial takes the same view as the Daily Telegraph. It says the announced German position with regard to submarines is a greater triumph for Dr.

von Bethmann-Hollweg than for President Wilson.
"It is a clever concession," says the Daily Graphic, "which costs Germany nothing, because her power to repeat such atrocities as the sinking of the Lusitania has to a large extent been destroyed by the heavy toll Great Britain has taken of her submarines. If President Wilson is really in earnest, however, he cannot be satisfied with such partial concessions."

Von Tirpitz's Reason.
The Times, in an editorial, says it awaits with much curiosity the disclosure of the full instructions given to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, and expresses the belief that the motive for the capitulation of Admiral von Tirpitz to the politicians, "who are now so eager to display respect for American opinion," may be found in Great Britain's numerous captures of German submarines and the consequent difficulty in providing an adequate supply of trained submarine crews, which the paper says "may have induced Germany to make a virtue of a necessity."

The Times supposes that "the failure of the submarine policy will be hidden from the German public under cover of a new agitation against British policy—this time about cotton."

Meets The U. S. View.
The Daily Chronicle points out that while the concession made by Germany through Count von Bernstorff is quite insufficient to satisfy the principles laid down in President Wilson's first note respecting the Lusitania, it meets the last note, in which the principles were greatly whittled down, only differing in confining to liners what the president claimed for all merchantmen.

With President Wilson's eagerness to catch at any straw that may preserve peace, it is plain that he will not press the difference," says the Chronicle, "and yet some of the cases which most unfavorably impressed American opinion were those of cargo boats, and the possibilities of inhumanity, which the German formula leaves open, are great and obvious."

A German Retreat.
The Daily News says in an editorial:

"It is much more than a decisive triumph for the United States; it is a revelation of the internal position of Germany. Faced with the choice between retreat and war, Germany has chosen to retreat. President Wilson may well take satisfaction in having re-established violated laws of humanity without throwing himself into the conflict."

AT THE NICKEL

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THE NICKEL—SHOWING THE ABSOLUTE PICK AND CREAM OF THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY.

The Daily News considers the illness of Admiral von Tirpitz the strongest possible confirmation of the belief that the real crisis was not in Washington but in Berlin and that it was force behind quosion which compelled a change. It has been reported Emperor William supported Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and to-day's news gives this report intense significance.

Glad Of An Excuse.
The Daily Express supposes Germany was glad to have an excuse for abandoning a method of warfare which cost more than it was worth and which covered the German name with "ignominy."

Criticises Wilson.
The Chronicle supposes the sinking of the Arabic was a "try-on" to discover how much America would stand and that the outburst of American anger finally decided the German government to yield something. The paper criticises somewhat severely President Wilson's policy which it contends concedes to Germany the right to sink all enemy merchantmen except liners without notice "thus for the first time giving quasi international sanction to practices never before sanctioned by international law."

What Does Liner Mean?
The Standard assumes in an editorial that the word "liner" will cover broadly all-passenger carrying vessels and rejoices unfeignedly in the triumph of Mr. Wilson's calm persistence and unshaken firmness and also in the evidence thus given of the moral force which the United States exercises in the affairs of the world. It says that since the British navy now has the submarine menace well in hand it is not probable to inquire whether Germany made a virtue of necessity.

Ethical Question Is Unsettled.
"It should be borne in mind," the Standard says, "that the president's aim was not to be a ruler and judge over nations, but to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The ethical question remains unsettled but President Wilson went as far as his demands as his position as a neutral enabled him to go and his success establishes a principle which will be extended beyond its present limits. For that all humanity may thank him. He has won a position which will make his voice more powerful when the basis upon which international relations stand comes to be reaffirmed after the war."

Defence and Taxation
"I am not in favor of this voluntary form of enlistment. Why should the finest and willing ones go and others be left to go to ball games. The taxation of the country is not voluntary, neither are other obligations to the State voluntary. Imagine voluntary taxation to keep the politicians with money to run the country!"—Col. Geo. T. Denison.
The colonel here touches upon related points. The declaration that taxation and military service are comparable will meet with much approval in thoughtful circles. There is no reason in the world why the "finest and willing ones" should go to war while the idle rich or others are left at home. But it is the fault of the taxation system that such things are possible. The possessor of privilege, whether that be in the ownership of land or natural resources or public utilities, properly the property of all the people, is not the sort of patriot who risks his life while there are hundreds and thousands of others, not overburdened with the world's goods, ready to respond to the call. Surely the finest and the willing ones should have an interest in the country they are called upon to defend and are willing to die for, if need be. Even to make all the privileged or other shirkers take their place in the ranks, as the Toronto colonel advocates, would not make the game a fair one; the finest and the willing ones would be merely defending the possessions of the others.
Moreover, when the war is over who will bear the lion's share of the burden of taxation? The privileged classes or the men who went to the front? What we need is not military conscription but a conscription of wealth and privilege. When every man has a stake in the land there will be no need to compel him to get out and fight to defend it.—The Citizen.

TEN NEW WONDERFUL SUBMARINES
Cross Atlantic and Enter War in the Interest of the Allies

New York, Sept. 4.—To-day's New York Herald prints the following story:

Operating under their own power, without refuelling or restituting and without the slightest mishap, ten submarines, designed by American naval architects and built by American artisans, have within the last few months crossed the Atlantic ocean and are now doing yeoman service for the allied cause in German and Turkish waters.

While the rest of the world has been dreaming of the day when the trans-Atlantic submarine would be an accomplished fact, the thing has been done by American genius and American craftsmanship.
In just five months from the time that Chas. M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, signed a contract for the submarines with the British government, the "little vipers," as they have come to be known, were turned over to British crews at the Vicker-Maxim yards, in Montreal, where they were built jointly by the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Electric Boat Company, and started for the war zone.

Five are now operating near Helligoland, behind which island the main German fleet has been hiding since the outbreak of the war. The other five are with the allied fleets in the Dardanelles.
All records in submarine construction have been surpassed by this feat, and all records for speed and sustained effort have been exceeded. Within two weeks after leaving Montreal, five of the submarines were safe in the English channel. Inside of 20 days the other five were in Turkish waters and their commanders had reported for instant active service to the British commander of the allied fleets, Vice Admiral De Robeck.

The construction of these craft and their despatch to the European war zones were attended with the greatest secrecy. In the face of the wonderful German system of espionage, the American workmen did their tasks unsuspected. So thorough were the precautions taken that until now not a person outside of those intended to know had an inkling of what had been done.

The Herald's information concerning the construction of these trans-Atlantic submarines comes from a source which cannot be questioned. There is not the slightest doubt that the thing has been done and that the men who did it soon are to surpass even this achievement by the launching of a cargo submarine, which it is expected, will defeat any blockade of commerce that is attempted by any of the warring European powers.

It was to discuss with officers of the British admiralty the possibility of speedy construction on the American continent of submarines that could safely cross the ocean that Mr. Schwab went to England last December. Mr. Schwab convinced British officials that it could be done. Contracts for ten of the submarines were signed at once. Mr. Schwab returned to the United States. In five months the submarines were ready for delivery.

CASTING THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE

Young Mother—What business will baby take to, do you suppose?
Young Father—The feed line apparently!—Judge.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL WARS

A Struggle of Nations, Not of Armies and Governments

Former wars were wars of armies and governments; this is a war of nations. Former wars were wars of soldiers; this is a war in which the chemist and the manufacturer and the workman at home are as vital to the victory as the fighters at the front. Former wars were on a great scale; but none of them, saw as this has seen, some 20,000,000 men under arms. Former wars were expensive, but never until now has civilization paid \$50,000,000 a day for the pleasure of blowing itself to pieces. Former wars brought in their train, within certain narrow limits, a derangement of commerce; but no war, except this one, has precipitated an economic and financial upheaval of such unimaginable dimensions that there is probably not a single human being on this planet who has not in one way or another, for good or evil, directly or indirectly, been affected by it. Former wars were fought on a scale that was taken place—such of them as at any rate as can be compared with the present one—before the credit system had become internationalized, before the telegraph and the cable and the railway and the steamship were invented, while the mechanism of modern trade was as yet in its infancy, and when each nation, to a degree we can now hardly conceive, was able in the main to support itself. This war has burst upon a world so bound together by ten thousand links of commerce, finance, and communications that a shot fired in the Dardanelles sends down the price of wheat in Chicago, and the intervention of Great Britain disorganizes for the time being the trade of China and Brazil, and armies are raised in the ends of the earth, transported across the seven seas to a single spot, and are there fed and clothed and munitioned from the resources of another hemisphere thousands of miles away.

THE HOPES OF OF PEACE PEOPLE

Are That Appeals to President Wilson Will Lead To Overtures Being Made

Washington, Sept. 4.—Efforts of Pope Benedict to bring about peace in Europe continued an absorbing subject of discussion today in official and diplomatic circles here.

Press despatches from Rome quoting the Pope as expressing the belief that the United States is now in a position to address both groups of belligerents in the matter of peace with the probability of inducing them to take the preliminary steps which would lead to negotiations for the cessation of the war, attracted considerable attention here. The pontiff also expressed gratification at the cordiality of the interview between President Wilson and Cardinal Gibbons on Thursday, when the latter delivered a message to the president from the Pope, regarding peace.

Question Of Finances.
The Pope's statement confirms the reports in Catholic circles here that he was hopeful that the United States would make an effort to get the belligerent nations to sign an agreement to enter a peace conference. The belief was expressed by prominent Catholics usually informed regarding affairs at the Vatican that the financial condition of the leading belligerents would compel a consideration of peace overtures before the opening of another winter campaign.

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