



MOTOR BOAT F.P.U.

For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North.

Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nineteenths of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

Emancipation of Poles, As Promised by the Czar, Would Alter Whole Map

In the First Place, With Victory On the Side of the Allies, It Would Free Twenty-Five Million Poles Whose Country Has Been Dismembered by the States of Europe

SOME COUNTRIES WOULD DISAPPEAR FROM THE CONTINENT ALTOGETHER

Would Take 12,000,000 Subjects From Russia; 5,000,000 From Austria and 3,000,000 From Germany and Would Set Afoot a Movement For Emancipation of Whole Slavic World

NOT even the issue of that great battle on the plains of Belgium, where the artillery of five nations is awakening echoes as portentous as those of Waterloo, should wholly avail to distract the attention of the world from the momentous re- script of the Czar of Russia which promises to the Poles the realization of most of the dreams and the aspirations which they have treasured for nearly a century and a half with a patriotism and a fidelity surpassing even that which has animated the French as they looked across an arbitrary frontier to the mournful prospect of their lost provinces.

Causes of War. From the congress of Vienna to the treaty of Bucharest last year the wars of the nations have been provoked by the longings of men of the same race to achieve national unity. As the French revolution carried the gospel of democracy and equality from Madrid to Moscow, each succeeding European conflict has expressed the will of men who spoke the same tongue, shared the same culture, and the same racial unity to be joined. Seriatim, Servia, Greece, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Germany, Bulgaria, have established their places on the map after wars which have made the history of the nineteenth century.

Alone among the races the Poles, divided between three great powers, the subjects of Prussia, Russia and Austria, have failed to achieve even a partial reorganization, although of all races they have most ardently and loyally preserved the memory of former solidarity and cherished the dream of reintegration. To them now the Czar, with all the solemnity and publicity of an irrefragable oath, has promised the right to speak their language, pursue the natural evolution of their own race, if in this great European crisis they give to him and his nation the loyalty which may assure him victory.

Millions of Poles Concerned And this sacred promise does not apply merely to the 12,000,000 people who live in that restricted district, no larger than New York state, which bears the name of Russian Poland, and contains the ancient capital of Warsaw. Reading the re- script there is no mistaking the fact that it is equally instinct with hope for the 5,000,000 Poles now subjects of the Hapsburg, and the 3,000,000 Poles who owe reluctant submission to a Hohenzollern. In a word, the re- script of the Czar points inevitably towards new and momentous changes in the map of Europe if victory shall come to the cause he has championed in this great conflict.

What It Means. A glance at an ethnological map of Europe serves to indicate the meaning of this promise. Not only in Galicia, west of Lemburg, with Cracow, an ancient capital of Poland, included in that area which the map assigns to the Poles, but Posen in Prussia, almost at the gate of Berlin; while northward to the Baltic at Danzig extends another peninsula of Poles, separating the Germans of East Prussia from the mainland of Germanic territory. That district which Frederick the Great took in the first partition in 1772 remains Pole by race, and Danzig, Koenigsberg, all Germany east of the Vistula, might locally be included in a new Poland, together with half of the Silesia, which the great Prussian king seized a century and a half ago.

Others Seek Independence. And if Poland is to be re-established why not Bohemia with its millions of Slavs, not less than 8,000,000, including the Slovaks on the marshes of Hungary? Ever since the Defenestration of the Prague, ever since the battle of the White Hill, that sent the Winter King into exile, Bohemia has been the subject of the Germans, and millions of Czechs have maintained a desperate battle for racial independence. To-day Europe is fighting because the Czar chose to extend to the little Slav brother and the Danube, the protection of the great empire. To-day the Slavs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Croats of Dalmatia and Croatia, the Slovenes of Carniola, Carinthia, and the coast lands, all the southern Slavs from the Alps to the Balkans are included in the great Pan-Slavic renaissance which has followed the victories of the Slavs of Bulgaria and Serbia in the Balkans.

The Battle of Gruenwald It was not by accident that the Czar in his re- script referred to the battle of Gruenwald. On that field 500 years ago, the Poles triumphed over the Teutonic order, won the first great victory over the German force which was sweeping Slavdom eastward, and laid the foundations of that Poland which, under Sobieski, was to save Europe from the Turk and its expiring days to give Napoleon as the champion of the French revolution, so many soldiers and at least one marshal of France. Gruenwald was in no slight degree

the victory of the Slav over the German; to put a limit to that extension of German power and culture which had driven the Slav from the Elbe to the Vistula; to what could the champion of the Pan-Slav cause refer to with more appropriateness?

Unfulfilled Promise. What Napoleon promised but could not bring himself to do, Nicholas now promises to undertake. His promise will have its effect upon the Poles of Posen, who wear the Prussian uniform. It will be heard by the Czechs, the Serbs, the Slovenes, the Croats, who wear the Hapsburg uniform. Even the Rumanians, who claim Roman and not Slavic origin, will find in it a suggestion that, when all Slavs are coming into their own, they may hope to step over into Transylvania and Bukovina, and redeem "some millions of Romans" who are the unwilling subjects of Austrian or Hungarian tyranny. Obviously, it is intended to disrupt Austrian armies and stimulate treason in the Prussian forces.

Big Population. Poland restored, even with its frontiers of language alone, would give Europe a state of nearly 25,000,000 inhabitants. It would take from Germany at least three provinces and from Austria half its population, if to the freeing of the Poles there was added the logical work of liberating all the Slavs. Austria would disappear from the map of Europe. There would disappear at least three states at least, at least three Slav states in its place; Poland, Bohemia, and Serbo-Croatia. To Slavdom, there would be added not less than 30,000,000 of Slavs, bound by ties of race, religion and common hatred of the German.

Such is the wider meaning of the re- script of the Czar. In it is to be found much warrant for the German assertion that at the bottom of the present war is a struggle between Slav and Teuton.

KAISER TRIED TO BRIBE BELGIANS INTO AGREEING TO HIS UNJUST DEMANDS

London, Aug. 25.—According to The Times, after the heavy casualties which the Germans incurred before the Liege forts, the Emperor approached King Albert through the Queen of Holland and promised in recognition of Belgian valor most considerate treatment of the Belgian population and full respect for Belgian territory if Belgium would abandon her resistance and allow German troops right of way through Belgium. These overtures, the Times says, were firmly rejected by Belgium.

EUROPE UNABLE TO STAND STRAIN OF THE GREAT WAR FOR ANY LONG PERIOD

London, Aug. 25.—Col. Sir George Aston, now associated with the Admiralty War Staff, and who is one of the leaders of English strategical thought, says, in a newly-published book, entitled "Sea, land and air strategy," that war between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente would cost the combatants 55 million dollars daily.

This assumed that Italy would be fighting, but it seems certain that, including Belgium, Serbia, and the British Dominions, the daily war expenditure approaches fifty-five million dollars. It is impossible to believe that Europe can long stand this process of bleeding, while a German naval officer, associated with the Admiralty staff at Berlin, recently discussing with Archduke Hurd, the growth of social democracy in Germany, said: "Of course, we always have one cure for internal trouble, namely, external trouble."

This old Bismarckian policy is certainly popular enough in Germany so far, when people are made to believe all is going well, but grave reverses may, easily bring Germany to an even worse civil strife than the Kaiser and the war party so confidently expected.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The German Government, in a note to the Belgian Government, intimated that the Belgians had so brilliantly proved their honor in arms that the German Government, after taking Brussels, would be willing to conclude an arrangement compatible with the conflict between Germany and France, and would evacuate Belgium as speedily as war conditions permitted. The Belgian Government replied on August 13 again refusing the German proposition.

War Costs France \$25,000,000 a Day

Paris, Aug. 24.—The Humanite points out that the war is costing France \$25,000,000 per day, and she loses a similar daily sum by the sudden stoppage of her economic life.

"May the German republic," it adds, "rise without further delay from the ruin of the Hohenzollerns, and then France will be able to conclude an honorable and final peace."

Now that the mobilization is over, optimistic accounts are given of the supplies far Paris. There is plenty of wheat for the troops and citizens for months to come, even without drawing upon the United States harvest. Sugar, rice and coffee are abundant and milk also, though the problem of distribution has led to a shortage here and there.

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