

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND RUSSIAN TROOPS REACH BELGIUM VIA BRITAIN

Were Transported From Archangel Round Scandinavia to Aberdeen In Scotland

MOVE WAS KEPT A CLOSE SECRET

Huge Force Made the Long Trip in Three Days—Fortunes of the Allied Forces

New York, Sept. 4.—A Russian army of 72,000 men, transported from Archangel, Russia, landed at Aberdeen, Scotland, August 27th, and was conveyed to Harwich, Grimsby and Dover, where transports were waiting to take them to Ostend, according to officers and passengers of the Cunard liner Mauretania which reached here last night from Liverpool.

Every precaution was taken by the English and Russian military authorities, persons on the Mauretania said, to keep the fact that foreign soldiers were being transported to England from becoming known and the service on the East coast railway lines was suspended during the seven ten hours the troop trains were on the journey.

Passengers said the trip of the Russian troops from Archangel to Aberdeen occupied three days. As the lines around Paris tighten and the German forces draw closer to the French capital, the official statements to the press grow briefer and are more and more lacking in details.

Little known So far as the public are concerned, little is generally known as to how the armies in the field are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character, as, for instance the announcement of the French War Office that there has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis since Wednesday and that the situation in the north-east has not changed.

These two towns are respectively 45 miles and 32 miles northeast of the French capital and they appear to mark the points nearest to Paris to which the German advance guards have approached.

Making Ready With the removal of the Government to Bordeaux, all the efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the capital by the Germans.

In addition, the French authorities have ordered the aeroplane patrols to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are flying in the neighborhood of Paris. Others are kept in readiness with guns to attack any invaders.

WHY TROOPS WERE LANDED

Canadian Regiment Not Sent Across the Atlantic Because Convoy Was Not Ready

Valcartier, Aug. 30.—Col. Sam Hughes stated to-night that the Princess Patricia Light Infantry had to be ordered to disembark because the British Admiralty was not ready to have the steamer Megantic conveyed across the Atlantic. Some time ago the Dominion Government had been notified that it would be unwise to attempt to send forward any troops unless under escort of British warships, as a purely precautionary measure.

The troops were placed on the Megantic at Montreal as the authorities expected that a cable would be received by the time the steamer reached Quebec that a British convoy was ready, but the message did not come.

MONTENEGRINS CO-OPERATING WITH ALLIES

Are Bringing Siege Artillery To Bear On Austrian Town of Cattaro

PUT STRONGHOLD BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Garrison Makes Many Sorties But Are Beaten Back

Rome, Sept. 3.—Telegrams from San Giovanni De Media, in Albania, twenty miles South of Scutari, say the bombardment of the Austrian seaport of Cattaro was not begun because the Anglo-French squadrons are waiting the Montenegrins to transport their siege artillery to Mount Levcen.

This move is intended to put Cattaro between two fires. The garrison at Cattaro has tried several sorties against Antivari, but all were frustrated by the Montenegrins.

The Austrians, the despatches state, lost many men and two cannons in these sorties.

PARISIANS SHOW MUCH OPTIMISM

Le Temps Sees Much Cause For Encouragement in the General Situation in the Field

Paris, Sept. 4.—The Temps this evening, prints another article in which it predicts final success for the allies.

The newspaper's reasons for its optimism are contained in the following resume of the situation as The Temps sees it.

Significant. The diminution of pressure by the enemy on the extreme left of the allied line, their absolute inactivity in the centre and the progress of the French troops in Lorraine and on the right bank of the Canal which passes a few miles North of Lorraine in the Department of Muerthe and Moselle. These circumstances are taken by The Temps as evidence that the enemy has been hard hit and is suffering from losses in men and from lack of supplies.

From the Front. The Liberte quotes an English officer who arrived here this morning from Pierrefette, twenty-eight miles Southwest of Pau, as saying he was wounded in a fierce battle near Compiègne in which the Germans were driven back several times with heavy loss and said that at the moment he was wounded by a shell the French and English offensive was successful over a front of several miles with the Germans retreating toward the left.

CORONATION OF POPE, SEPT. 8

New Pontiff Was Only Created a Cardinal in April Last

Rome, Sept. 4.—The coronation of the new Pope will take place on Sept. 8th.

Rome, Sept. 3.—The new Pope, who will assume the name of Benedict XV, was only created a Cardinal in April last. He is Archbishop of Bologna, Italy.

He has served as Secretary of the Nunciature in Spain from 1883 to 1887, in which year he was appointed Secretary to the late Cardinal Rampolla.

FOUR BILLS PUT THROUGH WITH A RUSH

At Yesterday Afternoon's Session Of the House Of Assembly

SEALING INQUIRY IS AUTHORISED

Mr. Coaker Strongly Condemns Men Who Have Boosted Prices of Food

The House met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, after reading the minutes the order of the day was taken up. A number of Bills were introduced by the Prime Minister, and these were gone through in rapid order, very little debating being done.

The first item was the introduction of a Bill respecting the extension of the Public Enquiries Act. This as pointed out by the Prime Minister is necessary in order to give the authorities full powers to enforce the attendance of persons at the enquiry. He holding that under the act as at present existing there is nothing to compel attendance.

Mr. Kent suggested an amendment, which the Prime Minister thought might limit the scope of its workings. Dr. Lloyd absolutely failed to see how the proposed amendment could in any way limit the work of the Commission.

Amendment Passed The amendment carried and was introduced into the Bill.

The Bill was then read a third time and sent to the Upper House.

Rising to introduce the Bill respecting the Volunteer Force, Sir Edward Morris quoted some figures respecting the formation of the volunteers of 1860. That force was the outcome of a visit to the country of General Williams, who enkindled the military spirit among our people.

(Continued on page 4.)

AMIENS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS

But Only After a Three Days' Battle — Germans Push Their Right Wing Too Far Forward

London, Sept. 4.—A despatch from Amiens, France, to The Daily Mail, dated Tuesday, Sept. 1st, declares the Germans have taken Amiens after three days' fighting.

An undated French despatch to The Times says the Valley of the Somme has been abandoned and Laferre has been taken after a bloody combat.

Had to Retire. "We were obliged to retire Saturday evening. The right wing of the Germans," says the correspondent, "is too far advanced, and there is a chance that it will be caught between two fires, if the British should be found in force.

"Our centre is resisting very well and the right wing of the army appears to be taking the offensive."

A despatch to The Daily Mail from Amiens adds: "After the success of the Germans at Moreul the capture of Amiens was certain and their entry was not contested.

Announced Surrender. "The Mayor, after receiving the German envoy, announced the surrender of the city and urged the citizens to make no disturbance."

Amiens is the capital of the Department of the Somme. It is seventy miles directly North of Paris and is a manufacturing city with a population of 90,000. It is on the line railroad to Boulogne and about 50 miles West of Laferre and other points in the Department of the Aisne where there has been fighting during the past few days between the allied armies and the Germans.

A wire was received from Dr. Giovenetti, Bell Island, that a lad had fractured his thigh. The ambulance went to Portugal Cove this morning to convey the patient to hospital.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

FOUR MORE NEW ACTS FOR THE STATUTE BOOK

Provide For Sealing Inquiry And For Wireless On Our Steamers

ACT TO REGULATE THE PRICES OF FOOD

Other Measure Legalises The Raising Of Volunteer Force

The four bills dealt with by the House of Assembly at yesterday afternoon's session were all fathered by the Prime Minister. To give them their official titles, they were: "An Act Respecting Enquiries into Matters of Public Importance"; "An Act Respecting Volunteer Force in this Country"; "An Act to Enable the Governor-in-Council, During the Existence of a State of War, to take Possession of Foodstuffs Unreasonably Withheld," and "An Act Respecting the Provision of Wireless Telegraphy on Steamers Engaged in the Trade of the Colony."

The first Act mentioned, provides for an Amendment to Chapter 30 of the Consolidated Statutes which is entitled: "Of Inquiries Concerning Public Matters." The scope of the old Act is extended so as to make it definitely applicable to "any inquiries which the Governor-in-Council deems expedient to be made into the matter of prosecuting the Fisheries of the Colony, including the Seal Fishery and the loss of life arising out of such prosecution and the means provided for the health, comfort and safety of persons engaged in such fisheries."

Full powers are given to "persons" or "commissioners" to conduct such inquiries.

Sale of Foodstuffs The Act, dealing with the sale of foodstuffs, which is effective only while Great Britain is at war, stipu-

ROLL BACK TIDE OF MASSED MEN

Germans Have Weight Behind Them But Allies Offset It With Wit and Modern Science

London, Sept. 3.—A Daily News correspondent writing from Germany, a town near Rouen, says the German advance is amazing. "A great battle is raging; with what result I know not, but I do know that the French and British armies are intact and are still confident of ultimate success. "Incredible as it seems, the tremendous masses of men that the Germans have hurled at the Allies have not overwhelmed them.

"It seems that while the Germans have weight, the Allies have wit and science, and these with reinforcements will eventually win."

lates that "the Governor-in-Council, if he is opinion that any foodstuff is being unreasonably withheld from the market, may take possession of any supplies of such foodstuff."

Enactment is further made that if no agreement as to price can be arrived at by the owner and the authorities the matter shall be decided by a Judge of the Supreme Court or by a Stipendiary Magistrate, selected by the Chief Justice.

Volunteer Force

One of the quartette of Acts dealt with yesterday by the House authorises the organisation of a Volunteer Force in this country. The chief officer of any such corps formed is to be appointed by the Governor and is to have the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. All commissioned officers are to get their appointment.

(Continued on page 4.)

SUPERIORITY OF THE ALLIES HAS ITS EFFECT

Work Of Their Artillery Is Wearing Down The German Attackers

GERMAN ARMY DESTROYING ITSELF

And Its Ranks Already Show Noticeable Signs Of Demoralization

London, Sept. 3.—The Chronicle's correspondent at the front writing from an unnamed town in the Department of the Somme on Tuesday says: "The superiority of the British artillery coupled with the pluck of the British infantry, are rapidly telling on the German attackers. A few more days such as Sunday and Monday and the German army invading Northern France will have destroyed itself completely.

"No army that ever existed could endure and survive such terrible losses as have been sustained by the Germans in the last few days. Whole divisions of infantry have been blotted out and shattered and the German ranks are beginning to show demoralization.

"In the latest assaults the Germans manifested noticeable signs of unsteadiness and were seen to waver and frequently break and flee in confusion.

As a result of this prolonged battle the German line has advanced a few miles but has not gained any marked or decided advantage."

JAPS SWEEP UP THOUSAND MINES

Scattered By Germans In The Waters Near Their Stronghold

London, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Tokio says the Japanese have occupied seven islands situated near Kiao Chow. The Japanese have swept up more than one thousand mines which had been scattered by the Germans in the waters adjoining their Chinese stronghold.

OFFICIAL LIST OF OUR LOSSES

British Killed, Wounded and Missing Total Almost Five Thousand

London, Sept. 4.—The Official Bureau issues a further statement of the British losses as follows:

Killed, 18 officers and 62 of other ranks; missing, 86 officers and 4672 other ranks.

The Official Bureau explains that the "missing" mentioned in the list of casualties are men not accounted for and include unwounded prisoners and stragglers as well as men killed and wounded.

As regards the "other ranks" it is said "that 2,682 men are returned as having been sent back to their base as unfit and a large proportion of these would be included in the number showing missing in this and previous returns from General Headquarters."

NEMESIS DEALS WITH BARBARIANS

London, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Paris declares that one of the German aeroplanes which recently dropped bombs in the city of Paris has been brought down and the two German aviators on board killed.

NEW BRUNSWICK GIVES POTATOES

Frederickton, Sept. 4.—The Province of New Brunswick has offered 100,000 bushels of potatoes for the use of the army at the front.

The offer has been gratefully accepted.

Sixty-nine additional volunteers went into camp at Pleasantville this morning.

PARIS CHEERY ALL THE TIME

Believes That Joffre Will Fight Pitched Battle With Germans Under Forts—Expect Success

Paris, Sept. 4.—The city to-day showed remarkable adaptability to circumstances.

Although allusions to such a contingency had been strictly forbidden the newspapers, that the Government would be transferred to Bordeaux was an open secret several days ago among journalists, public officials and in military circles. Among these persons the effect of the announcement has been largely discounted.

The public, after its first surprise, is viewing the situation with composure. To-night there seems to be a better feeling all round. Military secrets have been so well guarded that all reference to them is largely speculation, but it is a reasonable supposition that General Joffre prefers to accept a decisive battle against the Germans in front of the forts and entrenched camp of the city.

BRITISH TAKE GERMAN SAMOA

And Hoist the Union Jack Over the Island—The Governor a Prisoner

London, Sept. 3.—The Governor of New Zealand has received a message stating the German Governor of Samoa has surrendered and that he has been sent with other German prisoners to the Fiji Islands.

The landing of troops in Samoa was carried out with great expedition and the Union Jack was hoisted over German Samoa on the afternoon of August 29th.

Squid were plentiful at Holyrood yesterday; over a dozen bankers were supplied.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh to strong South to West winds, occasional showers. Saturday—Generally showery.

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ROBERT TEMPLETON
 St. John's Agent.

The Daily Short Story

HER GREAT MISTAKE.

By Selina Elizabeth Higgins.

"I can't take them, Mrs. Smith—please do not ask me. I know you are just the finest cook in the world, and I know your good, kind heart, too, but they so remind me—"

and the speaker burst into tears, and bowed her head upon the plain but snowy clean kitchen table, as if her heart would break.

Her neighbor reluctantly took up the round, pyramidal package she had just brought over. Where its pinned newspaper cover was half open, the white, tempting crust of a pumpkin pie showed, crowned with a dozen or more rich, brown, flaky doughnuts.

"Don't misunderstand me, Mrs. Smith," said Sarah Ritchie, drying her tears. "If you only knew—"

"I know all about it, dear," answered the kind Samaritan, tenderly. Don't speak of it again. I do wish, though, that you would come over again this evening. We are going to have a little company. It is just the season for cheering up you know."

"I have some very important business tonight," said Sarah. "It is about the property, and I have to see Lawyer Jones."

"Well, dear, don't fret too much," urged Mrs. Smith, in a sisterly way. "I know your cross is a hard one, but you must always count on us as true willing friends."

Sarah Ritchie, left to herself, sat looking mournfully out of the window at the snowy landscape. "Pumpkin pies and doughnuts" were prosaic themes. All the same, they opened fresh old-time wounds. There had been a time when Sarah, queen of a home, had been famous for thriftiness and excellency in her domestic life. Then there had come a jarring break and the golden cord of mutual love had snapped in twain.

Briefly told, this was the tragedy of her life. She had married Alfred

Ritchie, the bookkeeper in the small hardware business her father conducted. There was a happy year. Then, one day, her husband disappeared. It was known that he went away with the young lady clerk to a distant city. A deficit of five hundred dollars was found. Sarah's father was ill at the time. He died without knowing that his business was on the verge of ruin. All that was left was the home in which Sarah now lived, and that mortgaged.

Before the funeral an express package came containing five hundred dollars, no name, no explanation. The following week Alfred Ritchie reappeared in the village. Sarah refused to see him. He wrote her a letter begging an interview. Sarah wrote back to him forbidding him to ever cross her path again.

What could she think but the worst! She learned later that Alfred had taken charge of a grazing farm one hundred miles distant; like herself, leading a lonely, loveless life.

Sarah tidied up the place as was her wont, and the little place was hospitable and neat looking when Lawyer Jones arrived.

She had not seen him since her husband had so strangely gone away.

"I sent for you, Mr. Jones," she said, "because the mortgage on the house here is due. I cannot possibly pay it, but I can keep up the interest if you will renew the loan."

"I have a surprise for you," replied the lawyer. "I hardly know how you will take it, but—the mortgage has been paid in full."

"By whom?" exclaimed Sarah, in startled wonder.

"By your husband, Alfred Ritchie," "He is not my—" flashed out Sarah and then controlled the rising tide of resentment. "You tell this!" she added, her lips compressed. "Under no circumstances will I receive help, pity or interest from the man who has wrecked my life's happiness."



There was a spell of silence. Sarah sat with heaving bosom, a suspicion of angry tears in her eyes. The attorney seemed thinking how he had best say what he had to disclose.

"Will you listen to a story I am at last authorized to tell?" he asked.

Sarah nodded, but with her emotion choked, her face not at all responsive.

"The girl who left the town the day that your husband did, as you know, was a distant relative of your father. Your husband had learned that she had married a wretch who would not only not support her, but influenced her to steal money from her employer and send it to him. Briefly Alfred went with her to hunt up the wretch. He compelled him to care for his wife. He borrowed five hundred dollars from a relative to replace the stolen money. He could not publicly explain all this without getting the girl in trouble, and you refused to listen to his explanations. The girl died a month ago, and now he has just written me he is free to have the truth known. By patient labor, always loving you, he saved up the money to pay off the mortgage on your home."

"Oh, how cruel, how wicked I have been!" cried the overwhelmed wife. "How shall I make amends? Oh, tell me, I implore you."

And Robert Jones, good lawyer and true friend, told her, and almost at daybreak next morning Sarah was on her way to the herding farm where her husband had been leading his hermitlike life.

Sarah found the bleak place with its cottage in charge of a boy. He told her that Mr. Ritchie had gone away for a few days on important business. At once, with a joy that thrilled her tired heart to mighty devotion and love, she started in "to make things comfortable."

"I will stay here, oh, I must say—if Alfred will only let me!" she told herself, as she scrubbed and cleaned and dusted. Then she set to thinking of the favorite dishes her husband used to like. She smiled as she recalled his ardent praises for her pumpkin pies and doughnuts.

Trailing through the snow, Alfred Ritchie approached his lonely home two nights later. He noticed that there was a light in the window. Then a sniff of unusual cooking crossed his nostrils. He pushed open the door.

Some one screamed—the startled Sarah—but not until the astonished husband had seen a kitchen table loaded with pumpkin pies and doughnuts, a famous steak frying on the comfortable looking stove, and the burnished tea kettle singing a merry song of welcome and comfort.

"Sarah," he cried, and his big, loyal heart spoke its earnest delight as he sheltered her in his strong, cherishing arms.

Oh, Alfred, it is like heaven, all this!" sobbed the penitent Sarah a little later, as they sat in the soft, soothing glow of the burning logs in the great fireplace. "I wish never to leave this. A glad, true wife, I will only ask to care for you, and please you, and love you."

"And pumpkin pies and doughnuts, all the year round," rallied Alfred gaily.

"Yes, all the time, dear, if you wish it," replied Sarah, humbly and gratefully.

"Only in a little better home," said Alfred. "I have been away on account of a legacy left me by a relative. It means less toil and finer surroundings. We won't be too grand, though. There must always be your famous pumpkin pies and doughnuts on the bill of fare!"

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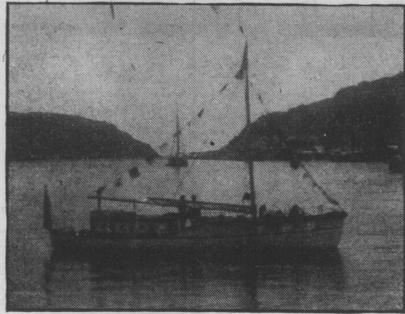
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In the last 250 years, which is historical a comparatively short time, one great nation, Poland, has been lost; two others, Germany and Italy, have come to their present national unity, and numerous other lesser states—Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal and the Slav and Latin States of the Balkan peninsula—have been battle grounds, losing and gaining their independence as if with the throw of the dice.

In point of numbers involved, no other war can be compared to the terrible conflict enshrouding the greater part of Europe, but in one year, 1,300,000 men were called out and most of them perished, in the campaign of 1814. Between 1804 and 1815 Napoleon sent to their death more than 1,700,000 Frenchmen, to whom must be added probably 2,000,000 men born outside of France. Napoleon changed more boundary lines than any other man.

Thirty Years of War

Europe was devastated by the Thirty Years' War of Germany, the last great combat between Catholicism and Protestantism early in the seventeenth century. Germany, a federation of States, was called the Holy Roman Empire. The House of Hapsburg ruled the empire. Richelieu, the great French statesman, who had no religious prejudices and desired to crush the Hapsburgs, aided the Protestants. The war swept over Germany, Sweden, France and the Netherlands. When it ended Switzerland and the United Netherlands were freed from German dominion, and the States of what is now Germany were conceded to be separate from the Hapsburg rule and to be autonomous, or having the right of self-government. France penetrated to the east by the cession of the bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun. Alsace went from Austrian hand to France. Sweden, great on the sea, received enough territory in North Germany to command the mouths of the three German rivers, the Oder, Elbe and Weser.

"Succession" Wars

The largest territory received by any of the German States was by Brandenburg, which later became Prussia and finally Germany. In 1701 the Elector Frederick of Brandenburg took the title of King of Prussia, and Prussia came to be the exponent of German nationalism and enmity to Hapsburg domination. Frederick the Great, who reigned in Prussia from 1740 to 1786 found his opportunity to lead his nation to greater power in the War of the Austrian Succession.

The "Succession Wars" were five in number. The result of the first one—the Spanish Succession—early in the eighteenth century, was to give Austria the Spanish Netherlands, and the duchies of Milan, Naples and Sardinia. Savoy, a leader in Italian affairs, exchanged Sardinia for Sicily, England gained Gibraltar and Arcadia in America from the French. The War of the Polish Succession, ending in 1738, brought France to guarantee it would not interfere with the ascendancy of Maria Theresa to the throne of Austria.

Frederick Made a New Map

It was at this point that Frederick the Great interfered. He reasserted an old claim to Austria's throne and invaded Silesia, adding it to Prussia's territory. The growth of Russia is closely related to the history of Sweden, even as it is new through Russia's suzerainty over Finland. Sweden had come into power when Charles XII. crushed a coalition of Denmark, Poland and Russia. In 1709 he invaded Russia and was defeated. Peter the Great then seized Sweden east of the Baltic and built St. Petersburg.

The history of Poland is one of gradual decline in power from the middle of the eighteenth century, due in large part to the loose system of government and weak rulers. In 1772 Prussia, Austria and Russia got parts of Poland. Kosciuszko drove the Russians from Warsaw, but internal dissension ruined the Polish cause, and the final partition came in 1795.

Napoleon's Campaign

The wars of Napoleon Bonaparte from the first brilliant Italian campaign to their end at Waterloo are records of territorial aggrandizement for France and the House of Bonaparte. In the first campaign Italy became the Cisalpine Republic, and Genoa the Ligurian Republic. This

was in the time of Napoleon's democratic sympathies. Austria was forced to give up the lower Netherlands—Belgium and Lombardy.

Napoleon became First Consul of France in 1799. Piedmont and Parma were annexed in 1802. When his ideas of democracy grew dim and he became Emperor in 1804 he made himself King of Italy and annexed his Ligurian Republic.

Against a Coalition

The next campaign was against the Russian, Austrian and English coalition. Vienna was occupied and the battle of Austerlitz again made a new map necessary. Francis I. of Austria ceded Tyrol and Venetia. His successor gave up the title of Emperor and the Holy Roman Empire dissolved into history.

In 1806 Napoleon formed the Confederation of the Rhine, made his brothers, Joseph, King of Naples, and Louis King of Holland. Prussia entered the war and Napoleon entered Berlin. He made a treaty with Russia to crush England. Portugal, an English ally, was dismembered. Spain was conquered and Joseph Bonaparte became its King. The Swedish revolution in 1809 brought Marshal Bernadotte, a brother-in-law of Joseph, to the Swedish throne. Jerome Bonaparte got the Kingdom of Westphalia. Tuscany was annexed in 1807, the Papal States in 1809 and Holland and part of the German coast in 1810. Austria gave up its Illyrian provinces.

Tide Turns

The tide turned with the Russian invasion, after Russia went over to England in 1812. In swift succession came the terrible reverses of the Russian campaign, the defensive campaign of 1814, the abdication, the One Hundred Days and Waterloo. The Congress of Vienna rearranged the map of Europe and France went back to its place west of the Rhine. Belgium was annexed by Holland, and was freed only when the Catholics of Belgium revolted against Protestant Holland in 1830.

The Congress of Vienna also prepared the way for Italian unity. Seven principal States were mapped out and only two left under foreign rule. French Corsica and Austrian Lombardy and Venetia. Unification came under Victor Emmanuel II.

Loosening Turkish Rule

The loosening of Turkish rule in Eastern Europe came in 1829, when Greece won its independence, aided by Russia. Bulgaria, Herzegovina, now one of Austria's troublesome Slav States, Serbia and Montenegro became independent in 1875. Rumania was freed two years later. In the treaty of Berlin, 1879, Bosnia and Herzegovina went to Austria.

German unity, which came in 1871, during the war with France, changed the map of Europe but very little. However, in that slight cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany after the war, were the seeds of hatred between the French and the Germans.

About Alsace-Lorraine Rich Prize

That corner of Europe known as Alsace-Lorraine covers about 5,000 square miles to the west of the River Rhine and has been one of the richest portions of the German Empire. It has 2,000,000 people, the population of Strassburg, the capital, being 160,000. Alsace-Lorraine is rich in coal and its cities are the seats of manufacturing industries. Muelhausen, the scene of reported battle, is the seat of cotton weaving. Alsace, rich and fertile, produces more wines than the rest of Germany. Wheat, rye and barley and large products.

Many of the people of Alsace-Lorraine removed to France to escape the policy of Germany, which was to Teutonize it by enforced use of the German language. For the most part the military party enforced its policy of a rule by force and this kept alive rather than crushed the love for France.

The country is highly developed, is covered with a network of railroads and in addition there is a system of canals which provided cheap transportation.

WANTED.

To Charter: Schooner to freight about 1500 qtls. Fish from Flower's Cove, about 15th September. Apply to STEER BROS. Office.

**FRENCH GUNS
 CAUSE AWFUL
 DEVASTATION**

"French Artillerymen Are Demons," Say the German Soldiers

**SPRINKLE GROUND
 WITH HAIL OF FIRE**

Which Plays Havoc With Germans Advancing In Close Formation

Paris, France, Sept. 1.—A striking picture of the devastating effects of the French artillery is given by Rene Daligny, one of the heroic soldiers who took part in the capture of Muelhausen:

"Our artillerymen," he says, employed melinite shells, the effects of which were terrible. From a long distance we could see entire sections of the enemy's ranks mowed down by the fire. The German troops adopted close formations, recognized as out of date, and advanced. Our gunners literally sprinkled the ground with a hail of fire, and one shell exploded near a section of fifty German soldiers, who were thrown upon their faces.

"The Germans, not possessing the recoil-breaking device with which the French guns were fitted, found their weapons suffering derangement after every charge, while the French fire was so rapid as to be almost without break.

"The French artillerymen are demons," said the Germans who were taken in the fray.

"I have seen the battlefield after our gunfire and the ravages caused are terrible. The artillerymen compare the action of their melinite shells to a gigantic stroke of a tremendous ax. The comparison is exact. One is given the impression that some frenzied Titan has taken those German and beaten them into the soil, those directly struck being pulverized and the others dying from the shock of the blow. Their convulsed faces are black with powder."

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If you are desirous of buying or wish to sell write us.

**Highest Prices Paid
 For Raw Furs.**

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 276 Water Street,
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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES

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MATCHES

Made in Newfoundland by Newfoundlanders
 Instead of those
 "Made in Germany" or "Denmark" or "Tim-buc-too"

Abram Lincoln, President of the U.S.A., once said:
 "I do not know much about the tariff, but I do know this much: when we buy goods abroad, we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; when we buy goods made at home, we get both the goods and the money."

This may be a hard winter for our Colony, keep your money at home, buy Matches made in Newfoundland. Matches that are the Best, Cheapest and most suitable for Home, Woods and Vessel.

Manufactured and Guaranteed by
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N.B.—If you cannot get these Matches in your district, write to us and we will have them forwarded to you. Aug. 31, 2w, eod.

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A 6 h.p. Stationary Engine

Master workman make, suitable for running a Stave Mill or Machine Shop.

Engine is fitted with a Patent Clutch Pulley and regulated with a Governor, and is in first-class condition.

Price \$150.

Apply to

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Choice Fruit & Vegetables

Fresh Good, just arrived

**New Potatoes, Green Cabbage
 Splendid P.E.I. Turnips
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"ARMADA"

Is the Best CEYLON TEA that can be bought, and is only procurable at two seasons in the year.

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KELLOGG'S
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COCOA
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Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

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

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

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Nearing Paris

ACCORDING to one of the despatches to-day the German forces are gradually forcing the allied armies toward Paris and are now within thirty miles of the French Capital.

Forty-four years ago German soldiers tramped through France and invested Paris the beautiful, but they came in different fashion.

Behind them they left stricken battlefields on which they had shattered to pieces the armies of the French. Ahead of them was a city torn by internecine strife. France was humbled and disrupted, nothing menaced their own "Fatherland" and the German soldiers were exalted and inspired by their own prowess as well as by the firm conviction that his cause was just.

But the German soldier fights under much different conditions to-day. Ahead of him is a strong, unbroken and an unbeaten army that is fighting every inch of the way as it stubbornly resists his advance on Paris. To gain possession of the coveted prize he and his fellows must decisively defeat this great force and then must hammer a way in through the three circles of forts that ring the city.

Little or no help can be expected from the Homeland but rather the German must fight on with the knowledge that hordes of Russians are overrunning his own country.

Meanwhile Great Britain and Greater Britain are pouring in continual reinforcements and supplying a superabundance of the necessary munitions of warfare.

Hard caught between two fires; battered and wearied by months of continuous and sanguinary conflict; confronting the greatest and richest nations of the world, what can the future hold for the German but utter defeat, even if the present do buy him up with a few temporary successes?

Master Stroke

FEW who read to-day's public war messages will need to be argued into believing that Kitchener was the brains of the move-

ment which transported a Russian army of Seventy-two thousand men from Archangel, round Scandinavia to Aberdeen and then via Dover and other ports to Belgium.

It was a master stroke of genius that thus reinforced the northern army of the allies and it also affords a reply to the insistent question: Where's the fleet?

They have run the enemy from the sea and they convoyed the tens of thousands of Russians to the stricken fields of France.

And in doing this the fleet has amply justified its designation as Britain's first and greatest line of defence.

What has been achieved so successfully recently can be performed again and a large proportion of Russia's myriads of fighting men be transported safely to France.

But that will scarcely be necessary. Victory for the allied forces now facing the Germans in France cannot be delayed much longer for there can be but one conclusion to the war and that the humiliation of the Kaiser by chasing back his hordes of barbarous invaders to Germany and into the arms of the advancing Russians.

Much-Needed

THE Bill providing for the equipment of sealing ships with Morse signalling apparatus, however it may fill a much needed requirement, yet falls far short of what is actually needed.

Now, wireless and Morse signals are very well, in their way, as they provide a means of intercommunication between ships, but they do not provide men on the ice with a means of making known their position to the ships.

We think that a means should be provided, whereby men may signal their position, which is a very important thing. Men may be out on the ice at night, and while they may know the position of their ship, may yet have no means of getting to her.

In such a case it would be well for them if they could by either a shell, or searchlight, or some other portable signalling apparatus, reveal their position to the searchers on the ship.

We think a light, portable acetylene lamp could be found suitable for such a purpose and to be carried by some one in the watch.

We commend this to the consideration of the Government.

World's History Has Been Made By "Scraps of Paper"

New York, Sept. 2.—The World commenting editorially on the light manner in which such "scraps of paper" are treated by Germany, says:

"That 'scrap of paper' was the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. The whole history of human liberty is written on just such scraps of paper.

"The Magna Charta was a 'scrap of paper.'

"The Bill of Rights was a 'scrap of paper.'

"The Declaration of Independence was a 'scrap of paper.'

"The Constitution of the United States is a 'scrap of paper.'

"The emancipation proclamation was a 'scrap of paper.'

"For a hundred years a 'scrap of paper' has maintained an unbroken peace between the United States and the British possessions of Canada along an unfortified frontier of 3,000 miles."

The Hay-Panaceforte Treaty is a 'scrap of paper,' and one of the most brilliant moral victories won by Pres. Wilson is the Act of Congress, which voluntarily repealed a violation of the terms of that 'scrap of paper.'

Respect for these 'scraps of paper' measures a nation's honor, no less than its freedom.

Democracy itself is only a 'scrap of paper,' but it looses forces that no autocrat can stay. The German army is the most wonderful military machine ever constructed by the hand and brain of man, but in the final reckoning of history a scrap of paper will prove more powerful than all the Kaiser's legions.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT

Baltimore News:—"War is not fought for the entertainment of the multitude. But the interests even of people not directly involved in this war are so enormous as to warrant keen desire to know more of what is going on than they are at present permitted to know. If in the past too wide a latitude has been given the war correspondent, it is not at all certain that, in the present conflict, secrecy has not been carried much farther than the necessities of the situation demand."

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THE KLEINE-CINES CO. PRESENTS IN TWO PARTS
"MISGOTTEN GAINS,"

A society man by day, a thug by night—this is Briggs, who poses as a nobleman to win the daughter of a wealthy old man. A naval lieutenant is her real lover. He returns from a cruise and after remarkable adventures with the crook's gang, saves his sweetheart on her wedding night.

"THE TIGER,"

A thrilling Vitagraph. The trainer kills his wife, the beast smarting under its master's abuse, serves in the hands of the girl's father to wreck vengeance upon him. Charles Kent and Anita Stewart sustain the dramatic situations with great power.

The Pawnbroker's Daughter—A drama, with Alice Joyce. Mixed Nuts—Comedy. The Pathe Weekly—Interesting.

DeWITT C. CAIRNS SINGS THAT OLD TIME POPULAR BALLAD, "DADDY."

Professor P. J. McCarthy at the Piano. Joe Ross, Effects, Realism.

EXTRA PICTURES FOR THE CHILDREN AT THE SATURDAY MATINEE.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

GOING TO KEEP OUT

Philadelphia Public Ledger:—"The United States breathes free air. It is shackled by no extraneous interests that threaten its peace. Naught but the wildest imagination can conceive a necessity for mobilizing militia on the Pacific coast. We are outside the tragedy, and we are going to stay outside, and we bid defiance to any men, citizens or not, who attempt to drag us in."

FOR INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS

Westminster Gazette:—"It was evident from the beginning that the whole maritime power of this country would be used to keep British waters clear of hostile fleets, and we cannot imagine any misconception on his subject on the part of the German Government. Here at all events there was no question of treaties or engagements dating from the recent history of Europe. Whatever our relations with France or Germany during recent years, however unembarrassed we might be by diplomatic engagements, the deepest of our instincts forbids this thing, and we have no course but one if it is attempted. Here is the fundamental governing condition of our Island policy. We have done all that in us lies to keep the peace, and the action we are taking is that which is best calculated to limit the great disaster. Whatever befalls, it will, we think, be a satisfaction to us hereafter to be able to recall that we stood firmly for international rights in the general chaos of law and treaty."

NEED NOT FEAR JAPAN

New York Sun:—"And if the Italian Government, bound by all the sacred obligations of treaties a generation old, could not face down the public opinion of its own citizens and stand with the Triple Alliance, who is there that fancies that England, where public sentiment is far more controlling than in Italy, will ever permit any treaty arrangement to compel it to assist in any assault upon the United States by Japan which asks that provocation this nation will never give? Nor should it be forgotten that in the Pacific, the view of Canada and Australia conform to those of our own country."

PROLONGED AND BITTER

London Daily Mail:—"The hour has arrived when, in the words of one of the noblest patriots, 'we must make ourselves familiar with the thought of every kind of sacrifice and of death.' A prolonged and bitter struggle is before us. But our cause is just; we are fighting for the smaller States of Europe as well as for the liberty of our own homes and to protect them against the lawless violence of that single Power which in four days has without cause attacked in succession five separate peoples."

ENGLAND IS AIMED AT

London Times:—"It is not a question of Serbia, nor of Russia. It is a question of isolating England in order that when isolated she may be compelled to submit to German dictation. It is a question of destroying the security of the Mediterranean, through which England's route to Egypt and India and the bulk of her food supplies pass. It is a question of circumventing the independence of Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg which England is pledged to maintain—an independence, moreover, which guards her most vital interests at home, the control of the Channel, through which German shipping

Everjet Elastic Paint
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Everjet is a lustrous black carbon paint that combines the qualities of cheapness and durability. It is a bituminous product and is elastic, adhesive; will not rub, peel or scale; will not become brittle and crack; is impervious to moisture; can be used in any climate, resists all action of acids, alkalis, gases, steam vapors, etc. Everjet is suitable for use on all exposed iron and woodwork. Booklet on request.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

4 More Acts For Statute.

(Continued from page 1.)
ment from His Excellency and all non-commissioned officers from the Lieut.-Colonel.

Uniforms, arms and accoutrements are to be provided by the Government and are to be cared for under regulations made by the Governor-in-Council. The Act stipulates that the uniform or arms of a Volunteer shall be used only when the officers or men are on duty, at drill or on a parade. The minimum period for volunteers, whether for home defence or for service abroad is set at one year and an enlisting each man has to take oath according to the form prescribed by the Act.

All regulations as to such details as appointments and promotions, drill, qualifications and other matters pertaining to the enlistment and training of the Volunteers are left to the discretion of the Governor-in-Council.

Wireless on Steamers

An Act dealing with this subject provides that steamers engaged in the trade of this country, and particularly those prosecuting the sealing voyage shall be provided:

- (1) With a wireless telegraph installation approved of by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries;
- (2) With at least one qualified wireless operator approved of by the Postmaster General;
- (3) With a Morse signalling apparatus approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries;
- (4) With at least one person on board capable of operating such signalling apparatus and of reading signals from other ships.

No stipulation is made in the Act as to the size of the steamer or the class of trade in which she may be engaged, but appears to include steamships of all sizes and prosecuting all branches of the fishery or of the coastal trade of the Colony. It says: "No steamer to which this Act applies shall receive a clearance at any custom house for the seal fishery or otherwise unless and until the collector is satisfied that the provisions for this Act in respect of said steamer have been complied with."

As to penalties, the Act provides offenders "shall be liable for each offence to a fine of twenty-five hundred dollars to be recovered in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate."

The Measures to be introduced this afternoon are: "A Bill to Provide for a Moratorium"; "A Bill to Provide for Raising a Sum of \$250,000"; "A Bill to Provide for a Temporary Loan of \$250,000"; "Resolutions to Amend the Revenue Act."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

and German warships must pass before they can prey on British merchantmen on the high seas, cut off British food supplies, and detach our overseas Dominions from the Mother Country."

Four Bills Put Through.

(Continued from page 1)

Five companies were formed. The first being "The Prince of Wales," the second "The Queens." Of number three company Mr. Clift, father of Mr. J. A. Clift, member for Twillingate.

Numbers four and five companies were formed about the same time. Of number five, company the late Hon. R. J. Kent, father of Mr. James M. Kent, was Ensign.

The Government voted one hundred and fifty pounds towards the movement, and three years later raised it to two hundred and fifty pounds.

The present act is based on the old one of 1860.

Moved Amendment

Mr. Kent moved an amendment to this Bill also, respecting the terms of enlistment. The matter will be referred to a conference.

The next Bill introduced was in respect to prices of foodstuffs. Its aim is to give the Government authority to take any articles of food unreasonably withheld from sale, and to regulate the price asked the consumer.

Mr. Coaker spoke to this Bill, and said that the action now being taken by the Government should have been taken three or four days after the outbreak of the war. Had such action been taken then, he held, that a quarter of a million dollars would have been saved to the poor of this country.

People were compelled to pay advanced prices on flour, sugar and other provisions, that were in stock long before the commencement of hostilities. Men were willing to reap an unlawful harvest of gold, by trading on the necessities of the poor. And those very men had the consummate hypocrisy to sing "God Save the King" and to prate of patriotism at public meetings.

Denounce Their Avarice

In scathing terms and vehement language he denounced the avariciousness of certain wealthy dealers who raised the prices of foodstuffs without any justification whatsoever. He said he could name one dealer who held in stock four thousand barrels of flour that was selling at \$5.00, which was on the mere pretext of war breaking out, at once raised the price to \$6.00.

The F.P.U. held about three thousand barrels of flour at the time which was sold without any advance.

"Men," said Mr. Coaker, "who would hold provisions in order to extort money out of the miseries of the poor should be made to feel the weight of avenging justice, and compelled to restore the 'ill-gotten gains.'"

He would suggest that all such monies should revert to the public chest. It is quite easy to lay a finger on the guilty ones, and if Sir Edward Morris is ignorant of who those men are, it is quite an easy matter to find out.

He only wished he had the power to deal with those men.

For Wireless Telegraphy

A Bill was also introduced providing for the installation of wireless telegraphy on steamers engaged in the trade of the Colony. This was passed without comment.

But section three of the Act which provides, that, every steamer, must be provided with a Morse signalling apparatus, brought Dr. Lloyd to his feet.

He wanted to know from the Minister of Marine just what that meant. The Minister explained that it was a lamp with reflector, which is attached to the main or fore truck. Wires running in iron pipes down the mast connect the lamp to a battery. Flashes are sent out by means of a key operated on the bridge, by an officer of the ship.



Proclamation!

By His Excellency Sir WALTER EDWARD DAVIDSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

YOUR KING AND COUNTRY NEED YOU! Will You Answer Your Country's Call?

At this very moment the Empire is engaged in the greatest War in the history of the World. In this crisis your country calls on her young men to rally round Her Flag and enlist in the ranks of Her Army.

If every Patriotic young man answers Her Call, Great Britain and the Empire will emerge stronger and more united than ever.

Newfoundland responds to the Homeland's Call and promises to enlist, equip and despatch to England the First Newfoundland Regiment of 500 strong. We want to send our best, and we believe that Britain's Oldest Colony will gain greater honour and glory for Her Name.

If you are between 19 and 35 years old, will you answer your Country's Call? If you will, then go to the nearest Magistrate and enrol your name for service in the fighting line. If you live in St. John's go to the C.L.B. Armoury and enter your name at the Central Recruiting Office, or any evening between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Tickets to St. John's will be provided by the Magistrate free of cost.

The terms of enlistment are: To serve a-broad for the duration of the war, but not exceeding one year. It is intended the men shall leave within one month of their enrollment, and that in the meantime they shall receive a course of instruction and training in St. John's.

A complete outfit will be provided. Each private will receive pay at the rate of \$1.00 per day and free rations, from the date of enrollment to the date of return, a portion of which will be paid to dependents left behind, or it will be allowed to accumulate for their personal benefit until termination of service.

Volunteers from outports will be given free passage to St. John's.

Any applicant for service, forwarded by the proper authorities and not accepted after arrival at Headquarters, will be provided with a free passage and maintenance back to his home.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House, St. John's, this 21st day of August, A.D. 1914.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

aug22

By means of it signals may be exchanged between ships on dark, clear nights.

This to be installed in addition to the wireless telegraphy. The House adjourned at five o'clock to sit again to-morrow at 4 o'clock p.m.

RUSSIA'S RECORD

Victoria Times:—"The Germans have professed to hold the Russian menace on their eastern frontier in contempt. But we should remember that they also entertained a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of the Belgians. It is likewise worth bearing in mind that it was Russia

more than any other nation which destroyed Napoleon; that were it not for Russia the other allies, Prussia and Austria, would have sued for peace even when, after his retreat from Moscow, Napoleon fought with his back to the wall. In those days Napoleon found it child's play to crush the German armies whenever he met them. He was extended to his limit to beat the Russians."

SEE IT RISING!

What? Why? The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none just at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!

Come Up to DEVINE'S on the Corner BIG TEN DAYS OPENING SALE.

See the Men's Shirts at 50c.
75s. Shirt for 50c., Negligee, daintily striped—they're all talking about them.
See the Boots for Men, \$3.00 and \$3.50 regular for \$2.50. Good stuff.
See the Ladies' 4 strap Oxfords with a four dollarish look for \$2.70.
Take a glance at the beautiful Baby Beds. Regular \$20.00. Now \$16.00.
Wall Papers with Borders to match from 20c. up.
Come right along to this great event.

J.M. Devine
THE RIGHT HOUSE
Corner Water and Adelaide Streets.

New Stock Winchester, Eley's and Kynock's Rifle & Shot Cartridges

**Double & Single Barrel
Breech Loading Guns**
**Double & Single Barrel
Muzzle Loading Guns**
Single Shot and Repeating Rifles.

Also, the above can be supplied in damaged stock, which we are selling at very low prices.

P.S. All the above can and will be supplied in new stock unless otherwise ordered

Also a stock of the FAMOUS "ROSS" RIFLE
Martin Hardware Co. Ltd.
Front and Rear Next West of Old Store

A Between-Seasons Suggestion

We have in stock just a very few exquisite Evening Gowns, one or two actual Paris Models, others exact copies of Paris Gowns. As these are decidedly advance style they will be the correct mode for the Fall Season, and we are selling them off at greatly reduced prices to make room for our large Autumn Stock. Two particularly lovely Gowns are briefly described below.

¶ Gown of Sheer White Lace mounted on fine Brussels net lining. It has the new three tier skirt; Waist and Sleeves of Lace, in soft, graceful draping; Vest caught with tiny crystals; and wide crushed girdle of Pale Blue Satin

¶ Elegant Gown of Black Chiffon over soft White Lace, lined throughout with White Silk; handsome and effective trimming of rich Helio Velvet.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

MUSIC SWAYS THE FIGHTERS OF RUSSIA

Bands Play An Important
Part In Muscovite Army
Ranks

MUSICAL COMPANY
REGARDED AS SACRED

One Hundred Thousand
Uniformed Musicians In
The Czar's Army

London, England, Sept. 1.—Russia's gigantic army which has shown unexpected speed in mobilizing at the German frontier, and which has succeeded in entering Prussia after a four days' battle in which the fighting forces were spread out in lines twenty-six miles long, is dominated by music.

Whatever destiny awaits Russia's soldiers in the present war, it is certain that music will play an important part in their actions whether it be in the joy or victory or the gloom of defeat. Music is the main thing in the Russian soldier's life. It has fired him to action, increased his mental and physical efficiency and soothed his soul. The two have become inseparable and, except when strategic reasons demand otherwise, will go hand in hand to battle. The victorious blare of a triumphant march or the somber strains of a weird national hymn will break through the battle rifts to reveal fate's hand.

If the standing army of the United States were placed alongside Russia's military musicians, it would be no greater in number. The Czar's military bands form the soldier's bulwarks. One thousand regiments each have a band of forty to sixty pieces, with an equal number of pupils in the regimental orchestra schools and on battleships.

100,000 Uniformed Musicians
These 100,000 uniformed musicians are maintained for the sole purpose to provide every regiment with all the necessary musical entertainment; but they cost the treasury a big sum of money annually. The musical company of a regiment is, in spite of its martial appearance, a great educational and ennobling factor in the army. It plays a significant role in the whole national life, as well directly as indirectly. In the first place it refines the feelings and educates the Russian youth to love music, and, secondly, it provides the small towns and even bigger cities with good music throughout the summer season by giving concerts to the public parks. A larger majority of these places could not afford to hire bands of such efficiency as the military institutions provide. There has been discussion as to whether it would not be wise to reduce the number of these musical companies, but the military authorities have never dared to do so, knowing the seriousness of the results. Music for a Russian soldier means more than anything else.

The Russian regimental music does not compare with that of an amateur band which plays only the popular melodies. It does not cater to the taste of the soldiers, therefore, the repertoire of a military company is varied. Besides the popular numbers are performed serious classics and the works of modern composers. To a large extent these concerts take place Sundays, national holidays, evenings and during the parades and are of a highly entertaining nature.

Music Demanded Before Battle
During the last Russian-Japanese war the soldiers demanded the bands to play when, for strategic reasons, music was temporarily forbidden. One evening before the great battle at Mukden, a group of soldiers urged the band of their regiment to play such pieces as Tchaikowsky's Slav March and Schumann's "Traumerel."

One of the soldiers said:
"Whether I am to be shot or I have the luck to remain alive, I know not—but I must hear my favored march this fatal night. It's a stimulation to action, a solace to the soul."

The Russian army surgeons have explained that had it not been for regimental music, the moral and physical conditions of the army would be forty per cent. worse. Music has grown to become a vital factor of the army life and disposes a soldier's mind to a state where he is likely to forget his deprivations and danger. It inspires him to display his most heroic faculties and thus makes of an uneducated moujik a brave patriot and fatalist to whom life is worth nothing. The power of stirring music is marvellous in such cases and it has a spiritually intoxicating power.

Musical Company Sacred
"It is a tradition of the Russian army that when a regiment leaves

QUESTIONS WAR MAY ANSWER

Will Holland and Belgium become subordinate kingdoms merged into the German Empire, giving Germany territorial control of the great harbor at the Rhine's mouth and eliminating Belgium as a buffer state between Germany and Great Britain just across the channel.

Will Luxemburg join Alsace and Lorraine under the German mantle?

Will Alsace and Lorraine remain under German rule?

Will Germany's new war fleet 'stand up' in action against Britons born to the sea?

Will Emperor William, as predicted recently by Mme Thebes, the Parisian 'seeress' visit Paris this year, 'but not as a king'?

Will Austro-Hungary absorb Serbia and possibly other Slavic Balkan kingdoms, or will the Slavs of Russia and the Balkans wrest all Slavic territory from the Dual Kingdom, set up a new Slavic Empire on the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, and leave German Austria no safety outside the Pan Germanic Empire.

Will there be a Germanic Empire? Will the Turk help the Teuton, or will he prefer to see his historic foe, the Slav, dominate the lost provinces of Turkey in Europe?

Will mere numbers prevail in a war characterized by mediocrity, or will a Napoleonic genius emerge in France in Germany, in England, in Russia, to command a triumph against numerical odds?

Will Italy be able to maintain her neutrality, should the battle's balance turn strongly against her allies?

Will Japan seize the occasion offered by her ally England's participation in the conflict to sweep the Germans out of China and off the islands of the Pacific?

Will that which the German Kaiser calls "Western civilization," divided against itself be able to endure the onslaught of what he calls "Eastern civilization?"

Or will the splendid model cities of Germany be overturned by a twentieth century invasion of primitive hordes from the East?

Will the American Congress be able to get the permission of the shipping trust to liberalize our shipping registry law, so that foreign merchant ships can be utilized to carry American cotton, grain, oil, iron and manufactures safely to their European markets, thus affording employment for workmen in Europe and preventing destructive losses here?

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

Are you prepared for a fire? Most folk are not! One of my liberal policies will make the calamity easier to bear. It will cost you nothing to ask for a low rate and very little to be perfectly secure with Percie Johnson's insurance agency.

Relief For Sufferers

Do you suffer from any form of stomach complaint?

Then you are assured of relief and cure, if you take Herb Root, a positive cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

Pain Remover will relieve all forms of Rheumatism. It has cured others, why not you?
These reliable remedies are put up and are for sale by
JOHN HOLMES,
Shearstown, Bay Roberts.

TALK IS CHEAP—

Advertising is also very cheap, if carried in the right medium. The Mail and Advocate is the Can't Lose paper now. Must be true. Everybody's talking. It's not the price you pay but the returns you get.

the barracks for the war, the musical command performs the peculiar ceremonial march, the very music that is performed when the regiment enters the battle with the enemy. When tired, exhausted and stupefied by a day's fighting, the regiment goes to rest, the musical company cheers up the soldiers and a new life comes in the ranks of seeming shadows. It has been such a factor in Russian military life that a musical company has become a sacred institution toward which the average soldier has the deepest reverence. A musician is a gentleman in a regiment and enjoys every privilege, though he is nothing but a common soldier.

The late Gen. Linevitch, the Commander-in-chief of the Russian army, said:

"Music is one of the most vital armaments of the Russian army. Without music the Russian soldier would be dull, cowardly, brutal and inefficient. From music he absorbs a magic power of endurance and forgets the sufferings and mortality. It is a 'divine dynamite.'"

NINTH LANGERS REPEAT CHARGE OF BALACLAVA

Rode Down a German Battery and Put It Out Of Action

CHARGED THROUGH
STORM OF SHELLS

How British Regiments
Checkedmate an Investing
Force of Germans

London, Sept. 3.—The Daily Mail correspondent behind the British lines describes the charge of the Ninth Lancers which occurred at an unnamed spot during the recent series of tactical retreats as a Second Balacava.

He says: "Terrible havoc had been caused in our ranks by the shells from a battery of 11 German guns posted inside a forest near the Belgian frontier.

Gallant Charge.
"It seemed impossible to silence their fire until the Ninth Lancers made their attempt, riding straight at the guns after debouching into the open and charging under a hail of Melinite Lyddite.

"I have not been able to get reliable figures as to the distance they rode, but they reached their goal; nothing could stop them.

"They reached the guns, killed the gunners and put the guns out of action and then like their prototypes of Balacava they rode back.

Still Under Fire.
"On their return they fell in greater numbers still from the attack of other German batteries posted at vantage points around the battery.

"Notable bayonet charges were made on Wednesday last. Several British infantry regiments occupied an exposed position around which the Germans gradually circled, drawing the nose closer and closer.

"The British decided to cut their way through the cordon, so the men went at it yelling and shouting and got through, although the German artillery mowed them down frightfully."

EXTENSION LECTURES

Arrangements are being completed with Canadian Universities by which candidates from Newfoundland may qualify in St. John's for the beginning of the third year in Arts and other courses; and the Superintendents of Education are maturing plans for providing the necessary lectures in the subjects covering the second year's work.

The charges will be the same as are generally made in Canada. Students (male or female), desirous of taking advantage of the lectures or of obtaining further information should apply at an early date to one of the Superintendents of Education.—aug. 30, 31, eod

Neat Repairs —and— Alterations Made to all kinds of Garments at Honest Prices.

C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
243 THEATRE HILL

For Sale!

ONE MOTOR BOAT

Very pretty model, in good condition, with 8 horse power Motor Engine, new this year. The Boat and Engine will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately.

SMITH CO., Ltd.

Hosiery!

EVERY LADY, desirous of a keen bargain in Hosiery, should pay an early visit and inspect our stock.

Large quantities of
FANCY EMBROIDERED HOSE
from **25c. to 65c.**

OPENWORK HOSE
35c. to 90c.

CASHMERE HOSE
Plain and Ribbed.

At Prices to suit all Purses.

All Sizes in Children's Hose.

Anderson's,
Grace Building.

CANNED MEATS!

are at present being quoted at a considerable advance over last years prices.

We offer at a reasonable figure:

500 Cases 24 1's Cooked Corned Beef
450 " 12 2's Cooked Corned Beef
650 " 24 1's Roast Beef
250 " 12 2's Roast Beef

You will save money by stocking from this shipment which was

Secured Before the Advance.

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TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

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BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Agents for Newfoundland.

Stoves! Stoves!

Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of
STOVES
"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"
"Improved Standard."

We also carry a large stock of
**Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures
and Funnels.**

Local Councils and Union Stores requiring such goods should order at once.

**Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Limited.**

OUR VOLUNTEER LADS LIKE SOLDIERS' LIFE PLEASANTVILLE CAMP

One Hundred and Eighty of the Newfoundland Regiment Are Now Under Canvas

EVERYTHING DONE FOR THEIR COMFORT

Thirty-Two New Volunteers Offered Last Night—Twenty From City, Balance From Outports

The C.L.B. Armoury was the centre of attraction again last evening. The building presented a busy scene. Matters military are going along smoothly and the volunteers are settling down to business in a satisfactory manner.

When the war is over, perhaps we will begin to realize the debt we owe to the brigades. In the past many looked upon our city corps as mere play toys, but the present conflict will, we think, disabuse our minds of such ideas.

What would we have done without the C.L.B. and C.C.C. Armouries? They afford every facility for the work now going on. The officers and non-coms, too, are giving their services freely, unmindful of personal inconvenience, the thought actuating them to help on the cause. That the brigades are justifying their existence we must now all admit, for one can come to no other conclusion after a visit to the C.L.B. Armoury these evenings.

No Excitement
While there is every sign of activity, there is no unnecessary excitement, and the work is being carried on by those in charge in a cool and level-headed manner.

One of the busiest is the Recruiting Clerk, Mr. James Ledingham, who has hardly had a minute to himself since the enlisting commenced. The medical men, too, are not spending many idle moments.

All eyes last night were focussed on Musketry Officer, Capt. J. F. Murphy, who was the first to appear in a khaki uniform. So far only Mr. Murphy and Musketry Instructor Moore have their uniforms. They were made by Mr. M. Chaplin, the "King of Tailors" and were very favorably commented on. The Newfoundland Clothing Factory will make the privates' uniforms. Mr. White took the measurements of the lads under canvas and in the course of a few days some will be ready.

The Pleasantville preliminaries are well in hand. About 180 were astir yesterday. At 6 a.m. all were astir and were given cocoa, bread and butter. Then followed a short parade.

Meals Provided
Breakfast consists of beans, marmalade and tea.

Additional table and tents were erected and a rifle range erected. This occupied the morning.

At 1 p.m. dinner was partaken of. It was a regular "Newfoundland feed"—pork and cabbage, fresh beef and vegetables, with a cup of tea as a chaser.

During the afternoon a squad under Capt. March marched to the Southside Hills for target practice, where they will remain three days. The others marched round the pond and thru the city to the C.L.B. Armoury and then back to camp.

Shortly after their return, His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Capt. Goodridge, A.D.C., arrived. The young soldiers were just sitting down to tea when the Governor drove down. His Excellency inspected all the tents and gave words of encouragement to all. He was pleased with the arrangements, and learned from the lads that they were satisfied with the arrangements.

Splendid Arrangements
Nothing is being left undone for their welfare. The Governor's visit was appreciated. It is Sir Walter's intention to keep in close touch with the "boys," and Lady Davidson, too, has determined to see that they are well looked after.

The volunteers will be subject to hardships, it is true, but no contingents from any part of the British Dominions will be better provided than the representatives of "gallant little Newfoundland" as the Colony has been termed by the press abroad.

The Governor and Lady Davidson are untrifling in their efforts to see

GOOD OFFERING AT THE NICKEL

As will be seen by advertisement in to-day's papers the programme at the Nickel Theatre is one which will afford the greatest pleasure to all who attend.

There is a two-reel story by the celebrated Kleine-Cines Co., entitled "Misgotten Gains." This shows a wonderful character—a society man by day and a thug by night, who seeks to win the heart and hand of the pretty daughter of a wealthy gentleman. A naval lieutenant is her real lover. He returns from a long cruise and after remarkable adventures with the crook's gang, saves his sweetheart on her wedding night.

"The Tiger" is a thrilling Vitagraph story of the greatest excitement. A trainer kills his wife, and is also very cruel to the beasts. A tiger smarting under its master's abuse, serves in the hands of the girl's father to wreak a vengeance upon him. Anita Stewart and Charles Kent appear in the principal roles and their acting is splendid.

"The Pawnbroker's Daughter" is a pretty drama featuring Alice Joyce. "Mixed Nuts" is a very clever comedy, and there will also be a Pathé Weekly.

Mr. De Witt C. Cairns sang that old time favorite "Daddy" last night, and charmed his many admirers.

To-morrow there will be a bi matinee for children with extra pictures.

The C.L.B. paraded last night, the first time for three weeks. The order was read by Adj. Winter. The weekly drills will now be continued on Sunday, the 13th inst., the battalion will parade at 8.30 to attend Divine Service at St. Michael's Church.

that our boys are well cared for. The Governor says he looks upon them with pride, and while he is not personally acquainted with all he has heard from the officers of the calibre.

For daring and bravery, for endurance of hardship, the Newfoundland lauder stands in the limelight, and it is confident that wherever they may be sent they will uphold the honor of the Colony and do credit to themselves.

Number Increased
To-day the number at camp was increased, but ample provision had been made for them.

Thirty-one new volunteers came forward last evening, of which twenty were from St. John's. All from the city have had some brigade training while those from the outports are crack shots. They may not be used to the rifle but they can handle a shot gun like experts and it is only a matter of a short time when they will become proficient in the use of the ball gun.

The grand total is 774. Of course all these will not be accepted. Those showing physical deficiencies, are not passed, and even all who pass the medical exams will not of necessity, go to the front.

Ninety-Four Attended
Ninety-four volunteers were attested last evening. The Premier and Lady Morris were present and the latter presented badges similar to those given by Lady Davidson a few evenings ago.

Those who volunteered last evening were:

St. John's
Wm. J. Oakley, Jno. C. Channing, Jno. Lidstone,
Jno. Duffy, Wm. Fred. Hutchings, A. W. Wakefield,
Don. F. McNeil, Allan G. Noseworthy, Jno. G. Higgins,
Jas. Cranford, Fred. C. Wills, Wm. T. Simmonds,
Rd. A. Joy, Jno. Luff, Francis Miles, Jno. W. Bartlett,
Norman Coultis, Ken. Morris, Herl Coultis, Don. Willar.

Grand Falls
Rd. S. Redmond, Jno. J. LeMee, Rd. Healey.

Brigus
Wm. W. Bartlett, Geo. R. Clarke.

Harbor Grace
Rupert K. Watts, Robert Tetford, Herb. T. Spry.

Botwood
Wm. T. May, Jacob Hann, Wm. A. Small.

BAIT AVAILABLE BUT LITTLE COD

Weather, in Most Places, Hinders the Operations of the Fishermen

Aug. 27.—From B. Perry, Catalina South Head to North Head.—The total catch is 4,350 qtls. and for last week 50. No traps are out but 60 dories and skiffs are fishing. One banker, the Drummer's Tax, has arrived with 40 qtls. but no schooners from the grounds or Straits. Prospects are very poor. There is a little fish to be had if enough squid could be obtained for the use of trawls.

Traps Are Up.

Aug. 29.—From R. Brown—Upper Amherst Cove to Cape L'Argen.—The traps have all been taken in. but 350 dories and skiffs and 8 boats with six men each are fishing. The catch to date is 5,500 qtls., with about 500, but not more, or less, week. The Laura, John Russel, arrived from Grosse Island with 40 qtls. There was a good sign of squid yesterday, but none today. The fishery is improving on the outer grounds, and boats with 6 men bring in as much as 8 qtls. today and yesterday, jigging most of it. On the inside grounds cod is very scarce.

Squid Available.

Aug. 29.—From —, Spout Cove to Grate's Cove.—One local and three Lunenburg bankers are here, but no vessels have returned from grounds or the Straits. Prospects would be good as there is some squid to be had, if the weather were favorable. The total catch is 19,600 qtls. and for last week 1200. No traps or boats are out but 600 dories and skiffs are still fishing.

Aug. 29.—From P. J. Wade, Salmon Cove Pt. to Colliers North Pt.—Prospects are very poor and this week cod is scarce all round. The bait supply is herring, but it is very scarce. Diving to stormy weather many of the traps have been taken in, and the catch was consequently loosened. The fish have struck off, but hook and line would do better if the weather improved.

SHIPPING

Lintrose arrived at Basques at 7 a.m.

Bruce left Basques at 11.10 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Cacouna sailed for Sydney and Montreal to-day.

S.S. Tabasco sailed at 6 last evening for Halifax.

Pogota arrived at Gander Bay at 6 a.m. and left at 6.30.

Portia arrived at Marystown at 8.15 a.m. and left at 9.30.

Prospero arrived at Seldom at 6.25 a.m. and left at 6.50. She is due this afternoon.

S.S. Sagona arrived at Twillingate at 1 a.m. and left again at 3, from the Labrador. She reports the fishery improved.

S.S. Stephano sails at 3 p.m. to-norrow taking the following passengers: Miss T. Carroll, R. A. St. John, Miss R. Sinnott, Miss A. Russell, L. Shortall, Miss L. Arkandy, R. Byrne, Miss Byrne, Miss F. Pike and 11 steerage.

S.S. Mongolian, Capt. Hatherly, arrived from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. She sailed at 10 last night for Glasgow, taking a small quantity of oil, and the following passengers: Misses Blackburn (2), G. Trembeth and 8 steerage.

The Bruce express with mails and passengers arrived this afternoon.



1st Newfoundland Regiment.

ATTESTATION

All those who have been notified to appear for Attestation at the C.L.B. Armoury and have not done so must appear to-night.

All those who were passed and accepted by Investigating Committee will also present themselves for Attestation.

A. MONTGOMERIE, Sec. Recruiting Com.

OTTAWA HEARS SOME GOOD NEWS

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Good news from the War Office reached the Government to-day by a cable message which contained official confirmation of the report of a great Russian victory at Lemberg with the capture of many troops and a large number of guns.

It is only a matter of time, says the despatch, before the Russian army arrives at Vienna.

The message contained reassuring mention of the position of the allies in France. They are described as having had good success.

His Excellency the Governor also received a telegram from Mr. L. V. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, officially notifying him of the correctness of the following stories:

(1) The Russians have smashed four Austrian army corps at Lemberg, in Austrian Galicia, and taken 150 guns.

(2) The Russians are investing the fortress of Kouigsberg in East Prussia.

(3) Continuous fighting in Northern France where the British Cavalry has great distinguished itself and taken ten guns.

(4) The French continue to advance in Lorraine and are invading German soil.

To this the Governor replied in fitting terms saying that the Newfoundland Regiment is now 800 strong and going under canvas, and that a contingent of 500 will be ready to start on the 1st of October.

GERMAN LOSSES A MODEST LIST

But Only When Given Out From German Sources—Battles' Tale Different

Berlin, via Copenhagen and London, Aug. 31.—The twelfth list of German losses was made public today. It contains 1,000 names. The total of German casualties made public up to the present time is as follows:

1,043 dead; 3,326 wounded and 1,761 missing.

No news from either of German fronts had been given out up to midnight.

As an evidence of the enthusiasm of the German people in the war, it is announced that 2,000,000 volunteers have presented themselves for service.

ENEMY MISSED VERY GOOD THING

Francisco, Sept. 4.—Laden with coal that would have been precious to the German cruisers, the British bark Invergarry, from Newcastle, N. S.W., arrived here to-day.

The captain knew nothing of the European war until he was spoken 250 miles out from Francisco.

Patriotic Fund

Amt. already acknowledged \$31,350.00
S. H. Logan, Esq. 100.00
James H. Monroe, Esq. (1st instalment) 250.00
John C. Hepburn, Esq. 100.00

J. S. MUNN, Hon. Treas.

Resume Sitting

Hon. E. R. Bowring expects to remain in St. John's until the end of October and will then likely proceed to the Old Country. The Imperial Commission of which he is a member and which was obliged to discontinue its sessions in Canada owing to the war, will sit in London during the autumn and the members will no doubt be busy.

Getting Well

Major J. H. W. Southey, who was Private Secretary and A.D.C. to Governor Sir Herbert Murray, has recently been dangerously ill. He was operated on for appendicitis at a few hours notice; septic poisoning set in and for weeks he lay between life and death. The latest news from him was that he is improving.

The weekly meeting of the Civic Commissioners takes place this evening at 8.

LOOK OUT NOW!

Everybody's doing it now? Doing what? Why, reading *The Mail and Advocate* of course. It's surely the house paper now! Without doubt the most widely circulated in the country.



SAMPLE COATS.

In our Show Rooms in the Upper Building we are showing some exquisite models of the New Styles for Fall

The designs are entirely different to anything we have hitherto shown, and are striking examples of the style tendencies of the season.

Owing to the war, later shipments of such goods are problematical, and it would be wise for our patrons to secure what they want in these garments NOW.

SEE WINDOW!

Full Line of NEW COATINGS and SUITINGS in our Dry Goods Store



Ayre & Sons

LIMITED

BRITISH USE GOLD STEEL ON GERMANS

Made a Glorious Dash At Mons With the Bayonet And Chased Enemy

DISAPPOINTED OVER RETREAT

British Say the Germans Were Led to the Slaughter In Doves

AUTOCRACY HESITATES AT NOTHING

When It Makes War Says The World Newspaper of New York

BARBAROUS ACTS TO NON-COMBATANTS

Severe Arraignment of German Acts and Methods in Present War

into a sleeping city? Who could imagine American soldiers raining death from the sky upon unsuspecting and helpless non-combatants, and upon wounded prisoners in hospitals flying the Red Cross Flag?

Who could picture an American Admiral ruthlessly stranding the deep sea with mines, to destroy the ships and sailors of neutral nations engaged in the pursuits of a peaceful commerce?

Who could think of American troops grimly engaged in shooting down disarmed peasants, who had tried to defend their little possessions?

All Unthinkable.

It is all unthinkable. No American officer who did what the Germans have done on the North Sea, or who did what the Germans have done in Belgium, could withstand for a single day the avalanche of American criticism. His own people would repudiate him as a barbarian and would declare with one voice that the American people did not make war that way and wanted no victories won in that manner. Autocracy offers in its own defence the excuse that the practices complained of are not expressly forbidden in the articles of war, like the treaty that guarantees the neutrality of Belgium as a "scrap of paper," they too can be enforced only with fire and sword.

How Autocracy Wars.

The German autocracy makes war in the way that autocracy has always chosen to make war. If this autocracy wins the conflict it has begun it will be hardly worth while for civilization to deceive itself longer with prattle about the rights of neutrals and the protection of non-combatants and the safety of women and children. The Duke of Alva will have been vindicated.

Rouen, Aug. 30.—For the last three days Rouen has been a city of wounded. I arrived last evening a quarter of an hour after a train from Amiens carrying the British and French wounded men from Mons and Charleroi.

I have just been over the British hospital camp. Many are lying there very severely wounded, but all are cheerful and vowing vengeance. Women are sending cartloads of fruit and flowers to the camp every day. Train loads of wounded are arriving and being taken by the Red Cross on trams and stretchers to the hospital camp.

I was at the station this morning when a detachment of British arrived from the front. A Major, badly injured, was exchanging jokes with the wounded soldiers. Smiling, he said all he wanted was coffee. Everybody immediately rushed off and returned with coffee and cider.

Breakfast Interrupted

A members of the Fusiliers told me on Wednesday the regiment was lined up for breakfast when the German artillery started shelling it. Perfect order was maintained by the men, who began building earthenworks, which, however, were knocked down as soon as finished. Finally the regiment was forced to retire owing to the superior numbers of Germans. It suffered the loss of three companies during the retreat.

British soldiers who fought at Mons tell me that while digging trenches they were forced to lie still under fire and do nothing but deliver a few bayonet charges. One man said:

New York, Sept. 1.—Under the headline, "Autocracy in War," the New York World says:

"When autocracy makes war, it hesitates at nothing." Who could conceive of American army officers murdering women and mangling children by bombs hurled from an airship at night?

The bayonet dash was a glorious relief after galling in action. Our fellows dashed at them as if doing a hundred yards sprint. The Germans looked sick at the sight of cold steel, as they always do. They turned and ran, some throwing away their rifles. We would have liked to charge them forever, but were called back. I got in a stab at a German and told him to pass it on to the Kaiser."

The order to retire was a bitter disappointment. Another soldier said: "It was bad enough to lie still with German shells doing the nasty all around, but to fall back and let the infantry pot us was the limit. I consoled myself with the thought that, perhaps I would be in the procession when the Kaiser is taken in chains from the Mansion House to Chelsea Pensioners' Home."

Artillery Efficient

It is the general opinion among the soldiers that German artillery was very efficient, but their heavily massed infantry was not much good.

"They are led to slaughter in droves," remarked one British soldier, who told stories of atrocities which he saw before retirement. Several men who fought at Mons say they saw Germans advancing behind a shield of women and children.

DEATHS

CROSSMAN—This morning at his late residence, Springdale and Water St., after a tedious illness, John Crossman, aged 66 years, leaving two sons, Herbert, chief steward of S. S. Portia, Bowring Bros., and Fred, at electrical works, West Lynn, Mass., U.S.A., also three brothers. Funeral will take place at 2.30 p.m. Sunday from the above address. Friends and relations are invited to attend, also members of the Engineers' Association.

DO IT NOW!

Its no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in *The Mail and Advocate.*

The Presbyterian College
Will Re-Open
On MONDAY, September 7th, at 10 o'clock a.m.