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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ALLIED TROOPS HAVE SCORED MANY SIGNAL SUCCESSES

Germans, Who Were Decisively Defeated In Great Five Day's Battle, Are Now Precipitately Retreating All Along Their Extended Line In France

Allies Capture Many Thousands Of Prisoners And Great Stores Of Ammunition And Supplies

AUSTRIANS LOSE 130,000 MEN IN TREMENDOUS BATTLE

German Army Is Everywhere Falling Back

And the Troops of the Allies are Vigorously Pursuing the Enemy Toward the Frontier

St. Pierre, Sept. 13.—Official bulletins posted here today intimate that to the left the Germans continue to retreat before the Allies. In the centre they are also falling back.

The French have crossed the Marne between Epernay and Vitry le Francois.

To the left, the Germans have also retreated abandoning the region surrounding the heights of Nancy. The French are reoccupying Luneville.

Vigorously Pursuing the Enemy

Although exceedingly fatigued, our troops are vigorously pursuing the enemy in their flight, which is so rapid at some points that, in former German quarters, especially at Montmirail, our men secured the personal effects and documents abandoned by the enemy.

In the vicinity of Fromentieres the enemy abandoned their heavy batteries and field artillery.

The German prisoners captured show signs of heavy physical strain and are utterly discouraged. The horses are especially exhausted.

On the sixth of September, General Joffre published the following proclamation to the troops:

General Joffre's Proclamation

"On the point of engaging in a battle on which depends the life of the Country, it behoves me to impress upon you that it is not the time to look behind, but to employ all efforts to attack and repulse the enemy.

"An army that cannot advance must, however great the cost, hold the ground it has conquered and die on the spot rather than fall back.

"Under these circumstances, no weakness can be tolerated."

Our victorious troops, entering Vitry le Francois, discovered at the residence lately occupied by the Staff of the Third German Army Corps the following German proclamation:

"The object of our long and weary march is attained. The main forces of the French army were forced to accept battle after having continually fallen back. The great decision is now near.

"To-morrow the total German army should be engaged all along the line from Paris to Verdun to save the well-being and honor of Germany.

"Although the heroic conflicts of the last few days have been hard, I expect that each officer and soldier will fulfil his whole duty to last breath.

"All depends upon the results of to-morrow's engagements."

Woman Fought With Troops

Among the wounded of the battle at Meaux was found a young washerwoman dressed as a zouave, who took part in the recent fighting.

Four German standards have been handed to President Poincaré.

The German losses are enormous and are even estimated as being five times heavier than those of the French.

The casualties at certain points are still heavier, especially on the River Marne, where the Germans tried sixteen times in succession to cross the river and were mowed down by the French three-inch guns.

Belgian Provinces Clear of Germans

Antwerp, Sept. 13.—The provinces of Antwerp and Limburg are completely clear of Germans, who have also evacuated eastern Flanders.

The Belgian army is actively operating with much success.

LARGER PART OF AUSTRIAN ARMY IS SAID TO HAVE CAPITULATED

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Paris says: "Telegram from Petrograd states that persistent rumors are current there that the larger part of the Austrian armies capitulated yesterday."

GERMANS, SHORT OF FOOD SUPPLIES, FORCED TO EAT THEIR CAVALRY HORSES

Paris, Sept. 14.—A British staff officer, who has driven in from Soissons, says the Germans retreat while not a rout is even more rapid.

Germans are coming into the British and French camps by hundreds, falling on their knees and imploring to be fed.

Ten men, he declared, were seen sharing one loaf while half an army was eating its horses. The Germans were so weak they refused even to walk.

The British capture of Germans at Torcy has been paralleled only by surrender of Cronje at Paardeburg.

The simultaneous success of the Allies along the whole battle line grows with every war office communique.

General Von Kluck, who met his first defeat nearly a fortnight ago at Compiègne, seems to have suffered most.

The enemy is retreating on an enormous stretch of territory.

An important fact is that the Allies have driven a wedge in between the army of Kluck and the army of Von Buelow and with luck Allies should intensify the defeat of the latter in the neighborhood of Chalons.

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch to The Express from Paris says: "German losses in cavalry are appalling. A German cavalry officer who competed at the Olympia Horse show a few years ago and is now a prisoner estimates that the wastage in cavalry horses, especially in Belgium, amounts to two-thirds of the total strength allotted to the army operating in the direction of Paris."

TWO SONS OF THE KAISER ARE DEAD SAYS A LATE REPORT FROM OSTEND

London, Sept. 14.—Despatch from Ostend says that since September 9th German reinforcements numbering sixty thousand have been moving toward Lille by way of Renaix, Belgium. The despatch adds that the German troops who have been waiting at Beirlogem to receive the war impost levied on the City of Ghent also have been ordered to the French frontier.

The Germans have been laying mines under the Belgian roads which the Allies are likely to take white following the retreating German force.

Another despatch from Ostend says reports are current there that Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Adalbert, sons of the German Emperor and Prince Carl of Wurtemberg have died in the Brussels hospital.

Curcy are being directed past Paris to hospitals in the rear, says a Paris despatch. The obvious reason for this is that until it is quite certain that Paris will not have to defend herself against an attack it would be unwise to fill the ample hospital accommodation of the capital.

Other Important War News on Pages 4 and 6

Want More Men

London, Sept. 13.—A Rome correspondent wires that Austrian reinforcements are being rushed from Prague to aid the Germans who are hard pressed in France.

If the report is true, it would indicate that the Germans in France are now in a worse state than the news obtainable would indicate.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Capture Barque

Capetown, Sept. 12.—The German bark Helg, from Cardiff with coal and coke, has been captured by a British ship and brought to Simons Town.

DO IT NOW!

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

Abandon Alsace

Milan, Italy, Sept. 13.—A despatch from Basle, Switzerland, says that the Germans are evacuating Southern Alsace.

Schr. Little Gem, 29 days from Oporto, arrived Saturday to A. S. Rendell & Co.

Barque, Olinda, Capt. Courtenay, sails to-morrow for Pernambuco with 3936 qts. fish from Monroe & Co.

Joffre Makes Announcement Of Successes

Allies, Victorious in Great Five Day's Battle, Force the Germans to Retreat

St. Pierre, Sept. 13.—The following official bulletins were posted here at three this (Sunday) afternoon:

"A great general victory is announced by General Joffre.

"On the left the enemy have continued their retreat and have evacuated Amiens and fallen back eastward.

"Between Soissons and Rheims the Germans are also retreating north of Vesle.

"They have not defended the Marne at the southeast of Rheims.

"In the centre the enemy has lost Revigny and Brabant-Leroi but are still holding out south of Mount Argonne.

"On our right our adversaries, who were on the banks of the Meurthe, are retreating between St. Die and Luneville.

Capture Several German Camps

"Our armies are in possession of Raonlétape, Baccarat, Remireville, Nomeny and Pont-a-Mousson.

"In Belgium, the Belgian army is pushing forward vigorously south of Liege.

The following proclamation from General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, has been published:

"The battle, which has been lasting for five days, is finishing in an unquestionable victory for the Allies. The retreat of the First, Second and Third German armies is accentuated on our left and centre.

"On the other hand, the Fourth German army has begun to retreat north of Vitry and Sermoise.

Abandoned Their Equipments

"Everywhere the enemy are abandoning their equipments and everywhere we are taking prisoners.

"In advancing our troops have discovered traces of the intense struggle and the desperate resistance made by the Germans to check our advance.

"The vigorous recovery of our offensive has determined our success.

"All the officers and soldiers have responded nobly to my call and have well deserved the praises of their country."

The following proclamation has been issued by General Gallieni, the military Governor of Paris:

Congratulates the Paris Army

"The military governor is pleased to bring to the knowledge of the troops the above telegram. He adds his congratulations to the Paris Army on their participation in the operations.

"He also tenders his congratulations to the defenders of the entrenched positions for the efforts they have put forth—efforts that have, however, to be continued without relaxation."

Captured Dutchman With German Cargo

Havre, France, Sept. 13.—The Dutch vessel Fortuna was captured with a German cargo of silver and wheat.

Three Regiments of Cossacks

Annihilate Nine Regiments

Of Austro-Hungarian Cavalry

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—At Gorodak three regiments of Cossacks annihilated nine Hungarian cavalry regiments, of which two were totally destroyed.

The Austrian army in Galicia is totally demoralized and the officers are unable to reform their lines. Austrian soldiers are fleeing in all directions.

Generals Monoury and Dubail are decorated with crosses as Commanders of the Legion of Honor and General Roch has also been decorated as an Officer of the Legion of Honor.

HOW BRITISH DISCOVERED PRESENCE OF THE GERMANS ABOARD SPANISH STEAMER

Consul at New York Suspected They Were There and Sent an Officer on the Steamer to Watch Them

'GLORY' OVERHAULED THE 'MONTERRAT'

And Learned From the Lone Englishman's Signals of the Presence of Hostile Reservists on Board

Even before the Spanish mail steamer Montserrat left her dock in New York on Sunday, the ship and the sixty-eight German reservists on her passenger list were under the close scrutiny of the British Navy, says The Halifax Chronicle.

Among the Montserrat's passengers was a quiet, observant Englishman

named Beatty, who in an obtrusive manner contrived to see a great deal of what was going on aboard, particularly in the party of Germans. Nobody paid very much attention to him until Monday morning, when H.M.S. Glory hove in sight. Then some of the sullen, down-cast Germans who lined the rails, anxiously speculating whether the formidable British battleship would disregard the Spanish ensign waving at the Montserrat's stern and search them, suddenly became aware of Mr. Beatty.

Signalled the Glory
Mr. Beatty was a very busy man just then. Standing on the poop deck in the partial shelter of one of the boats, Beatty was vigorously wiggling to the Glory, and the Glory's semaphore was describing motions that were utterly unrecognizable to the Montserrat's officers for the whole conversation was being carried on in navy code. The identity of the well-set-up Englishman was instantly dis-

closed, and in frantic haste a party of Germans rushed at him trying to stop his signalling. The forefront of the rush went down under right and left jolts from the shoulder, but numbers conquered in the tide and Beatty was eventually overpowered, but he had done his work.

Saw the Signals
The keen-eyed signal officers on the Glory's bridge saw the rush at their confederate. In an instant up went a multi-colored signal in the international code directing the Montserrat to heave to at once, followed by another directing her officers to see that the Englishman attacked aft was immediately released. All the time the Glory was swiftly bearing down on the merchant ship and there was something compelling about the frowning appearance of the big 12-inch guns in her forward and afe turrets and the wicked battery of six inches showing their muzzles along her sides that the Spanish officers made haste to see that both orders were carried out at once. The Glory rounded to near the Montserrat. There was the shrill twitter of a boatswain's whistle piping a launch away, and in another moment a very efficient body of heavily armed bluejackets were on board of the Montserrat while Beatty, standing stiffly at attention before the lieutenant in charge of the boarding party, was making a very detailed report regarding the German officers

and soldiers in the Montserrat's passenger list.

Petty Officer on Essex
The mystery came out then. Beatty was a petty officer on H.M.S. Essex who was left behind when that ship was hurriedly ordered from Mexican water at the outbreak of hostilities. He made his way to New York and applied to the British Consul there for assistance in reaching his ship. Instead of sending him to Halifax at once, Sir Courtenay Bennett, who already had his suspicions of the Montserrat's passengers, directed Beatty to take passage on her, ascertain definitely if the suspected people were Germans and then communicate his information to a British ship which would be instructed to intercept the Montserrat. Once at sea, the Germans made no secret of their identity. They even told how they proposed to wear their uniforms under their ordinary clothes in the event of being overhauled by a British ship and search of the suspected men, on their arrival here Tuesday, revealed the fact that their condemning German uniforms were concealed in this manner.

Sailed Again
The Montserrat sailed for Cadiz yesterday afternoon, after Captain Ferrer lodged a formal protest with the Spanish Consular authorities here against his detention by a British man of war. The baggage of the German

passengers was taken off and stored here and is being examined by the Intelligence Office here. There is said to be no truth in the report published in an evening paper that a German Count, traveling incognito, was among the Germans arrested. The only German Count of which the authorities here have any knowledge is Count Ernest of Lintenberg, who has been a guest at Melville Island for some weeks, following his arrest in the Halifax Hotel, when it was ascertained that he was a German officer and would not give his parole to stay in Canada.

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The Daily Short Story

WRECK OF THE 10.10

By Harold Carter

It was a slack evening in the office. I remember, and a group of us were sitting chatting around the reporters' table farthest from Dunning, the night editor, who had looked around rather frowningly once or twice, as if the conversation disturbed him. He was always busy enough; he was the kind of man who made work, silent, uncommunicative, though rather, I think, from shyness than owing to any unsympathetic quality.

Broad's fiancée was to arrive that evening on the 10.10 from Washington, and Broad, who had been celebrating in honor of the event, was telling us all the details of their recent quarrel and reconciliation. She had gone down to the capital to visit a sister, and they had parted without saying good-by, for some cause flimsy enough, but very serious in the minds of two lovers. Then she had written forgiving him, and so—that evening they would be united again.

That was all, Broad was telling it with a whole wealth of detail.

"Dunning is a Washington man too," said Broad, flourishing his hands expressively. "But he doesn't care. If he knew that I must get off to-night, likely as not he'd pick a special assignment for me out of spite. But I don't bear him malice—poor old Dunning! I hear his wife and he fight like dogs and cats."

"Sh-h!" said some one; and just then a boy entered with a late edition of the "Planet," wet from the press, and handed it to Dunning. We saw him glance at it, then suddenly rivet his attention on the starting black letter that covered one-third of the front page. He looked round and his eye searched our ranks.

"Mr. Broad!" he said sharply, and then, changing his mind, left his seat and hurried toward us. "Mr. Broad,

I want you to go out to Crayfield instantly. The 10.10 from Washington has been wrecked outside the station. Hurry and telephone all the news.

"My God!" said Broad, and sank down into his seat. He buried his face in his hands and his shoulders shook convulsively. Somebody explained the situation in a few words, and Dunning's face took on an expression of intense sympathy. He placed one arm about Broad's shoulders and drew him to his feet.

"Too bad, old man," he said. "But I guess you'll be crazy now unless you get to Crayfield as soon as possible, so perhaps it would be the kindest thing to let you cover the assignment. You had better take a taxi from the office and you ought to be there in three quarters of an hour."

"Yes, I'll go," cried Broad, putting himself together. There was no longer any trace of the influence of liquor about him. "You're right, Dunning, I'll go at once and telephone you all particulars. You'll have a good story, no matter—what happens."

He pulled his overcoat from its hook and clapped on his hat. As he was nearing the door Dunning called after him:

"Don't forget to telephone a list—a full list of the casualties," he said. "That's the main part, I think. There'll be many half crazy people in town to-night until they know. The 'Planet' says that 14 were killed. But it may be exaggerated." And he went back to his seat, while Broad disappeared through the doorway.

Then, one after another, he detailed us; one to the railroad offices, another to the president's house, another to catch the general manager at his club. I was among the few not assigned and, retreating to my desk, waited.

It was Dunning's custom to throw the papers upon the floor, when he



had glanced over them, but on this occasion he folded the "Planet" carefully and laid it away in his desk. This act seemed strangely significant to all of us.

"Do you think her name is in the 'Planet's' list?" asked Kemp, the newspaper reporter. "Good Lord! If it were—would he have let Broad go there on an assignment?"

We did not like to think about the subject. It was too ghastly for conversation. There was nobody but liked Broad, big, generous-hearted, free-handed. Even his occasional lapses into insobriety had never affected his status with the paper. And some of us had met Miss Phayre. She was just the kind of girl who would make a proper wife for Broad and keep him straight. I had seen her at dinner with him; the thought of that fragile, high-spirited girl crushed under the wheels of the Washington Flyer seemed too sickening to contemplate.

Three-quarters of an hour elapsed. Dunning sat stiffly at his desk, writing indefatigably, glancing over fancies and casting copy aside. His face was blanched; the situation seemed to have affected him as much as any of us. Once in a while the telephone would ring, but it was always local news or a report from some of the

men on assignment. There was no word from Broad.

"If she's among them," began Kemp—and we knew he meant the dead—"Broad won't telephone."

"O yes, he will," I answered confidently; and at that moment the telephone rang so sharply that somehow I knew it was Broad calling from Crayfield. Dunning took up the receiver and held it to his ear a moment. Then he called me.

"It's Broad," he said. "He's calling and says he has a good story. Don't go into a booth; take it down here. I've told him to go slow. And say," he added, "don't let him get away without giving you the list of the casualties."

I took up the receiver and at the first sound I knew that Miss Phayre was safe.

"How is she?" I called. "Fine," answered Broad's voice, I thought there was the suspicion of a sob in it. "Are you ready? O, Miss Phayre? Just a trivial injury, thanks, old man. Now then." I began taking down the story, while Dunning looked over my shoulder.

"The 10.10 train from Washington to New York was ditched on the far side of Crayfield at 10.02," I wrote. "A broken rail is believed to have been the cause of the accident. The engine and the first three cars plunged down an embankment; the remaining cars left the track, but did not overturn. The passengers all escaped with minor injuries except one unidentified man who—"

Suddenly Dunning pitched over and fell to the ground. He had fainted. Kemp ran to raise him, and, temporarily diverted from the telephone by the occurrence, I found myself glancing at the copy of the "Planet" in Dunning's half-opened drawer of his desk. On the page facing me I read, among the list of the dead:

"Mrs. George Dunning, of Washington."

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 14, 1914

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Beginning of the End

THE official reports from France indicate that the Germans will very soon completely quit French soil and it is only a matter of a few hours when the French Government will be established in Paris and business will assume more normal conditions. When Paris again becomes the seat of the French Government and the Bank of France, Newfoundland will likely receive more encouraging news as regards exchange.

The end of the war is in sight, and the old maxim of the unexpected happening will hence more be verified, for the conditions of ten days ago that seemed to indicate a long war, are now almost completely changed and there can be no doubt as to the complete success of the Allied armies in this world struggle for supremacy.

Russia has well nigh completely crippled Austria and placed her in a position that will prevent her from aiding Germany.

The Russian armies in Germany are marching on from victory to victory. There is no reason for pessimistic mutterings here in connection with the conditions of the fish markets, for every day will bring news of a brighter nature.

The Norwegian fish have been cut off from Europe. The French banking fishery is only about half a usual catch. The markets are empty of fish and the demand is and will be large.

Our own fishery is at least 250,000 qtls. short of last year. The exports from the Labrador shore will be no more than half the usual quantity, for the catch was never worse. About 50 schooners in Bonavista Bay have secured good trips and the Bonavista Bay fleet will do about as well as last year. The Green Bay fleet has secured average catches.

Only a few of the fleet secured full fares.

The Labrador catch for Bonavista and Green Bay will not exceed last year's quantity.

The banking fleet has met with poor success since August came in, and the result will not be more than two-thirds of last year's catch.

The export of salt bulk fish to the

Everjet Elastic Paint

The Best Carbon Paint

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.

United States will be 100 per cent. larger than last year.
The turn of the tide in France, and the hope of an early termination of the war, are factors that will tend to restore freight and insurance rates to more normal conditions.
The prices of foodstuff will be higher rather than lower for the balance of this year and the first half of 1915, even though the war terminates by Xmas.
Present indications therefore point to very high prices for codfish and the exporters that possess good stocks in January will reap a rich harvest.
Fish being a staple article of food must advance in prices as other foods such as beef advance.
In every European war the price of fish advanced to abnormal prices as a result of the shortening of the food supply. The same thing will happen the coming winter and late fall, for in addition to the waste and shortening of the supply of articles of food owing to war conditions, the catch of France, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia is from one-fifth to one-fourth short of last year's supply, while Norway owing to the dangerous condition existing in the North Sea, cannot market her catch as she did last year.
A considerable quantity of Norwegian fish has been sold to Germany and it is likely more will follow, consequently there cannot be much risk in buying Newfoundland dry fish at even \$6.50 per qtl. for everything points to higher prices.
Some action should be taken by the Government looking to the appointment of a Commission under the "Combinés" Act passed last winter, for there is no question of a combine existing to-day to keep down the price of fish and to secure big prices abroad.
The price of fish in Europe is as high as it was anytime during 1914.
We learn from England that the exporters here are asking \$6.50 per qtl. for Labrador slopp fish delivered in Europe.
If such prices are secured there ought to be very little hesitation on the part of local buyers to pay \$4.50 for slopp fish.
The Premier should get to work and see if something cannot be done to round up the combines.
It will be too late to act in two or three weeks, now is the time to get to work.

German Atrocities

(Montreal Herald)
Having given two or three "explanations" of the destruction of Louvain, Germany has now given another, and promises still another as soon as an inquiry ordered by the military authorities has been completed. The latest explanation emanating from Berlin officialdom is a choice example of the tongue-in-the-cheek methods of German diplomacy. This official statement says that the destruction of Louvain was the outcome of "the barbarous behaviour of the Belgians in nearly all the country occupied by the Germans."

Now the Germans themselves have not only put themselves outside the pale of civilization by invading a country with which they had no quarrel, but their whole campaign in that country has been carried out with a view to terrorizing the population by the violation of every law of God or man.
The Belgian Foreign Minister has furnished the Governments of other nations with particulars of German crimes, giving places, dates, names and eye-witnesses. These show that wounded Belgians have been shot or hacked to death with swords; that Red Cross doctors and nurses have been fired upon repeatedly; that German troops have advanced under the Belgian flag; that they have used Red Cross wagons to carry machine guns into the ranks of the Belgians; that in the village of Neerhespen, on Aug. 12, they hung an old man up by the feet over a slow fire and roasted him to death; that young girls have been ravished by German soldiers; that the bodies of villagers have been mutilated; that German troops have forced Belgian women, some even with babies in their arms, to march before them into battle; that they have thus gained positions because the Belgian soldiers withheld fire, and after gaining positions have opened fire on the women with machine guns; that they have stripped women naked and driven them into the open as targets for their guns; that they have compelled women to be witnesses to the execution of the husbands and sons; and that they have dropped bombs on sleeping women and children, and even on hospitals.

After atrocities like these, every one of which the Belgian Government declares it can verify, the Germans assume a pious attitude, and talk of "the barbarous behavior of the Belgians." But that is not all. The "explanation" from Berlin adds that the full responsibility for the destruction

of Louvain "rests with the Belgian Government, which, with criminal levity, has given the people instructions contrary to international law, and has not done anything to urge the people to peaceful behaviour."

Think of Germany expressing indignation of a violation of international law—Germany whose very presence in Belgium is the most cynical, cold-blooded, and inhuman violation of international law that the history of the world has ever seen!

Occupied Whole Province
Bucharest, Sept. 13.—The Russians are now invading the Austrian Province of Transylvania. A strong Russian army has passed through Borgo in the Carpathian mountains, and is now moving into Transylvania, encountering little opposition.
The occupation of the Austrian Province of Bukovina is now almost complete.

Labrador Timber Limits
A number of interested parties are promoting an agitation for the permanent abolition of the law that prohibits exportation of pulp wood from the Labrador. The argument now advanced is, that nobody will ever start pulp mills on the Labrador, and consequently, that the prohibition of export a large amount of labor will be given.
The conversion of these propagandists is remarkably sudden. They are the same men who promoted the law against exportation, acquired all the timber limits on the Labrador, endeavored to sell them to speculators or pulp makers, and, having failed in that and now having the limits on their hands, seek to obtain their profit in another way by a sharp face about of policy.
It may be true that pulp mills cannot be established on the Labrador, though it is by no means certain. It may not be possible at present or in the near future, but not impossible in the course of a few years, and this Colony is not in such a hurry to use up all its resources that it cannot afford to wait, and while it is waiting those resources will grow more valuable.
Not many years ago nobody would have believed that pulp and paper mills would be established in Newfoundland. Increasing difficulty to procure raw material elsewhere has, however, resulted in such mills on this Island. Continually increasing difficulty will make the seemingly impossible now, possible in the course of a few years, and mills will be established on the Labrador, if the wood is not all skinned off in advance by interested speculators.
In any case, if export from the Labrador has to be allowed at any time, why should not the wood be brought to this Colony for the use of mills here instead of being taken to

the-mills in the United States of America or elsewhere.
But there is another consideration which is of importance at this time. It is this: That the holders of limits on the Labrador obtained them under the law which required that the wood should not be exported but should be manufactured in the Labrador itself. They have no right whatever to hold the limits under a changed condition of affairs which will make those limits very much more valuable.
Permission to export will, doubtless, add some to the selling value of the Labrador-Timber Limits, and this increased value should accrue to the benefit of the Colony, not to the benefit of these land speculators. Let them surrender their leases and then all the areas will be in the control of the Colony.
If it is desirable to alter the law as to export by allowing the pulp wood to be brought or exported to foreign countries, let the limits be offered to the highest bidder and the profit be put into the public treasury.
There are members of the House of Assembly who are interested in those Labrador timber limits and who are always ready to repeal the export because they are financially interested.

Vigorously Pursue Fleeing Enemy
London, Sept. 11.—The following is from the Press Bureau, regarding the position in France: The general retreat of the enemy continued yesterday.
Between prisoners and wounded the British force captured fifteen hundred, besides several guns, maxims and a large quantity of transport.
The enemy is retiring very rapidly east of Soissons in some disorder. A later telegram states that yesterday's captures were larger than stated above.
Considerable bodies of infantry are being found hiding in the woods, having been left behind owing to rapid retirement. They surrender at sight.
This and the riding of villages and evidences of drunkenness point to the demoralization of the routed enemy.
The pursuit is being vigorously pressed. (Sgd.) HARCOURT.

A GREAT BIG HOLIDAY PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL!

A SPLENDID SENSATIONAL CINES DRAMA,
"FOR HIS BROTHER'S CRIME," Produced in Two Parts.

A Man and a Woman Influence of the Unknown
A strong melo-drama. A Biograph drama.

Baby's New Pin, Beating Mother To It.
Two rattling good comedy subjects.

DeWITT C. CAIRNS Sings a Patriotic Ballad, "WE'RE MARCHING TO THE FRONT."
Prof. P. J. McCARTHY, Pianist. JOE ROSS, Effects.

Every Afternoon at 2. ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW. Every Night at 7.

Austrian Army Badly Beaten By Russians

Vanquished Lost Over One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Men
90,000 AUSTRIANS MADE PRISONERS
German Reinforcements Failed to Arrive in Time to Help Their Allies

London, Sept. 13.—A despatch from Rome says, a telegram received there by messenger from Petrograd says the second battle in Galicia resulted even more satisfactorily to the Russians than the first. The losses by the Austrians are estimated at one hundred and thirty thousand, of whom ninety thousand are prisoners.

Smashing Defeat
Paris, Sept. 13.—A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says the news of the defeat of the Austrians' left wing is confirmed.
The Austrians were surrounded in a triangle formed by the Vistula River and a tributary and were crushed before the arrival of the Germans, who came by forced marches to the aid of the Austrians. Poor bridges delayed the Germans and made the defeat of their allies inevitable.
The Russians followed up the victory by pursuing the retreating Austrians twenty miles and taking up positions in fortified locations.
The Russians suffered heavy casualties in taking Tomaszow.
The Germans lost heavily when they were repulsed in the vicinity of Miszyniec and Chorzele in Russian Poland on the frontier of Prussia.

Occupied Whole Province
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The occupation of the Austrian Province of Bukovina is now almost complete.

Portia in Port From Westward
S.S. Portia, Capt. J. Kean, returning from the Westward Saturday evening, after a splendid round trip. She brought a small freight and the following passengers: Messrs. J. A. Forsey, G. Penney, Dr. W. Roberts, Holland, Hogan, Misses Budden, Cole, Roberts; Misses Kipsey, Skeans, Ryan, Wills, Horwood, Wheelan, Parsons, Darby and 15 second class.

C. L. B. PARADE TO ST. MICHAEL'S

About 280 in the Turnout Which Made a Very Creditable Showing—Good Record of Brigade

Avalon Battalion C.L.B. paraded at headquarters, Harvey Road, yesterday morning at 8.30, for the purpose of attending divine service at St. Michael's Church.
Headed by Lt.-Col. Rendell and the full brass band they proceeded along LeMarchant Road to the Church. About 280 were on parade, including the Old Comrades.
Rev. Canon White, Battalion Chaplain, addressed the lads, taking for his text the 1st and 4th verses of the 15th Psalm. The Rev. gentlemen spoke on the war and its cause, pointing out to the lads the promise which England had made and means to fulfil it, and light till the bitter end. The address was listened to with interest by the large gathering and the Rev. gentleman in ending said to the lads that when England makes a promise she intends to hold to it, and that an Englishman's word is as good as his bond. The service ended by the singing of God Save the King.
The Battalion were then formed up and marched back to the armoury. They did not parade around the town as other times owing to the Band having to meet the First Newfoundland Regiment at King's Bridge at 10.30.
Before the Battalion were dismissed the Colonel congratulated the Old Comrades on their excellent appearance. A large number of C.L.B. lads and officers are under canvas with the regiment and the Colonel spoke of them and congratulated them on the C.L.B. showing in the regiment. The Battalion were dismissed and the band proceeded to King's Bridge.
G. Browning & Sons large motor van was waiting to convey them from the armoury to the bridge.

GOOD SHOWING AT THE NICKEL
An attractive programme has been arranged for the Nickel Theatre to-day. It includes a two-reel feature picture by the Civis Company, entitled "For His Brother's Crime." It deals with a burglar who enters a rich man's house where his brother is employed as butler. The robber escapes and his brother is found in front of an open safe in which a camera is concealed. The evidence is so strong against the butler that he goes to jail, but years after escapes. The climax is reached when the butler enters the house where his brother lives married to the girl both loved. It is a grand story and no one should miss it.
"Influence of the Unknown" is an impressive melo-drama by the Biograph artists.
"A Man and a Woman" is a strong melo-drama.

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S.S. Portia, Capt. J. Kean, returning from the Westward Saturday evening, after a splendid round trip. She brought a small freight and the following passengers: Messrs. J. A. Forsey, G. Penney, Dr. W. Roberts, Holland, Hogan, Misses Budden, Cole, Roberts; Misses Kipsey, Skeans, Ryan, Wills, Horwood, Wheelan, Parsons, Darby and 15 second class.

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| English Hr. West | Harbor Breton | Pass Island |
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The Best 4-H.P. ENGINE You Can Buy Is

The 'GUARANTEE'

- 1st. Because it is a 4 cycle engine.
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Our Business is being carried on in the Store one door west of our old stand until further notice. We have a shop both in the front and rear; the entrance to rear being through arch.

We have received a complete new stock of general hardware Tools, Guns, Cartridges, Rifles and Ammunition, etc.

The space in our present premises is very limited and will not allow us to display all our goods as previously, therefore we request that enquiry be made for any goods desired in our line.

P.S.—We have still a large stock of goods damaged by Fire which we are selling at low prices to clear.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

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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.

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Built in sizes from 5 B.H.P. up to 320 B.H.P.

Nearly 100 vessels fitted with Bolinder's Engines for towage in the British Isles, the object of Messrs. Bolinder's design being for large Propellers at low revolutions and consequent efficiency. As an example mention might be made of the "MIRI" (160 B.H.P.) which tows regularly at Sea a 1500 Ton Tank Barge.

The Bolinder will run light indefinitely without any load whatever, and without any recourse to the Blow-lamps.

The Bolinder will run at any load down to a speed which only enables the engine to just turn over, this manoeuvring is carried out by a special device which entirely does away with the necessity for the Blow-lamps.

Bolinder Engines reverse in under 3 seconds—according to the power of the engine—and what is more reverse without a failure and without a strain on the crankshaft.

Alex. McDougall,

McBride's Cove, St. John's, N.F.

Telegrams: "McDougall, St. John's."

Telephone 180 P.O. Box 845

CORRESPONDENT EXPLAINS THE SOUTHEAST MOVEMENT OF GERMANS FROM PARIS

Says That at First They Intended Striking at the Comparatively Weak Western Side of the City

ALLIES ACTIVITY PREVENTED THIS

And Threatened to Envelop Them, So They Swung Round and Attempted to Pierce Allies Line

St. Pierre Du Vovray, Sept. 8.—England received a hint on Saturday as to a change in the German campaign, but only those who have been, as I have, into the very heart of this monstrous horror of war, seeing the flight of hundreds of thousands of people before an overwhelming enemy and following the lines of the Allied armies in their steady retirement before an apparently irresistible advance, may realize even dimly the meaning of the amazing transformation that has happened during the last few days.

For when I wrote my last despatch from Arques La Bataille after my adventure along the French and English lines, it seemed as inevitable as the rising of the next day's sun that the Germans should enter Paris on the very day when I wrote my despatch. Still not a single shot has come crashing upon the French fortifications.

At least a million men—that is no exaggeration of a light pen, but the sober and actual truth—were advancing steadily upon the capital last Tuesday. They were close to Beauvais when I escaped from what was then a death trap.

They were fighting our British troops at Creil when I came to that town. Upon the following days they were holding our men in the forest of Compeigne. They had been as near to Paris as Senlis, almost within gunshot of the outer forts.

"Nothing seems to stop them," said many soldiers with whom I spoke.

"We kill them and kill them, but they come on."

Ready For Supreme Tragedy
The situation seemed to me almost ready for the supreme tragedy—the capture or destruction of Paris. The northwest of Paris lay very open to the enemy, abandoned as far south as Abbeville and Amiens, too lightly held, by a mixed army corps of French and Algerian troops with their headquarters at Aumale.

Always obsessed with the idea that the Germans must come from the east, the almost fatal error of the war, the French had girdled Paris with almost impenetrable forts on the east side, from those of Ecouen and Montmorency, by the far-flung forts of Chelles and Champigny, to those of Sussy and Villeneuve, on the outer lines of the triple cordon; but on the west side, between Pontoise and Versailles, the defences of Paris were weak. I say "were" because during the last three days thousands of men have been digging trenches and throwing up ramparts. Only the snake-like Seine twining into a Pezoud loop, forms a natural defence to the western approach to the city, none so secure against men who have crossed many rivers in their desperate assaults.

This, then was the enemy's chance. It was for this they had fought their way westwards and southwards through incessant battlefields from Mons and Charleroi to St. Quentin and Amiens and down to Creil and Compeigne.

There is only one deduction to be drawn from this great, swift movement—the French and English lines had been supported by every available battalion to save Paris from its menace of destruction, to meet the weight of the enemy's metal by a force strong enough to resist its mighty mass.

It was till possible that the German right wing might be smashed, hurled back to the west between Paris and the sea, and cut off from their line of communications. It was undoubtedly this impending peril which scared the enemy's headquarters staff and upset all its calculations. They had not anticipated the rapidity of the supporting movement of the allied armies and at the very gates of Paris they saw themselves balked of their prize, the greatest prize of the war, by the necessity of changing front.

Quick Swing to Southeast
To do them justice, they realized instantly the new order of things, and with quick and marvellous decision did not hesitate to alter the direction of their main force. Instead of proceeding to the west of Paris, they swung round steadily to the southeast, in order to keep their armies away from the enveloping movement of the French and English and drive their famous wedge-like formation southward for the purpose of dividing the allied forces of the west from the French army of the east.

Smash Away in From West
Paris, the great and beautiful, seemed within their grasp. It was their intention to smash their way into it by this western entry and then to skin it alive. Holding the city at ransom, it was their idea to force France to her knees under the threat of making a vast and desolate ruin of all these palaces and churches and noble buildings in which the soul of French history is enshrined.

They might have done it but for one thing, which has upset all the cold-blooded calculations of their staff, that thing which perhaps I may be pardoned for calling a miracle. They might have done it, I think, last Wednesday and Thursday, even perhaps as late as last Friday.

I am not saying these things from rumor or hearsay. I am writing from evidence of my own eyes, after travelling several hundred miles in France during the last four days along main strategical lines, with grim sentinels guarding the last barriers to that approaching death which was sweeping on its way through France to the rich harvest of Paris, which it was eager to destroy.

There is only one thing to do to escape from the menace of this death. By all ways open, by any way, the population of Paris emptied itself like ushing rivers of humanity along all lines which promised anything like safety. Only those stayed behind to whom life means very little away from Paris, and who if death came desired to die in the city of their life.

Only Salvation
There are many such. Only this could save Paris—the rapid strengthening of the allied front by enormous reserves strong enough to hold back the arrow-shaped battering ram of the enemy's main army.

Undoubtedly the French headquarters staff was working heroically and with fine intelligence to save the situation at the very gates of Paris. The country was being swept absolutely clean of troops in all parts of France, where they had been waiting as reserves.

It was astounding to me to see, after those three days of rushing troops trains and of crowded stations not large enough to contain the regiments, how on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last an air of profound solitude and peace had taken possession of all these routes.

In my long journey through and about France and circling round Paris I found myself wondering sometime whether all this war had not been a dreadful illusion without reality, and a transformation on had taken place, starting in its change, from military turmoil to rural peace.

Only Fugitives in Sight
Dijon was emptied of its troops. The road to Chalons was deserted by all but he fugitives. The great armed camp of Chalons itself had been cleared out except for a small garrison. The troops at Tours had gone northward to the French centre. All our English reserves had been rushed up to the front from Havre and Rouen.

There is only one deduction to be drawn from this great, swift movement—the French and English lines had been supported by every available battalion to save Paris from its menace of destruction, to meet the weight of the enemy's metal by a force strong enough to resist its mighty mass.

STEADY RETREAT OF THE GERMANS

St. Pierre Bulletins Tell of Successes of Allies in France—Russians and Servians Occupy Austrian Towns

St. Pierre, Sept. 11.—The following bulletins from the French authorities have been posted here: "To the left the Allied troops have crossed River Marne between La Forte-sous, Jouarre, Charly and Chateau Thierry and have pursued the enemy. During the pursuit the British army captured numerous prisoners and took a number of maxims. During the four days' battle the Allies have advanced over twenty miles.

Driven Back
Between Chateau, Thierry and Vitry Le Francois the Prussian guard was thrown back North between St. Gand Marshes.

The engagement continues very violently in the region between Mailly and Vitry Francais. In the center and at the left the situation is unchanged on the River Ornain and at Mont Argonne both adversaries are maintaining their positions.

In the neighborhood of Nancy the enemy has gained a slight advance on Chateau Salins Road.

Good Progress
On the other hand the French have made good progress in the forest of Champenoux. The losses are considerable on both sides.

The moral and sanitary conditions of our troops are excellent. Absolutely no confirmation has been received in regards to the news published by German newspapers of the fall of Maubouge.

Another German standard, that of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, was taken at Senlis by the Hussars.

Make ains
Petrograd, Sept. 11.—The Russians are occupying Austrian towns of Sontchava and Garna near the Rumanian frontier. The Cossacks brought from Frampol 17 officers, 445 soldiers and large equipments and another Russian infantry regiment captured 700 soldiers on the South East of Soamastia and also a regimental box containing 150,000 crowns.

The Servians have crossed the Save and after a terrible battle occupied Semlin at 4 this morning.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

Every successful business man can give reasons for his prosperity. Most essential to any success is a careful and ceaseless attention to details. Every well conducted office or store in the world finds that simple and effectual filing systems are an absolute necessity. No employer will waste his own time or allow waste with his staff by using old fashioned methods. The benefits derived from the time and money-saving system which "Globe-Wernicke" devices encourage are self-evident. Not a paper can go astray when the "Safeguard" method of this Company is used. And no matter how complicated your filing problem, no matter how peculiar, no matter how small or how large, the "Globe-Wernicke" can provide you with the equipment that will place every record at your finger tips. Why not investigate? Mr. Percie Johnson represents the "Globe" in Newfoundland.

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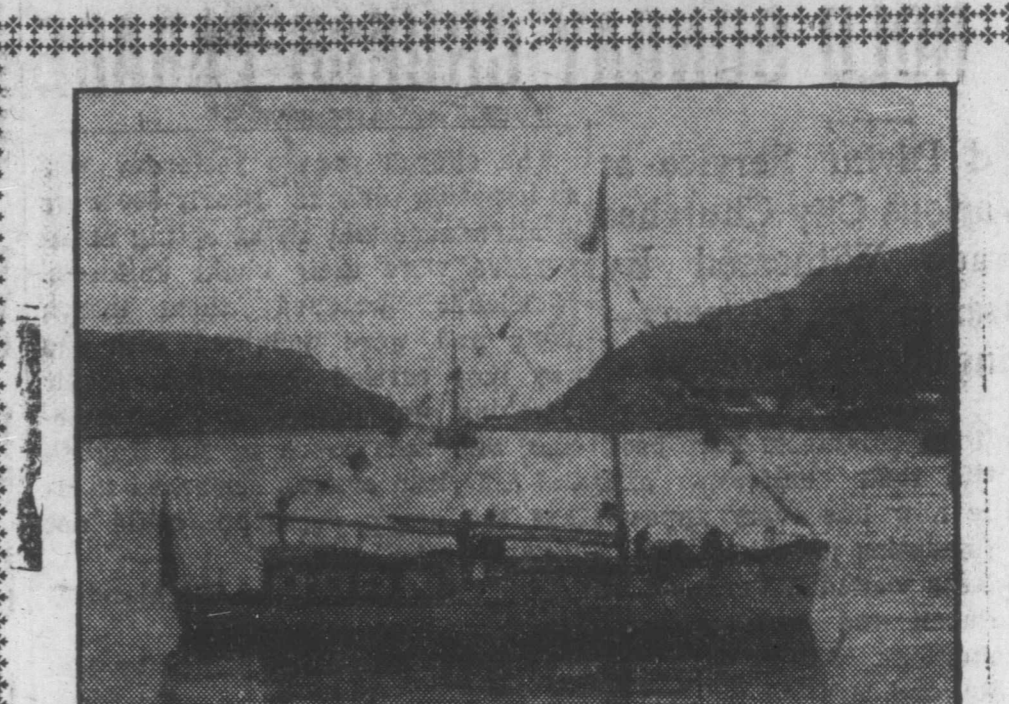
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Motor Boat
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Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North. Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, 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. Nineteenth 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.**

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

NEWFOUNDLAND VOLUNTEERS HOLD SUNDAY CHURCH PARADE

Attended Divine Service at the Various City Churches—Parade Witnessed by Thousands of Citizens—Bearing Much Admired

Nearly all the volunteers have been supplied with their uniforms and Pleasantville now has every appearance of a regulation military camp. Many citizens visited the camp Saturday afternoon and were pleased with the conditions. Among the number were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morine and Mr. Arthur Barnes, who were escorted through the camp by Dr. Paterson.

The camp regulations are being carried out satisfactorily. Everything is in apple pie order and the lads have no complaint. The food supplied is of the best, and though the nights last week were cold the boys soon got used to the conditions and yesterday all were enjoying good health.

Smoking Concert

At night the volunteers under canvas held a smoking concert in one of the large mess tents. A platform was placed in the tent and two large electric lights.

The musical programme was arranged by Lieut. H. H. Goodridge, and every performer was well applauded and had to answer to enclosures. Mr. C. Hutton acted as accompanist and performed his duties in an excellent manner.

At 8 o'clock Major Franklin took the chair and acted as chairman.

Good Program

The performance opened with the singing of "God Save the King" and "Rule Britannia." Songs were rendered by the following gentlemen: Major Franklin, Drum-Major Miller, Capt. Alderice, Mr. Hutton, Sergt. W. D. Edwards, Pte. A. Summers, Pte. C. B. Clift, Lieut. H. H. Goodridge, Pte. C. Earle. Lieut. Murphy gave a recitation and Lieut. R. H. Tait a mandolin solo.

The concert was thoroughly enjoyed by all and hope another will be given shortly.

The entertainment closed by the singing of the Marseillaise by Capt. Bernard and all the volunteers joined in and the National Anthem.

The church parade yesterday was an imposing turnout. Nearly 500 were in attendance and all excepting about a score wore their khaki uniforms. Thousands watched them march along and were delighted with the way they carried themselves. Their marching was perfect and a gentleman who seen much of the English and American armies, remarked to us that the crack regiments could not have done better.

The C.L.B. Band and Highlanders Pipers rendered the music.

The Anglicans accompanied by Major Franklin, Capt. N. A. Alderice, A. E. Bernard, H. E. Outerbridge, H. H. Goodridge, Raley and Camp Adjt. W. F. Rendell, attended Matins at St. Thomas's Church.

Inspiring Service

The service was an inspiring one. The soldiers sang "The Church's One Foundation" in a hearty manner. The Rector gave a brief address on the horrors of war.

At the R. C. Cathedral Mass was celebrated and His Grace the Archbishop occupied the pulpit. Major G. T. Carty, Capt. O'Brien, Lieuts. L. C. Murphy and F. J. Summers, of the Regiment at Camp, were the officers in charge.

At Gower Street

The Methodist lads attended service at Gower Street Church, where they received a warm welcome from the officials. Capt. C. Ayre and Lieut. Godden were in charge of the contingent.

At the Kirk Rev. J. S. Sutherland was the preacher. The Volunteers were in charge of Lt.-Col. Paterson and Lieut. Ledingham.

After service the various contingents assembled at Cavendish Square and then marched back to camp via Military, Renie's Mill and Circular Roads.

Many at the Camp

During the afternoon hundreds were at the camp. The C.L.B. Band gave an open air concert which was enjoyed by all.

Shortly after 5 o'clock His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Morris and Colonial Secretary Bennett arrived and were greeted with a general salute. They inspected the regiment and had tea with the officers.

"VICTORY OF THE ALLIES IS COMPLETE," SAYS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JOFFRE

Bordeaux Sept. 14.—Minister of War Millerand yesterday communicated to the Cabinet the following telegram, which he had received from General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces:

"Our victory confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat. Everywhere Germans are abandoning prisoners, wounded, and munitions of war. After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during the formidable struggle which lasted from the fifth to the twelfth of September, all our armies are flushed by success. On our left we have crossed the Aisne below Soissons, through Sainig, 65 miles, in six days' fighting.

"Our armies of the centre are already north of Marne, while those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier.

"The morale, endurance and order of our troops and those of our Allies are admirable. The Government of the Republic may well be proud of the army which it has equipped. (Signed) JOFFRE."

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY INVADES GERMAN PACIFIC COLONY

Landed an Expedition at Herberstoeche in the German Solomon Island Giving the Authorities There a Bit of a morning Surprise

London, Sept. 12.—The Official Press Bureau gave out the following statement this afternoon:

"A telegram has been received from Rear Admiral Patey, commanding the Australian navy, announcing the occupation to-day of the town of Herberstoeche, in the Island of Pommern, (late New Britain). The British flag hoisted without opposition."

A naval landing party under the command of J. A. Beresford, of the Australian navy, established themselves on shore at dawn without the knowledge of the enemy, but stout resistance was offered while the force was destroying the telegraph apparatus, and the landing party had to force its way for a distance of four miles through the road, several parts of which were mined.

The German officer in command of the parties in the trenches, 500 yards from the station, surrendered unconditionally. Guns have been landed and steps taken to capture the station.

POPE ACCLAIMS GREAT BRITAIN

Calls Her the Guardian of Peace and Of Justice

Rome, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Turin quotes Stampa as saying: "Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, was the bearer of a letter from the Pope to King George filled with sympathy for the British nation which is described as the Guardian of Peace and the Master of Justice."

Stampa adds that the Pope had asked the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors to give a safe conduct for the return of Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, to Belgium.

This was refused, whereupon the Pontiff answered that he would remember the unpleasant refusal.

Prince Louis Napoleon, whose sword was refused by France, is awaiting instructions to join the Russian army.

SOUTH AFRICA LOYAL TO BRITAIN

Legislative Assembly of the Union Affirms its Loyalty To the King

Capetown, Sept. 14.—The Senate and Assembly of the Union of South Africa have adopted an address to King George, in which they state: "While deeply deploring the outbreak of war, we are convinced that participation therein was forced upon the British Empire, and we respectfully desire to be allowed to express our approval of the action taken in defence of the principle of liberty and justice and of the integrity and sanctity of International obligations."

The address concludes with a declaration of continued loyalty and devotion.

London, Sept. 14.—The African World says that an active movement is on foot to offer Lord Kitchener a corps of picked British and Dutch Afrikaner scouts for use with General French's army, under command of General Rudolf De Wit, the Boer Commander who gave the British so much trouble during the South African war.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

WEDDING BELLS

Cull—Roberts
A very pretty wedding took place at Joe Batt's Arm on Sunday, Aug. 30th, the contracting parties being Mr. John Cull, of Barr'd Islands and Miss Minnie Roberts, daughter of the late John R. Roberts, of Bonne Bay.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. H. W. Seeley.

The bride, who was attended by Miss Eliza Cull, sister of the groom, was given away by Mr. W. Scammel, of Joe Batt's Arm, while Mr. S. Cull, brother of the groom, acted as best man.

The bride was very becomingly attired in a suit of cream net, trimmed with Irish lace over satin with bridal veil and orange blossoms and carried a large bouquet of roses and orange blossoms. The bridesmaid wore a suit of cream silk with hat to match.

After the wedding ceremony the bride party went to their future home at Joe Batt's Arm, where the bridegroom takes up work as teacher.

VOLUNTEERS WIN FROM THE CALYPSO

In Rifle Match at the Range On the Southside On Saturday

A rifle match between a team from F.M.S., Calypso and the Volunteers took place at the Range, Southside Hills, Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a win for the latter by 21 pts. The scores were:

Newfoundland Regiment			
	yds	yds	Ttl.
200	350	500	
Lt. B. Butler	21	24	69
Jorp. W. Norris	19	24	69
Pt. T. Rideout	20	23	66
Pvt. R. Bartlett	22	24	65
Pvt. A. Bendall	24	21	59
Pvt. J. Tobin	21	24	66
Lieut. R. H. Tait	23	26	74
Pvt. W. Piggoke	22	27	70
			538

H. M. S. Calypso

	yds	yds	Ttl.
200	350	500	
J. Luxon	24	22	69
I. Strickland	20	21	64
J. Ashworth	19	23	62
Jarvis, A.B.	19	23	62
Earl, A.B.	23	24	71
Gill, A.B.	25	22	67
Laundry, A.B.	23	11	51
Shoard, A.B.	17	25	64

Seven shots were fired at each range, the possible at each range being 28.

Allies Have Won Glorious Victory

Paris, Sept. 14.—General Joffre officially reports to the French Government that the Allies in the last four days' fighting have won a glorious victory.

The Germans are retreating all along the line, abandoning prisoners, wounded and immense quantities of supplies and munitions of war.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Seventeen Day Battle In Galicia Results In Great Russian Victory

(Official Bulletin)

Paris, Sept. 13.—On the left wing the enemy continues his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans have retired northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne to the southeast of Rheims.

At the centre the enemy, though it has lost Revigny and Brabant le Roi, still holds the south end of the forest of Argonne.

On the right wing the hostile forces, which were along the Meurthe, are beating a retreat beyond Saint Die and Durmeville. We have reoccupied Dravon le Tauc, Baccarat, Remireville, Norminy, and Pont a Mousson.

In Belgium field operations, the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive to the south of Liege.

In the Russian field, the battle that has been in progress in Galicia for the last sixteen days, has ended in a great victory for the Russian army. The Austrians have retreated along the entire front, leaving in the hands of the Russians a great number of prisoners and important war materials.

German Fleet Takes a Little Jaunt Well Out of Range of British Guns

Copenhagen, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Raumo, Finland, says that according to statements by pilots and fishermen, the German fleet has been cruising for the last two days in the waters south of the Aland Islands.

The fleet includes seven dreadnoughts and cruisers of the Friesland class and a lot of coal and repair vessels.

Aboard the cruiser Blucher the flag of the Chief Admiral, Prince Henry of Prussia, was hoisted.

German Line Of Communication Has Been Broken By The Allies

London, Sept. 14.—A Bordeaux despatch to Lloyd's Weekly News says the line of communications used by the Germans has been cut.

They cannot make use of the line east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the Allies on the centre and the right.

They must therefore try a line through the Meuse valley and Luxemburg.

Evacuate Amiens

Paris, Sept. 13.—The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans, before reported in the news despatches, was officially announced to-day.

Sink Steamer

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.—A Finnish mail steamer is reported to have been sunk by a German cruiser, and thirty-five Englishmen captured.

FALL 1914.

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Our First Showing

—of—

Ladies' & Children's

UNTRIMMED and

READY-TO-WEAR

HATS.



Line of Retreat of the Germans May Lead to Their Destruction

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch to The Times from Paris says: "The General in command in Paris has half a million fresh troops under his control which will be used presumably in pursuing the enemy."

"News that the German forces from Pont-a-Mousson to Saint Die are falling back shows that the five German armies of Generals Von Kluck and Von Buelow, the Crown Prince Frederick William, the Duke of Wurttemberg and that operating in Moselle are in retreat.

The difficulties of the retreating army are many and there good chances that the Allies may annihilate them before they reach the frontier.

The Germans appear to be abandoning their natural route by the Valley of the Oise, endeavoring to withdraw further eastward to the barren and difficult country of the Champagne where roads are poor and provisions scant. Beyond to the forest of Ardennes and to the east of the wooded and clay ridges of the forest of Fignon are formidable barriers to progress as an army could have. Beyond is the Meuse on the ridges of which they will be destroyed.

If they actually have abandoned the Oise Valley the German lines of communication are reduced to one passing by Givet, Namur and Liege; the other, passing Meziers, Montmedy and Luxemburg, the next line, to the south is commanded by the guns at Verdun.

PRESENTATION TO VOLUNTEERS

Watches For Soldier Lads From the Local Bank Of Nova Scotia

Messrs. C. S. Frost, accountant, and L. T. Stick, collection clerk at the Bank of Nova Scotia, who have joined the Newfoundland Regiment for service abroad, were on Saturday night presented with wrist watches by Manager Anderson and staff of the Bank. The Assistant-Manager, Mr. J. A. Young, made the presentation and paid a glowing tribute to the worth of both young men. He was sorry that for a time the Bank would lose them, but all were delighted that they had volunteered to serve their King and Country, and trusted that both would return from the battlefield to rejoice them.

Messrs. Frost and Stick are very favorably known. The latter is one

BELGIANS GAIN A BIG SUCCESS

Cut Off a German Army Corps Between Louvain And Brussels

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Paris says the French occupied Soissons at 6 o'clock Saturday evening and an Ostend despatch says: "The Belgian troops have just gained an important success at Curtenberg, between Louvain and Brussels, cutting off a German corps."

of the best athletes that Newfoundland as ever produced and if the British Army be made up of such material it is no wonder that they have the enemy on the run. Both recipients replied and thanked the donors for them. They are useful presents and will serve as a constant remembrance of their old associates in St. John's.

Whole Regiment Was Decimated

Constance, via Paris, Sept. 13.—The headquarters of the 114th German infantry are in mourning, as practically the entire regiment has been destroyed. Many pitiful scenes were enacted when women came to examine the posted list of the dead. The war loan is causing anxiety to German financiers, as it will force the hands of the Bankers, while the attitude of the people is somewhat uncertain. This view is imminent owing to the disastrous retreat of the German army in France.

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