

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Vol. I. No. 199.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

TIDE TURNS AT LAST; ALLIED TROOPS CHASE RETREATING GERMANS

Last Remnants of the German Cavalry Have Been Destroyed and a Large Party of the Mobile Artillery and Ammunition Trains Has Been Taken

NO SIEGE OF PARIS AND GOVERNMENT CAN RETURN FROM BORDEAUX AT ONCE

British Army Does Notable Work, Its Artillery Being Especially Effective—Germans Wireless Berlin For Horses and Supplies

London, Sept. 12.—A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph has sent the following from the front:

"The last remnants of the German cavalry have been destroyed and a large part of the mobile artillery and ammunition trains has been taken.

"A huge number of their rank and file have been either captured or cut off.

A wireless message to Berlin, which was intercepted here, said: "We are badly in need of horses and supplies."

German General Admits Disaster

A German General who stopped in an inn here last night was overheard to say to one of his aides: "A great disaster has overtaken us."

An English officer of an aviation scouting corps remarked: "It will be a miracle if any of these Germans get home again. Their only anxiety now is to increase the distance between themselves and their pursuers."

There can be no doubt that the tide has turned in the Allies' favor.

"The great German coup has failed; there will be no siege of Paris and the Government can safely return from Bordeaux at once."

Evidence of the German Retreat

London, Sept. 12.—Reuter's Lagny, France, correspondent in a despatch sent Thursday says: "A trip along the Valley of the Marne to-day brought gratifying evidence of the reality of the German retreat."

"On Sunday the British and Germans were at grips East of this place. Since then the Teuton has been driven steadily back beyond Triport and Crecy-on-Brie."

"The line where hardest fighting occurred is beyond Meaux where the Teuton now is."

British Army Does Very Well

"In this strategic movement of General Von Kluck's army rearward along Marne Valley, the British army has played a leading role. General French's army advanced to meet the German Emperor's hosts with what have been forced marches from their temporary base through Lagny and the incoming troops were so wearied that many of them at the first opportunity lay down in the dust and slept where they were. A few hours rest worked a great change and a few days later the British troops were following the slow German retreat up the valley with bull dog tenacity."

Terrible Work of British Artillery

"The British artillery did notable work according to the French military surgeons, who were stationed at Lagny, at points near here."

"The bodies of the slain Germans who fell before the British gunners still litter the ground and the grim crop must be still heavier on the soil further up the valley where fighting was more desperate."

"All along the valley the confidence of the people has been restored and the populace are returning to their abandoned homes."

"The British army no longer forms the left wing of the Allies. On its left is a French army, one of the seven which are now in the field."

Russians Divide Austrian Army Capture Three Fortified Positions And Rout Germans In Poland

Capture Three Fortified Positions—Pursued Routed Austrians For Twenty-Five Miles—Stinging Defeat For the Germans

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—It is announced that the Russian troops have succeeded in separating the left wing of the Austrian army from the troops which were operating around Tomasscow and Rawa in Russian Poland. Tomasscow has been taken after a desperate fight.

The German troops near Myssinec and Chorzelo, Russian Poland, have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russian troops have taken by assault the fortified positions of Opol and Tourbine, Russian Poland, and pursued the enemy for a distance of 25 miles.

German Aviator Killed

Mr. Robert Templeton's black horse "Dan" won second prize in truckman's entries. Driver Wm. Power. Was omitted from list.

Fogota arrived in port at 1:30 p.m.

ENORMOUS LOSSES IN EAST PRUSSIA

London, Sept. 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Petrograd, sent the following: "The extent of the losses during the first six weeks of the war places all previous casualties far in the background. Not less than 10,000 dead Germans were counted in the trenches after one engagement in Eastern Prussia. "On the fateful September 1, when two Russian corps came to death grips with four German corps north of Soldan, the losses of both sides totalled between 60,000 and 70,000, the majority being Germans."

GERMANS PUSH THEIR ADVANCE TOO RAPIDLY

Their Soldiers Are Too Much Fatigued to be Able to do Effective Work

FRESH TROOPS FOR THE ALLIES

Germans Evacuating Upper Alsace—Troops Withdrawing to the Fortresses

London, Sept. 11.—A despatch from Rome says a telegram received there from Berlin states the evacuation of Upper Alsace by the German troops continues; they are withdrawing to the fortresses of Strassburg and Metz.

It is admitted the German army in France is extremely fatigued, whereas the Allies are continually being reinforced by fresh troops.

Much Too Rapid Paris, Sept. 9.—The German progress seems to have been too rapid and too precipitate in its eagerness to get to the gates of Paris, for they arrived out of breath and to all appearances out of ammunition, which may explain why they did not pursue their original plan. All prisoners, of whom 300 or more arrived in Paris yesterday, appear fagged and harassed and the spirit of the army seems to be everything that is different from the conquerors who pushed back the army of defence on the French frontier and reached the gates of the capital in ten days.

What Was Their Aim? Whether the Germans hoped to gain time by a tangent movement away from Paris, or, as so the military critics suppose, aimed to effect a junction with the army of the Crown Prince which was to come from the direction of Longwy, the developments of the last four days prove that it was a great error. The army, already weakened by forced marching, constant fighting en route and now further enfeebled by the engagements of the last four days, is not, in the opinion of experts, prepared for such a big enterprise as the siege of Paris even if it retrieve its fortunes in the battle now in progress.

The only hope of the Germans, therefore, lies in the armies of the northeastern frontier coming to the rescue and this hope now seems too long deferred."

BRITISH OCCUPY GERMAN STATION IN EAST AFRICA

London, Sept. 11.—A despatch from Blantyre, British Central Africa, says the steamer Gwendolin from Lake Nyassa, shelled the German station at Langenburg Head, on the Lake in German East Africa.

No opposition was offered, and a small force landed from the steamer and took the station.

REMARKABLE UNANIMITY IN BRITAIN

How the War Has Brought Together the Bitterest Political Partisans

PATRIOTISM THE GREAT UNIFIER

Great Meeting in London To Boost Recruiting For the British Army

London, Sept. 12.—Under the auspices of the National, Liberal and Constitutional Clubs, two great rival organizations of the Metropolis whose members before the war were scarcely on speaking terms, an enthusiastic meeting was held last night in support of the Prime Minister's call for recruits.

The chief speakers were Winston Churchill, F. E. Smith, Director of the Official Press Bureau, and Will Crooks, the Labor leader in the House of Commons.

Will Maintain Supremacy

Concluding his speech Mr. Churchill said: "The number of battleships that will be completed within the next twelve months will be more than double the number that will be completed for Germany and the number of cruisers will be three or four times as great, therefore we may count upon the naval supremacy of the country being effectively maintained."

"What we now have to do is to make under the cover and shield of the navy a great army and strong enough to enable the country to take its proper share in the decision of this terrible struggle."

An Army of a Million Men

"To make the assistance of the Empire more effective we should put on the Continent and keep there an army of at least one million men. That figure is well within the compass of the arrangements now on foot and well within the scope of the measures which Earl Kitchener has taken."

"By the New Year we will have an additional half million men ready for the field and by summer of 1916 we will have 25 army corps in fighting shape."

"It is our life against the Germans, upon that there must be no compromise or truce. We must go forward unflinchingly to the end."

CAPTURE LINER WITH SUPPLIES FOR CRUISERS

Kingston, Sept. 11.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Bethania was captured by a British cruiser when two days out from Charlevoix.

The prize was brought here last night. She had on board six hundred tons of coal and six months' supply of provisions for the German cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe.

She had been equipped as an auxiliary cruiser, but threw her armament overboard on sighting her pursuer.

Her crew was composed of five hundred reservists.

GERMANS RETIRE RIGHT AND CENTRE

London, Sept. 11.—An official announcement states that the centre and right wing of the German army are now retiring.

BRITISH CAPTURE 1500 PRISONERS

London, Sept. 11.—The general retirement of Germans east of Paris continues, according to a statement this afternoon by the War Bureau. It is stated that British troops yesterday captured 1,500 prisoners and several guns.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate North to West winds, fair and cool to-day and on Sunday.

ALLIES HURL BACK COMBINED ONSLAUGHT OF 3 GERMAN ARMIES

Germans Have Abandoned Their Advanced Positions and Appear to be in Full Retreat From France

LATEST ATTEMPT WAS THE FAILURE

Allied Forces Successfully Resisted Fierce Efforts of the Enemy to Break Through Their Lines

CONTINUOUS BATTLES

Germans Get No Rest and British Capture 11 Guns and Many Prisoners

Paris, Sept. 12.—Officially announced that the German center as well as their right wing is retreating. "Germans continue to retreat. British have taken eleven cannon and many prisoners." This was the gist of an official report issued here to-night.

French military authorities who, heretofore, had confined information made public concerning the military operations in East Prussia, and laconic statements of very general character, to-day gave lengthy descriptions of the most important battle since the beginning of hostilities.

Bore the Brunt

Evidently the left wing of the Allied armies facing north-east have borne the brunt of the preliminary engagements, in which the British took such a prominent part. They are the object of the highest compliments on the part of French military men.

The combat, according to the official announcement, seems to be developing into the abandonment of at least the advance positions held by the Germans, who, it is announced, are retiring along the greater part of the line.

Furious Onslaughts

This retirement is said to have been for forty-five miles at some points. Furious onslaughts, sometimes by French, again by Germans, occurred about the center of an extensive line in the neighborhood of Vitry Le Francois.

Three great German armies, commanded by General Von Kluck, the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wurtemberg, effected a junction and repeatedly hurled themselves against the French positions with the greatest vigor, but they were not able to achieve the seeming object of breaking the allies' centre and thus dividing the Anglo-French armies. The French and British offered an equally vigorous resistance, eventually compelling the Germans to withdraw.

Allies' Position Improved

Fighting continued throughout last night, and the Allies' position, it is understood, was improved to-day. Rain-storms caused great difficulties in the marshy districts, but did not stop operations. Fusillades by troops and artillery duels proceeded all day. It is believed the retiring Germans suffered more than the Allies from the rain storm, as their withdrawing columns were encumbered with baggage and ammunition wagons.

WILSON ASKS EXPLANATION

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson, to-day, asked Secretary of State Bryan to call the attention of the Turkish Ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, to recent statements attributed to him in the newspapers, and to enquire if they were authorized.

Lend a Naval Base To Great Britain

Rome, Sept. 12.—The Tribune publishes a telegram from Brindisi asserting Greece has conceded to England permission to establish a naval base in the port of Nubros Island off Limose, where Britain can centre her naval divisions.

ITALIAN MINISTER HAS LEFT BERLIN

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Italian Military Attache at Berlin has left his post and is returning to Italy. The cause of his departure is unknown.

GUNNERS BRING DOWN AIRSHIP

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—Russian troops fired on and captured a Zeppelin airship near Bereadz. There were 30 persons in the airship, including two German staff officers and two gunners. The airship also contained explosives, plans and photographs. The Russians also brought down an aeroplane in which an Austrian colonel was a passenger.

Naval Engagement In the Baltic Sea?

London, Sept. 12.—A Copenhagen despatch to The Times says it is reported from Sandhaven, 29 miles northeast of Stockholm, that a German fleet of 29 vessels has been sighted between Gotska, Sandoen Island, in the Baltic and Kopparstarna, nine miles north.

The Swedish newspapers report that tremendous cannonading has been heard on the line between Totska, Sandoen Island and Nymo.

TWO GERMAN GENERALS DEAD

Were Killed in Battle—Trainloads of German Wounded are Arriving

Berlin, Sept. 11.—Two more major-generals have been added to the death list of field officers. Generals von Gotha and Nieland. Premier von Weizsacker of Wurtemberg and finance minister Breunig of Bavaria, have both lost sons. Prince Frederick William of Hesse, was wounded in the breast in the fighting in France.

Long trainloads of wounded are now being brought forward from advanced to base hospitals or forwarded to Lazarettos in the interior of Germany. Only the most severely wounded, who are unable to bear transportation have been left in the advanced hospitals.

Prospero left La Scie at 9:45 a.m.

Portia passed Cape Race at 9:35 She is due at 5:30 p.m.

British Annihilated Large German Force

London, Sept. 12.—A despatch to The Daily News from Paris says: "A motor car brings news from the front that the first and second divisions of the British Army with the French cavalry and artillery cut off and defeated a large force of the enemy, sixty miles Northwest of Paris, taking 6,000 of the enemy prisoners and 15 guns."

BRITISH DREADNOUGHT AUSTRALIA CHASES GERMAN CRUISER NURNBERG

Honolulu, Sept. 7.—The Watson Navigation Company's steamer Wilhelmina reported on arrival here to-day that she picked up a wireless message from the British Dreadnought Australia, then in Hawaiian waters, saying that she was in full chase of the German cruiser Nurnberg, which left here September 1st. The Nurnberg is a small cruiser of only 3,450 tons and if overhauled would have little chance with even an armored cruiser. Her main battery consists of ten 4.1 inch rifles. It is believed here that the Australian cable to British Columbia was cut off by the Nurnberg. The interruption to the cable is between the Bamfield, B.C., cable station and Fanning Island.

SAYS VON STEIN WAS IN THE PAY OF THE KAISER

Sydney Paper Says Documents Showing This Were Found Among his Papers

KEPT HIS CONNECTION AS A CLOSE SECRET

Story of Plans of Wabana Which Reached the Hands Of the Germans

From private reliable sources The North Sydney Herald learns that among papers of the late Mr. Von Stein, who died recently in St. John's, Nfld., were found documents proving conclusively that the deceased, up to the time of his death, was in the pay and employ of the German Emperor. Many of our citizens will remember Von Stein, he being engineer on the steamer Falcon when she first came here from the Old Country many years ago. After leaving the Falcon in Newfoundland, Von Stein accepted a position with the Reid-Newfoundland Co. as foreman in their shops.

Won Confidence

Being an exceptional clever engineer and scholar he moved in the best circles, a fact which evidently won for him the confidence of the people. The fact of his being in the employ of the Germans was as religiously kept secret as was the successful way he secured valuable information for the Kaiser. On several occasions he visited many of the important inland and coastal portions of the Ancient Colony and acquired a knowledge of general affairs second to none in Newfoundland. During all the years he lived in the latter place, the fact of his being connected in any way with the German authorities was kept to himself.

One instance of his faithfulness to the interests of the Kaiser was manifested when General Manager Cantley, of the Scotia Company, visited Germany on business connected with his Company. It surprised Mr. Cantley very much when he was shown by the Germans full and complete maps and drawings of the Company's immense iron ore deposits at Wabana, giving even the slightest detail in connection therewith. Von Stein has two sons at present in the war fighting against the Allies.

Allies' Position Is Excellent One

London, Sept. 12.—The Morning Post correspondent at Nantes, France, says: "Never has the Allies' position looked so promising. At the same time we should be cautious in proclaiming the good news."

"The Germans want repose and possibly their commanders' will, if they can, be content to hold the Allies at bay for a time."

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Discharge Steel Arrows from Their Airships With Fearful Results to Enemy

London, Sept. 9.—The Rev. Forbes Phillips, Vicar of Gorleston, writing from Boulogne, France, yesterday, says: "On Saturday the French came forth with a new invention which is more effective than bomb throwing. The new fighting aeroplanes are filled with boxes filled with thousands of steel arrows. They are really steel bolts, about four inches long. "The airman will fly over the enemy in an aeroplane or Zeppelin. With a simple device they can open trap doors and the steel contents of a box is showered on the enemy. The effect on men in mass or lying in the firing lines is deadly, for one of these, dropped from a height of two thousand feet, will go clean through a man."

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MOVEMENT OF THE GERMANS TO THE SOUTH-EAST OF PARIS PUZZLES MILITARY EXPERTS

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RUSSIA LEARNED HER LESSONS REGARDING ACTIVE FIGHTING IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

It is This Vital Knowledge That Has Enabled Her Her to Make Her Army Efficient and to Win the Great Victories of the Past Few Weeks

(By London Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent.)

Only ten years ago, as is related in the British Official History of the Russo-Japanese War, a Russian general officer openly scoffed at the idea of the necessity of soldiers having to shoot straight. Had the teachings of the South African war been taken to heart in Russian military circles it is certain that the Russian Army would not have had to pay so dearly for its experience in the Manchurian campaign.

Chief Necessities

The chief necessities of the German tacticians now are as follows: First, to get out of reach of the Belgians; second, to keep as far as possible from the ever increasing British contingent; third, to isolate the army of Paris; fourth, to reduce the length of the line of communication and recover direct touch with Germany; fifth, while accomplishing these ends, to smash the other French armies; sixth, when the German armies are united to be able to march directly on either Berlin or Paris, as circumstances may direct.

Object of It

"The present movement to the Eastward is apparently with the object of accomplishing these things. The German army, which has come South from Mons, will join at Epernay, fifteen miles Southwest of Rheims, other German armies of which we have so far heard nothing, but which evidently been moving Southward from Luxemburg and the Ardennes.

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Inefficiency Defeated Them

Except at the Yalu the Russians were sufficiently numerous to have been able to withstand the Japanese attack, magnificent as it was, with half the force at their disposal, and to have left a powerful reserve to turn the tide of battle of necessity. Such was their ignorance of the potential uses of fire effort, however, that at the opening of the campaign they are said to have expressed surprise at the Japanese "shooting such a lot during an attack." British experts say that even with the Germans the immense importance of using a rifle to the full is not properly understood.

Learned the Lesson

The Russians have learnt what well controlled fire can do. They have learnt that the first thing to aim at in training a recruit is to teach him to shoot straight and to keep on shooting. This they have been taught on the field of battle, and their training since the Manchurian campaign has been based upon it. The Russian soldier does not, shoot by any means as well as ours. I am told that the average of the Germans is better than that of the Russians. But the Russian has learnt the value of shooting, and this is much.

How Not to Do It

The regularity with which Russian infantry attacks and counter-attacks failed was an example to the world of how not to do them. The world learnt much, but I think the Russians learnt more, and the lesson was the same as before—the use of the rifle and the importance of taking cover. The faulty promulgation and execution of orders had a great deal to do with the failure of counter-attacks.

Of manoeuvres in Russia I have seen sufficient to be able to say that the men are now trained to take advantage of every scrap of cover, and I know that the tremendous value of a well-timed counter-attack is well drilled into every subaltern.

Ignorant of Cavalry Work

The work of the Russian cavalry in Manchuria was a failure owing to their utter lack of familiarity with the elements of modern cavalry work.

The Under-Rated Enemy

Army men are taught never to despise an enemy but to give him credit for being able to do at least as well as himself. It was the reckless spirit with which the Russian army embarked on the Manchurian campaign which largely caused its undoing. The Japanese were despised as "yellow apes"; their fighting power was under-estimated. The officers regarded the whole affair in the light of a picnic and made elaborate arrangements accordingly to enjoy themselves in the field. The men went, as they always do in Russia, to fight when they were told to. The older members of the staff, who had not advanced a step in tactics since the days of Sebastopol and Plevna, were the ruling factors in the conduct of the war.

Sweeping Reforms

The sweeping reforms of the past ten years have struck at the root of the canker in the heart of the Russian Army. The officer has been raised to the high standard of his men, who are to-day just as reliable and as unflinching as they were in 1812, in 1854, or in 1877. I saw the Russian Army marching out to war. They went very quietly, the officers with mouths set grim with determination, in their eyes confidence in their men and in themselves, the soldiers calm with the terrible fatalism of the Russian peasant. They know they are going to fight in a cause that is sacred to every Russian from the Black to the White Sea. This time they do not under-estimate their adversary, but, formidable though they know him to be, they advance to meet him calm in their belief that it is for the last time. At the present moment they are attacking with two millions. When these are gone there are many more to come.

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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.

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HUGE ARMY OF GERMANS POURED INTO BELGIUM LIKE MIGHTY TORRENT

Correspondent Says That, as the Invaders Marched Along the Roads, They Seemed to be no End to Them

London, Sept. 9.—A Boulogne despatch to The London Standard says: I have seen and marvelled at the torrent of human fighting machines which Germany has poured into this unhappy country. I have watched that most wonderful sight, the German Army on the march, and I have witnessed the still more remarkable spectacle, the German troops going into action, for with my credentials as the citizen of a neutral country, I had been able to move with comparative ease in the southern regions of Belgium and the northern provinces of France.

It was after the occupation of Brussels and the fighting at Mons that I found myself resting in a French village, through which the German invaders were passing. The retreating French had torn up the railways, and while the German engineers were repairing them with all possible speed, the troops marched along the high roads, carrying the impediments with them.

Hum of Airlships
The hum of a motor high up in the air was the first intimation of their approach. The villagers rushed out and gazed skyward. A Taube aeroplane was hovering above us not very distant and soon we saw others in the leader's wake. It was quite evident they were spying out the land thoroughly, looking for possible dangers to the approaching hosts and transmitting information to the marching Germans.

While we were watching, one of the Taube machines crumpled up and fell headlong to the ground. Both occupants pitched out in mid-air and dropped five hundred feet to certain death. But how utterly insignificant that tragic incident seemed, two German airmen dead, two German families hung into mourning, but the German hosts marched on, and the destruction of these human atoms of a mighty whole was of no military consequence whatever.

The Army in Detail
Round the bend of the road came the vanguard, consisting of a big contingent of cyclists with rifles swung over their shoulders. Knowing the way was clear for them, they rode right through the village at a slow pace. Close behind came a regiment of cavalry, then field artillery, the horses almost worn out, and the drivers thrashed them until they maintained the pace that suited the requirements of a forced march. Then came more cavalry and corps of various descriptions and then infantry.

The road was wide and they marched eight abreast. There seemed no end to them. Such typical German faces and figures as they had. These men were short rather than tall, stalwart in form, with round heads and close cropped hair. Their grey green uniforms were covered with dust. The rate of march was more than four miles an hour, probably a mile in thirteen minutes.

No Mercy for the Weak
Considering the weight of the equipment, to which must be added the rifle this speed was amazing, but it was clear that their physical strength was being taxed to the uttermost. Some of the corps were singing sentimental folk songs, but many were staggering along barely able to hold their places in the ranks.

There is no room in the German army for weaklings, who receive scant mercy from their comrades or superiors. The non-commissioned officers were relentlessly stern in the maintenance of much discipline. They passed along the lines and cursed lagging soldiers with a rigorous brutality that seemed to overawe them.

Prodded With Bayonets
I saw a young German soldier, who looked like a youth of twenty, receive several blows from a non-commissioned officer's fist because fatigue caused him to fall a little behind his row and thus disarrange the marching machine.

Other men who dropped by the wayside were prodded with bayonets until the pain goaded them to fresh efforts. One private, accused of simulating exhaustion, was kicked with a non-commissioned officer's heavy boot till he rose to his feet and went on marching. Complete exhaustion and utter despair were written on some faces, but they have gone on the majority of them. The bulk of the troops, it must be recorded, seemed to stand the test of endurance successfully, thanks to their perfect training in times of peace.

Dropped Like Nine Pins
A day later chance made me the spectator of an engagement between French and German troops. The French were strongly entrenched and the French artillery occupies a favorable position, under cover, but it was a good line of attack. The French artillery found the range and shelled. I saw the grey green figures dropping

like nine pins, bowled over by some unseen foe, but more grey green figures emerged from the rear, and the advance continued.

The Germans went forward at the double quick. The French artillery continued to be destructive, but the onward rush was too rapid for any such means to stop.

Rank After Rank
The French infantry poured volley after volley into the German ranks. The Germans were advancing with about one yard distance between the men on the front line, while the Germans on the second line were just behind those of the first, so that as the foremost were shot down, the men of the second line were there in their right positions and able to push forward. The Germans of the third line were exactly behind those of the second, so that when the soldiers of the second line were shot down those of the third took their places.

So they advanced, line after line, always in close formation. The slaughter was truly terrible. Countless grey green figures fell and lay prostrate while their comrades rushed onward to the same relentless fate.

Could Not Shoot Fast Enough
But the French simply could not shoot them dead with sufficient rapidity to stem the onslaught, and the Germans succeeded in advancing, and the French withdrew to avoid being overwhelmed by the Teutonic hordes.

The Germans have achieved wonderful results by these methods of fighting. I am inclined to think it is not so much their courage as discipline which enables them to court death by antiquated tactics. They fight almost automatically and advance with machine-like precision, so thorough is their training.

It is not strategy, not the skill in handling weapons, and not individual fighting qualities that have achieved the advance to Paris, but the efficiency of the whole military system.

HOW THE GERMANS VIEW THE WAR

A naturalized German living in London has received from his brother a medical man in Hamburg, a letter which may be said to reflect the views of his circle regarding the war. The letter, which is dated Aug. 12, was delivered in London last week, having been conveyed by an American traveller returning via Holland and posted on Dutch soil. The writer says:

Taken Calmly
"The war here is taken with the greatest calm. We know that in the end we must win—we hope also against England. To-day, eight days after England declared war, we are still awaiting the attack by sea which was going to annihilate us. On the other hand we already have successes in France and Russia. It will be a terrible slaughter, taking away from all countries the flower of their youth and yet nobody will gain by it."

"Whatever could have induced England to join is entirely incomprehensible to us. It must be envy of our commerce and fleet. Sir Edward Grey must have thought it the opportune moment to go for us. But he miscalculated, for on the sea we are worth more than he thinks—not to mention the army."

A Warning
"Don't believe anything your papers say. Lies are told to any extent. Only with us the truth prevails. Later on you will learn the inner history of the war."

"If we broke Belgian neutrality it was a natural necessity, because France had already commenced to march into Belgium, against which action neither England nor Belgium

made any protest. But we anticipated this, as on August 7 we took Liege. The map after the war will look somewhat different. As for the Russian rabble, we do not trouble about it at all. Their preparations for war will take another two months, while we have already marched towards the east."

Too Many to Accept
"My son and nephew have repeatedly presented themselves as volunteers, but had to be refused owing to the great overflow of offers of service. Two other doctors and I are going to offer ourselves next week, but there again the overflow is so enormous that we have little chance."

The doctor's sister, also writing to her brother in London, says: "We are getting on very well after the first terrible excitement has passed. When our compatriots declared war on us last week I thought: 'They will soon be at Heligoland, and then it will be all over with us,' but you know that is not so. On the contrary we are all in good spirits. Nothing will happen to us."

Unity Prevails
"Never has there been such unity in the whole nation even including the Social Democrats. With laughing and singing, the soldiers passed our doors all day long. It is touching to us to see them in such a bright mood."

"I am keeping the newspapers from August 1 for you to see how true the facts were, as conveyed by them. I hope you do not suffer too much from the increase in the price of food. When shall we hear from you? Not, I suppose, until a fugitive brings you a letter."

HIGHLANDERS CHARGE GERMANS HANGING TO GREYS' STIRRUPS

London, Sept. 10.—As at Waterloo, the Scots infantry regiments got into the fight at San Quentin by holding on to the stirrup leathers of the Scots cavalry.

The Scots Greys charged, every trooper with a man of the Seventy-fourth—the famous Black Watch—hanging to his stirrup leather. The Germans were taken by surprise, and their force was broken up with severe loss.

The weight of the horses carried the men far into the serried ranks of the Germans, and the gallant Greys and Highlanders gave a fearful account of themselves.

"Is this present European War the Armageddon of the Bible?" will be the subject of Elder W. C. Young's discourse next Sunday night at the Cookstown Road Church.

Splendid Programme

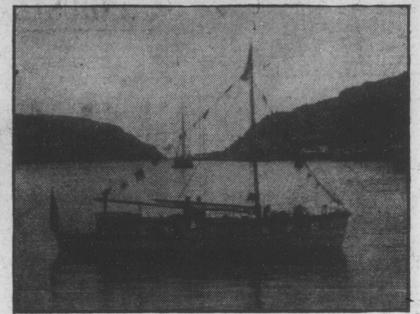
A splendid bill has been arranged for the Nickel Theatre this evening.

There will be two two-reel pictures, one "The Sea Eternal" is a wonderful story by the Lubin Co. Arthur V. Johnson appears in the leading role and makes the most of a very clever part.

The other is "The Depth of Hate," with an all-star cast by the Pathe Co. It is a powerful drama showing the bitter hatred of a lodge-keeper's wife who believes that her daughter has been killed by remorse, and some exciting scenes are presented.

There are also three rocking comedies, "The Actress and Her Jewels," "The Constable's Daughter," and "The Barber's Cure."

Mr. De Witt C. Cairns will repeat "Tosti's Good Bye." Extra pictures will be given at the children's matinee



MOTOR BOAT F.P.U.

For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.

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

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

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nineteen-tenths 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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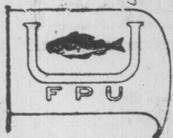
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May 7, 3m

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(To Every Man His Own.)

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Subscription Rates.
By mail The Daily to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, \$2.00 per year.

To the United States of America, \$3.50 per year.

The Weekly Issue to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, 60c. per year To the United States of America, \$1.10 per year.

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Letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only and the real name of the author should be attached. This will not be used unless consent is given in the communication.

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, NFLD., SEPT. 12, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Destitution

WE again remind the Premier that the coming winter will be one of great want and destitution. Fully one-fifth of the people will be in want. At St. John's one-half of the population will be out of employment. In Conception Bay conditions will be as bad as during the winter of the crash.

Conception Bay fishermen who fish on the Labrador have secured every little fish, some of them will not have a dollar to provide for the winter. Hundreds in White Bay, the Straits and the Labrador have not a barrel of flour for the coming winter and the price of provisions on the Treaty Shore is higher than known for a generation. White Bay settlers are without food to-day. Some of them may secure work cutting pit props but many will not earn a cent during the fall and winter.

Action must be taken at once to provide employment for those in want. Some useful public works should be constructed. The extension of the telegraph line up White Bay would afford some assistance and serve a useful purpose. If the branch railways were pushed with vigor, some would be afforded an opportunity to secure flour for the winter. The road bed of Fortune Bay and Bonne Bay branches should be undertaken at once, whereby 3000 men would secure work enough to save \$50 each.

There must be no further delay. The situation is a dangerous one and no one can afford assistance but the Government. They have the power and the work must be done sooner or later. Now is the proper time to proceed with railway work.

Several have enquired about pit props. We understand an agent representing some of the large mining companies is en route here and on arrival will arrange contracts for cutting those props. Great care must be exercised in dealing with this matter in order to secure for the loggers a full share of the value of the timber. Contractors must not be permitted to lick up the cream from this work.

As for pulp wood cutting on the Labrador it is apparent that little will come out of the proposal for the

season is rather far advanced for making the necessary preparations. It is thought the proposal was intended to serve a purpose—and that purpose was to aid a few speculators holding timber areas for sale.

Attention

THE News report of the proceedings of the Patriotic Association meeting held last night contain the following note:

"His Excellency appointed Hon. J. Harvey as convener of a Select Committee to draw up a programme 'as to the establishment of a permanent Volunteer Corps.'"

We take this opportunity of informing His Excellency that such matters can alone be considered by the representatives of the people, and the proper and only place for considering such matters is the House of Assembly. No support can be given such a proposal by the Opposition Party. The F.P.U. will oppose it strongly. There is no need of such a corps here. It would mean a useless waste of Fifty Thousand Dollars annually. The Volunteer Act recently passed is good only for one year. It will not be reenacted by the support of the Opposition members. The fishermen will not pay taxes to support a permanent Volunteer Corps here.

It has been thought that the Governor's influence was visible in some of the struck out clauses of the Volunteer Bill submitted to the House of Assembly last week. The country will not submit to be dictated to by any Governor. His duty is plain in a Colony enjoying Responsible Government. Let him attend to his duties strictly and leave matters outside of his duties to the proper authorities—the people.

We warn those concerned that there must not be a Permanent Volunteer Corps. Such an idea was strongly opposed by the United Opposition during the last two weeks and there is nothing in the Act recently passed providing for such a corps. The Act was intended solely to raise a temporary force for service against the alien enemies of the King and that Act is only good for one year.

Please Mr. Harvey be careful not to assume any responsibility in such a matter for the People won't have this permanent corps.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

ALL ENGLAND ASKS

Springfield Republican:—"It will not do to put the name of Beatty alongside that of Nelson just yet. But Admiral Beatty seems to have cleaned up the job offered him in handsome style; all that England asks is that Germany will give him and the other sea captains a chance to show that they can do the bigger job just as thoroughly."

NOT FOOLED

London Times:—"The arrangements which have been made to have garbled stories disseminated abroad show the importance which the German authorities attach to this trick. They think that it will have a wholesome moral effect upon us. Well, we think so, too, but not quite the moral effect they expect and desire. They can hardly arrange or defy the truth more ably than the model. Napoleon's lies never deceived us or depressed us, and in the end he had himself to confess that 'to lie like a bulletin' was bad policy. The Germans will doubtless in time discover that he was right."

REMORSELESS CONQUEST

Chicago Tribune:—"But if Germany asserts that she has a right to punish Belgium with the loss of her independence because Belgium refused to assent to the nullification of her pledged neutrality and thus to become a passive ally of Germany against a nation with which she was at peace, then Germany will forfeit the approval of the neutral world. With such action Germany's policy would be stripped naked of moral claims and stand forth in the ugly guise of remorseless conquest. There would be nothing left of her claim then that she is defending civilization from barbarism, even if there were much to it now."

DETERMINED

London Times:—"There must be no question of peace except on our terms. Even if all her allies were struck down, we should continue the war, until the enemy has relaxed his grip, and, as Russia at least is equally well prepared for a long war, any misfortune which may befall us, indeed, to be foreseen but may befall anyone in war—must not turn either Russia or ourselves by one hairsbreadth

The PROGRAMME for the WEEK-END at THE NICKEL

THE LUBIN COY. PRESENT IN TWO PARTS:—

"THE SEA ETERNAL,"

This is a wonderful story of the sea coast. Corson, the miserly fish dealer, of Roreys Point, sees an opportunity to get rid of his business rival, John Mason. Noticing his friendship for the pretty wife of John Toprey, he succeeds in circulating scandalous reports about them; they are sighted crossing the bay in a storm and are given up for lost—then, this is a powerful story, featuring Arthur V. Johnson.

THE PATHE ALL-STAR CAST IN A TWO-PART PRODUCTION:—

"THE DEPTH OF HATE,"

The story deals with the bitter hatred of a lodgekeeper's wife, who believes that her daughter has been killed by remorse. Her lover deserts her for the beautiful woman who owns the estate on which the lodge is located. Powerful realism here.

THE ACTRESS AND HER JEWELS.—THE CONSTABLE'S DAUGHTER.—THE BARBER'S CURE.

(Three rattling, good, laughable farce comedies.)

BY REQUEST, De WITT C. CAIRNS SINGS TOSTT'S "GOOD-BYE." Professor P. McCarthy, at the Piano; Joseph F. Ross, Master of Effects. Extra Pictures for the Children at the Bumper Matinee Saturday.

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Colin Campbell,
85 Water Street.

from our resolution. No disasters must afflict us. We are fighting for the liberties and even the existence of Europe, and we must make the world learn what it means to turn the thoughts of our people, and their stupendous energies to war."

NOT A SHORT WAR

Philadelphia Public Ledger:—"The view that it will be a short war is illusory. England will not quit while she holds the seas. It may more likely be a Napoleonic struggle all over again and just as long in duration. It is still a long road to Paris, and after Paris it would be a long road to final peace. The world is beginning to realize what a titanic struggle is under way, a conflict in which after Paris it would be a long road to final defeat until its ultimate resources have been exhausted and there is nothing left for it but to lie at the feet of the conqueror."

THE STRAIN OF MODERN WAR

London Daily News:—"Modern war in general, and the German form of it in particular, throws a peculiarly heavy strain upon the subordinate officers and the men. The destructive fire of modern artillery and the modern rifle has imposed itself in two ways—the formation must be loose and widely extended; the offensive is a particularly perilous venture. Add to that the flanking attack requires heavy and swift marching, and some idea can be gained of the burden thrust upon officers and men. With a long and loosely extended front, the subordinate officers can get little help from their commanders, and at the critical stage of an advance the officers themselves are out of touch with their men."

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S ERROR

New York Times:—"God is with you," says the aged Austrian Emperor to his German ally. "He will be with us also." Therefore, according to this man, who stands on the brink of the grave, though he will be as careful as all the other autocratic rulers to keep well out of the range of the bullets his poor countrymen must face for his sake, God is on the side of massacre and rapine, of wrath and destruction. He is the God of the armored motor car, of the howitzer, and the bomb-dropping airship. He sustains the destroyer of harvests. He rejoices in the grief of the widow and the destruction of the orphan."

ITALY MUST FIGHT

London Daily Mail:—"In the struggle which is now raging for the foundations of European civilization, Italy cannot hold aloof. Imperative self-interest forbids it. Her glorious traditions forbid it. Were the Teutonic spoilers to win it would be on a friendless Italy that their first vengeance would be wreaked. The die was really cast when she refused to be dragged by Germany and Austria-Hungary into war of conquest. There remains for her, as the alternative to an unthinkable isolation, a war of salvation. We cannot doubt on which side her decision will fall."

GERMANY PUTS FORTH EVERY EFFORT TO DRAG SWEDEN INTO THE WAR

Stockholm, Sept. 7.—Renewed anxiety is being caused here by German efforts to sway public opinion in Sweden, and to drag Sweden into a war with Russia. Despite the Swedish Government's assurance of absolute neutrality, flaming articles appear in the German newspapers, notably the Tageblatt, urging Sweden no longer to remain a spectator, but to act now or never.

Their Arguments

The Germans urge that Sweden must help to defend the Germanic languages and religious faith.

The Berlin press is making a desperate attempt to influence the Scandinavian countries in order to weaken the Russian attack on East Prussia

by engaging Russia in Finland. The Swedish Government, while representing any attempt to replicate it, is doing its utmost to preserve its neutrality. The people are urged to be calm.

What They Want

German opinion is that the Swedish army and navy may be employed to draw Russian troops from East Prussia into Finland, thus preventing a Russian advance on Berlin.

A high official here says that the political parties before the war were divided on the questions of military defence, but that the threat to involve Sweden has united them and all are standing firm, prepared for any emergency.

DARING BRITISH SUBMARINE VENTURED INTO ENEMY'S PORT

Hull, Sept. 9.—Early last week destroyers and submarines of the British fleet, by close surveillance, discovered a passage between the mines which German destroyers used in coming out to the North Sea. With that information a flotilla of submarines and destroyers proceeded to round up the German ships.

When the operation was finished the British vessels returned to their base with the exception of one submarine. There was much anxiety as to the fate of this vessel, and as nearly a day passed without news of it the fleet began to conclude she had been lost. Just as this fear began to be viewed as a certainty the submarine came calmly into the midst of the fleet and asked to be replenished.

Excitement among the bluejackets at the return of the ship reached to

every ship of the fleet. Questions on every lip were: "Where has she been and what has she been doing?"

Explanations were soon forthcoming and all who heard it were thrilled at the daring feat accomplished by the commander and crew.

The submarine actually penetrated into the harbor of Bremerhaven, where she fired two torpedoes. The Germans were panic-stricken, in the midst of which the submarine went to sleep on the bottom of the harbor. For hours the ship and crew remained there, the harbor being trawled, but fortunately not passing over her.

As soon as he considered it was safe the commander gave the order to proceed out of the German harbor, the submarine returning across the North Sea without mishap.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL CAUGHT IN THICK OF NAVAL BATTLE

London, Sept. 4.—The Daily Telegraph's Stockholm correspondent tells an exciting story of the Norwegian vessel King Guttorm which was caught in the Heligoland sea fight.

"Suddenly," the correspondent says, "the King Guttorm heard a heavy cannonade from the north and a few minutes later the Germans and British fleets turned up steaming straight toward her, pouring forth a fierce and continuous fire."

"The weather was calm, but the dense smoke from the funnels of the steamships lay black clouds above the sea. The King Guttorm was completely surrounded and the terror-stricken crew found themselves in the midst of a shower of shells—lit-

erally a hailstorm. The crew believed their end was near when the steamer's stem was struck by a projectile which penetrated the hull with out, however, going through.

"Many of the Guttorm's plates were penetrated, her funnel was damaged, and even her flagstaff was brought down. Several members of the crew were wounded. The crew say they saw many Germans killed."

"After an hour the German warships withdrew from the fight and the English soon ceased their pursuits. The Norwegian showed her flag and escaped toward Christiansand, where her wounded were taken to a hospital and are now out of danger."

The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, near Rawlin's Cross,

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

Mr. F. Roberts, of the Elite Tonsorial Parlors, begs to announce to his many patrons, that he has installed the very latest Massage machines for face and hair; also that he will carry full assortment Choice Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

On and after to-day the Parlors will be open each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

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.

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

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Licenses to cut Pulp Wood on Crown Lands on the Labrador may be issued by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The license shall continue in force until June 30th, 1915, and no longer; Provided that any Licenses shall have the right to export any pulp wood so cut at any time up to and including December 31st, 1915;
 2. The Licensee shall pay an export on any pulp-wood exported of \$1.00 per cord;
 3. The Governor-in-Council may prescribe the rate of wages to be paid men employed by the Licensee for the purpose of cutting and exporting such pulp-wood.
 4. The export duty is to be paid at the Port of Entry when wood is exported.
- Any person exporting Pulp Wood without a License shall be liable to a fine of \$5,000.00 and an amount equal to double the amount of duty on the quantity so exported.
- PIT PROPS.**
- Any person may export by the usual export Entry any timber or Lumber for pit props to any place in the United Kingdom for one year from 1st September, 1914.

S. D. BLANDFORD,
Min. Agriculture & Mines.
Dept. Agriculture & Mines.
10th September, 1914.
sep11,2w,1m

FORGING AHEAD!

That is the position of *The Mail and Advocate*, as each issue sees a larger sale. What about that **WANT ADVT!**

HOW FINANCIAL EUROPE PREPARED FOR THE WAR

By Charles A. Conant
WHILE the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria was the immediate pretext for setting Europe afire with war, coming difficulties had been casting their shadow over European finances for two years or more before the war cloud burst. A relentless struggle to accumulate gold, the levy of heavy taxation, and the gradual withdrawal of balances in foreign countries had been the distinguishing financial policy of Germany and Russia for many months before their Ambassadors to each other's capital were handed their passports and quit their posts.

The friction between Germany and France over Morocco, which became acute when the little German cruiser Panther steamed into the Bay of Agadir in 1911, was intensified by the war in the Balkans, which was closely watched by the financial community at each European capital for its effects on the balance of power in Europe. In spite of the fact that the wars in the Balkans seem petty in the light of the great contest which has now opened, they involved the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, which was largely obtained in Paris in the form of temporary advances by the banks, and has not yet been taken off their shoulders by the issue of long-term bonds for distribution among investors. The possibility that the smoldering ashes of race jealousy in the Balkans might at any moment break into flames was keenly in the minds of the big bankers of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and London throughout the year 1913 and even earlier.

Russia began setting her house in order by withdrawing the large balances which she had kept in German, French, and English banks, and which in time of peace she had counted as a part of her gold reserve, having the same security as coin and bullion in the vaults of the Treasury or the State Bank.

In Germany, the story was familiarly told that the Kaiser, near the end of the year 1913, inquired of the Governor of the Imperial Bank if the German banks were equipped for war. Being told that they were not ready, he is said to have replied, "When I ask that question again, I want a different answer."

**Immense Accumulations of Gold on Every Hand
German War Chest at Spandau---Methods
Of Financing the Fight---Supplies of Gold
Carefully Hoarded by all the Banks**

To be able to give a different answer was the end toward which the Imperial Bank strove resolutely and persistently from that moment until Germany stood forth in shining armor to oppose the intervention of Russia in behalf of threatened Serbia. By maintaining a discount rate of 6 per cent. at the Imperial Bank from Jan. 1 to Oct. 27, 1913, by active bidding at the London gold auctions for the gold which arrived weekly from South Africa, and by several changes in monetary legislation, the gold was steadily piled up which might enable the Governor of the bank to answer "yes" when again asked whether German finance was equipped for war.

From a gold fund of \$184,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1912, the Imperial German Bank increased its reserve to \$336,000,000 on June 30, 1914. In addition, it gathered up for the Imperial Government a sum of the same \$30,000,000 to be added to the same amount stored in the vaults of the Juliussturm at Spandau. This sum of \$60,000,000 is rendered productive to the Government in a sense by the distribution of an equal amount of Government paper money in small denominations in the circulation. The Government is under no pledge, however, to hold the gold against the notes in case of war, and if taxes and loans fail, or are slow in reaching the Treasury, the gold can be employed to obtain necessary war supplies even from the hard-hearted foreigner who will accept no other form of payment.

France and Russia were not far behind Germany in the scramble for the world's surplus gold to be added to their reserves. Russia and France were from the beginning in a much stronger position in respect to gold than Germany, even at the outbreak of the war. France piled up her gold holdings in eighteen months from \$616,000,000 to \$792,000,000, and Russia, with a reserve already approximating \$800,000,000, materially increased the amount.

Austria-Hungary has not under-

taken, under the monetary reform of 1892, to pay gold freely in the redemption of notes, and her gold fund of approximately \$250,000,000 has remained comparatively unchanged in amount. It was not surprising that, under pressure like this, the New York market should have been called upon to export about \$84,000,000 in gold before the warcloud burst, during the first six months of the present year, and that it should have lost another sum of about \$46,000,000 when Europe decided to throw over American securities at any price in order to convert her assets into money.

The entire gold production of the world during the eighteen months ended on June 30, 1914, was approximately \$705,000,000. Of this amount about \$200,000,000 is required for the arts and \$150,000,000 went to British India. This left about \$355,000,000 to be applied to monetary uses, and the whole of this amount was absorbed by the four great central banks of Germany, France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary.

What course Germany should pursue in respect to her monetary system in case of European war was the subject of considerable discussion in the special commission which was appointed in 1908 to consider the revision of the charter of the Imperial Bank. It was generally agreed that two steps were advisable—to permit the utmost accumulation of gold in the Imperial Bank, and to protect that gold against abnormal demands.

These two steps were, first, the issue of notes for small amounts, with the object of substituting notes for the gold in circulation; and, second, making the notes of the Imperial Bank legal tender throughout the empire. In 1906 the bank had already departed from its original policy of keeping the circulated saturated with gold coin by authorizing the issue of notes for 50 marks (\$11.96) and 20 marks (\$4.76). The effort was at first made to limit the issue of

notes of these denominations to 300,000,000 marks (\$72,000,000), but early in 1912 this limit was passed, and within the next two years the issue of these two denominations of small notes rose to 681,822,000 marks, and their ratio to the total note circulation to about 28 per cent.

The Government of Russia had already reversed its original policy of 1897, of saturating the circulation with gold coin, and adopted the policy of issuing small notes. The notes of the smallest denomination, 1 ruble (61½c.), were indeed retired; but notes for 2 rubles, 5 rubles, and 10 rubles, (\$5.16) were steadily pumped into the circulation until, as early as 1909, they constituted 45.5 per cent. of the total amount of paper outstanding. Within the next five years the gold in the State bank was increased by about \$170,000,000, which nearly covered the increase of the outstanding note issue by \$209,430,000.

Belgium had for several years issued notes of small denominations to take the place of her disappearing gold and silver coin; but France reserved the power to issue notes below 50 francs (\$9.65) until the need for them should be developed by the emergency of war. This foresight did not restrict great additions to her gold reserve, and gave her an opportunity to add materially to the resources of the Bank of France, when, on the outbreak of war, notes were promptly authorized for 20 francs (\$3.36) and even for 5 francs (\$.96½c.).

With the general suspension of gold payments at the central banks of Europe, except at the Bank of England, the banks are in a position to resist raids upon their gold and to lend their resources, as far as sound banking policy permits, to the struggle of their Governments to maintain national independence. In England, while the Bank is still paying gold for notes, the policy of keeping gold in circulation has been abandoned,

and the old limit of note issue, which was £5 (\$24.40), has been lowered to 10 shillings (\$2.44) and £1 (\$4.88).

It is not the purpose of any of the European powers, however, to carry on the war by issues of paper money. The suspension of gold payments at the banks and the issue of notes for small denominations, which are legal tender in domestic transactions, is for the purpose of husbanding the gold stock against needless runs of national solvency. It is the course which was adopted by France at the time of the Franco-German war in 1870, but so prudently were the affairs of the Bank of France conducted that the paper never fell more than 2½ per cent. below its value in gold.

A similar policy of reserve will probably be pursued by the banks of France, Germany, and Russia in the present contest. The Government of France has raised the maximum limit of the note circulation of the bank by nearly \$1,000,000,000, but the increase will not be used except as additional currency may be required, owing to the restriction in other forms of credit and the special demand for notes in the districts where the armies are gathered.

The suspension of specie payments does not convey to the banking community quite the same doleful warning of the unlimited issue of paper and its steady depreciation in gold which was conveyed by specie suspension in the United States in 1861 or by Austria-Hungary and Russia in the desperate contest of the Napoleonic wars. Monetary science is better understood at the present time than in those days. Prudent statesmen realize that there is only a limited field for the use of currency and that to overcrowd the field by large issues of irredeemable paper is only to add to the price of every commodity purchased by the government for war purposes, and ultimately to impoverish labor and impose an enduring burden on the national finances.

So long as the great resources available for modern governments by taxation and by loans have not been exhausted the wealthier governments of Europe will undoubtedly rely on those means of carrying on the war.

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**To Users of
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Send your name and address, together with number of your engine, to the undersigned, and we will mail you from factory, one of our **SPARK PLUGS (Sample)** and put your name on Mailing List, for our new Catalog

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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.

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.

THOUGHT AND WAR
New York Globe—"One gleam of hope piercing the thick cloud of battle that obscures the face of Europe is the possibility that on the scene of countless wars war is now dying a

horrible death. If war is in its death throes, the cost in human suffering, fearful though it is to contemplate, cannot be deemed in vain. And mean time the war is performing one great service: it is forcing the world to do what it has seldom done before—

think. One of the wits of late Victorian England said: "Thought is in its essence destructive. Nothing can endure being thought about." That to which the world is now applying the destructive test of thought is precisely war."

**FAMINE STALKS
THRU GERMANY**

Most of Her Population Industrial and Very Few Are Farmers

Paris, Sept. 8.—Scarcity of food is already beginning to make itself acutely felt in the large German cities.

A large proportion of the German population is purely industrial. Her soil is too poor to support 65,000,000 inhabitants, and she now produces a bare sufficiency of food.

The soil of Germany produces only 157,810,000 bushels of wheat of the 242,220,000 bushels which the consumed every year.

Thanks to the Franco-British blockade, to Russian hostility, and to Italian neutrality, Germany finds herself isolated from the world. Where is she going to obtain the millions of bushels of grain, the 70,000,000 tons of fresh and salted meats, and the 200,000 head of cattle she imports yearly, not to speak of the other innumerable indispensable food products?

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*.

**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.

**OVER MILLION
DESERT PARIS**

Refugees Reduce Population of City From 3,400,000 to 2,000,000

Paris, Sept. 10.—The population of Paris and suburbs before the war was 3,400,000. According to semi-official figures it is 2,000,000 to-day, owing to the mobilization of the army and the departure of the fugitives.

The minister of public works is aiding the people to leave, and is providing free transportation in many cases.

SAWN LUMBER.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF PINE & SPRUCE OF VARIOUS SIZES
FOR SALE!
ADDRESS ENQUIRIES TO:—
ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
ACCOUNTING DEPT., GRAND FALLS.
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Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Dorothy Dodd
On Parade
Your feet are always on parade in these days of short skirts, hobble skirts and all the other new style skirts.
Don't let a broken or shabby pair of shoes embarrass you, wear "**DOROTHY'S**" and you will always have the self-satisfaction of knowing they "**LOOK ALL RIGHT.**"
A NEW SHIPMENT JUST IN!
MARSHALL BROS.
AGENTS.

SURPRISING VALUES!
We are now showing a Big Job Line superior quality
**White Satin
Marcelles QUILTS**
Bought Away Under Regular Price.
These are Factory Seconds, but with few exceptions are without the slightest imperfection.
All Sizes, 9-4 to 12-4.
Prices from
\$1.50 to \$5.50.
STEER BROTHERS.

S.S. "BEATRICE" WAS HALTED BY THE NIOBE

Cruiser Fired Two Shots Across the Bows of the Collier
BROUGHT HER UP IN QUICK TIME
But She Hoisted Union Jack And Was Allowed To Proceed

To be brought to a sudden standstill by the boom of two cannons, fired from a grey battle-colored sea warrior, while ploughing the main in an endeavor to reach port in quick order, is an experience not yet reported by the commander of any incoming ship to this port. But Saturday proved the exception, when the steamer Beatrice tied up at the Scotia coal pier in the early morn.

Not Pleasant Experience
The experience is one not envied by any mariner; and Captain Daniel Stewart, the youngest and most successful captains in Maritime waters in command of a steamer, certainly did not relish the experience.

The incident happened in the misty haze that prevailed about sixty miles from North Sydney. The Beatrice made a record run from here to Bay Roberts, Nfld., where she discharged a cargo of Scotia coal. As usual Capt. Stewart was sparing no steam in order to make the return voyage when suddenly the dull monotony of the rolling billows was disturbed by the roar of two shots that belched forth from the guns of a fierce looking man-o-war that mysteriously and suddenly hove in sight, and within almost speaking distance.

Stopped in Quick Order
Never before did Engineer John Somers, who distinctly heard the ominous boom, so quickly pull his engine to a standstill. Both the captain and officers of the busy little collier feared the worst, and believed they fell into the hands of the enemy. However, the quick eye of Capt. Stewart discerned the Jack flying from the grim sea warrior, and at once the flag of England was run up on the Beatrice. Then the Niobe, for it turned out to be her, signalled Captain Stewart to "proceed on your voyage."

Of course it took Engineer Somers some little time to recover his composure, but when he did the Beatrice never steamed so fast. Naturally, Captain Stewart kept the incident a complete secret on his arrival here, and even now, while on his way to St. John's, he believes the matter is one of the secrets guarded so zealously as only a mariner can.

THREE AIRSHIPS FIGHT BATTLE

English and French Airman Give a German Aviator a Bad Half Hour

London, Sept. 11.—A despatch to The Express from Rome quotes an interview with a German flying officer who did reconnoitering in north of France after the battle of Mons. The German flier, it appears, was chased by an English aeroplane and tried to prevent the Britisher from climbing higher, but as the British machine was cleverly handled, he was unable to do so. Evidently each feared the other carried bombs. The German said to his mechanic, as the Englishman gained the position overhead, "Our last hour is come," and his mechanic said in reply, "Our last half hour."

The Englishman had no bombs or otherwise he could not have missed. The Germans emptied revolvers at the British airman, who replied, but no one was hit. The German then flew in the direction of his own lines, chased by the British machine and a French monoplane, which meantime had appeared and also took part in the pursuit.

The three machines engaged in a revolver duel and the ammunition of the German was almost exhausted when sounds reached them of the firing below. They had reached the German camp and the two allies thereupon retired.

The schr. Signet has arrived at Twillingate from the Lebrador with 280 qtls. fish.

S.S. Morweena left at 1 p.m. taking J. C. Watt, T. H. Winter, Mrs. Scully, G. Spelgrove, Miss M. Simmonds, R. Bennett, Miss B. Yetman, Miss M. Yetman, S. Veary and 7 steerage.

GERMAN ARMY, BADLY DEMORALISED, IS NOW REPORTED IN FULL RETREAT

(Colonial Office Despatch to Governor Davidson) 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 rifling of villages and evidences of drunkenness point to the demoralization of the routed enemy. The pursuit is being vigorously pressed. (Signed) HARCOURT.

COMMISSIONERS HAVE BUSY TIME

At Meeting Last Evening—Thousand and One Civic Affairs Dealt With

The weekly meeting of the Civic Commissioners was held last evening. Messrs. Gosling, Withers, Anderson, Morris, McGrath, Mullaly, Jackman, Bradshaw, McNamara, Ayre and Harris being present.

The fees on motor cars employed in connection with the camp at Pleasantville will be waived while so employed.

J. P. Blackwood wrote a lengthy letter relative to the award for Cochrane St. Church for land at Flaven's St. The letter was referred to solicitor.

W. J. Kennedy applied for sewerage or four new houses, LeMarchant Rd.; referred to engineer.

Made Application
R. J. Sutton applied for manure and light soil. Regarding the latter matter it was decided to ask the Health Officer to report as to whether there is any danger in its use. It was also decided that in all cases of supplying table manure in future, it must be applied after cash is paid.

Michael Ryan applied for position in regular staff; referred to Sanitary Committee.

Mrs. Cotter, King's Bridge Road, asked for water supply; referred to Engineer.

The flushing of drains was discussed briefly. The Sanitary Committee will arrange system.

The Impounder reported nothing doing.

Two Infectious Cases

Health Inspector reported one case of diphtheria, one of typhoid fever; he latter was infected at Oporto.

The collection of water rates was discussed. Moneys are not being paid at the rate they should, and citizens who owe arrears should make an effort to settle up, as the Secretary was ordered to write the solicitors and instruct them to enforce payment.

Com. Harris referred to the grass growing on Water St. It will be removed. The retaining wall on Victoria St. will be attended to.

The Water Committee had arranged with the Inspector General for a test to be made.

Com. Mullaly again referred to the practice of shopkeepers on Water and New Gower Sts. throwing paper on the streets, Saturday nights. Steps will be taken to prosecute the parties.

At 10 p.m. the meeting adjourned.

HELD UP NARDINI AS GERMAN SPY

Peculiar Experience of Well-Known Business man From Bay of Islands

An amusing incident occurred at the terminus wharf the other day, when one of the best known business men of the Ancient Colony was momentarily "held up" through the officiousness of one of a certain over-caulous wearers of blue and brass adornments.

Just as Mr. Nardini, of Nardini's Crossing, Nfld., was in the act of passing through the group of officials who line up on either side of passengers landing, this well known gentlemen's presence fired the patriotism of the officer gent of gilt and brass.

However, Mr. Nardini neither looks nor speaks anything like a German, but it required the interference of Mr. J. J. Macdonald, of the Customs, who quickly identified the well known citizen of Newfoundland, to relieve the latter of unnecessary annoyance.

Earl of Devon left Exploits at daylight.

LOST A MAN DURING TRIP

Norwegian Sailor Was Washed Overboard From the Steamer Ella

The Norwegian steamer Ella, Capt. Jacobsen, 7 days from Philadelphia, has arrived with a cargo of coal to A. Harvey & Co.

The captain reports that on the 9th inst, the cook, Gustav Anesebo, was drowned. The weather was calm at the time and it is almost impossible that the man could have fallen overboard accidentally. No one saw him fall over or heard cries, but he was reported missing and a search of the ship failed to locate him.

Deceased was 27 years old and unmarried. He joined the steamer at Philadelphia just before she left for St. John's.

A report has been made to Consul Cook, who will notify the Norwegian authorities.

In aid of Patriotic Fund, 6 MILE ROAD RACE, St. Bon's Campus. Competitors—H. Hill, J. Kavanagh, W. Wall, J. Bett, E. Bailey. Monday, Sept. 14th. Admission 10 cents. Race starts at 4.30 p.m. First Prize, Gold Medal, presented by Sir E. P. Morris. Second Prize, by Hon. E. R. Bowring.

\$3,000 AS FINES IN FOX CASES

They Ranged From \$250 to One Thousand—All but One Paid

The Magistrate's Court was a veritable Klondyke this morning when fines amounting to three thousand dollars were imposed.

Sergt. Noseworthy had a number of men in court for breach of the game laws respecting foxes.

Dr. Foster was fined \$1,000 or 6 months in jail.

Philip Murphy (Placentia) was fined \$250 or 3 months.

Berkley Mitchell (Piper's Hole) was fined \$250.

Francis Murphy (Placentia) was fined \$750, he having exported foxes. Lawrence Benoit, Duncan Barrington, Thomas Barrington and Collin Beck, of Piper's Hole, were each fined \$250 or 3 months in jail.

The charges against the men were (1) taking foxes during the close season, (2) having foxes in their possession taken during the close season, (3) exporting foxes.

Up to 1 p.m. the fines excepting \$1,000 had been paid.

Diphtheria

A case of diphtheria was reported from the Thorburn Road yesterday. The patient, a boy of 11, is doing well as it is a very mild type.

S.S. Wasie left Sydney to-day with coal for Crosbie & Co.

VOLUNTEER CITIZENS

Prize, Match, and Competition Shooting day and night. Martin and Winchester Rifles. Defence Shooting Gallery, Adelaide Street.—sept10,tf

PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION IS FORMED

Committee Met Last Night And Considered Number of Reports Handed In

SOME TROUBLE OBTAINING RIFLES

Also Difficult to Get Khaki For Uniforms—Permanent Volunteer Corps

A meeting of the Patriotic Committee was held at the C.L.B. Armoury last evening to receive reports from the various committees.

His Excellency the Governor presided. Sir E. P. Morris and Mr. J. M. Kent were also among those present.

His Excellency was charmed to report that he had good news from the front and read the message published elsewhere, which were warmly applauded.

It was decided that the Committee be formed into an Association.

Mr. Clift, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, stated there was nothing of importance to report. Committees had been formed in various outside places and were apparently doing their work satisfactorily. The names of these Committees had been handed in.

As to Equipment

Mr. H. Outerbridge reported on behalf of the Equipment Committee and the Commissariat Committee. It was found impossible to procure khaki serge for uniforms from abroad, and the matter was deferred until the contingent arrived in England. As a substitute fatigue uniforms had been ordered from a local concern, at a small cost. The same applied to puttees and caps. A supply of the former will be locally made, and slouch hats will be imported at a nominal cost. Great coats to the number of 500 have been ordered from Montreal and will arrive in due time.

Regimental Pay

The Committee also reported on the regimental pay of the various ranks while engaged in service as in the militia. Also the amount granted officers towards defraying expenses of outfit.

The report was adopted with the understanding that the rate of pay would be a matter for the Governor-in-Council.

The Quartermaster also reported that matters had improved in the camp, which at first were not up-to-date, through lack of experience. Some recommendations had been offered by the medical officer, which were being considered.

The Musketry Committee, through Mr. W. H. Rennie, submitted an exhaustive report.

Many Practiced

The number who will have practiced up to the end of the present week was 200. Several had been found defective in sight, who made little progress at the range. Instructors Moore and Murphy had paid every attention to the work of training and he general result was fairly good.

The report thanked Commander McDermott of H.M.S. Calypso for use of service rifles and ammunition, and Mr. R. Templeman for the use of miniature rifles.

The Committee were at first unable to procure Ross rifles owing to the Canadian authorities having to fill their own orders, and later ordered Lee Enfield Rifles. The Committee submitted that what had been ordered as regards rifles, ammunition, bolt revolvers, web equipments, wire cutters, etc., would cost approximately \$39,412.

Both to Arrive

His Excellency explained that through misunderstanding the Committee had been unable to obtain the Ross rifles at first hand, but that it was probable that the number asked for would likely arrive, and as well the Lee Enfield rifles.

The Recruiting Committee, Mr. A. J. Montgomerie reporting, stated that 180 had enrolled for service, the number outside St. John's totalling about 50. The number passed fit for camp, including those applying for Commissions, with about 120 in the list outside the city, totalled 520. Under consideration were 30, and rejected as unsuitable for foreign service, 200. Medical reports had not been received from 130. Correspondence had been kept up with the Magistrates in the outports, and in the interim recruiting in the city had been suspended.

Ship to be Available

Mr. A. J. Harvey, Chairman of the Transport Committee, reported that he had been in communication with steamboat owners, and that a ship was in sight for transportation. Matters, however, had not been further finalized.

FALL 1914.

We Announce

Our First Showing

—of—

Ladies' & Children's

UNTRIMMED and

READY-TO-WEAR

HATS.

Ayre & Sons

LIMITED

ALGERIANS ADD TO THEIR LAURELS

Make Heroic Bayonet Charge and Cut Up the Germans Badly

Paris, Sept. 9.—A feature of Monday's action was another heroic charge by the Algerian riflemen.

At a critical moment it became necessary to carry a certain position, and after the artillery had prepared the way, 2,000 Algerians, with fixed bayonets, charged the position at double quick without flinching under the storm of shot and shell.

They never stopped until they reached the trenches, where they wrought fearful carnage. Many pieces of artillery and machine guns were captured.

After the Algerians came the infantry and artillery and the wedge driven into the line forced the Germans to retreat.

They were pursued by the Algerians, who inflicted terrible losses.

Hon. E. R. Bowring submitted reports from the Finance Committee. Two meetings had been held, and Hon. M. P. Cashin had been elected Vice-Chairman, while Mr. Timewell, Acting Paymaster, had been added to the Committee. Some \$12,000 had been spent for equipment, etc., which was immediately necessary. The Patriotic Fund totalled \$33,000, with \$36,000 in sight. He asked that the people do not hold back their amounts as in doing so they were keeping others in the background. A circular had been sent outport magistrates to enlist subscriptions to the fund, and he hoped that results would be as anticipated.

Many Applications

Sir Joseph Outerbridge, speaking for the Selecting Committee, said that many applications had been made for Commissions. The recommendations of the Committee had been forwarded His Excellency.

His Excellency appointed Hon. J. Harvey as convener of a Select Committee to draw up a programme as to the establishment of a permanent volunteer corps.

With some remarks by His Excellency and a brief report from Major Franklin as to the conditions at the camp at Pleasantville, the meeting adjourned at 9.15 to meet two weeks hence.

ALL'S WELL AT THE CAMP

Volunteers Are Having a Comfortable Time and Appear to be Quite Satisfied

Things are going along well at the camp at Pleasantville.

A rumor was circulated yesterday that a number were dissatisfied and had left, but this was not correct.

Last night the members of the Methodist Guards Band gave a band concert on the grounds and it was much enjoyed by the large gathering present.

The music consisted of patriotic airs and were very nicely rendered.

More Concerts

It is the intention of the officers to arrange for band concerts during the week as a fine band stand is being built and fitted with electric light. The volunteers will enjoy the concerts as it will encourage them.

To-night a smoking concert will be held in one of the large mess tents and a good time is in store for the lads now under canvas.

Thursday and last night were very cold and quite a number of lads are suffering from colds and sore throats, but all are of a mild type.

Doing Drill

The lads were at skirmishing drill all yesterday morning and in the afternoon the different companies tramped countrywards.

The uniforms are all ready and will be given out to-day and be worn tomorrow for the first time. More tents have been put up on the grounds and everything now is in working order. Yesterday quite a number of tourists visited the camp and were delighted with the spot and arrangements.

CLEARED THEM OUT

A band concert will be held tomorrow afternoon and the camp grounds will be visited by a large number of visitors.

Cairo, Sept. 11.—By invitation of the British military authorities, the German charge d'affaires and the Austrian diplomatic agent were deported from Egypt to-day.

SURRENDERS TO STAND TRIAL

Dr. Robinson of Tamworth, Ont., Charged With Murder of Young Woman

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 7.—Sought by the police of the whole continent of America and Europe, hunted from town to town in his own country, Dr. C. N. Robinson, the young practitioner of Tamworth, Ont., charged with the murder of Blanche Yorke on July 8th last, gave himself up to detective Wm. Grier, on the steps of the city hall, just as the Labor Day parade was passing at 10 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Robinson was cautioned, and then driven to the parliament buildings, where chief inspector Joseph Rogers, of the provincial police remanded him till Wednesday.

He was taken to the jail to await Mr. T. C. Robinson's application to a charge before a court judge for bail. He will be remanded from the jail to the assizes at Nanapanee on September 22nd.

It is likely the trial will go over to the spring assizes.

Florizel Sails

S.S. Florizel leaves at 3 p.m. taking Miss Goodridge, Miss Collis, E. Evans, Mrs. W. F. Harrington and child, Mrs. P. H. Dutilley, Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. Lamb, Miss E. Hallett, J. Savin, G. Cary, Miss K. F. Murphy, V. L. Lund, O. Johnson, S. B. Joransson, G. Olafson, G. Norris, J. O'Brien, Mrs. Simms, A. Koestjannsson and wife, W. Steynsen, G. Badcock, H. Dee, Miss Windeler, J. Esson, Mrs. H. Merry, J. Osborne and 14 steerage.

ON THE 'DUNCAN'

Rev. John Hewitt, of Petty Harbor, and another letter from his son, Rev. G. H. Hewitt, who volunteered as chaplain and was appointed acting chaplain on the battleship Illustrious.

Rev. Hewitt says he has been transferred to the Duncan, which was noted as a 14,000 ton battleship of 18,000 horse-power.

"I have been transferred to the Duncan, but I do not know where I am, or where I am going, but I am well," is the contents of his brief note.