

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Vol. I. No. 183.

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST, 24, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

BIG BATTLE COMMENCED IN BELGIUM SUNDAY

Japan Has Declared War On Germany // Italy Promises To Help England; // Russian And Servian Forces Victorious
Is Now Bombarding Base At Kiao Chau // Will Declare War On Austrians // Over The German And Austrian Armies

REPORT SAYS AGED EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IS DYING

GERMANS ACT LIKE BRIGANDS OF OLDEN TIME

Raid Private Banks and Loot Whatever Cash They Find There

UNSCRUPULOUS BREACH OF WAR LAW

And British Newspapers Call Upon Neutral States To Intervene

London, Aug. 24.—The German conquerors have inflicted a war tax of ten million dollars on the city of Liege and forty millions on the city of Brussels. The latter is \$55 per capita, or \$250 per family. The Germans have also seized two and a half millions cash from private banks.

Denounce It.

Newspapers denounce this action as a serious violation of the international law. Evidently Germany intends waging war according to its own set of rules. The Kaiser's command of the troops to gain a reputation like the Huns under Attila seems to be bearing fruit now. The Times declares that in demanding this payment from the citizens of Brussels, the Germans are creating a precedent they may have cause to regret before many weeks are over. The Telegraph denounced it as ruthless blackmail.

Not a Ransom.

The Chronicle points out that it is not one for ransom. It is a sum demanded by invaders for sparing a place not yet occupied from the mischief which would result from lawful operation of war.

It is not a fine, but is a collective money penalty inflicted on the populace on account of acts for which it may be collectively responsible. It is an odious return to the practice of nations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Chronicle calls on the neutral powers to take common action to uphold the observations of the Hague and Geneva Conventions.

AUSTRIANS LOST 20,000 SOLDIERS

London, Aug. 22.—Official sources confirm the reports that the Austrians lost twenty thousand men in three days fighting on the river Drina.

ALBANIA NOW WITHOUT A KING

London, Aug. 24.—The Venice correspondent of The Daily Mail sends a report that Prince William of Albania, accompanied by his family, has reached Brindisi en route for Germany, and that Albania is in a state of complete anarchy.

MANY GERMANS NATURALISED

London, Aug. 24.—According to a correspondent of Reuter's Agency at Melbourne a prize court has been established in all the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The correspondent adds that nearly 800 Germans have been naturalized in Australia since August 1st. The average monthly total of naturalization he says is no fewer than 70.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Servians Victorious In Seven Day's Battle With Austrian Troops

The Austrians Were Decisively Defeated and Sought to Retire Across the Drina River—Were Mowed Down By French Artillery and Lost Thousands of Men, as Well as a Vast Quantity of Supplies.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The first detailed account of a great battle between the Servians and Austrians which lasted seven days in the territory between Babak and Leahnizax has arrived by telegraph from Kranjujevitz, sent by Henry Barky, war correspondent of The Paris Journal.

The battle ended in a great victory for the Servians. The Austrians decisively defeated, precipitately retired, seeking to recross the River Drina.

The Servian army pursued them with drawn swords, inflicting great slaughter.

When the fugitives reached the bridges the French artillery which was all ready opened fire.

The spoil was enormous, fifty guns; a complete ambulance equipment, a train of ammunition and several thousand prisoners falling into the hands of the Serbs.

RETIRED IN COMPLETE DISORDER

Nish, Aug. 24.—The following official communication was made public after the great Servian victory:

"The Austrians fled in complete disorder before the Servian pursuit."

Russians Gain Victory From Army of Germans Including 120,000 Men

Conflict Was a Terrific One, Lasting Two Days, But the Germans Were Badly Beaten and Were Forced to Retreat—Russians Captured Many Guns and Are Actively Pursuing the Enemy.

London, Aug. 23.—The Russian Embassy here to-day made public the following report sent by Grand Duke Nicholas to St. Petersburg:

After a two days' battle the Russian forces are victorious. Were opposed by three German army corps (120,000 men); we have captured many guns; the Germans lost heavily and have been compelled to retreat.

Our troops are in pursuit of the enemy. The victory is of great strategic value.

NOT A DEFEAT BUT A ROUT

London, Aug. 24.—A despatch to The Times from St. Petersburg reports the Russian success in East Prussia and says it is not a defeat but a rout.

German Army Forced to Fight On The Allies Battle-ground

Good Strategy of the Allied Armies Decided the Scene of the Great Battle, Which is Reported to be at an Angle of Sambre and Meuse Rivers.

London, Aug. 23.—Refugees arriving from Ostend report two thousand German prisoners were held there. The great battle of the Belgium invasion is being fought at the angle of the Sambre and Meuse Rivers. The battleground is of the allies' choosing into which the Germans were forced by strategy.

Despatch From Rome States Austrian Emperor Is Dying

Paris, Aug. 24.—A despatch received here from Rome is to the effect that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is dying and that Prince William of Weid has fled from Albania.

Paris, Aug. 23.—Forty thousand here under their various flags. The foreign volunteers are assembled American group is small.

120,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS CO-OPERATE WITH ALLIED TROOPS

Details of Force and Location Kept Absolutely Secret

A QUICK TRANSPORT

Whole Force Crossed Channel in Less Than a Week

New York, Aug. 18.—Details of the assembling, embarkation and size of the British military forces at Plymouth for the scene of hostilities in Belgium and France, facts which the English censorships have jealously guarded from cable messages to this country, were related today by passengers who arrived on the liner New Amsterdam yesterday. The New Amsterdam took on about 100 passengers at Plymouth.

While in Plymouth the passengers noted the activity of the British army authorities, and estimated that from August 5, when the concentration of the forces began, until August 9, when the New Amsterdam sailed from the port, that fully 120,000 men had been assembled. It was supposed that the greater part of this force was taken across the English Channel to France aboard ten coastwise vessels and army transports, then lying in the harbor.

The troops, according to these passengers, began going aboard the transports on August 8, and on the following day the advance guard of the cavalry began to arrive in the city together with many trainloads of supplies and hospital equipment including 700 large motor busses.

March On France Through Oudenarde

London, Aug. 23.—A despatch from Ghent says it is reported the Germans are marching towards France by way of Oudenarde, a town made famous by the Marlborough wars of 1708 and lying about fourteen miles southwest of Ghent, and about an equal distance West North West of Brussels.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE GERMAN ARTILLERY

Took Away Cannon and Machine Guns and Numerous Prisoners

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch from St. Petersburg correspondent of Reuter's agency says the Russian advance both on Austria and Germany, is progressing without interruption. The cavalry engagement of the Northern army on Friday was a severe blow to the Germans.

In East Prussia an entire German battery was captured. Aviators are throwing bombs on the German encampments.

In a battle of four days' duration the Servians captured sixty Austrian guns.

WHAT GERMANS MUST SURMOUNT

Paris, Aug. 23.—Germany will have the first, second and third lines of French defence to pierce before reaching Paris. Everything is ready all along the line. A big army is assembled at Lille, and the British troops are supposed to be there.

AUSTRIAN SHIPS REPORTED SUNK

Nish, Aug. 23.—The Servians have taken more guns and have destroyed an Austrian Naval Station and five ships by artillery fire.

Allies and the Germans Now Bitterly Engaged In Tremendous Struggle

Official Announcement Says That the Great Battle Began On Sunday Morning Along a Line Twenty Miles in Extent—Expected to Last Two or Three Days—Whole of the German Army is Engaged.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The following official announcement was issued to-night: "Great battle is now in progress along the vast line extending from Mons to the frontier of Luxemburg."

"Our troops, in conjunction with the British, everywhere assumed the offensive."

"We are faced with the whole Germany army, both active and reserve."

"The ground, especially on our right is thickly wooded and the difficult battle will last several days."

"The enormous extent of this front and the great number of the forces involved, make it impossible to follow, step by step, the movement each hour of the armies. We must wait the result of the first phase of the combat before we can form any conclusion as to the situation; otherwise we should be giving the press divergent and contradictory news since such a battle naturally is made up of actions and reactions which follow and connect in a continuous manner."

London, Aug. 24.—An official despatch to The Reuters Telegram Company from Antwerp and timed 10.50 o'clock Saturday night, tends to confirm the report that a great battle began yesterday morning between the French and Germans.

The despatch says: "It is believed that a great battle commenced between the French and German armies between Namur and Charleroi."

It is thought it will last two or three days. Details are lacking."

CONFIRMS REPORT OF GREAT BATTLE

Antwerp, Aug. 23.—The great battle between the allied forces and the Germans began on Sunday morning, according to an official announcement. The battle line extended from Namur to Charleroi, which lies about twenty miles to the West.

Germany Turned Down Japanese Ultimatum, And Japs Declare War

Japanese Government on Sunday Ordered its Fleet and Army to Begin Operations Against the Germans—German Ambassador Has Been Handed His Passports and Was Given Official Notification of War.

Tokio, Aug. 23.—Germany having failed to reply within the time limit to the Japanese ultimatum that she surrender Kiao Chau, the Japanese Government this afternoon ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea. The time limit of the ultimatum expired at noon to-day.

RECEIVED HIS PASSPORTS

Tokio, Aug. 23.—The Government this afternoon handed the German Ambassador his passports and notified him that a state of war existed between Germany and Japan.

WAR DECLARED ON GERMANY

Washington, Aug. 23.—The Japanese Embassy here announced that a state of war existed between Japan and Germany since noon to-day, Japan time, and that a declaration of war was issued at 6 o'clock, p.m.

BOMBARDMENT COMMENCES

Tokio, Aug. 24.—The Yamato in an extra edition to-day says the bombardment of Tsing Tau by the Japanese fleet has commenced.

This message was passed by the censor of the Navy Department.

JAPAN CALM, BUT DETERMINED

Tokio, Aug. 24.—Unanimous approval of the war which is calmly and dispassionately discussed summarizes public opinion.

The newspapers express regret over the necessity of hostilities with Germany and urge the public to refrain from exhibiting resentment toward the Germans in Japan.

GERMANS STILL SOW MANY MINES IN THE NORTH SEA

Scatter These Dangers Indiscriminately in the Various Trade Routes

NEUTRAL SHIPS HAVE SUFFERED

By This Action Which is Contrary to All International Regulations

London, Aug. 23.—The British Official News Bureau makes the following announcement: "The Admiralty draws attention to its previous warning to neutrals of the danger of traversing the North Sea. The Germans are continuing their practice of scattering mines indiscriminately upon the ordinary trade routes."

These mines do not conform to the conditions of the Hague convention, as they don't become harmless after a certain number of hours.

Scattered Indiscriminately

"They are not laid in connection with any definite military scheme such as the closing of a military sea-port or as a distinct operation against a fighting fleet, but appear to be scattered on the chance of catching individual British war or merchant vessels. In consequence of this policy, neutral ships, whatever their destination, are exposed to the gravest danger."

(Continued on page 6.)

GERMANY REJECTS JAP ULTIMATUM

London, Aug. 23.—Germany has rejected the Japanese ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of German ships from the Far East and the evacuation of Kiao-Chau. According to despatches from Kiao-Chau the Japanese fleet will bombard Kiao-Chau to-morrow.

Japan's Ultimatum.

The following is the text of the ultimatum sent by Japan to Germany:

"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the cause of any disturbance of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain."

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believe it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions."

"First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn."

"Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiao Chau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

"The Imperial Japanese Government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German Government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice, offered by the Imperial Japanese Government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Come Up to DEVINE'S on the Corner

BIG TEN DAYS OPENING SALE.

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



Corner Water and Adelaide Streets.

New Stock Winchester, Eley's
and Kynock's

Rifle & Shot Cartridges

Double & Single Barrel
Breech Loading Guns

Double & Single Barrel
Muzzle Loading Guns

Single Shot and Repeating Rifles.

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

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

Martin Hardware Co. Ltd.

Front and Rear Next West of Old Store

A Between-Seasons Suggestion

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

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

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

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

Naval Supremacy Will Likely Be Settled By North Sea Battle

Supreme Struggle Must Take Place in These Narrow Waters, Because Here Great Britain and Germany Have Assembled the Great Bulk of Their Naval Forces—Will Be a Fight Before Which Trafalgar and T'su-Shima Will Pale Into Insignificance

FLEET ALMOST AS ESSENTIAL TO GERMANY AS IS BRITISH FLEET TO OUR MOTHERLAND

Without It An Enemy Could Practically Starve Out Many Of Her Seaport Cities—Her Fleet Can Escape a Decisive Battle if Necessary, by Retiring Through the Kiel Canal Into the Baltic Sea—Can Germany Invade Great Britain by Means of Her Big Air Fleet?

THE scene of the inevitable trial of strength will be the North Sea, for in those waters are concentrated the greater part of German and British sea power. The few straggling ships of each nation which are elsewhere throughout the world are hardly worth considering, save the British squadron in the Mediterranean, and in that sea France is already supreme.

It is the comparatively small arm of the ocean bounded by the British Isles, the Scandinavian, and the Low Countries, and a corner of the German empire, that holds to-day nearly two-thirds of the effective battle-ships of the world—all of them British or German. What ever naval encounters take place outside of this restricted area—to which as a part must be added the English Channel—will be inconceivable.

There seems good ground, therefore, for the prediction that the world will be shocked very soon with the description of a conflict at sea which will make Trafalgar and T'su-Shima pigmy battles by comparison.

Depends on England

England intervening, the German navy, it is believed by most authorities, must come to an early trial. Either it will be victorious in a battle off the British Coast, and put England at the mercy of the German fleet or it will be crippled in such a way as to become a negligible factor for the rest of the war.

In any event, the control of the sea promises to be settled conclusively at a single throw. The war party of each nation has long been impatient for just such a test as is impending. In point of human interest and in its effect upon the history of the world, no single episode which may develop from the present European situation could rank with a death grapple of British and German navies.

Britain in War Trim

Fortunately for England, the great Spithead manoeuvres and review which had just been held, brought into home waters practically every ship of the home fleet, when the first signs of war arose. A few days ago, most of the battle squadrons of these fleets put to sea with decks piled high with coal. Their whereabouts since that time has not been definitely known, but it is supposed that they are cruising about in readiness to deny an exit to the German fleet from the bottle-necked North Sea, and hem them up near the end of the Kiel Canal and off their naval base at Wilhelmshaven.

With the addition of the bulk of the Baltic Squadron to the German fleet, in the North Sea, the opposing forces of English and German battle-ships are about as follows: The British first fleet is composed of four squadrons of battleships, 27 in all, and four squadrons of cruisers, four ships to a squadron; British second fleet, two squadrons composed of 15 battleships and two four-ship squadrons of cruisers. The German fleet is composed of three squadrons of battleships, a reserve squadron and four battle cruisers which are equal to battleships. This strength summarized is—British battleships 42; German battleships 24; British cruisers 24; German cruisers 4. In addition each nationality has nearly a dozen light cruisers available.

Fleet Indispensable to Germany
For Germany, her fleet, while not so essential for her national existence, is almost indispensable to prevent the great German cities from being starved out, a danger which would confront them if English ships, unmolested, were able to blockade tightly all her ports. Germany's haste to abandon her Baltic naval base at Kiel, leaving there only an armored cruiser and two antiquated ships, is striking evidence of her desire "to get the jump" on England, by massing every available unit of her strength within striking distance.

A careful survey of every ocean

shows how narrowly restricted will be the momentous sea battles of the present war. In Eastern waters there is not a first-class battleship save those belonging to Japan. Germany has assigned to that part of the world but two armored cruisers and three third-class cruisers, including the Leipzig now off the Canadian coast. France has but two armored cruisers there. With the Australian battleship Swifsure, the only dreadnought under a European flag in the Far East, and the Australian battle cruiser Australia. Great Britain's squadron of two armored cruisers and six light cruisers will have an easy mastery. Backed by the assurance of Japan that she will look after her ally's interests in the Orient, British trade and British ships have little to fear in that quarter of the world.

Operations Restricted

Because of the restriction of operations, those who attempt to follow the naval movements of a European war which includes all the great Powers will have a small theatre upon which to confine their attention. At present there are no German squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the Italian fleet upon the declaration of neutrality from that member of the Triple Alliance, seems to have locked itself up in the harbor of Brindisi. The Austrian squadron of four battleships and a reserve squadron of battleships—Austria's policy includes no cruisers in her squadrons—would have to avoid the French and British fleets by sticking close to Adriatic home ports.

In the Baltic, where Russia has no more than four dreadnought battleships and an effective armored cruiser, a large engagement is hardly to be expected. Russia, however, with her torpedo craft, in which she is nearly as strong as Germany, and her submarines, in which she is stronger, ought to be able to successfully protect her Baltic coast.

The Danger Zone

Reasonably assured, therefore, that her trade routes and her merchant ships will be safe on the high seas, England can well afford to await the challenge of her might by Germany in the sea area south of a line connecting Norway and Scotland and the Straits of Dover. The smaller area to which German ships will be allowed to come only after every effort has been exhausted, is bounded on the north by line drawn from Harwich to Dunkirk. That must be defended by the English as the seagate to London. And it is hardly to be supposed that she will not be successful in this, because, in that narrow seaway, the French and British torpedo craft ought to be able to oppose an impregnable front. They would be backed up in this by such heavier vessels as England could afford to draw from the battleship squadrons.

Another Course Open

Another course lies open to Germany besides a precipitate trial by battle, and in view of the preponderant strength of the British fleet, she might have been expected to adopt it, as a defensive measure. By this means she might have her navy, but in doing so she would have to relinquish her Baltic coast.

WAR MAP FOR ONE CENT

Tuesday's issue of The Mail and Advocate will contain a full page map of the war area, showing the chief places mentioned in the despatches.

This map will be invaluable for reference purposes while the war is on.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

quish all claims to the command of the North Sea. This course would be to take shelter behind German forts. In that case, the work of the opposing British would be difficult in the extreme. On their side the Germans would then utilize their much-vaunted "air battleships," of which she has sixteen to England's one. With these she would endeavor to carry out the plans she is known to have made for the destruction of the British docks at Portsmouth, the principal English naval base.

What these armored monsters of the air are capable of doing has yet to be proved. That they are formidable over a narrow sea like that intervening between the English coast and the Continent is certain, particularly in view of the fact that guns for attacking aeroplanes and airships are very far from perfection.

Germany's Safety Base

A safe outlet for the German fleet is provided by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, the recently broadened channel from the North Sea to the Baltic at Kiel, one of the finest harbors and principal dock yards on the German coast. The value of such a canal to Germany will be immeasurable if her navy is forced to adopt defensive tactics. Once in the Baltic they are safe from British vengeance for the very narrow water-passage leading from the Baltic Sea into the Cattegat and thence into the Skager Rack and North Sea is impracticable for large warships.

Danzig, one of the other main naval bases and dockyards of the German navy, is like Kiel on the Baltic Sea, but both of them are accessible through the Kiel Canal, which emerges into the North Sea at Brunsbuttel. The third of the big German dockyards is at Wilhelmshaven, which is the naval base for the so-called German High Sea Fleet. It is a triumph of engineering, and well fortified, as is Kiel, which is protected by six separate forts. Cuxhaven near the mouth of the Elbe, and Sonderburg, in the Baltic, are also German naval bases, but of nothing like so much importance.

Naval Air-Stations

Should Germany retire to comparative safety in these fastnesses, and call upon her air fleet to ravage British shipping and seaports, she will find that efforts have already been made to anticipate and meet such attacks. Naval air-stations are being established at the following points on the British coast: Isle of Grain, Calshot, Felixstoe, Yarmouth, Cromarty, Firth of Forth, and Farnborough. At the Admiralty there is a special air department.

Heligoland, the island off the German coast, scene of the catastrophe in which fourteen lives were lost in the German dirigible L1, is likely to figure largely in attacks upon British battleships made by German dirigibles and aeroplanes. At Cuxhaven, a start has been made in establishing an airship harbor. And a chain of aeroplane stations around the German coast is partly completed.

FOR SALE

Motor Boat "Nymph," 40 ft. long, over all, 22 H.P. Remington Oil Engine; in perfect running order. Speed nine miles an hour. Only reason for selling, owner has no work for her. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. PEYTON, Botwood.—d6j,w2i,

FOR SALE

At Butler's Cove, Leading Tickle East, the premises of OWEN BUTLER, consisting of Land, Houses and Cattle, namely: one Stage, one Store, one Barn, one Cellar, one Dairy and a Double House suitable for two families, seven rooms upstairs and below; cattle consists of one Milch Cow, one Bull, one Heifer, three sheep and two Goats; Barn contains at present four tons of Hay. All can be had on satisfactory conditions. Anyone may write or call and see OWEN M. BUTLER, Leading Tickle. —aug22,31

BICYCLES—English and American Bicycles, new and second hand. Paris in stock from tires to handle bars. No break too hard for us to repair. Also, Guns, Electric Bells, Baby Carriages and Locks repaired. Keys fitted. Orders carefully and promptly attended to. RENDELL & CO., 16 & 18 King's Road, P.O. Box 462.—jue10,tu,th,s,tf

Gentlemen!

That Cool, Healthy Feeling, during the Hot Weather, can only be obtained by wearing

Balbriggan

Underwear

NOW SHOWING IN OUR WEST WINDOW.

Two Prices:—

50c Per Garment
40c Per Garment

In All Sizes

Anderson's,
Grace Building.

CANNED MEATS!

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

We offer at a reasonable figure:

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

You will save money by stocking from this shipment which was

Secured Before the Advance.
HEARN & COMPANY

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman
ROBERT LEWIS General Manager.

TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

LEONARD ASH, Carbonear,
Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Agents for Newfoundland.

Stoves! Stoves!

Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of

STOVES

"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"
"Improved Standard."

We also carry a large stock of

Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures
and Funnels.

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

Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Limited.

Apples, Potatoes, Etc.

Due To-morrow (Thursday) Ex S.S. Stephano:

250 Brls. CHOICE POTATOES
100 Brls. GREEN CABBAGE
50 Cases SWEET ORANGES
30 Brls. NEW APPLES

George Neal

Pope's

Furniture and Mattress Factory.

We have been Furniture and Mattress Manufacturers of Newfoundland for over half a century.

Manufacturers of House, School, Church, Lodge and Office Furniture. All orders receive prompt and careful attention. Our Upholstering and Bedding Department is up-to-date. Nothing but pure, clean material used in the manufacture of same.

Factory, Office and Show Rooms

WALDEGRAVE and GEORGE STREETS.

ST. JOHN'S.

Wall Paper and Bordering

Arrived ex S.S. Sardinian:

2029 Bundles, 75,000 Rolls

Wall Paper!

Specially selected for the Newfoundland trade.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

ROBINSON EXPORT Co.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK.



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

The Best 4-H.P. ENGINE You Can Buy Is

The 'GUARANTEE'

- 1st. Because it is a 4 cycle engine.
- 2nd. It is strongly built.
- 3rd. It is a combination engine.
- 4th. It is very simple.
- 5th. Has proved itself superior to all others.

ROBERT TEMPLETON

St. John's Agent.

GERMANY HAD TO FIGHT, SAYS GERMAM PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Germans, He Says, Approve of War, Because Peace Was No Longer Possible to the Empire

SAYS AIM OF KAISER ALWAYS FOR PEACE

And That, Now He Is Embarked On War, the Majority of His People Are Supporting Him

AMONG the most distinguished Germans now in the United States is Pro. N. J. Bonn, Professor of Political Economy in the Great University of Munich, and Exchange Prof. to the University of California. He has been persuaded to make a statement as to Germany's attitude on the war which is as follows:

As long as hostile censors muzzle truth there is no use in discussing the European military situation. Where the ingenuity of American newspaper men has failed it would be presumptuous for any one to try. But the question, Why are we at war? can be answered fairly well by anybody conversant with the facts of the European situation.

We are not at war because the Emperor, as war lord, has sent out word to his legions to begin war of worldwide aggression, carrying into its vortex intellectually Germany, notwithstanding all her peaceful aspirations.

All Germany Approves
I may fairly claim to be a representative of that intellectual Germany which comes in now for a good deal of sympathy, but I must own that intellectually Germany, as far as I know about her, thoroughly approves of the Emperor's present policy.

She approves of it not on the principle merely "Right or wrong, my country"; she does so because she knows that war has become inevitable, and that we must face that ordeal when we are ready for it, not at the moment most agreeable to our enemies. If intellectual Germany wants to develop the moral and intellectual qualities of the German people she can do so only if there is peace—real peace—not endangered by the fear of some sudden and treacherous aggression.

We approve of the war because we realize that such a peace was no longer possible. Some of our critics are trying to show that we wanted a war, as we wanted the colonial empire of France.

Refused Demands, made by England.
We have indeed refused the demands made by England as the price for her neutrality—that we should not be allowed to take any part of France's colonial domains, even in case of complete victory.

We refused this stipulation, not because we were after those colonies, but because a so-called neutral power tried to impose conditions upon us she would never have dreamed of asking from France.

If we were hankering after conquest we would have made war long ago. We would have done so during the Morocco crisis, when Russia had not yet recovered from the Japanese war. When Turkey was still a mighty empire, ready to take our side, overruling the Balkan states and threatening Russia; when Roumania was our ally and when France, trying to swallow up the independent states of Morocco, had put herself morally in the wrong.

We refrained from war not because England supported France. The developments of the last week have shown that we are ready to face England too, when needs must be. We decided for peace because we were convinced that no amount of colonial aggrandizement could compensate us for the dangers and horrors of a big European war.

Germany's Aim Always for Peace.
Our diplomatic methods during those days may have been brusque and annoying, but our aim was peace. Though we are held up continually as the disturber of European peace, driven on by a mad desire for territorial aggrandizement, WE ARE THE ONLY BIG EUROPEAN NATION WHICH HAS NOT INCREASED HER TERRITORY DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Russia tried to steal the Far East and is now going half share with England in Persia. England annexed the Boer Republics and is playing with Russia for the Persian States.

France has taken Morocco; Italy, Tripoli; Austro-Hungary, has formally annexed Bosnia.

Even little Serbia, who is praised



CONTAINS NO ALUM
The only well-known medium-priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum (or sodic aluminate sulphate, or sulphate of alumina) and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.

EW. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

just now as the most just and God-fearing nation, has succeeded in wresting a large portion of Macedonia, inhabited by Bulgarians, from her Bulgarian allies.

The only conquest we went in for was an exchange of a strip of West Africa which we got from France as a kind of hush-money, for her Morocco, policy, England, Italy and Spain having taken their payments in advance.

We have led no war of aggression for new territories, and we are held up to moral contempt by all those nations who have taken their shares.

"We Had to Keep Faith With Austria."
We went to war because we had to keep faith with Austria. We do not and we did not approve of every step our ally has taken. But our idea of a faithful alliance is not that you can chuck your partner whenever he has made a mistake, but that you must stick to him through good and evil.

You may upbraid him privately if you dislike his methods; you may give him a fair warning, but as long as your bargain exists, you must stick to it.

We concluded the alliance with Austria because we wanted to safe-guard ourselves against foreign attack; it has turned out the alliance has involved us in war. We might have avoided the war at present if we had broken faith with our ally.

It would not have been difficult to find some legal quibbles, like those which Italy, following a policy of very

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM A.I.C., THE WORLD'S CURE
When everything else fails to cure you give our medicine a trial and be cured. We have scores testifying to its curative value. Hear what Mrs. Aron says about it:

July 7th, 1914.
Nineteen months I have been suffering with heart disease, until I hear of A.I.C. I took a pint bottle and now I am perfectly cured. I tried all doctors and medicine, but A.I.C. was the only cure I could find.

MRS. HENRY ARON, Southside, Carbonear.

Another cured at St. George's:

June 29th, 1914.
I have been a sufferer for eighteen months. I tried all doctors, but all failed to cure me. I took two bottles of A.I.C. and now I am perfectly cured. If anyone doubts this statement, write or see me personally.

MRS. MARY FRENCH, St. George's.

Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.

Price \$1.25 and \$2.25

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.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

sober national egotism, is now earnestly exclaiming to all the world.

If we had done so we should have been knaves, but we should have been fools as well. For surely nobody can believe that the forces antagonistic to Germany would have ceased to act if we had left Austria in the lurch.

Neither France, nor Russia, nor England would have changed their policy. They might, moreover, have tried to make Austria join in some future conspiracy against us.

Rival Nations Jealous of Her Power.
There are three main causes to which the war is due:

FIRSTLY, the French have never forgotten their defeat in 1870 and 1871. They have always been thirsting for revenge.

SECONDLY, we are at war because Russia thinks she has a mission on behalf of the Slavic world; she feels that mission can only be fulfilled by smashing Germany, the bulwark of Western ideals.

THIRDLY, we are at war because England has returned to her old political ideals. She means to enforce anew the balance of power and she wants to cut down Germany to that normal dead-level which alone, she thinks, is consistent with her own security.

As far as our antagonism to France is concerned, we have always looked upon it as a regrettable fact which time, perhaps, might do away with. We are just enough to understand that a country like France, with a glorious past, a gallant spirit and an undaunted courage, cannot forget the blow we dealt her forty-three years ago.

Justices Seizure.
We think we have been right in retaking from her Alsace-Lorraine, belonging originally to the German Empire. But we look with a kind of envy upon her who succeeded in denationalizing the people of those provinces to such a degree that we have not yet been able to make them Germans once more.

We have always regretted that the two most civilized nations in Continental Europe should be rent asunder by an unforgotten past.

We hoped that the creation of a wonderful African empire might in the long run soothe French national feeling. We should have been always willing to come to an understanding in the existing state of affairs, but tho there have been plucky statesmen in France who tried such a policy, public opinion was too strong for them. French people preferred to sacrifice the main ideas on which their republican government is based and made an alliance with Russia.

We read in the papers to-day that after a small frontier engagement in Alsace-Lorraine the signs of mourning were taken off from the statues representing Alsatian towns on Parisian squares.

We know in our innermost hearts that they will have to be attached for a long time to come to those three emblems of human progress for which France is supposed to stand, liberty, fraternity, equality, if our arms are not successful.

We realize that the gallant spirit of the French people has furnished the mainspring which has made this war possible.

Republic Runs Real War Risks

I honor her for her courage. For we know well enough that it is she alone amongst the partners who runs real risks. We know that she is not moved by sordid motives. But as we know her unforgiving attitude, as we know that she was helping Russia and egging her on against us; that she was instigating Britain and Belgium as well as Serb and Rumanian, we had to take her attitude as what it was; as the firm policy of a patriotic and passionate people, waiting for the moment when they could wipe out the memory of 1870, putting nationality to the front, sacrificing their own ideals of humanity.

Would France have given up this attitude if we had not stood by our Austrian ally? Would she have broken her word to her Russian friend if we had been a little more conciliatory?

I think we would commit a libel on French honor and on French patriotism if we assumed that any step on our part could have prevented her from trying to redress the state of affairs produced by the events of 1871.

WAR MAP FOR ONE CENT

Tuesday's issue of The Mail and Advocate will contain a full page map of the war area, showing the chief places mentioned in the dispatches.

This map will be invaluable for reference purposes while the war is on.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.



Proclamation!

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

W. E. DAVIDSON Governor [L.S.]

YOUR KING AND COUNTRY NEED YOU!

Will You Answer Your Country's Call?

At this very moment the Empire is engaged in the greatest War in the history of the World.

In this crisis your country calls on her young men to rally round Her Flag and enlist in the ranks of Her Army.

If every Patriotic young man answers Her Call, Great Britain and the Empire will emerge stronger and more united than ever. Newfoundland responds to the Homeland's Call and promises to enlist, equip and despatch to England the First Newfoundland Regiment of 500 strong. We want to send our best, and we believe that Britain's Oldest Colony will gain greater honour and glory for Her Name.

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

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

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

A complete outfit will be provided.

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

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

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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

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

aug22

BOLINDER'S

Direct Reversible Crude Oil Marine Engines
Facts that speak for themselves

regarding

BOLINDER'S OIL ENGINES

Largest Hot Bulb Marine Engine in the World.

Holds 14 World's Records.

Used by 16 Governments.

Has the lowest fuel consumption for Hot Bulb Engines.

Has been on the market for 21 years.

N.B.—It has stood the severest tests under the most exacting conditions from the Arctic Regions to China and Japan, and is installed in Oil Tankers, Fishing, Coasting, Passenger and Cargo Vessels and in all services has proved its Economy, Efficiency, Simplicity and Reliability.

Bolinder's, the Makers, are behind their Engine and they will make good all they say of their Manufactures.

Fishermen and others interested are invited to visit the Boat "Bolinda I" and see what this Engine really is.

Alex. McDougall,

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

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

Telephone 180 P.O. Box 845

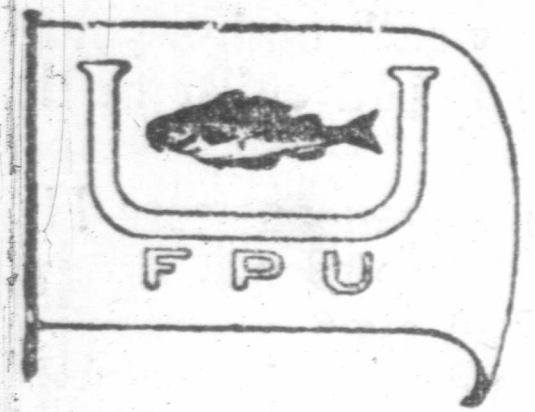
Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

A Wise Investment

To satisfy a Mortgage. Those two fine residences near the head of Quidi Vidi Lake, plastered, fitted with electric light and concrete foundation.

J. J. ROSSITER, WALDEGRAVE STREET may 7, 3m

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors. Subscription Rates. By mail The Daily to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, \$2.00 per year.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 24, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Another Indiscretion

ON Saturday the Premier sent an intimation to all the papers in town stating that duties had been added to spirits, sugar and tobacco by the Canadian Parliament to meet the interest charges on the war loans of \$50,000,000.

recent years and it must be discontinued. Everyone is aware of the fact that the Treasury lost at least \$100,000 last winter by leakages respecting the intentions of the Government regarding an increase duty on liquor and tobacco.

The statement is mischievous in the extreme, unworthy of any man holding such a high office and tends to destroy all public confidence in the integrity of public men whose every action should always be above board and honorable to the fullest extent.

It is a remarkable fact that almost everything done or left undone by the Government since the war opened has turned out miserable and costly blundering and the last is not the least of them.

The people are now realizing what the country must face in carrying out the offer of the Government to raise 1500 men for service abroad.

That decision and subsequent action therein will prove to be the greatest of all the Premier's blunders, and had he consulted the Opposition Party—as he should have done—he would have been spared the anxiety and worry which this middle must entail upon him.

There must be an end put to such childish transactions of patience and patriotism will cease to be virtues much longer with the Union Party if not with all the Opposition Party.

MR. KENT has looked upon the Premier's blunders as above referred to in a very lenient spirit and acted extremely square and patriotic, and the Premier should feel very thankful to Mr. Kent.

AS for Mr. Coaker he will never forgive the Premier for using the Governor as he did at the so-called patriotic meeting, and deceiving the public as he did in reference to those resolutions, nor will Mr. Coaker soon forget the Governor's action in consenting to preside at a meeting solely supported by members of the Government Party and ignoring so contemptuously the representatives of the electorate and then to invite Mr. Coaker to become a member of a committee brought into being by resolutions adopted in such a manner and by such deceptive methods.

THE Governor and Premier both realized that a big blunder had been committed and their anxiety to escape the consequences outweighed their discretion and the so-called Patriotic Meeting was the outcome—but they will both have to live longer before they succeed in making a cat's paw of Coaker in order to cover up their blunders.

WHEN the Opposition Leader wrote the Premier, he offered on behalf of the whole Opposition, that if the Legislature was convened to consider the present situation, no sessional indemnity would be accepted by the members of the Opposition for their services for the special session.

It is generally known that very little revenue from liquor duties has been collected under the new tariff, as a full six months stock was stored by all the dealers before the new tariff became effective.

It is generally known that very little revenue from liquor duties has been collected under the new tariff, as a full six months stock was stored by all the dealers before the new tariff became effective.

It is generally known that very little revenue from liquor duties has been collected under the new tariff, as a full six months stock was stored by all the dealers before the new tariff became effective.

It is generally known that very little revenue from liquor duties has been collected under the new tariff, as a full six months stock was stored by all the dealers before the new tariff became effective.

It is generally known that very little revenue from liquor duties has been collected under the new tariff, as a full six months stock was stored by all the dealers before the new tariff became effective.

It is generally known that very little revenue from liquor duties has been collected under the new tariff, as a full six months stock was stored by all the dealers before the new tariff became effective.

It is generally known that very little revenue from liquor duties has been collected under the new tariff, as a full six months stock was stored by all the dealers before the new tariff became effective.



EARL WILLIAMS AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY

Big HOLIDAY PROGRAMME at the NICKEL

THE VITAGRAPH COMPANY PRESENT IN TWO PARTS. THE DIVER. A thrilling social drama, with an undercurrent of genuine realism, featuring Madame Ideal, the celebrated swimmer, and Earl Williams.

WEDNESDAY—The Big Local Feature—THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ATTENDS THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF BOWRING PARK.

TO THE FISHERMEN

DON'T sell any fish at \$5 per qtl. The price must advance. Don't sell for truck, if you prefer to sell for cash, for there will be lots of buyers for cash before the middle of September.

The Norwegian fish exporters are greatly handicapped in shipping fish to Europe owing to the North Sea being unsafe for commercial purposes.

The one regrettable feature of the codfish situation is the very short catch, which is fully 200,000 qtls. less than last year's.

AT many points fish is to be had today, but there is absolutely no bait. Had the country a system of Bait Depots to supply bait at such seasons as this, some 50,000 qtls. of fish would have been taken during the present week.

INDICATIONS are by no means lacking in this city that the war panic, while it hits the earning power of the workman, has not impaired to any appreciable extent the position of the dealer in the necessities of life, if indeed it has not in a number of cases actually strengthened it.

INQUIRY NEEDED.

INDICATIONS are by no means lacking in this city that the war panic, while it hits the earning power of the workman, has not impaired to any appreciable extent the position of the dealer in the necessities of life, if indeed it has not in a number of cases actually strengthened it.

INDICATIONS are by no means lacking in this city that the war panic, while it hits the earning power of the workman, has not impaired to any appreciable extent the position of the dealer in the necessities of life, if indeed it has not in a number of cases actually strengthened it.

INDICATIONS are by no means lacking in this city that the war panic, while it hits the earning power of the workman, has not impaired to any appreciable extent the position of the dealer in the necessities of life, if indeed it has not in a number of cases actually strengthened it.

INDICATIONS are by no means lacking in this city that the war panic, while it hits the earning power of the workman, has not impaired to any appreciable extent the position of the dealer in the necessities of life, if indeed it has not in a number of cases actually strengthened it.

INDICATIONS are by no means lacking in this city that the war panic, while it hits the earning power of the workman, has not impaired to any appreciable extent the position of the dealer in the necessities of life, if indeed it has not in a number of cases actually strengthened it.

INDICATIONS are by no means lacking in this city that the war panic, while it hits the earning power of the workman, has not impaired to any appreciable extent the position of the dealer in the necessities of life, if indeed it has not in a number of cases actually strengthened it.

INDICATIONS are by no means lacking in this city that the war panic, while it hits the earning power of the workman, has not impaired to any appreciable extent the position of the dealer in the necessities of life, if indeed it has not in a number of cases actually strengthened it.

INDICATIONS are by no means lacking in this city that the war panic, while it hits the earning power of the workman, has not impaired to any appreciable extent the position of the dealer in the necessities of life, if indeed it has not in a number of cases actually strengthened it.

Foes At Home

IT is not only on the foreign battlefield that the British Empire has also to be found within her own dominions.

Such foes are to be found often at patriotic meetings; they sign resolutions of loyalty to King and Empire; they are quite frequently enthusiastic flag-flappers; they are to be found in the crowds rejoicing over some welcome British victory and in not a few instances their names lead in the lists of subscriptions for patriotic purposes.

FOES, such as those to which we now make special reference do not usually go to the front to fight the battles of the King; they are too busy at home for that and their business is concerned with the boosting of prices on the necessities of life.

They are treacherous foes; wily foes; foes for whose selfish profit the widow and the orphan are made to feel the pinch of want; who coin profit out of misery and who do not hesitate to bleed even the dependents left behind by the noble fellows who march beneath the Union Jack in some foreign country.

And we have them in this community. They have taken advantage of that popular panic that is always engendered by war to boost the prices of provisions. Sugar has doubled in price; flour costs a great deal more to-day than it did three weeks ago, although the dealers are still selling the stocks they had in when war was declared and which were lying in their stores before war was even dreamed of by the average man.

SUCH conduct is immoral; it is dishonest; it is treasonable, for in what more effective way could the dealer in provisions aim a blow at the Empire than by boosting prices to such an extent that the toiler cannot afford to purchase and so must face actual starvation?

And these dishonest men have done this dreadful thing with their eyes wide open. They have long been fully cognisant of the fact that even under ordinary circumstances our fishermen, after so poor a voyage, would have extreme difficulty in making both ends meet. They knew, too, that when war was declared, much unemployment was bound to result and that the man who depended on his day's pay would be left penniless with, in many instances, a wife and helpless children dependent on him.

So, we claim, that these business men are not only traitors, in increasing the troubles of the people of this particular portion of the Empire; they are deep-deyed criminals in causing suffering to the helpless and the poverty-stricken.

ASK them why they acted so and they tell you that they boosted prices in order to prevent their stocks from running too quickly, a defence that is no defence, for by their action they simply increased the apprehension of the people that the cost of food was bound to rise to a height absolutely out of the reach of the ordinary man.

The average person was bound to figure that prices having increased so much as soon as war was declared were bound to continue to move upward the longer the struggle was on.

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS. Watches, Printing Outfits, Cameras, Footballs, Fountain Pens, etc., etc., for selling 25 of our Beautiful Art Pictures, size 16x20 at 20c. each. Write for some today. Address GOLD MEDAL ART CO., P.O. Box 63, St. John's.

ASK them why they acted so and they tell you that they boosted prices in order to prevent their stocks from running too quickly, a defence that is no defence, for by their action they simply increased the apprehension of the people that the cost of food was bound to rise to a height absolutely out of the reach of the ordinary man.

ASK them why they acted so and they tell you that they boosted prices in order to prevent their stocks from running too quickly, a defence that is no defence, for by their action they simply increased the apprehension of the people that the cost of food was bound to rise to a height absolutely out of the reach of the ordinary man.

ASK them why they acted so and they tell you that they boosted prices in order to prevent their stocks from running too quickly, a defence that is no defence, for by their action they simply increased the apprehension of the people that the cost of food was bound to rise to a height absolutely out of the reach of the ordinary man.

ASK them why they acted so and they tell you that they boosted prices in order to prevent their stocks from running too quickly, a defence that is no defence, for by their action they simply increased the apprehension of the people that the cost of food was bound to rise to a height absolutely out of the reach of the ordinary man.

ASK them why they acted so and they tell you that they boosted prices in order to prevent their stocks from running too quickly, a defence that is no defence, for by their action they simply increased the apprehension of the people that the cost of food was bound to rise to a height absolutely out of the reach of the ordinary man.

POEMS OLD and NEW

PUT 'EM WHERE THEY BELONG. In sundry news despatches I read distressing tales of prisons filled up to the roof, and overcrowded jails.

It's easy to imagine that a crook would have no chance to get locked up when all the cells are taken in advance. But when a fellow comes along and boosts the price of beef because there's war across the sea, he's not a common thief—

And though the penitentiaries are crowded to the brim I think we ought to stretch the bars to find a place for him.

When breadstuffs glut the granaries and beaves are piled on ice To let some greedy gentleman await a famine price; When, in a land of plenty, little children cry for bread, And want stalks through the tenements with terrifying tread, And all because a few big crooks have quietly agreed To make some easy money for the people's bitter need—

When things like these are going on, I think we might begin To let some old-time jailbirds out and put some new ones in.

When breadstuffs glut the granaries and beaves are piled on ice To let some greedy gentleman await a famine price; When, in a land of plenty, little children cry for bread, And want stalks through the tenements with terrifying tread, And all because a few big crooks have quietly agreed To make some easy money for the people's bitter need—

When things like these are going on, I think we might begin To let some old-time jailbirds out and put some new ones in.

When breadstuffs glut the granaries and beaves are piled on ice To let some greedy gentleman await a famine price; When, in a land of plenty, little children cry for bread, And want stalks through the tenements with terrifying tread, And all because a few big crooks have quietly agreed To make some easy money for the people's bitter need—

When things like these are going on, I think we might begin To let some old-time jailbirds out and put some new ones in.

When breadstuffs glut the granaries and beaves are piled on ice To let some greedy gentleman await a famine price; When, in a land of plenty, little children cry for bread, And want stalks through the tenements with terrifying tread, And all because a few big crooks have quietly agreed To make some easy money for the people's bitter need—

When things like these are going on, I think we might begin To let some old-time jailbirds out and put some new ones in.

When breadstuffs glut the granaries and beaves are piled on ice To let some greedy gentleman await a famine price; When, in a land of plenty, little children cry for bread, And want stalks through the tenements with terrifying tread, And all because a few big crooks have quietly agreed To make some easy money for the people's bitter need—

When things like these are going on, I think we might begin To let some old-time jailbirds out and put some new ones in.

When breadstuffs glut the granaries and beaves are piled on ice To let some greedy gentleman await a famine price; When, in a land of plenty, little children cry for bread, And want stalks through the tenements with terrifying tread, And all because a few big crooks have quietly agreed To make some easy money for the people's bitter need—

When things like these are going on, I think we might begin To let some old-time jailbirds out and put some new ones in.

When breadstuffs glut the granaries and beaves are piled on ice To let some greedy gentleman await a famine price; When, in a land of plenty, little children cry for bread, And want stalks through the tenements with terrifying tread, And all because a few big crooks have quietly agreed To make some easy money for the people's bitter need—

WAR MAP FOR ONE CENT

Tuesday's issue of The Mail and Advocate will contain a full page map of the war area, showing the chief places mentioned in the despatches.

This map will be invaluable for reference purposes while the war is on. Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

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.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

Colin Campbell, 85 Water Street.

F. A. MEWS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and NOTARY.

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

German Army a Machine, But French Have Initiative Even In the Rank and File

As Fighters, Too, the Cuirassiers, of the French Cavalry, Are Much Superior to Any Mounted Troops Germany Possesses and Are Famed, Since Napoleon's Time, For Their Magnificent Dash and Their Intrepid Bravery On the Battlefield

FRENCH NATION IS ABSOLUTELY UNITED BUT SOUTH GERMANY OPPOSES WAR

The Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, Wrested From France in 1870, Have Persistently Remained French the Last Forty-Four Years in Spite of the Kaiser's Strenuous and Autocratic Efforts to Make Them German—And the People Thereof Hate the German Emperor

Of all the great powers, Germany has undoubtedly the greatest, best disciplined, best armed and equipped and strongest army. From the moment you cross the Bavarian line at Lake Constance, Switzerland, until you leave it going into Amsterdam, you are never out of sight of some of the war lord's troops. The heavy cavalry, known as the Uhlans, are the most picturesque of course, mounted on their stocky horses and carrying the 16-foot heavy horses fully armed and accoutered as they trot across the field their brass helmets shining in the sun, they make a remarkably beautiful picture.

But to my thinking the Cuirassiers or heavy dragons of the French army will give a better account of themselves in actual fight.

In the first place the French cavalry horses are larger, rangier, and faster. I feel sure of that. In the next place the French cavalryman is not dependent upon his officer as the German is. An English officer in Paris last winter pointed out to me the superior points of the French cavalry as we watched a troop ride down the boulevard and this view was con-

firming when I saw the great manoeuvres at Vincennes in April.

The Finest in the World
From the days of Napoleon the French Cuirassiers have been famous for their magnificent dash and intrepid bravery. I think it should go without saying that in the mounted branch of the service the French army is the superior of anything in the world.

The Italian cavalrymen are even more picturesque and undoubtedly the finest fancy riders in the world, but Italy, just as I predicted in my published letter of February 9, has refused to go to war.

I see that the Kaiser sets forth that his Empire is the only one in Europe absolutely united. The facts are that the German Empire is anything but united, and everyone in Europe excepting possibly the Kaiser, knows it.

I was in the city of Strassburg, capital of Alsace, in June. This city was taken by the Germans in 1870 after a terrific bombardment in which the garrison was almost annihilated and the wonderful cathedral, one of the finest in Europe, badly damaged.

Germany has therefore held Strassburg 44 years.

City is Still French
You would suppose the city would have been assimilated ere this, but only a few weeks before I was there, the Mayor, superior judge and 180 leading citizens were arrested for insulting the German troops quartered there. The Crown Prince had been recalled by the Kaiser and sharply reproved for his brutal telegram to the commander at Strassburg, and martial law prevailed all through Alsace and Lorraine!

A few weeks later all the troops were transferred and Prussian troops were ordered to Alsace with orders to shoot at the first sign of disaffection!

I stopped three days at the home of a Prussian mill manager at Karlsruhe, a prosperous city of Baden, about twenty miles from the French frontier. My friend told me that the 200 men under him cordially hated all Prussians; that they had no use for the Emperor, and that this feeling was almost universal throughout Baden, Bavaria and Wuertemberg.

My host's son, an officer in the German aviation corps, told me that in a general European war all Germany would stand together for the Fatherland.

Keep Them Away from France
"But," he added, "of course, our generals will be careful to place troops from Bavaria and the south where they will not be called upon to fire directly at the French troops, for we can't deny that the Bavarians and Alsations are somehow friendly to France, and especially the poorer classes, for they think they would like a republic!"

These are but two of a dozen similar instances and conversations which convinced me that, so far as loyalty to the German Kaiser is concerned, South Germany, with its 10,000,000 people, must be watched. France didn't want to fight. The

French army is the most democratic institution in the world of its kind. I guess, and the army is simply honeycombed with socialism, but they have one central thought or emotion in common, and that is hatred of the German royal family and Imperial government.

Hatred for Kaiser Alone
They do not seem to hate the German citizen at all, for there were 100,000 Germans living in peace and comfort at Paris at the outbreak of the war, but the average Frenchman honestly believes that the Imperial government is a menace to the peace of the world. I predict that in this war the French soldier will fight with orders or without orders, with or without officers or direction of any kind, but with great efficiency.

The British army is utterly different from that of either France or Germany, being a professional army, just as ours is in America, instead of a citizen army.

For instance, no "well-to-do" American or Englishman ever enlists as a soldier in the standing army, so that the rank and file of the standing armies of English-speaking countries are merely made up of men who prefer "soldiering" for some reason. In Continental Europe, however, every adult male must serve the years from 20 to 22 in Germany, about the same in Austria and from the 20th to the 23rd years in France. Rich and poor, poet and peasant, university boy and farm laborer, all must serve with the colors. There are no favorites and the army is truly a citizen force.

WAR MAP FOR ONE CENT

Tuesday's issue of The Mail and Advocate will contain a full page map of the war area, showing the chief places mentioned in the despatches.

This map will be invaluable for reference purposes while the war is on.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

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-Werliche" 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-Werliche" 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.

Relief For Sufferers

Do you suffer from any form of stomach complaint? Then you are assured of relief and cure, if you take Herb Root, a positive cure for indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

Pain Remover will relieve all forms of Rheumatism. It has cured others, why not you?

These reliable remedies are put up and are for sale by

JOHN HOLMES,
Shearstown, Bay Roberts.
aug21,lm

The Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

Dealing in the buying and selling of LIVE STOCK.

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

Highest Prices Paid For Raw Furs.

—Office—
276 Water Street,
St. John's, N.F.

Invictus SHOES


Only at this Store can the far-famed **Invictus Shoes**

Be Purchased
More Handsome Shoes
or
More Satisfactory Shoes
are not to be had at any price.

Our New Stock Has Just Arrived.

All styles, shapes and leathers may be had in **Invictus Shoes**

MARSHALL BROS.



NOTES OF NEWS JOE BATT'S ARM

Moderate Weather Prevailing, But Very Little Fish Is Being Taken

Joe Batt's Arm, Aug. 6.—Beautiful fine day with a moderate breeze of westerly wind. An ideal day for fishing which is justly proven by the hustle our industrious women have about them the last few days, and it is always their desire to have the fish, cured as clean, dry and good as sun and salt will do it.

Everything in general is now pretty dull as very little in fishing circles is now being done and the current report of fish prices and food stuffs is in every way discouraging.

S.S. Fogota arrived to-day and much goods for the Union store came by her. The F.P.U. premises this evening was certainly a busy spot.

Only Two Traps

Friday, Aug. 7.—Weather dull with a fresh breeze from the S. E. Only two traps are fishing now and their daily catch is nothing but a few tom-cods. The few codnets remaining out would apparently do a little with fish if the despised dogfish weren't so plentiful.

It is now the time of the squid and we anxiously await their arrival. The work of our men these days is drying their codtraps, nets and other fishing gear and getting their boats in perfect readiness for the fall fishery. We wish them a prosperous one.

Fishing Nil

Saturday, Aug. 8.—Moderate, beautiful and fine. Fishery nil at present. All traps were taken ashore to-day with the exception of Coffin Bros. It is reported that the S.S. Can't Lose will be due here on Monday with coals. Come on Can't Lose, we are ready and waiting for you.

Monday, Aug. 10.—Moderate with weather good and fine. At 10.30 a.m. S.S. Can't Lose arrived with coals. Immediately everything and everybody was astir and skiffs and punts were going and coming in all directions and one could easily discern the spirit of Unionism which prompted our men to work with such vigor. At 7.30 our coals were discharged, and off she goes again at early morning for Tilting.

Little Doing

Tuesday, Aug. 11.—Moderate S. W. wind, fine and warm. A little doing with hook and line, but herring bait is scarce and we anxiously await the coming of the squid.

S.S. Can't Lose left for Tilting this morning.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.—Fresh breeze S. W. wind with extreme heat all during the day. Little fish with hook and line. Boats to-day from half to three quintals. No dogfish to-day

NO INFORMATION UNTIL BIG BATTLE HAS BEEN FOUGHT

Authorities Will Wait Until They Have Something Definite to Report

THE BATTLE MAY BE ON

Official Charges of German Atrocities Against Civilians

Paris, Aug. 19.—Le Matin says: "The French Government will not give out early bulletins of the great battle, but will wait for definite and tangible results. It may be a week or longer."

"This must be so from the nature of things. The battle line is so long that victory or repulse at one point may be offset by the opposite result at others. To report the varying spasmodic engagements would be misleading and disturbing to the entire public."

All Will Be Silent

The latest news from the theatre of operations has been issued and for the next few days all will be silent in Paris, while Belgium once again becomes the cockpit of Europe. The preliminary engagements of the first great battle are doubtless now in progress."

The War office this evening announced that French troops have occupied "the important peak of Doneon," where they captured 500 Germans. The Peak of Doneon is in the Northern Vosges and commands the most northerly pass into France; its strategic importance at the present juncture is inestimable. It has never been fortified, because of the difficulty of moving large bodies of troops through the pass, but now that it is in French hands, the pass is effectively barred against German assault.

An official statement from the War Office to-night charges further atrocities against non-combatants on the part of the German soldiers. The statement declares French soldiers advancing again into Alsace, found bullet ridden bodies of inhabitants in villages of Upper Alsace, evacuated by the Germans as the French troops advanced.

CRICKETERS VS. BASEBALLERS

To Play Friendly Game of Cricket in the Near Future

Our old and enthusiastic cricketers don't seem to take kindly to the game of baseball. They say that very few of the Baseball League members know the first thing about "hitting," and as for fielding they know less. Hence it is very likely that an agitation of cricketers will issue a friendly challenge to a picked team from the ball league to play a game of five innings.

This would prove interesting and probably be the means of taking the starch out of the has-been cricketers. —COM.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Tailoring by Mail Order

I make a specialty of Mail Order Tailoring and can guarantee good fitting and stylish garments to measure. A trial order solicited. Outport orders promptly made up and despatched C.O.D. to any station or port in the Island, carriage paid.

JOHN ADRAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ST. JOHN'S.
(Next door to F.P.U. office.)
jan20,tu,th,sat

Cloth Made Up.

Men's Suits or Single Garments made to measure any style, from customers' own goods.

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

DR. LEHR, DENTIST, 203 WATER ST.

BEST QUALITY TEETH AT \$12.00 PER SET. TEETH EXTRACTED—PAINLESSLY—25c. —PATRIOT.

To the Ladies and the Children

Fresh Arrivals New Goods

Per Furness and Allan S teamers

Cambric Embroidered Full Length Aprons and Tea Aprons.



Sleeve and Neck Frillings.

Net Yokes and Sleeves.

Camisole Embroideries.



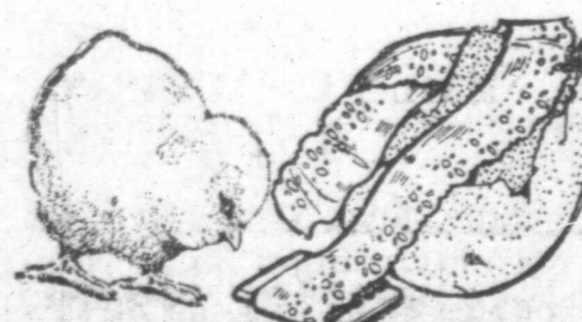
Children's White Embroidered Pinafores, Over-alls, Bodices and Christening Robes.

Black and Coloured Silks and Satins.

Torchon and Valenciennes Lace and Insertions.



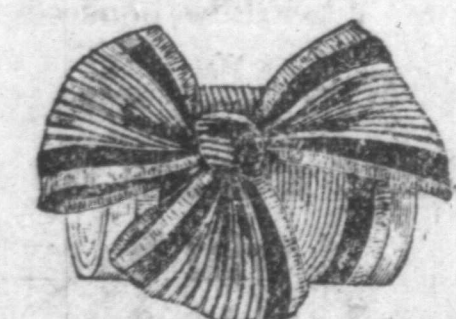
Coloured Silk Oriental Over-laces.



Black and Coloured Veilings.

Cambric Embroideries and Insertions.

Steer Bros



Satin Backed Velvet Ribbons

Italy Promises to Aid Britain If Danger Arises in Adriatic

The Tension Between the Austrians and the Italians Has Grown Acute and the Latter Are Expected to Declare War on Austria in a Day or Two.

Rome, Aug. 23.—Italy is said to have promised to aid England as soon as she is endangered in the Adriatic.

ITALY TO DECLARE WAR ON AUSTRIA

Rome, Aug. 23.—The tension between Austria and Italy is acute. Italy is expected to declare war on Austria on Monday.

EXPECT ITALY TO TAKE PART

London, Aug. 23.—The Rome correspondent of The Evening News says that Theophile Delcasse and Count Witte, representing France and Russia are in Rome in Conference with the Cabinet. This statement is interpreted here as meaning that a crisis in Italian affairs is at hand.

MOBILISATION OF ITALY'S ARMY IN A FEW DAYS

King at Last Decides His Country Must Take Part IN EUROPEAN WAR

Cabinet Almost Unanimously of the Same Mind

Paris, Aug. 22.—A general mobilisation in Italy has been decided upon, and will be proclaimed in three or four days, according to a message which the Reuse correspondent of the Eclair succeeded in smuggling thru to his paper.

The correspondent asserts that King Victor Emmanuel who, until recently, felt obliged to renounce all idea of Italian intervention in the conflict, was won over by the arguments of his ministers.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs alone, of the Cabinet, held to the contrary opinion.

ELECT NEW PONTIFF SEPT. 3-4

Rome, Aug. 22.—It was formally announced this afternoon that the Conclave which would elect the successor to Pope Pius X. will convene on August 31st. It is understood the new Pope will be elected on September 3rd or 4th.

LINER 'CANADIAN' GETS IN COLLISION

London, Aug. 22.—The Leyland line steamer Canadian from Boston to Liverpool has been in collision off the Southwest coast of Ireland. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

JAP CRUISER COALS AT 'FRISCO

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The Japanese cruiser Izduma is coaling here. The United States has asked Japan her plan of war on Germany, but no reply has been received as yet.

STAGGERING COST OF WAR

It has been estimated by army and navy officers that the daily cost of the European war—exclusive of the loss of property and lives—will run to \$50,000,000 a day, or \$18,250,000,000 should the conflict last for a year.

The loss of men needed to carry on the great industries, commerce and farming of Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Great Britain and other warring nations will be in proportion to that in money.

When it is considered that, in thirteen years, the cost of maintenance of the armies and navies of the countries at war, as well as the cost of naval construction, has exceeded \$20,000,000,000, some idea may be had of the expense attached to war and the preparations of European countries for just such contingencies as arose in Europe.

War vs. Peace

The cost of the Panama Canal, one of the most useful aids to the commerce of the world, was approximately \$370,000,000, but the expense of the preparations for war in Europe during the time it took to build the canal exceeded the cost of this gigantic undertaking nearly sixty to one.

The wealth of the five nations at war is estimated at \$270,000,000,000, and in thirteen years the cost of maintenance of armies and navies, naval construction and the like exceeded \$20,000,000,000, or about 13 per cent. of the total wealth of the countries involved. The same money if spent in the construction of rail-

60,000 CITIZENS OF UNITED STATES OFFER THEIR HELP

Tell Canadian Minister They Want Fight Britain's Battles

SOME ARE BRITISH

But Many Are of German Descent—Would Take the Oath

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence stated tonight he has already offered the services of upwards of 60 thousand men from the United States.

These men are very keen to pay their way into Canada and take the Oath of Allegiance, and at the earliest possible opportunity to join the fighting line.

The Minister states that while many of them are of British descent, a number of them are Germans.

AUSTRIA TO ACT ON THE DEFENSIVE

Against the Servians as Her Forces Will be Kept Busy North

London, Aug. 24.—According to The Times Venice correspondent of the Official Telegraph Agency in Vienna publishes the following official notice on the Austro-Servian situation: "On account of Russian intervention in the Servian war, Austria is forced to gather all its forces for a principal struggle in the Northeast, and consequently the attack on Servia is henceforth looked on as a punitive expedition and not as a definite war. A decision, therefore, has been reached to retire from the offensive and take up a waiting attitude and making a fresh attack when an opportunity presents itself."

GERMANS SLOW TO LEARN

There is something curiously reminiscent about the method of attack of the Germans upon a heavily fortified town like Liege.

Learning nothing from the experience of 1870, this assault was made in "close order," which, in the technical military phrase would be in quarter column, with the men practically touching, and each company a few yards behind the other. It was made, moreover, against machine guns and magazine rifles, in spite of all the lessons about open order fighting furnished by the Boer war and that in Manchuria.

Battle of Worth

At the battle of Worth, General Schmidt drew up the Guards Brigade with 1,200 yards of the French lines, in similar close order. He saw 10,000 of his 30,000 men put out of action in twenty minutes, and he returned to Berlin in disgrace.

At that time the French were armed with the then new breech-loading Chassepot rifle. It was an arm of precision at that distance, and its grave defect was scarcely discovered until the frightful defeat of the French at Sedan. The cartridge had a brass end; but the rest of it was composed of material largely consisting of silk fibre. In the discharge of the rifle this silk fibre jammed the action of the gun. During the French defeat the appalling spectacle was

seen of whole French battalions out of action and powerless for this reason.

But forty-four years after an experience like that of Worth, the German drill sergeants still think it good war to waste human lives in a frontal attack in close order upon a fortified place. It cost the Japanese months to capture Port Arthur, and they made no such mistake. Its outlying fortifications, in fact, were destroyed by siege artillery, and the Boers had taught them, through the British, to fight in open order, at long intervals between each man, with every possible use of cover.

Bad Beginning

It is early yet to pass upon the German strategy. But if it is all as unenlightened as this, how long will it take to capture Liege, and how much will it cost in lives alone, to say nothing of the fortified position at Namur only twenty-five miles beyond, and already in touch with the French?

Not the least strength of the British at this time is its War Secretary, who made his campaigns a business of scientific efficiency, and who is not in the least likely to imitate the German drill sergeants when he throws his expeditionary force into Belgium, the traditional cockpit of Europe.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER ORDERED TO DISARM

Kaiserin Elisabeth, At Kiao Chau Must Send its Crew Ashore

London, Aug. 24.—The British official press bureau makes the following announcement: "Orders have been issued by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth lying in Kiao Chau Hr. to disarm and for the crew to proceed to the town of Tsin Tsin."

GERMAN PLANS SIGNALLY FAILED

Paris, Aug. 22.—Col. Leonce Russel writing for Le Petit Parisien says the situation is good, though there is a slight setback in Lorraine, unimportant on the whole.

The German staffs plan of invasion may be said to have failed. They sought to crush us with lightning blow but as it is we will carry the war into the enemy's territory.

CONVERTED LINER MAKES CAPTURES

Brest, Aug. 22.—The French liner Flinders, which, upon the outbreak of hostilities was converted into an auxiliary cruiser, has captured the German four-master Berneck, laden with nitrate.

The French cruiser Desaix took an Austrian steamer carrying flour and sugar, and the two prizes are moored here in the outer harbor.

RUSSIAN ARMY IS ON THE MOVE

Forces Cross Frontier to Invade Both Austria and Germany

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is officially announced that the Russian army is now advancing along the entire Austro-German frontier and is successfully maintaining the offensive at every point of contact.

RUSSIAN TROOPS BEHAVED WELL

London, Aug. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says, according to information from a high source, the retreat of the Germans reported Thursday was marked by brilliant Russian cavalry exploits.

Newfound'd. Regiment

Tents are needed on loan for the Training camp. I would ask every owner of suitable tents to communicate immediately with Mr. H. Outerbridge, Chairman of the Equipment Committee (Care of Harvey & Co. Ltd.) W. E. DAVIDSON, aug24 Governor.

FOOTBALL—Star vs. C.E. L. St. George's Field, 6.15 this evening.

GERMANS MURDER INNOCENT INFANT

Because Band on its Cap Bore Legend That Read "France"

London, Aug. 22.—A Reuter despatch from Rennes, France, says: "Mme. Guillon, a wealthy resident of Combourg, a town a short distance south-east of St. Malo, has arrived here and told how her husband and baby were killed by angry mobs in Hanover, Germany. The woman, who was terribly grief-stricken, said: "We were expelled on Aug. 2 from Kolberg (a town of Prussia in Pomerania), and tried to reach France through Switzerland. But we were turned back before we reached the German frontier and compelled to retrace our steps and go by way of Holland."

"On arriving in Hanover my husband and myself were arrested as spies and stoned by a mob, despite the protective efforts of the police. My husband, unfortunately, lost his self-control and cried, "Long live France!" and "Long live England!" whereupon he at once was shot.

"Two friends who tried to intervene also were killed. Our baby, who was wearing a cap bearing the word "France," was torn away from me and dashed to the ground and killed.

"My brother-in-law was thrown into prison at Bentheim. I escaped and, after various adventures, succeeded in reaching Holland."

GERMANS STILL SOW MANY MINES

(Continued from page 1)

Two Danish vessels, the steamers Maryland and Broberg, have, within the last twenty-four hours, been destroyed by these deadly engines in the North Sea while travelling on ordinary trade routes at a considerable distance from the British coast.

"In addition to this, it is reported that two Dutch steamers, clearing from Swedish ports, were yesterday blown up by the German mines in the Gulf of Finland.

"In the circumstances, the Admiralty desires to impress not only on the British, but on neutral shipping, the vital importance of touching at British ports before entering the North Sea, to ascertain, according to latest information, the routes and channels which the Admiralty is keeping swept and along which these dangers to neutrals and merchantmen are being removed as far as possible.

"The Admiralty, while reserving to itself, liberty of action against this new form of warfare, announces that it has not, so far, laid any mines during the present war, and is endeavoring to keep the sea routes open for peaceful commerce.

CURTAIN DROPS FOR SOME DAYS

London, Aug. 22.—The Boulogne correspondent of The Times describes the entraining of British heavy field artillery for the front, but giving no indication of where the British troops are situated, says: "Those of us who have watched the coming and going of the expeditionary force claim that we are coming to the end of the first act; the curtain is about to drop."

The Passing of Summer

And the near approach of Autumn days reminds our lady patrons that they will soon have to be looking for heavier clothing.

Skirts For Fall Wear

DRESS SKIRTS should receive their early attention, and, as our first shipment is now showing, they will have no difficulty in getting one for the season.

These are TAILOR-MADE SAMPLES, thoroughly up-to-date in style; made of

the most popular fabrics and come at moderate prices.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Black Cloth..... | 2.20, 2.60 |
| Navy Serge..... | 2.60, 3.20, 3.50 to 4.50 |
| Tweeds, Bedfords, Cords, etc., | 3.50 to 4.20 |
| Shepherd Plaid..... | 2.60 |

AYRE & Sons
LIMITED

Newfound'd. Regiment

TENDERS WANTED BY 6 O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY

Up to 500 oil sheets, light-weight, measuring 6ft. 6x2ft. 6.
Up to 500 pairs of blankets.
Up to 1,000 pairs of woolen socks.
Up to 1,000 pairs of grey flannel shirts.

Up to 1,000 woollen underwears.
Up to 1,000 pairs of woollen drawers.
Up to 500 Turkish towels.

Up to 500 pairs Army Blucher boots with Goodyear welt and studded.
Up to 500 small tins of Dubbin for boots.

Up to 500 tooth-brushes.
Up to 500 housewives containing 2 reels strong white thread, 2 reels strong black thread, 6 safety pins, 6 needles, darning needles, 6 pins, 6 bone shirt buttons, 6 trouser buttons, comb, small stiff clothes brush, small stiff military hairbrush.

Up to 500 strong knives, forks and spoons.
Send samples with your name and price attached to the C.L.B. Armoury.
Send tenders stating the qualities you can supply to

H. OUTERBRIDGE,
Convener of Equipment Committee,
care Harvey & Co. Ltd.
aug24.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

LOOK FOR THE BEAR-- HIS PHOTO IS HERE.



This is the trade mark of the Wales Goodyear Rubber Co. If you do not find this on rubbers, they are not BEAR BRAND.

Those celebrated rubbers will be on sale next fall and winter in the following towns in the DISTRICT OF FORTUNE:—

Fortune Harbor Breton Belleoram Gaultois St. Jacques.

The people in these places will find BEAR BRAND the best rubbers they have ever worn. So will you. Watch for the name of your town.

Cleveland Trading Co.,
St. John's
aug24,27

London, Aug. 23.—The Germans have penetrated to Ostend and are in touch with the French advance.

Newfound'd. Regiment

TENDERS WANTED FOR TENT POLES AND PEGS

Up to 50 15 ft. Spruce Longers, 2 1/2 in. diameter at butt and 2 1/4 in. diameter 10 feet from butt.
Up to 100 pegs 18 in. long by 1 1/2 in. diameter.
Up to 700 pegs 14 in. long by 1 1/2 in. diameter.
Up to 600 pegs 8 in. long by 1 1/2 in. diameter.

The pegs must be cut from spruce or birch pickets and must have a notch on one side 1/2 in. wide by 1/2 in. deep, 1 inch from the top. The other end must have a point 2 inches long.

The tenders are required on Tuesday. Part delivery required at Camping Ground on Thursday morning, 24th instant this week.

H. OUTERBRIDGE,
Chairman of Equipment Committee,
care Harvey & Co. Ltd.
aug24.

ENEMY CAPTURES BRITISH STEAMER

New York, Aug. 22.—News has been received here to the effect that the crew of the British steamer Hyades, lashed at Rio Janeiro, reported that their ship was sunk by the German cruiser Dresden.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Costs You Only One Cent

On Tuesday The Mail and Advocate will run a full page Map of Europe, showing the countries now involved in war and the Chief Places mentioned in the cable news.

It will be printed and sold with the regular paper and will be invaluable for reference purposes while the war is on.

Get a copy of Tuesday's issue of The Mail and Advocate and secure this useful map.