

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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GERMAN ACTIVITY IN EAST

Cruiser Emden Pays Surprise to Bay of Bengal and Captures Six British Ships

AUXILIARY SHIPS FIGHT LONG BATTLE

British Watchfulness Foils German Attempts on West Coast of Africa to Sink British Ship

London, Sept. 21.—On Sept. 10 the German cruiser Emden from the China station, after being completely lost for six weeks suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal and during the period including September 10th to 14th captured six British ships, as follows: Indus, Lovat, Killim, Diplomat, Frankblock, and Katingu, of which five were sunk and the sixth sent to Calcutta with the crews of the others.

The Emden is now reported at Rangoon and it is possible that she has made other captures.

British Won.

The British auxiliary cruiser Carmania, Captin Noel Grant, went into action on September 14 off the east coast of South America with a German armed cruiser, supposed to be the Cape Trafalgar or Berlin, mounting eight 4-inch guns.

The action lasted forty-five minutes, when the German ship capsized and sank, her survivors being rescued by the empty collier. Of the Carmania's crew nine men were killed and five seriously wounded. None of her officers were injured.

Congratulations.

The first Lord of the Admiralty has sent the following telegram to Captain Grant: "Well done, you have fought a fine action to a successful finish."

The British cruiser Cumberland, Captain Fuller, reports from the Kamerun River that a German steamboat on the night of Sept. 14th attempted to sink the British gunboat Dwarf with an infernal machine in her bow. The attempt failed and the steamboat, with one prisoner was captured.

On the night of the 16th, the Dwarf was purposely rammed by the Nashtigall, a German merchant ship. The Dwarf was slightly damaged, but sustained no casualties.

The Nashtigall was wrecked and the enemy lost four white men and ten coloured men with eight white and fourteen coloured men missing. A further report says that German launches one carrying explosive machines, were destroyed. The enemy's losses were one white man killed, three white men and two natives taken prisoners.

LOSS WAS DUE TO ACCIDENT

Australian Submarine A.E. 1 Sank Suddenly in Fine Weather and With the Enemy Over One Hundred Miles Away

Melbourne, Sep. 21.—Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey, Commander of the Australian Navy, in a wireless despatch to the Government, states that the submarine A.E. 1, which was reported lost yesterday, disappeared with all hands on board.

The other vessels of the fleet made a search but failed to discover any wreckage.

The loss is attributed to an accident, as there was no enemy within a hundred miles and the weather fine at the time.

The s.s. Florizel left New York at 11 a.m. Saturday.

ALLIED TROOPS STEADILY PRESS BACK GERMAN FORCES ALL ALONG THE LINE

BORDEAUX, September 21—The great battle being fought between the Oise and the Aisne is following its normal course, slowly but surely, says The Temps.

The military review continues:—"Although it has somewhat the aspect of a siege, the retreating movement of the two German wings is spreading to the centre, and we are advancing not only East, but West of Argonne.

"The situation on the whole is such as gives one the fullest confidence in the issue of this battle, which is likely to last several days longer."

RUSSIANS PUSH AUSTRIANS BACK

Continue Their Way West Through Galicia in Spite of Opposition

London, Sept. 21.—A despatch from Petrograd says the Russians, who are pursuing the Austrians along the River San, have captured Dubiecko, 75 miles west of Lemberg, and have crossed the river despite an attempt made by the Austrians to prevent them.

They captured several batteries, a number of transports and arms and ammunition.

ALLIES MAKE SLOW PROGRESS

Push Back the Enemy Slightly in Some Places, But On The Whole the Big Battle Is Mostly a See-Saw Affair

Paris, Sept. 2.—The French War Office yesterday, issued the following communication: "On our left wing we have again made slight advance along the right bank of the river Aisne, a division of Algerians capturing another flag.

All efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front, between Craente and Rheims, have been repulsed.

Was Retaken.

Near Rheims' hill, a brilliant situation which we had occupied, has been retaken by the enemy. In return we have taken possession of the defenses of LaFomelle, about five miles east by southeast of Rheims.

On the western side of Argonne our gains are maintained.

In Woerve there is nothing to announce.

Won a Village.

In the centre and between Rheims and the forest of Argonne, we have won the village of Souaine and have made thousands of prisoners.

On the right wing in Lorraine the enemy have been driven back beyond our frontier.

In the Vosges the enemy tried to resume the offensive in the neighborhood of Saint Die, but without success.

Progress Slowly.

Our attacks are progressing slowly on that side, because of the difficult ground, defensive works encountered there, and the bad weather.

The Saxon army has been broken up, and its commander, General Von Hansen, has been relieved of his command. The cavalry division of the same nationality, which had fought in Lorraine and was later sent to Russia has shared in the downfall of the Austrian Army. It must have suffered heavy losses.

British Submarine Is Reported as Lost

London, Sept. 21.—The British Admiralty announces the loss of submarine A.E. 1, belonging to the Australian fleet.

No details are given in the cable from the Australian Government reporting the loss.

Jap Victory

Tokio, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that a Japanese force defeated the Germans thirty miles north of Kiao Chou.

ALLIED TROOPS FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE TRENCHES WAIST DEEP IN THE WATER

But Their Spirit is Indomitable and They Are Unshaken by the Terrible Conditions Under Which They Are Fighting

ARE SLOWLY FORCING THE ENEMY TO RETIRE

German Line Holds in One Position Only at a Spot Where the Enemy Has the Heavier Artillery But the French Are Remedying This

London, Sept. 21.—Reports from the front, says the Exchange Telegraph's Paris correspondent, show that the French and British troops are fighting waist deep in water, the rains having flooded the trenches.

The correspondent of The Times sends the following despatch from behind the British lines under date of the 19th Sept.: "The great battle draws to a close, exhaustion rather than shot and shell has wrought a terrible peace along the river banks, a peace which my experience of the last few days has led me to believe may be the herald of victory. That, at least, is how I read the situation.

Spirit of Conquerors

"I have seen our troops and the French go into battle these last days, not as worn and weary men but as conquerors.

"I have seen them return wounded from this valley of death with the conquering spirit fanned to a fiery fury.

"Here is the typical description from the trenches of the great struggle.

"We are slowing bearing them back; we have to do it foot by foot, for they have heavy guns and their shell fire is terrible, but we keep pegging away, at the end of course it comes to cold steel and we are all right there.

Carried Back From River

"The battle westward by the forest of Aigle has been carried back from the river bank, a matter of about six miles, but at Soissons the enemy still hold their ground here in the stone quarries above the town. They have massed powerful artillery of such heavy metal that our guns have not been strong enough to cope with it; for this reason and this reason, they have been able to withstand our attacks.

"Happily the French have brought up their heaviest guns and are about to open a fresh bombardment.

Battle is to the Strong

"Understand, this is the hardest encounter of war; it has been a frontal attack against a powerful foe splendidly entrenched and strongly situated. Only the better fighter wins such a battle.

"To have conquered at the Aisne is to have proved oneself irresistible."

The correspondent also speaks of the strange almost inhuman courage and eternal cheerfulness of the British.

Attempts to Outflank

While the fortunes of battle fluctuate the lines along the centre of the front in France, desperate efforts are being made to execute a turning movement on both flanks.

The Anglo-French left wing is exerting every ounce of strength to turn the flank of the German General, Von Kluck, who is reported as having received heavy reinforcements, while the German left, according to a cautiously worded announcement in Berlin, is making equally strenuous efforts to outflank the French right resting on Verdun.

Weather Conditions Bad

Under ordinary weather conditions, the Anglo-French task would be the easier, for the reason that Verdun, heavily fortified, must fall before the French right can be seriously threatened. But on the German right, heavy rains have made such morass of the valley of the Oise that the Allies are hardly likely to move along what would be their natural course until the German front north of Soissons has been driven back.

German Line Very Strong

The high ground between Noyon and Chauncy has been heavily fortified by Von Kluck and dominates the whole valley of the Oise.

That the Germans chose their present defensive position deliberately, is indicated by the fact that their heavy artillery rests on cement foundations, which must have taken time to construct.

Why They Are Desperate

Some reports received in London declare that the reason for the desperate German counter attack on Rheims is found in a movement of the Allies which has virtually isolated Rheims from Laon, a town 30 miles to the northwest.

If this is true, all of Von Kluck's marvellous strategy in protecting his sorely pressed left flank will have proved futile.

Retire to Our Border

More or less definite rumors continue to circulate in London to the effect that the Germans are preparing a great retreat from France on their own border fortifications.

As had been anticipated, a check has been given by opponents of the victorious Russians in Galicia by the strong fortress of Przemyśl which has opened fire with artillery on the Russian invaders.

According to advices received here, the advance of the Serb-Montenegrins forces into Austria continues while the Montenegrins are reported as within a few miles of Serajevo.

UNALTERED Situation on Battle Front Remains Unchanged

London, Sept. 20.—The Official Press Bureau announces that there is

no change in the situation. The weather is very bad. Counter attacks delivered yesterday afternoon and night, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

MEETING

The Football League meets this evening when matters in connection with the winding up of the season's work will be arranged.

GERMANS BOMBARD RHEIMS

"Cultured" Enemy Does Irreparable Damage to the City and its Centuries Old Buildings

FAIL TO CAPTURE THE POSITION

The Allies Hold the Forts and Have Defeated All Attempts to Germans to Take Them

Charlons-Sur-Marne, via Paris, Sept. 21.—The Germans continued bombarding the buildings or Rheims yesterday and last night. Crumbling walls are all that are left of the 13th century Cathedral, the most remarkable example that was left of early Gothic architecture.

In addition to the Cathedral and museum the hospitals and city hall were partly destroyed.

Several inhabitants of the city were killed.

In spite of the bombardment and repeated attacks upon it, the Germans have been unable to take Rheims, which they evidently desire so as to have command of the railway leading to Charleville, Verdun and Chalons.

The Allies have repulsed the German attacks and made several impetuous counter movements in which their infantry charged with magnificent bravery, regardless of a terrible story of shrapnel.

RHEIMS DESTROYED BY GERMAN FIRE

And its Magnificent Old Buildings Have Been Dismantled

Paris Sept. 20.—Rheims has been destroyed by German artillery fire, but the allies hold the fortifications. The buildings destroyed include the beautiful Cathedral, all the public buildings, homes, and cottages. The official statement from Bordeaux states that Rheims has suffered a worse fate than Louvain.

SERVIANS WIN

With Smaller Force They Defeat 20,000 Austrians

Nish, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that a smaller Serbian force defeated 20,000 Austrians near Novi-baer.

The Austrians suffered heavily.

Conditions are ordered out of the way when Britain is ordered out of the way, if the old British spirit is still left in British hearts, the Bully will be torn from his seat.

Terribly Long Job.

"They thought we could not beat them; it will not be easy, it will be a terribly long job, it will be terrible, but in the end we shall march through to triumph.

Appealing to Welshmen to join the colors he continued, this struggle is a great war for the emancipation of Europe from the thraldom of military caste, which has thrown its shadow upon two generations of men and has now plunged the world into welter of blood.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate to fresh west to S. W. winds; fair today and on Tuesday, with higher temperature.

The Daily Short Story

THE LILBRIDGE SCANDAL.

By Clarissa Mackie.

MISS TABITHA WAY scuttled across the street and entered the gate of her nearest neighbor, Fenella Mason.

"Fenny, what do you think?" she gasped as she sank into a chair.

Fenny Mason lifted her little brown eyes from the molasses cookies she was rolling out and spoke calmly: "My, Tab, but you're all het up!" she said.

"What if I be?" snapped Tabitha, mopping her face with a corner of her white apron in lieu of a pocket handkerchief.

"Makes you look so uncomfortable," remarked Fenny casually as she knelt before the stove to put a pan of cookies in the oven.

For a moment Tabitha glared at her friend, and then her eagerness to impart her news to Fenny Mason overcame her indignation, and she said: "I asked you if you'd heard the news?"

"You never asked me any such thing," retorted Fenny over her thin shoulder. "You asked me what I thought. You asked me what I looked all het up, so there!"

"I declare Fenny Mason, you air the greatest critter," Tabitha said. "You won't listen till you get good and ready, so I'm jest going to set right here until you say you're ready to hear about the scandal!"

"Scandal?" shrieked Fenny, sitting up straight in her chair, with open mouth. "Why didn't you say so before? I thought you'd come to tell me about the new twins down at Black Hannah's, and I heard all about that from the milkman."

"Well, I never!" gasped Tabby, for this was news to her. "Boys or girls?"

"Girls."

"I wonder what Hannah's going to name 'em?"

"They're all named—Magnolia and Pergolia."

"The idea! Now, for the news, I'll bet you haven't heard about Deacon Quigg's son."

"Not Alfred?"

"Yes, ma'am! He's robbed a bank!"

"No!" shrieked Fenny, for she was second cousin to the Quiggs and felt any disgrace that might come upon the family.

"Yes, ma'am. It's all out in this morning's New York paper. I had it from the grocerman, and he had it from the postmaster. So I guess it's straight enough."

Fenny Mason looked bewildered. "I didn't know Alfred was in New York," she faltered. "I thought he was in Australia or Patagonia or some where."

"The newspaper said that Alfred Quigg, a clerk in the Kinticum National Bank of New York City, had absconded with \$10,000 of the bank's funds. It said that detectives were close on his trail and that they expected to apprehend him within a day or so. It said that he was the scapegrace son of Deacon Quigg of Lillbridge. There!" said Tabitha Way.

"Well, I don't believe it. There's some mistake," protested Fenella obstinately.

"Anything's possible nowadays, with folks running around in automobiles and airplanes as cool as you please," remarked Tabby, nibbling pensively at a ginger cookie.

Fenella turned and faced her friend. There was a look of obstinacy in her brown eyes.

"No matter what was told me about Alfred Quigg, I wouldn't believe it—not if it was real bad!" she declared loyally.

"Hurrah for you, Cousin Fenella!" cried a merry voice from the open window.

The women turned with one accord and stared at the sunbrowned, curly-haired young man who leaned his



arms on the window sill and grinned at them, showing perfect rows of white teeth.

"Remember me, Cousin Fenella!" he asked with easy nonchalance. "Alfred Quigg!" gasped Fenella, sinking into a chair and quite pale with alarm.

"And I guess Miss Tabby remembers me by this time," smiled Alfred, agreeably nodding at Miss Way.

"Last recollection I have of Miss Tabby is that she chased me around the mill pond and told me I'd end on the gallows, all because I teased her old turkey gobble!"

Fenella Mason looked at Tabitha Way, and Tabitha stared back at her with questioning eyes.

"Come inside, Alfred," whispered Fenella. "I've got something important to tell you."

"Thanks," said Alfred, going round to the screen door and setting himself inside.

As he stood there hat in hand, smiling good naturedly around at the familiar old fashioned room, he was startled at the actions of the two good spinsters whose earnest gossip he had interrupted.

"What's up?" demanded Alfred Quigg when they rushed breathlessly back to the kitchen and caught him by either arm.

"They're coming, Alfred, and you

must ride," demanded Fenella. "Remember, Tabby and I don't believe a word of it, but you don't want to be caught. Remember your poor parents. You just hide till the worst blows over, and then we'll know what to do. I'm so thankful you came to my house first. You will be safe here. No one would dream of looking for you in Fenella Mason's house. Come!"

So, half explaining, they dragged the bewildered young man up the narrow back stairway to the little closet. Here they locked him in, confident in the loft room over the kitchen, that he could not suffocate, for the tiny diamond shaped ventilator would let in sufficient air.

"They're a pair of crazy loons, and I may as well let them have their own way until dark," decided Alfred when his indignation had cooled. "Then I can push out of this place and go home."

It was drawing toward sunset, and Fenella Mason and Tabby Way still sat in Fenella's kitchen, discussing the fugitive concealed in the loft room closet.

"They had been up there once and handed Alfred a wet laden tray of food, for which he had given them scanty thanks."

"I'm glad he came here first," Fenella was saying for the hundredth time that afternoon when there came a thundering knock at the kitchen door.

"It's them!" hissed Tabby. Fenella went to the door and peeped through an opening in the shade.

"Tain't no one but Alfred's pa, the deacon," she whispered. "Guess I better let him in."

She cautiously opened the door and permitted the amazed old man to enter the darkened room.

"What in tarnation pumpkins is the matter with you, Fenny?" he asked testily. "Locked up here tight as a drum! You old maids air the confoundest critters! You act as if a hull regiment of marriageable men was lurking around the yard waiting to break into the house and clope with you! Have you seen Alfred?"

"Alfred?" gasped Fenella. "Alfred?" echoed Tabitha.



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"Still," she added hopefully, "if there hadn't been a mistake in the name it might have been him after all!"

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

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SAMPLES OF FAKE WAR NEWS AS IT IS "MADE IN GERMANY"

Germans Making Desperate Efforts to Stir up Foreign Sentiment Against the British Through Fake Stories of German Victories and the Circulation of Malicious Literature

Proofs are constantly accumulating as to the absolute unreliability of the war news communicated to the press by the German government either directly and officially, or through the Wolf and Havas press agencies which are subsidized and directed by the German authorities. It is necessary to compare the reports emanating from these sources with facts as subsequently revealed to prove this.

The paragraph of alleged British news circulated by the German news bureau are simply grotesque in their absolute untruthfulness. On August 23 for instance, the "Pester Lloyd" announced an official authority: "The efforts of the British government to raise an emergency army of half a million men have failed completely, only two thousand reporting themselves for military service. In spite of this, however, the war office declares that 100,000 men have been enrolled in two weeks."

Father to the Thought

The following veracious item of war news, issued officially at Berlin on Aug. 22, was circulated through the German wireless stations and received by the Marconi company: "It is reported from Constantinople that Turkish students arriving there from England describe the situation in that country as bad. Opposition to the war is growing, and rebellion is feared among the working classes."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt of August 20 published the following from the Wolff bureau in Berlin: "The two small steamers Strassland and Strassburg in the last few days have made a forward movement in the Southern part of the North Sea. During this operation the Strassburg sighted on the British coast two hostile submarines, one of which she sank with several shots, at long range. The Strassana was engaged with several torpedo boat destroyers at long range. Two destroyers were damaged. The two German cruisers are quite undamaged."

Event Referred To

The fighting referred to was described in the following brief report issued by the British press bureau early on the morning of August 19: "Some desultory fighting has taken place during the day between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German reconnoitering cruisers. No losses are reported or claimed. A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea."

As a matter of fact no British submarine was sunk and no destroyers were damaged.

An outstanding illustration of the utter unreliability of the "officially" communicated news published in Germany and sent to neutral countries was the famous story that forty pounds sterling a month was being offered to sailors on board German fishing smacks to join the British navy.

Fake Defeats

Prior to the acknowledgment of the Russian advance into East Prussia, on various dates semi-official communications had told the public that the German troops in Russia had defeated the Russians at Stalluponen, and had them driven from Gumbinnen taking 8,000 prisoners and eight guns. Similar communications reported other German successes, which in each case were said to have forced the Russians to retreat towards the frontier. It being possible no longer to conceal the truth, on August 23 a communique issued admitting that Russian troops were in possession of Gumbinnen. This incident alone is enough to demonstrate the worth of those German semi-official military communications.

Malicious Circulars

And the campaign of German misrepresentation is not confined to the neutral countries of Europe. A despatch to a London paper from Peking, dated August 24, stated: "Attempts

are being made to stir up anti-British feeling in Peking by inspired German telegrams and malicious circulars."

It has recently become evident from the large number of pro-German reports emanating from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, that the German publicity department despairing of securing any credence in the world for mendacities sent by wireless from Berlin, is using Holland as a base of its operations. So newspapers and readers do well to take press reports from Holland as well as those from Germany with a grain of salt.

ALLIES LED THE GERMANS INTO A TRAP

Cavalry Acted as a Decoy and the Enemy Followed Them Thinking the Main Force Was in Full Retreat

London, Sept. 16.—A Times correspondent, who wires, from five miles south of Provins in the department of Seine-et-Marne, says: "I have travelled to this point practically along the whole line of the allied army, though of course always in the rear. General Von Kluck's host in' coming down over the Marne and the Grand Morin rivers to Sesanne, 25 miles southwest of Baranay, met little opposition and I believe little opposition was intended. The allies, in fact, led their opponents straight into a trap. The British cavalry led the tired Germans mile after mile and the Germans believed the Britishers were running away. When the tremendous advance reached Provins, the allies' plan was accomplished and it got no further."

Sunday's Fighting

"The fighting on Sunday, Sept. 6, was of a terrible character and began at sundown in the region of La Fert Gaucher.

The allied troops who were drawn up to receive the Germans understood it to be their duty to hold on their very best in order that the attacking force at Meaux might achieve its task in security. The battle lasted all night and until late Monday.

"The whole country was strewn with dead and dying. When at last the Germans retired they greatly slackened their rifle fire and in one place retired 12 miles without firing a single shot. One prisoner declared that they were short of ammunition and had been told to spare it as much as possible.

A Terrible Rout

"I am convinced that the full extent of this rout is not appreciated in Britain. It was of a truly terrific character and such a blow will not fail to have a lasting effect."

"The number of wounded entailed colossal transportation work. I myself counted 15 trains in eight hours, a fine grim set of men, terribly weary; but very amiable, except the officers.

"The enemy crossed the Marne on the return journey north under great difficulties and beneath a withering fire from the British troops, who pursued them hotly. The German artillery operated from a height. There was much hand to hand fighting and the river was swollen with dead.

British in Pursuit

"On Wednesday the British army continued the pursuit toward the north, taking guns and prisoners. On that day I found myself in a new France. The good news had spread. Girls threw flowers at the passing soldiers and joy was manifested everywhere.

"The incidents of Wednesday will astound the world when made known in full. I know that two German detachments of 1,000 men each, which were surrounded and cornered, but which refused to surrender and were wiped out almost to a man. The keynote of these operations was the tremendous attack of the allies along the Ourcq on Tuesday, which showed the German commander that his line of communication was threatened.

"Then came the crowning stroke. The army of the Ourcq and of Meaux, and the army of Sezanne drew together like the blades of a pair of shears, the pivot of which was in the region of the Grand Morin. The German retreat was thus forced toward the east and it speedily became a rout.

"I repeat that England scarcely realizes yet what has been achieved, alike in breaking up the enemy and in heartening our troops."

DO IT NOW!

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

ENTHUSIASM MARKS CONDUCT OF RUSSIANS

Wounded Officer Says They Have to Be Held Back When on Attack

NOT ANY BRUTALITY

German Prisoners Blue With Terror When First Taken By the Russians

London, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of The Standard has the following interview with an invalided Russian officer who was injured in East Prussia:

"We were sure from the first of the morale of our soldiers," he said, "but this war was an eye opener to us for all that. Usually it is the duty of officers to urge troops to advance. What we officers had to do, however, was to hold them back in their impetuous onslaughts on the enemy. The fact is that unlike the case in the Japanese war, our men know just what fighting means; yet this only seems to give them unwonted energy and dash. What I specially discovered in our men in this campaign is a great improvement in initiative and independent thinking and our soldiers are also displaying utter lack of brutality."

"I have seen German prisoners blue with terror at the prospect of tortures they had been taught to expect at our hands, and I have seen them again after a few hours going among our men with smiles of confidence and contentment."

German Aim is Good

Describing the Russian army in action, he gives the following episodes:

"In the beginning of August we were sent out to dislodge the German battery from an entrenched position, defended by infantry. I must say that in spite of rumors to the contrary, my experience is that the fire of the German artillery is good. They find their range quickly and maintain steady fire. Their musketry at long range is rather poor.

"We were in much smaller force than the Germans. The task set for us would have taken us a whole day in the Japanese war. This time it took us only an hour and a half. Our advance guard of cavalry attacked the enemy's trenches. German artillery and rifle fire played havoc with them, but nothing stopped them. The nearer we got to villages occupied by the Germans, the weaker became their resistance. They rallied somewhat when we approached within two hundred paces; the artillery fire became well nigh intolerable to us.

Germans Ran in Panic

"Their infantry shot at us almost point blank, but our men did not flinch. Meanwhile a squadron of cavalry boldly attacked the German battery, surrounded it, and in a minute the issue was decided. Here I witnessed a scene of panic like the one which I never saw in the Japanese war. The Germans ran as if driven by prairie fire. Not only did the rank and file throw down their rifles, but even the officers showed every sign of panic. As they ran they feverishly unfastened their sabres, helmets and tunics, and everything which hampered them in their wild career."

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 of 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.

aug21,1m

The German Exhaustion

Paris, Sept. 15.—During the three days fighting in the battle on the Marne, a detachment of the French, which had chased the enemy out of a village, was halted by an old woman who led them to a barn where there were still 30 Germans, telling them to make no noise as they were asleep.

A man crept noiselessly into the barn and found the Germans sleeping so soundly that it took half an hour and a tremendous shaking to waken them. One explained that he had not slept for three days. They had been harassed by the French and English and the evening before they had entered the barn, where all fell asleep from sheer exhaustion.

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Trading Co., Limited.**

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Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,

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Black OATS**

George Neal

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(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.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. SEPT. 21, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

A Hard Case—The People's Opinion Expressed

THREE years ago a big merchant North seized the effects of a fisherman. The fisherman gave up a schooner he had in his possession which he, with the aid of his sons had built. Having done so the fisherman believed the matter ended and had no idea that the merchant's lawyer at St. John's had asked the Court for judgment and secured it, as the fisherman of course had entered no defence.

Nothing further was done by the merchant until late in August last when he appeared at the fisherman's premises with a sheriff to oust the family and put up a notice of sale. The family of course refused to quit their home. The fisherman appealed to a lawyer to defend him and then discovered that judgment had been given against him three years ago, and these proceedings were but carrying out the order of the Supreme Court now three years old.

The fisherman claims that the proper value of the schooner taken would be more than enough to square his account. The schooner was taken and valued by the attaching merchant at about \$600 and afterwards sold by the same merchant to a planter for \$1000.

A few days ago the sheriff and attaching merchant proceeded to the fisherman's premises to dispose of it by auction when the whole family, including the women, turned out and defied the merchant and sheriff to proceed. Hot words were passed. The fisherman's sons claimed that the house attached was theirs, built by them and by their money and they contended the merchant had no right to attach it to their father's debt.

The dispute grew warmer and warmer and the sheriff and merchant instead of appeasing the tumult, add fuel to it by indulging in the use of gossip that they should have been tactful enough to ignore. They were resolved on selling the house which the boys claimed. The boys were resolved that their property should not be sold to pay an old debt due by their father to a merchant, which debt the father denied owing.

At last one of the sons—a young chippy chap—lost control of his temper and became infuriated. He struck the merchant in the face and those present could not control the young chap, even by force. He gave the merchant a black eye and the sheriff made himself scarce, and the sale was not proceeded with.

No doubt all concerned were sorry that the affair ended thus, but the past could not be recalled and so far as the merchant and sheriff were concerned they intended to have their ounce of flesh. Action was taken and the young offender who had lost his temper and struck the much hated and unpopular merchant was arrested and brought before the court and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for interfering with the sheriff.

It is the same old story, the poor man must go under, no matter how wrongly used, and the rich man comes out on top. It was never any other way, and no matter how the toiling masses may strive to secure a square deal at the hands of their legislators they are always bluffed and coddled; and the monied man with influence comes off the victor.

It was just such conditions that caused the French Revolution, and the result of that awful tragedy would never have been written had those with power and influence sought to secure to every man his own and only his own.

In Newfoundland the outport merchant is a king and in the past has done as he wish, whether lawful or unlawful in his dealings with the poor man. This same merchant seems to have lost his usual discretion this summer and attached a number of poor men who owed him old debts. How such debts could be paid in the face of a bad fishery, or how he could attach property for debts statute bound, or why he should stir up strife at a time like the present is hard for sensible men to understand.

There is no sympathy manifested for the black eye merchant, but the whole North sympathizes with the boy who unlawfully struck the business man, in defence of what he believed to be his rights. The boy will suffer a month in jail but he will be regarded as a martyr by the fishermen.

This little fuss may grow into big dimensions before the end of the year, for it shows that common sense is lacking not only by some fishermen but by some swollen headed merchants. The boy should not have struck the merchant or the family should not have interfered with the sheriff in the performance of his duty, but the toilers will blame the merchant and not the boy or his family.

What was to be gained by such proceedings on the part of the merchant is a question thousands will ask. The fishing room would not have been purchased by another fisherman, and even if it was the proceeds would not have made the merchant much richer. The premises was situated in a little cove where there were but 18 or 20 families. What was to be gained by such an action, at a time when every man is worried and disgruntled over the miseries arising out of war conditions, and the blundering of the Government of the Colony.

Why if this transaction had been committed in the days of Hampden, it would have aroused the fury of the people and caused a revolution.

Now we ask all concerned to abstain from giving offence such as outlined above, especially at such a time as this, when men's minds are easily inflamed. We can assure all business men and those in authority that they will have to use great discretion in dealing with the people this fall and winter. We know what we are talking about when we say that the toiling masses hate the Government of the hour and will have no confidence in anything they do or propose.

The toiling masses have no confidence in the Governor and their want of confidence will take material form by petition to the King asking for the Governor's recall, unless Governor Davidson quits his position before the end of the year. The only action that he can take that is likely to appease the almost universal feeling existing against him amongst the toiling masses is the dismissal of Squires and Blandford from the Executive and Departmental positions held by them, in defiance of the plainly expressed decision of the people to whom they appealed last year for place and pay.

The Premier and Governor cannot realize the intense feeling which this action aroused amongst the Northern toilers. Mr. Coaker told the Premier in the House a few days ago that he did not represent outport feelings on public matters and he only saw Newfoundland with the eyes of a St. John's citizen.

Mr. Coaker knew exactly the intense feeling prevailing to-day against the Government and the people's almost universal lack of confidence in the Government, and when he uttered those words from his place in the House he did it more to warn the Premier against a continuance of his easy-go-lucky methods of the past which had aroused an intense antagonism against the Government, and not that he wanted to make so much political capital out of the statement.

The Premier must certainly know that he does not possess the confidence of the two-thirds of the electorate and the best proof of that is his own action in placing two men defeated at the polls last fall, one by a majority of over 1800 and another by over 1000, into two Departmental positions, and seats in the Executive Council by the simple trick of appointing them to seats in the Legislative Council.

What people would tolerate with impunity an insult such as was hurled by the Premier and Governor in the face of the people of Bonavista Bay when they placed Sydney Blandford into a position that the electorate four months previously had declared by a majority of 1860 votes he should not occupy? Not only was Blandford defeated by 1860 votes, but a majority vote of 3600 which had been cast in his favor four years before had to be eliminated as well, which meant a turn over against him of 4400 votes—a verdict such as the country never before recorded against a Minister of the Crown.

It will be remembered also that this same man had to flee from the chief town in that district in a motor car in order to save himself from a mobbing. Yet four months after this badly defeated Minister who had resigned his position as Minister and Executive Council member was reappointed to the two same positions, by the trick of making him a member of the Legislative Council, a proceeding that the F.P.U. representing 25,000 fishermen had by resolutions moved the Governor to refuse to permit.

Can any sane man wonder why the people North are ablaze with indignation and have no confidence whatever in the Premier or the Governor? We ask again what white people anywhere would tolerate such an insult and such a breach of the spirit of representative government, with impunity.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE TONICITY, VARIETY AND QUALITY OF THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMME:
AT THE NICKEL---MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

A Selig Masterpiece

"THE ESCAPE OF JIM DOLAN!"—In Two Parts. His escape from prison, his wild ride on relays of horses, his capture by Apache Indians, who bind him to the tail of a wild horse, and his ingenious escape—breathing through his rifle-barrel by lying at the bottom of the Ford—are some of the big moments of this wonderful series of hair-breadth escapes.

"MASTER FIXIT."—(Vitagraph comedy). The young rascal fixes things so that the fisherman catches his sister and queers the Professor.

"ROBERT HALE'S AMBITION."—A tale of filial ingratitude.

"BUDDHIST TEMPLES."—Vitagraph travelogue.

Still another Vitagraph Novelty—

"A LESSON IN JEALOUSY!"—It is well taught and teems with fun. It looks serious to Mabel, but mighty funny to everybody else. Sydney Drew as Teacher; Harry Morey, as the Assistant; and Clara Kimball Young, as the jealous wife.

DeWITT C. CAIRNS sings a typical British Patriotic Ballad, "THE VETERAN."

WEDNESDAY—Another Sparkling Vitagraph Two-Reel Feature, "BACK TO BROADWAY," with pretty Anita Stewart in leading Role.

There must be some satisfaction afforded the people for this base and outrageous affront or trouble must come. Our fathers fought for Responsible Government in order to put down one man rule, or class rule, and they secured the right to rule in compliance with the people's wishes pronounced at the polls and those rights gained 60 years ago by their endeavors have been contemptuously trampled upon by Premier Morris with the approval of Governor Davidson, and as a result the country is today governed by a party which do not represent the opinions of a majority of the electorate, nor did on election day, and that minority government fearing the further indignation of the people, scorned the laws of the constitution and the principals of Responsible Government and placed into positions of power influence and emolument two men who had been very badly defeated at the polls only four months previous.

Can any reasonable man wonder why the toiling masses are not backing the blunders of the Government in connection with the war situation. Who could reasonably expect the North to receive any proposal of the Premier or Governor with open arms? The North is as loyal to the Empire as the citizens of London are but the people absolutely have no confidence in the Government's actions and will not listen to any suggestion even from the Governor, because they have been insulted and their rights outraged, and before they will esteem Premier or Governor the wrong done them by both must be made right, just as sure as the sun shines the people will not permit the outrage to pass with impunity.

Let it be noted once again that this paper represent no clique or faction or man at St. John's or anywhere. It is the fishermen's own paper and represent them only and solely and we expressly voice the feelings and opinions of the toiling masses of Newfoundland—those who produce the wealth of the country. That there will be no mistake or misunderstanding our utterances are plain and unvarnished and the simplest mind can grasp their meaning and intent. This paper is the only paper in the Colony that is owned by the fishermen and therefore the only paper qualified to speak on their behalf on public matters.

On the 14th of November the representatives of 225 Councils of the F.P.U. embracing every portion of the country, every district of the country will meet at Catalina and will then consider matters of public importance and the decision of this Convention of Toilers will be more effective and far reaching than the Government or Governor would care to acknowledge. It will express the people's opinions and intentions a thousand times more truly than the House of Assembly, where interests and influences often compel the outport members to be silent when their conscience bid them speak and act.

The Supreme Convention of the F.P.U. is the one and only body properly and thoroughly qualified to speak and act for the producers of Newfoundland. It is the only thoroughly representative body in the Colony. It represents the producers, therefore the earning power of the country, its decisions will be far more influential and effective than the decision of any Party or Executive Council.

No one can afford to ignore those decisions. The result of last winter's session of the House of Assembly amply proved that the F.P.U. was a body to be reckoned with and was well able to hold its own with any party or interests. Its position in the country today is one that every toiler is proud of, without the F.P.U. matters in connection with the toiling masses interests would be given little consideration.

The F.P.U. being a united body and active withal has caused and is causing all and sundry to think twice before acting in any matters that affects the country or toilers interests. Had there been no F.P.U. God alone

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS

By Horace H. Herr.

EUROPE today gives us the logic of the divine right of kings.

Over in Belgium there is a mother, who, years ago, when life was radiant with promise, when love and laughter grew in the little garden, when twilight was but the culmination of the joyous labors begun with the dawn, when the thatched hut was as full of song as the boughs of the little hedge are in the trushes' mating time, met the lord of her love at the evening table.

We do not know what the talk was about; it may have been the bees in the garden or the gossip of the village or the plant for the next market day; whatever the subject the contentment of industry, the satisfaction of toil, the love of those who have found their kingdom and entered into the humble task there of, permeated the talk and even the trials of life were strangely pleasant.

White came the call to arms. The woman stands at the door, a mite of humanity held to her breast. She sees her good man, with laggard steps and many a backward glance, walk down the path between the beet beds and out into the highway. She watches him as he plods away to the village. Slowly his form fades into the mists of the evening. The sun has set. The world is plunged in dorkness and still she stands, staring into the darkness asking "Why?"

At the door she stood again feeble she clung to the case-ment for support; her form is bent, her hair is gray, her eyes can no longer see the little knoll from which her man waved his final farewell on that fateful day long—so long—ago. And now it is the son who walks down the garden path to the road and disappears in the gathering gloom.

Again she stands and gazes with unseeing eyes. Again in her super-grief she is saying "Why?"

THE picture is pitifully inadequate. It does not approach the truth. The Kaiser, they say, has 5,000,000 soldiers. Multiply this woman's grief—as though it could be multiplied, as though it were not the superlative degree already—multiply it by 5,000,000; they say France has 4,000,000 soldiers, that England adds a million, that Russia's forces approach 7,000,000. And there are Austria and Serbia and Japan and the valiant Belgians—take the sum of the men in the field in Europe today and multiply by that sum this woman's grief and if you can begin to comprehend the very deluge of sorrow and agony, you, too, will be looking into the gloom of the night and asking "Why?"

THE Divine Right of Kings. TODAY the cannon in Europe must be sounding the death knell of this murderous folly. Tomorrow it must be impossible to know how miserable the position of the toilers would be today. The toilers know that all that can be done is being done to secure for them a square deal, and knowing this they will be the more determined to stand together and secure their full rights and recognition, and those wire-pullers who think otherwise will soon be taught a lesson they won't soon forget.

able for a man—A MERE MAN NO MORE IMMORTAL THAN THE PEASANT WHOSE LIFELESS FORM MARKS THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF THE WAR—to call unnumbered millions from their hearth and send them forth to slaughter.

When the dogs and foxes and vultures have picked up the last bone in this war and it is given to those who made the real sacrifices to count their gains and contemplate their irreparable losses, what answer will the kings make to those who clamor before their palaces?

The Divine Right of Kings?

WHAT infamous blasphemy! Are we to believe that God has given the Little White Father the right to send his subjects out to murder their German brothers? Are we to believe that the Prince of Peace has conferred upon the Kaiser the divine right to send his subjects out to slaughter their French brethren?

Is God, then, but a monster who revels in blood and who demands in the choirs of heaven the minor chord of ten million stricken women's grief?

This is the God of the divine right of kings: He never has existed and he never shall exist. OD has surrendered His royal supremacy to no man. He and He alone has the divine right and His royal edict of peace, ever peace on earth. He has issued but one decree. It is "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Many careful students of the trend of events express the conviction that Europe is in the throes of its final war; certainly the last vestige of belief in the divine right of kings must be crumbling before every cannon shot.

English people right now are in revolt against the conditions which permit a few men, a king and his advisers, to say that a million men must go out and kill other millions whom they do not know and against whom they can harbor no real enmity.

Lies, All Of It.

"GERMANY declares war." "England declares war." "France declares war." Lies! All lies. Ten men, common mortals as you and I, ten men have declared war and but ten men are interested in the outcome and yet for each one of the ten already 10,000 men has given up their lives.

Unutterable folly. The only divine right conferred on man was that of service.

"AND WHOSOEVER SHALL

Special Notice!

Members of the Newfoundland British Society, volunteering for the war, in the Newfoundland Regiment or the Royal Naval Reserve, will please send their full name, home address, with Regimental or Naval Reserve number to the Secretary of the Newfoundland British Society.

J. M. CARBERRY, c/o Royal Stores Ltd. sep18,21

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30 Boxes Cheese, Twin

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- Change Islands
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- Twillingate
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- Exploits
- Fortune Harbor
- Leading Tickle
- Pilley's Island

- Little Bay Island
- Little Bay
- Nipper's Harbor
- Tilt Cove
- LaScie
- Pacquet
- Baie Verte
- Coachman's Cove
- Seal Cove
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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

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HEARN & COMPANY

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A 6h.p. Stationary Engine

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

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

Price \$150.

Apply to

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Herring NETS!

- 30 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2 in. mesh.
- 35 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8 in. mesh.
- 40 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8, 2 3/4 in. mesh.
- 45 ran 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8, 2 3/4 in. mesh.

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TEN GILL NETS

best quality linen thread. These are the nets that got fish in the Straits when nothing else could.

Robert Templeton.

Hosiery!

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

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

OPENWORK HOSE
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CASHMERE HOSE
Plain and Ribbed.

At Prices to suit all Purses.

All Sizes in Children's Hose.

Anderson's,
Grace Building.

TERRIBLE INDICTMENT OF GERMANS, FOR THEIR UNRELENTING SEVERITY TOWARD MANY OF BELGIUM'S PEOPLE

How magnificently God Supported him. Thanks and honour be to Him. May God continue to help the boys and be with you and all the women.

—Kaiser to the Crown Princess.

Victory after victory! God is with you. He will also be with us.

—Emperor Francis Joseph to the Kaiser.

In the light of the frightful acts of savagery committed by the German soldiery, which, as it now transpires, have had the explicit sanction and approval of the Kaiser. The foregoing invocations of the Deity assuredly rank as the most appalling examples of blasphemy which history has to show, says The London News of the World. In the words of one whom his subjects profess to admire above all other poets, the Kaiser, having deluged Europe in blood, is now playing

Such fantastic tricks before High Heaven

As make angels weep!

Arrogance

The arrogance with which this creature of a day refers to the God of Battles, his assumption that in all his fiendish work he is prosecuting the will of Heaven makes one gasp with horror. The murdering of the wounded, the slaughtering of innocent non-combatants, the ravishing of young women—these and a thousand other un-named barbarities are committed under the auspices of Jehovah, the God of Battles! In some quarters there has been a persistent attempt to explain the well-attested stories of savagery and outrage perpetrated by German troops.

Kaiser's Sanction

This whitewashing, it now transpires, is altogether unnecessary, for we have it in official language that the atrocities have had the unequivocal sanction of the Kaiser himself! Hidden away at the end of one of the messages sent out by the German Government by wireless telegraphy is to be found an appalling paragraph which admits publicly and officially the terrible charges of barbaric savagery which during the past few days have outraged the conscience of the whole civilised world.

Special stress must be laid on the official character of this confession, because it is notorious that nothing can be transmitted from the German wireless stations under present conditions without the express sanction and approval of the Berlin Government. The statement in question is as follows:

"Unrelenting Severity"

"The distribution of arms and ammunition among the civil population of Belgium had been carried out on systematic lines, and the authorities enraged the public against Germany by assiduously circulating false reports. They were under the impression that, with the aid of the French they would be able to drive the Germans out of Belgium in two days. The only means of preventing surprise attacks from the civil population has been to interfere with unrelenting severity and to create examples, which by their 'frightfulness' would be a warning to the whole country. The increased war contribution levied on the Province of Liege has also had an excellent effect."

Frightful Outrages

The following frightful recital of outrages is attested by Mr. Adolphe Coussmaekers, of Antwerp:

It should be known in England that unspeakable outrages and horrible mutilations have been committed upon defenceless women and girls killed by German troops in the districts of Orsmael, Velm, and Aerschot, which have been reported with evidence to the authorities of our country as follows:

(1) An old woman, throat gashed with bayonet, two wounds on right hand, a bullet in right leg, and end of nose cut off.

(2) A middle-aged woman; both eyes carried away by bullet, right hand gashed, throat severed with sword cut, left foot broken by bullet.

Brutality in the Extreme

(3) A young woman in pregnancy; two bullets in breasts, sword cut in abdomen, ear slightly gashed.

(4) A domestic servant; three bullets in abdomen, sword cut in right shoulder, extremity of right ear cut out, left arm shattered.

(5) A young girl; throat cut with sword, three bullets, two abdomen, one in left thigh.

(6) Woman aged 30; two bullets in left breast, sword cut on top of skull, nose cut off.

(7) A young girl; cheek laid open by sword cut, abdomen lacerated vertically, bullet in head above left ear.

Numerous Instances of the Barbaric Savagery and Awful Brutality With Which They Have Treated Non-combatant Men, Women and Children

(8) Farmer's wife; a bullet in breast, one in left side, one in leg, right ear cut off.

(9) Woman aged 40; head almost severed from trunk by sword cut, gashes on both breasts, nose cut off.

Unnameable Horrors

Words fail to convey the horrors suffered by others still alive, and yet his apostolic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, has, so we read, congratulated the Kaiser on the glorious successes of his troops. May God save Belgium in these days of her bloody and cruel anguish. The Huns were never driven by their lust of blood to perpetrate worse excesses than those which stand to the name of the Kaiser's troops.

At one place they forced ten miners whom they had captured coming grimy from their work, to march at the head of their column, which was endeavouring to enter the town. The miners still had their safety lamps in their hands.

In another engagement in the same region the Germans forced six civilians to march at their head. In other districts women and children were marching at the head of German soldiers to act as shields in the hope that the Belgians would cease firing for fear of killing their own folk.

Belgian Girl Sabred

Mlle. Marie Malet, daughter of a judicial official in Brussels, who has been sent to London with a party of Belgian girls for safety, confirmed on her arrival the statements as to German brutality. She had, she said, seen a little girl about ten years old savagely sabred by a German officer because she made a remark about the Germans being bullies. The child died from her injuries shortly afterwards.

Mlle. Malet added that she had been sent from Brussels some days ago with her sister owing to the insults to which Belgian girls were subjected by German soldiers. Her mother had been severely wounded, "accidentally she believed, by the discharge of a rifle, and their home had been looted of food and valuables."

Burned Down Villages

"We are simply compelled to burn down villages, because civilians, especially women, shoot on our advancing troops," writes a German officer in the "Düsseldorfer Tageblatt." "Civilians fired from a church tower, wiping out several of our men. We took prisoner all men in the church, shot them, and burned several houses. Whenever we are fortunate enough to capture French snipers we hang them up on trees along the road."

Farmer Jef Dierick, of Neerhespen, bears witness to the following acts of cruelty committed by German cavalry at Orsmael and Neerhespen. An old man of the latter village had his arm sliced in three longitudinal cuts; he was then hanged head downwards and burned alive. Young girls and little children have been outraged at Orsmael, where several inhabitants suffered mutilations too horrible to describe.

Killing the Wounded

A French artillery officer, writing to friends in the Isle of Wright, confirms the stories of German atrocities. He writes: "It is all too true what the newspapers say. Wounded men brought to X. state that even after the battle the Germans, especially officers and non-commissioned officers, passed over the ground and thrust swords into any who showed signs of life. One man escaped by hiding for 24 hours under sheaves of corn."

The officer adds that eye-witnesses had told him that after the first attack on Mulhausen the German dead so filled the trenches that carts passed over them as if the bodies were a bridge.

Shot in Cemetery

At Kallish a defenceless British town of 20,000 people, 15 of the inhabitants were taken by the German soldiers to the cemetery; and shot. Every method was adopted to strike terror into the hearts of the population. Finally the town was bombarded, after which German soldiers patrolled the streets, and anyone who dared to show himself at a window was at once shot.

The next day, although no provocation of any kind had been given, machine guns were brought into action, and were fired from one side of the street on to the houses opposite.

One big brewer, who had sent each day a load of beer for the soldiers, had his brewery wrecked. Houses were falling on both sides. From cellars where people had been hiding for five days the cries of women and children were heard by the troops. At once, disregarding appeals for pity, the soldiers hunted out 300 women and children and made them march, hands up, over the frontier.

In the end the town was nothing but a mass of smoking ruins. There have been innumerable abuses of the white flag.

Forced Her to Strip

At a house in the neighborhood of Ostend German soldiers entered a house and forced a married woman to strip herself naked and parade for nearly an hour before the troops. She was then allowed to return to the house, which was almost demolished. The household then fled for their lives with just a small handbag, and in a state of collapse. Their house and factory have been destroyed and burned to the ground, and their jewels and everything they had of value were looted.

In another place German soldiers placed two little boys of 4 or 5 against a wall, and shot them dead, "because the evil must be killed in the germ." German soldiers, who occupied a house threw, purposely, a heavy piece of brickwork out of the window on an old man's head.

Burned to Death

Says the narrator of this story, "I have seen the carbonised bodies of a man, woman, and their child, who could not or would not comply with the demands of the Germans, and whose house, according to the terrified neighbours, was firmly nailed and subsequently set on fire. . . . A credible story was told me of Germans shelling purposely two Red Cross vans and killing several nurses.

One woman, the wife of a miner, who had escaped from Mons with her child, said:—"The Germans arrived on Sunday. Their first care was to block up the shafts of the mines, in which a certain number of miners were still working. The ill-fated men have been buried alive in the workings. One of our friends," she added, "a sacristan of Frameries (the mining district in Hainaut), was cut in two by a Uhlán."

Before Mother's Eyes

A squadron of about 500 Uhláns marched through Lesau, and, alleging that somebody had shot at them as they were passing through the streets, went round to all the houses searching for firearms. At one house there would be no question that a rifle had been fired, as there was not a firearm of any description in the place. The family circle consisted of a grandfather, the father, mother, and a girl of 17 or 18, and a young boy, who, upon seeing the approach of the German soldiers, fled and hid himself. The soldiers, without any questioning, fired at and killed the father. They were going to shoot the grandfather, when the mother and daughter fell on their knees and begged the soldiers to spare the life of the old man.

Abominable.

The officer, or under-officer, of the party then said, "Yes, we won't trouble about the old people," and touching the cheek of the young girl with his fingers, he added, with a significant laugh, "Pretty youth is better." He thereupon violated the girl before her mother's eyes."

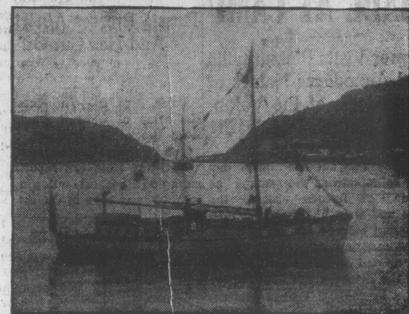
A family who lived in the Rue de la Loi, in Brussels, went to stay at their villa at Genck, about six miles from Brussels. When the Germans arrived at the village they went to the villa and smashed up the whole of the place, stealing everything they could lay their hands on, and even taking away the wedding-ring that the husband wore on his finger.

"They took away the men first, and nobody knows what has become of them. A member of the family and two servants fled from the house in terror, but returned when they saw the German soldiers going. This is what they saw: "The body of an old lady of 70 lying on the floor with her throat cut. A governess, about 30, was found hanging from a tree, stark naked and disembowelled."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

FOR RENT

Offices on First and Second Floors, Gear Building, 340 Water St. Low rent, central and commodious. For terms apply to H. GEAR.—sep19,14



MOTOR BOAT F.P.U.

For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.

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

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

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

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

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

W. F. Coaker.

Headquarters

—FOR—

Motor Boat Supplies

In Stock, a full supply of

Batteries, Spark Plugs, Spark Coils, Magnetos, Trouble Lights, Propellers,
ETC., ETC.

Lowest Prices

—ON—

Gasoline, Kerosene

—AND—

Lubricating Oils.

AGENTS for

New FERRO Kerosene Engines,
The Standard of the World.

DISTRIBUTORS for

Imperial Oil Co., Limited, Canada.

OUR Stock is Complete—Prices Right.

INSPECTION INVITED.

A. H. Murray
Bowring's Cove.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

PROMOTIONS MADE AT CAMP

**Governor Visits Pleasantville
And Announces Names of
the Officers of the Volun-
teers—Church Parades**

Yesterday was another busy day for the volunteers at the camps as hundreds of friends visited the grounds and were shown through by the different officers and men.

In the morning five hundred were formed up and attended morning service at the different churches. They were met by the C.C.C. band who accompanied them to church and back again as far as King's Bridge.

In the afternoon the lads were given general leave until ten o'clock at night.

Governor's Visit.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir E. P. Morris and Capt. Goodridge visited the camps at five o'clock and inspected the grounds and the shed which is now well under way. His Excellency was pleased to hear the men are improving so well in their work and was also pleased to see the camps in excellent condition and the health of the camp so good.

The ladies of the city sent down about 120 cakes for their teas but owing to their having general leave and only a few remaining for yesterday's tea it was decided not to deliver the cakes to the tents until this afternoon. The men appreciate the kindness of the ladies very much.

Made an Address.

Saturday night was the first pay night for the lads and at 6.30 that evening Paymaster Linewell started in to pay the men according to the length of time they were under canvas.

Major Franklin strongly advised the men to start a savings account to put a portion of the money away as a "nest egg" and save at least half of their earnings.

Today the men will be at practice all day as owing to the weather last week being so disagreeable the drill work was put back.

The large shed for the men to sleep in is being pushed ahead and by Wednesday they hope it will be ready.

Made an Address.

This morning His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Capt. Goodridge, A.D.C., arrived at the camp grounds, Pleasantville, at ten o'clock and inspected the volunteers. Tents and grounds and all the surroundings and the departments and spoke highly of the cleanliness and of the splendid arrangements. After inspection the regiment were formed up in front of the adjutant's camp and were put through manual exercises after which His Excellency stepped forward and addressed the regiment. He was proud to address such a splendid body of men.

He announced that he has been appointed Lieut. Col. of the First Newfoundland Regiment. His Excellency said he will not be in camp with them always, neither will he be with them in active service, but he will keep a keen interest in them and inquire about their different movements.

Heartily Cheered.

Major Franklin then called for three cheers for Sir Walter Davidson, Lieut. Col. of the First Newfoundland Regiment, which were heartily given by about 550 voices.

His Excellency thanked Major Franklin and the volunteers for their warm reception and told them how they were his people and all in his power that can be done for the First Newfoundland Regiment will be done heartily.

The Regimental Adjutant, W. Rendell, read out the following appointments:

Newfoundland Regiment

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be Lieut. Colonel: Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G.
To be Camp Commandant: W. H. Franklin, Esq., with the rank of Captain.

CALLING BOYS TO THE COLORS

**Russia Presses Austria Hard
And Has Cut Off An
Army**

Paris, Sept. 20.—The Russians have the army of General Dankl cut off from the centre Austrian army, between Przemyśl and Cracow.

Anti-war riots are reported at Vienna and Budapest, following the calling of young boys to the colors.

Volunteer Spirits Of the Wrong Kind

According to current reports all was not lovely at the Volunteer Camp on Saturday night.

It was the first pay day for the volunteers and some of the cash was, it is said, not invested very wisely. At any rate we are told that the 'ardent spirits' of the volunteers landed some of them in the guard tent. And all the offenders were not privates.

CHILDREN HELP

**Subscribe \$100,000 in U.S.A.
For Belgian Refugees**

New York, Sept. 20.—Madam Vanderward, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, announces she expects to raise a good portion of the \$100,000 she is seeking here for the benefit of her stricken countrymen, through the pennies of American school children.

Marine Fund

Already acknowledged ... \$303,808.73
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, Royal Canadian Engineers, Halifax, N.S., per J. N. Fawcett, Q.M.S., and the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister 50.00

\$303,858.73

R. WATSON, Hon. Treas.
Sept. 19, 1914.

At Humbermouth

The s.s. Cape Breton has arrived at Humbermouth with 2170 tons of steam coal for the R. N. C. from N. Sydney.

To be Adjutant: W. F. Rendell, Esq., with the rank of Captain.
To be Captains: G. T. Carty, Esq., Conn. Alexander, Esq., A. E. Bernard, Esq., Alan Goodridge, Esq., A.D.C., J. W. March, Esq., A. O'Brien, Esq.

On Personal Staff.

Captain Goodridge is seconded for duty on the personal staff. The other Captains were posted to their Companies.

To be Paymaster: H. Timewell, Esq., with the rank of Captain.

To be Lieutenant: A. W. Wakefield, Esq., M.D., and for duty as Surgeon in medical charge of Contingent during transport on the high seas.

M. F. Summers, Esq., is transferred to the Quartermaster's Department with the rank of honorary Lieutenant.

All the above Commissions to date, September 21st, 1914, and to carry rank, for services within the Colony and during the conveyance of troops on the high seas.

Administrative.

For the administration of the Training Camp at Pleasantville the following appointments are posted:

To the Medical Staff: Cluny Macpherson, Esq., M.D., as P.M.O., with the honorary rank of Captain. L. Paterson, Esq., M.D., as Surgeon in charge of Camp with the honorary rank of Captain.

To the Quartermaster's Department: H. Outerbridge, Esq., with the honorary rank of Captain; H. LeMesurier, Esq., and J. B. Urquhart, Esq., with the honorary rank of Lieutenants.

The regiment were then marched to the Parade Ground and the morning was spent in training the lads at skirmishing and target practice.

ARTILLERY DUELS THE MAIN FEATURE

**French Machine Guns Inflict
Terrific Losses on Germans
—Allies Exhausted by
Strain**

Paris, Sept. 20.—The furious artillery duel and infantry attacks have been resumed with unabated fierceness along the whole line from Noyon to Verdun.

The Germans have suffered terrific losses from French machine guns. At several points German gunners were driven from their entrenchments, but heavy reinforcements re-took them, because of the exhaustion of the Allies.

ALLIES CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

**Staid Off the Violent and
Repeated Attacks of the
Germans**

(Official St. Pierre Bulletin.)

Paris, Sept. 19.—On our left wing we have captured a flag on the south of Noyon. Following a rather serious affair on the plateau of Craonne, we took numerous prisoners from the German 12th and 15th army corps and from the Imperial Guard.

The Germans, though they attacked with extreme violence, could not gain the slightest ground near Rheims. They bombarded the Cathedral, however, all day.

On the whole the situation is unchanged in the centre. We have progressed on the western side of the Argonne.

At the right wing there is nothing new, the situation generally being the same.

GERMANY DISARMS HER BATTLESHIPS?

Rome, Sept. 14.—According to a letter from Kiel, it is reported, but not authoritatively, that Germany has disarmed her Dreadnoughts and other big ships and is now maintaining only vessels of the second class.

The German navy comprises two fleets, that of the Baltic and that of the North Sea. The former has Kiel for its principal base and the latter, Wilhelmshaven. Germany's navy has twenty giant Dreadnoughts equipped with modern Krupp guns and capable of a maximum speed from twenty to twenty-eight knots. The submarine and torpedo branches are especially strong. The navy divisions are: First, second, and third squadrons, reserves and battle cruisers.

BRITISH FACE A HARD FIGHT

London, Sept. 16.—Telegraphing from Paris The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"The Allies left, which is now strong and well supported, rests near Amiens, with the British forces forming the main body of the left wing, with head quarters at Soudsons. The strain of the next two days' fighting will rest with this left wing and the centre, which will have the task of pushing its way after the enemy in the difficult Argonne country."

DEATHS

ENGLISH—Suddenly this morning, Margaret, beloved wife of Patrick English. Funeral on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence 66 Merrymeeting Road.

WAR COSTS BRITAIN \$6,000,000 PER DAY

London, Sept. 18.—It is stated that the war expenditure by the British Government is averaging £1,000,000 daily.

MAN DROWNED AT MERASHEEN

Mr. R. J. Devereaux had a message Saturday from Thomas Keats, Merasheen, that Frank Ennis, 25 years of age, only son of R. J. Ennis, had been drowned by the upsetting of his boat.

10,000 PRISONERS OF WAR IN PARIS

**Allies Make Many Captures
From Germans in Pro-
longed Battle**

Paris, Sept. 21.—After having become accustomed to good news during the days of the Germans' withdrawal Paris was made a little nervous through the silence of the War Office.

The capital is now reassured by the steady file of prisoners arriving from the scene of action. Saturday 1,500 prisoners were brought here; Friday, 1,200 arrived, and on the preceding days since the Germans first fell back 1,000 and 1,500 have been daily averaged.

More than 10,000 prisoners of war are now here.

The reference in last night's official statement, which spoke of numerous prisoners, further encouraged the people of the city.

Germans Disabled.
London, Sept. 21.—The Official Press Bureau made the following announcement last night: The Carmania, an armed auxiliary cruiser, sunk a German armed merchant cruiser, either the Cape Tiegalgia or Berlin, off the east coast of South America.

The survivors of the German ship were rescued by a collier. The Carmania had nine men killed and twenty-six wounded.

The Admiralty reports that the German protected cruiser Koenigsburg caught the British light cruiser Pegasus, overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor, yesterday morning, and attacked and completely disabled her.

The British loss is heavy.

DR. M. R. MCGARRY IS VERY SICK

**Brother, Bernard, of St.
John's is With the Sick
Man**

The many friends of Dr. Michael R. McGarry, Florence, will regret to learn he is lying dangerously ill in Harbor View hospital, the doctors in attendance refraining from giving any opinion as to the patient's chances of recovery, says the North Sydney Herald.

For some time Dr. McGarry complained of feeling unwell, but continued attending to his extensive practice, hoping to fight off the threatening illness. Last week, however, he was compelled to give up and entered Harbor View hospital.

Monday the seriousness of his case became manifest and he lapsed into unconsciousness, remaining so for nearly forty-eight hours. Last night his condition began to show signs of improvement, but so intricate and complicated seems his case, that the several doctors in attendance are loathe to give out anything for publication.

Dr. M. E. McGarry, from Margaree, and Dr. Patrick, of Canso, as well as his other brother, Bernard, of St. John's, Nfld., are at the sick one's bedside.

The many friends of the clever young physician hope for his speedy recovery.

NOTICE

**Our Stores will be closed
today and tomorrow. Will re-
open on Wednesday morn-
ing, the 23rd inst., at 8.30
p.m. U. S. PICTURE &
PORTRAIT CO.—sep21, li**

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Costumes

FOR FALL WEAR.

OUR COSTUMES for this season were imported from a well-known COSTUMIER in the West End of London, and are typical of what is being worn by the best-dressed ladies in that City.

Every little detail in the make-up of these garments has been carefully considered, and the various trimmings, linings, etc., are combined in the very latest effects.

Patrons should see these goods early, as we may not be able to duplicate any of the styles later.

Upper Building Showroom.

Ayre & Sons
LIMITED

OBITUARY

Robert Mooney, Placentia.

Robert Mooney, one of Placentia's best known citizens passed to the Great Beyond in his 59th year on Wednesday last. The call came suddenly, while in the performance of his duty, on board the Argyle: Bob, as he was familiarly called got his first baptism of salt water at Cape St. Mary's at a very early age, at the cod-fishery of this colony, which the continued down through the years, amid its varying success and failures, until five years ago, when he took the position of 2nd officer in the Argyle.

He was a man of sterling character whose word was his bond, and with a kindly disposition, was ever ready to do a good turn for a friend or neighbor; an exemplary husband and father. He leaves to mourn their great loss a widow, two daughters and one son, to whom the sympathy of the whole community goes out.

Mrs. Mary Dicks

Mrs. Mary Dicks, widow of the late Robert Dicks, died at her residence, Military Road, yesterday morning, quite suddenly.

Of late she enjoyed good health and her death will be a great shock to friends.

Mrs. John Leamon, who left with her husband for Ottawa last Tuesday, where the General Conference of the Methodist Church is being held; Mrs. Thomas Foote of Grand Bank; Mrs. Arthur W. Knight (Judge Knight) and Miss Dicks of this city are daughters.

Stanley Lumsden

Has Volunteered

Stanley Lumsden, son of A. K. Lumsden, Esq., of this city, who has been residing at Fleming, Sask., could not ignore the call to arms and has joined the 16th Light Horse for three years.

He is now in training and expects to leave for the front with the second Canadian Contingent.

He is very sorry he is not in St. John's to join the Newfoundland corps but he wishes them all good luck.

The M. Llewellyn, Morris, 6 days from North Sydney, has arrived to A. S. Rendell with coal.

Mrs. Dicks was held in high regard by a large circle of friends and will be sorely missed, to whom The Mail tenders sympathy.

Mr. George Bambrick

Mr. George C. Bambrick, 35 years of age, youngest son of the late Michael and Elizabeth Bambrick, passed away at his residence, Convent Square, yesterday.

Deceased was widely known in the city, and for many years was a permanent employee of the City Council.

Besides a widow and several children he is survived by three brothers, Michael, Road Inspector for St. John's West, John and Frank of the city, and two sisters, Mrs. W. Hackett and Mrs. W. Parker, the former in Sydney, N. S., and the latter in the United States. The Mail extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

'Tabasco' in Port

The Tabasco, Capt. Yeomans, two days from Halifax, arrived yesterday afternoon with 400 tons general cargo and one passenger, Mr. Higgins. She did not berth at the pier until today as the wharf was not ready for her.

'Fogota' Arrives

The Fogota arrived at 2 a.m. from the northward, having had stormy weather throughout. She brought a small freight and the following passengers:

Messrs. K. Payne, Templeman, I. Avery, A. Benson, H. Hopkins, S. Lockyer, D. O'Neil, J. Woodrow, Misses Nancy, Nixon, Ellsworth, Templeman, Turpin, Becket, and 7 steerage.

'Metamora' Here

The banker Metamora, (Capt. John Lewis, arrive this morning enroute to the Labrador.

She will receive repairs to her engine today and leaves again this afternoon.

So far Capt. Lewis has not done well, but he hopes to find fish plentiful on the Labrador.

The C.C.C. Band will give a concert at Pleasantville tonight.

The Cacouna left Sydney at midnight Saturday for St. John's.

The schr. Noah 27 days from Oporto in ballast has arrived to order.

A BLACK PAGE IN THE AWFUL INVASION OF BELGIUM

London, Sept. 18.—Under date of Antwerp, Sunday, the Standard publishes the following story from a correspondent, whose faith the editor of the Standard guarantees, but whose name he refuses to give:

"One of the blackest pages in the invasion of Belgium is the sacking of Aerschot and the murder of the Burgomaster and his son. I had the story from a resident of Aerschot, who is now a refugee in Antwerp. He said that every word was true.

"When the German troops, under General Von Boehn, entered Aerschot, the one idea of the Burgomaster was to save his town and peo-

ple from the dreadful fate of Louvain. He awaited the Germans at the entrance of the town, and to General Von Boehn made offers of hospitality.

"The General was gracious enough, and said that so long as everybody in the place showed the quietest demeanour, the town and the lives of those in it were safe. If not the reprisals would be pitiless.

"The Burgomaster offered the hospitality of his own house to the General and his officers, and this was also accepted.

"General Von Boehn, with his chief of staff and another officer, took up their quarters

under the roof of the Mayor, where everything possible was done for their comfort.

"At night the General and his officers dined with the family, consisting of the Burgomaster, his wife and their son and daughter.

"The meal progressed with every sign of congeniality and the conduct of the officers was perfectly respectful and normal, but toward the end of the dinner they drank very freely and kept on drinking afterward. By the time everybody had retired to bed, the three Germans were all very much the worse for drink.

"In the early hours of the morning the mem-

bers of the household were roused by a shriek from the room occupied by the daughter. The son rushed in and found his sister struggling in the arms of a chief of staff, who was still tipsy.

"The young man, aroused to a frenzy, attacked the scoundrel. There was a fierce struggle which ended in the son shooting the chief of staff.

"The tragedy was witnessed by most of the household, including the male and female servants, but the shot did not arouse the General and the other officer, drunkenly asleep in their

beds. The terrified household had to wait until morning for the announcement of the tragedy. The next morning the body of the chief of staff was discovered by an officer. The General was terribly cold in his wrath. The price must be paid, he said.

"The Burgomaster, his wife, son and daughter, even the servants, pleaded pitifully, but General Von Boehn said he knew his duty."

"The Burgomaster, his son and two men servants were stood up against the wall and shot. The carnage in the streets, with burning, hacking and stabbing followed."