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RUSSIANS SCORE MORE SUCCESSES OVER AUSTRIANS

According to Official Statement From the Grand Duke Nicholas

AUSTRIANS RETIRE IN GREAT DISORDER

Austro-German Force Dislodged and Repulsed—Good Work of Cavalry

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—The following announcement was issued by the General Staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces:

"On September 5th and 6th we attacked the Austrian army at Zamosce, situated to the Northeast of Krubeshew. The Austrian army is retiring in disorder pursued by the Russians near Franke.

The Russian Cavalry rushed big convoys of the enemy in the direction of Lublin, the Austro-German troops having been dislodged from the fortified positions they were occupying and retired in Southerly direction.

Troops and convoys which were moving in the direction of the road leading from Kesenef to Annahel, have been dispersed by the Russian artillery.

On the left bank of the Vistula a big battle is being fought on a front extending from Ravaruska to the Dniester River, where the Austrian army has received reinforcements.

JAPS LANDING TROOPS IN CHINA

Force of Twenty Thousand Japanese Soldiers Now Marching on German Base At Kiao Chow

Peking, Sept. 10.—A telegram from German sources states that the Japanese landed 20,000 men at Lung Kew, a town on the Northern coast of the Shantung Peninsula and that they are marching toward Chaeyun, about thirty miles north of Kia Chow.

EVERY AVAILABLE MAN MUST FIGHT

General Medical Exam. in France to Decide Who Are Fit to Fight

Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—President Poincare has signed a decree calling on all Frenchmen previously exempted for military service on the ground of defective health, to undergo further medical examination.

Those found fit will at once be drafted into the army.

MASTERLY STRATEGY OF ALLIES LEADING THE GERMAN FORCES AWAY FROM REINFORCEMENTS

Allies Direct Their Retreat Towards Ground Disadvantageous to the German Army

DECISIVE ACTION IS EXPECTED SOON

To Prevent Junction of the German Armies in France—Good Work of the French Artillery

London, Sept. 10.—H. Cozens Hardy, wiring The Daily News says things are going extremely well. The German troops are now compelled to follow in the direction the Allies are leading them, that is up the Marne Valley, so that at the present moment the Germans have the army of Paris ready to harass their right of western flank.

The great point is that the enemy is now being coaxed into a region of the Allies own choosing. The German curtain North of Paris is now of a much lighter texture.

The prevent the uniting of the German army of the North with that which is now descending the Argonne and the Third Army under the Crown Prince, which is manoeuvring from Luxembourg toward Verdun, the Allies will employ their whole energy.

It looks as if a decisive action might be fought as far East as Verdun, but it is quite clear the choice of ground is with the Allies.

More eye witnesses in from the immediate East say the fighting yesterday indicated a masterly joint action on the part of the Allies. The enemy twice tried the passage of the Marne, but his entrenched infantry were driven back. This was followed by the German masked batteries and machine guns playing upon the assailants with considerable effect. Mobile 75 m.m. guns however, soon got into action and the German guns were silenced.

A little higher up the stream the Germans threw a pontoon across the Marne, the work being cleverly and swiftly accomplished. In ten minutes, however, a French battery, finding the range, shot the bridge into a mass of wreckage, tumbling it into the eddying waters.

700 PRINCES OFFER THEIR SERVICES

Rulers of India Are Showing Their Loyalty to the Empire

London, Sept. 9.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, A. Roberts, the Home Secretary for India, said, nearly seven hundred native rulers had offered personal service and resources to the flag.

GERMANS SHORT OF AMMUNITION

And in Some Sections They Are Offering Feeble Resistance to Allies

Paris, Sept. 9.—Wounded soldiers arriving here, say that Germans in the vicinity of Montmirail on the department of Marne, are running short of ammunition.

For this reason they offered only a feeble resistance to the attack of the Allies, who captured many prisoners, also a regimental flag.

GERMAN DEAD ARE PILED HIGH

Invaders in Frantic Rush on Paris Did Not Stop to Bury Bodies of Men Killed in Battle

Paris, Sept. 6.—A human bridge, composed of the corpses of soldiers, showed at points along the Meuse river how fierce the fighting was between Germans and the Allies at those points.

"It is impossible to estimate the number of Germans killed during the past ten days in the fighting along the valley of the Meuse," said a wounded soldier.

"At three or four points the river was literally filled with dead bodies, the corpses being piled so high that they formed a bridge, completely damming the water. A person could easily cross from one bank to the other by stepping upon the bodies of the dead.

"The German officers were exceedingly prodigal of the lives of their men, and when ordered forward the German soldiers never faltered, no matter how fierce and deadly was the fire into which they had advanced. The hand to hand fights were unearthly in their hideous ferocity. Men on both sides fought like demons.

GERMAN FLEET WAS SIGHTED

London, Sept. 10.—A despatch from Copenhagen says a German squadron of 31 ships—battleships and cruisers, was observed at various points along the Gulf of Bothnia from the East.

NEW BATTLE NEAR LEMBERG

London, Sept. 10.—It is officially announced at Vienna that a new battle began around Lemberg to-day.

LOST 120,000 MEN IN ONE BATTLE

London, Sept. 10.—Advices from Vienna say it is admitted there that the Archduke Frederick lost 120,000 men in the recent Galicia battles, or one-fourth of his entire army.

A statement from Sir John French given out this morning sets forth in detail the operations of the British Army in France from the transportation of the troops to France up to date.

NEW MANAGER FOR WAR BUREAU

Home Secretary McKenna in Charge—Correspondents Still Held Back

London, Sept. 9.—Home Secretary McKenna has taken charge of the work of the Official Press Bureau. Mr. McKenna declined to commit himself as to when war correspondents might be allowed to enter the scene of warfare.

"As our army is operating in the country of the Allies, and in conjunction with their forces," he declared, "it is proper that in this matter we should be guided by their views."

MALTREAT GIRLS IN TOWN SQUARE BAYONET BABIES

British Correspondent Relates Instances of German Savagery

ACTED LIKE FOUL INHUMAN MONSTERS

Little Bodies Found Dead by Wayside Stabbed With Bayonets

London, Sept. 6.—The Daily News publishes the following despatch from its correspondent in Belgium. The despatch comes from Ostend and is dated September 3rd.

It reads: "During a tour of part of Belgium which has been desolated by the war I found that at one place, which I shall not name lest it should always be associated with the crime, the Germans stripped and maltreated twenty young women of the best families in the public square.

Worse crimes than were ever perpetrated by the savage invaders of England in the ages before Christianity are being perpetrated by the Germans on the people in this country.

"During the tour I learned many things showing that the stories of German atrocities are not all fables

GERMANS HAVE NO INTENTION TO INVEST PARIS

Allies Reported to Have Already Cut Their Lines of Communication

PRESENT WAR CONTEST OF GUNS

Battle Raging East of Paris—West France Free of Germans

London, Sept. 10.—A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in France describing the turn of the tide in favor of the Allied forces say: "From trustworthy sources it is reported that we have already cut part of the German line of communication in the East and it seems highly probable we shall soon be able to drive them back upon their ammunition and supply column.

"It now seems certain that the German advance which so scared us last week was the throwing forward of a screen of cavalry to mask the enemy's flanking movement Eastward and that they had no present intention of investing Paris.

"The two chief factors in this war are artillery and exhaustion,—it is undoubtedly a contest of guns.

"While a great battle is raging to the Eastward of Paris the Westward of France is gradually being relieved of the Germans. They have been seen as far West and South as Gisors, 19 miles Southwest of Beauvais, but they are now 30 miles from Gisors and how they have been driven to evacuate this region so rapidly is one of the mysteries of the great campaign which is being partly reviewed by the official despatches.

LINER 'OCEANIC' A TOTAL WRECK

Was Employed as Auxiliary Cruiser When She Ran Ashore—Officers and Crew All Saved

London, Sept. 10.—The Official Press Bureau has issued the following announcement: "The merchant cruiser Oceanic, White Star line, was wrecked yesterday on the North Coast of Scotland and became a total loss. The officers and crew were saved.

"The Oceanic made her last trip from New York to Southampton early last August arriving at the English port on August 8th, and was then taken over by the British Government and converted into an armed cruiser.

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ONCE ENEMIES BUT NOW ALLIES

Soldiers of Japan Anxious to Fight Side by Side with Russia's

London, Sept. 9.—The Evening News has published a despatch from its Rome correspondent, who says that Emperor Nicholas of Russia is reported in Rome to have made the following declaration:

"I am resolved to go to Berlin itself, even if it costs me the loss of my last Moustik."

The Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd, the correspondent continues, have expressed to the Emperor the wish to see the soldiers of Japan fighting side by side with those of Russia. The Emperor replied: "I shall do my best to realize your wishes."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE GERMANS

Sixty Thousand Men Are Being Rushed Into France From Belgium, Says Ostend Despatch

London, Sept. 10.—German reinforcements estimated at sixty thousand men are advancing into France in three columns, according to an Ostend despatch.

The Ostend despatch says the German troops which were waiting in East Flanders to receive the levy demanded from Ghent were urgently ordered to proceed to France and immediately took to road for Lille or Valenciennes.

PLAGUE SMITES TURKISH ARMY

London, Sept. 10.—A despatch from Constantinople says that Plague is causing severe ravages among the Turkish troops at Smyrna and other stations.

10,000 ARE IDLE AT TRIESTE

Rome, Sept. 10.—A telegram from Trieste, Austria, says that conditions there are depressing. All lines of business on the harbor front are suspended and more than 10,000 persons are without employment.

JAPAN ENTERS THE AGREEMENT

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—A despatch from Tokio says that Japan has joined the agreement of the allies not to conclude peace without the consent of the allied nations.

200,000 AUSTRIANS DISPOSED OF

London, Sept. 7.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Petrograd in an account of the Russian operations under date of Thursday (Sept. 2) says: Of the total Austrian forces in Galicia—probably twelve army corps, at least four army corps of 200,000 men have been practically put out of action anyhow for some time, and 500 guns were captured.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS BOTHER ALLIES

Paris, Sept. 7.—An infantry man on his way to the hospital to Nice told the correspondent of The Matin that the German aviators fly over the French at night and when they can locate a bivouac, they let fall a rocket that leaves a long line of sparks behind, thus enabling their artillery to get the range. Ten minutes after this rocket falls shells begin to burst around the spot.

GREAT ARMIES CROSS CANADA

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7.—A message from Winnipeg to the newspapers Friday stated that seventy-five train loads of East Indian troops would pass through Canada bound for the battle front in France within the next two weeks.

The two divisions from India which Premier Asquith referred in his Guildhall speech on Friday will be transported on three trains. It is believed large numbers of British Indian troops have been passing through Winnipeg in the last few days, according to reports.

It is rumored in Winnipeg that Russian troops will go through Canada soon as well as the Australian and New Zealand contingent of 3,000, that being the shortest and quickest route to the front from the Far East.

News relating to troops' movements is being sharply censored in Canada.

RUSSIANS REACH THE WEST BANK OF THE VISTULA

And Are Driving the German forces Before Them At All Points

AUSTRIANS MAKE THEIR LAST STAND

Another Defeat Means Annihilation For Them—May Sue For Peace

London, Sept. 10.—A telegram from Petrograd by The Morning Post's correspondent says:

"The Russian armies are moving forward and driving the Germans before them on the Western bank of the Vistula River. The retreating Germans have Cracow behind them on which to rally. Cracow is on about the same meridian as Koenigsberg and the Russian forces are almost levelled up to this meridian.

"With the fighting in East Prussia 200 miles from the point where the Austrians are now fighting their last fight, when Austria is disposed of, Russia will immediately begin a Westward march on a front 200 miles wide that will sweep like a tidal wave across the German Empire.

"The key to the whole situation is at Rawa, where the Austrians are making a desperate struggle to prevent the Russian advance movement. "It is the last stand of an out-maneuvred army and it means annihilation.

"The Russians also are attacking Gredok 16 miles West of Lemberg, the fall of which will bring the Russians on the Austrian rear at Rawa.

May Sue For Peace

London, Sept. 10.—A despatch from Petrograd says that in Russian and foreign diplomatic circles it is believed that Austria will sue for peace within a fortnight as the only means of avoiding the complete breakup of the Empire owing to rapidly growing internal troubles.

Patriotic Fund

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes P. C. Mars, Esq., Miss Edith Whelan, Rev. W. Swann, St. John's Shipwright's Society, etc.

APPALLING GERMAN CASUALTY LISTS TURN BERLIN INTO CITY OF MOURNING

The Hague, Sept. 7.—German casualty lists which have reached here are appalling. They are published under the authority of the German general staff, and occupy six full pages in the official Reichs Anzeiger.

No attempt has been made to gloss over the terrible details of the disasters which have befallen the German arms. There is no comment on the fact that the men reported killed and missing outnumber enormously those listed as wounded.

Travellers from Berlin inform me that half the city already is draped in black. A conspicuous figure among the mourners is Prince Bernhard von Buelow, formerly Imperial Chancellor whose brother, Gen. von Buelow, was killed during the siege of Liege. He and the Princess are stopping at the Hotel Adlon.

The great millinery and dressmaking establishments in the German capital are now wholly given over to the manufacture and sale of mourning. They are packed all day by weeping women and children, and

SUCCESS EVERYWHERE CROWNS EFFORTS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES

(Official Bulletins Received at St. Pierre from French Authorities)

Paris, Sept. 10.—The general situation is considered to be very favorable. Reports from divers quarters along the front indicate sure signs of extreme fatigue among the German troops and also show a lack of ammunitions.

The battle rages on a line of 130 miles and the result cannot be known for several days yet.

On the left wing all the German efforts to break the line of French troops on right bed of the river Ourcq have failed, the French capturing two standards.

The English troops have crossed the river Marne causing a German retreat of nearly 15 miles.

No notable changes on the right wing or in the centre.

Servians are Active

Nish, Sept. 10.—The Servians continue their offensive movement against the Austrians toward Visegrad. The frontier was crossed on the sixth and the Servian advance continues with success. The Austrians are being repulsed everywhere.

Spilled German Plan

German forces now are in convex position which would be completely contrary to German staff's plan.

The heroic action of two thousand Algerian sharpshooters is recorded. At a critical moment and without the least hesitation, at the point of bayonet, they took the enemy's position under the latter's fierce artillery fire.

Big Slaughter

On arriving at the trenches it was a real slaughter. Several cannons and artillery pieces were taken.

When French infantry and artillery arrived on the scene the Germans fled, but the sharpshooters followed up the enemy and inflicted on them heavy losses.

According to a French officer, wounded, the three days' battle in Champagne gave better results than was at first expected. The Germans have suffered enormous losses and have also lost about thirty thousand prisoners.

Heavy Fighting

To our centre heavy fighting with alternatives of successes and partial repulse. To our right the situation is good, from Nancy and all along the Vosges.

The French Minister of War agrees with the best experts in announcing that the strategical position of allies

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St. John's Agent.

WHAT WAR INVOLVES FOR THE GERMANS AND FOR THE WORLD

(Continued from page 5)
It was in 1904 Great Britain came out of her "splendid isolation" and entered into an understanding with France, which a few years later took final shape as the Triple Entente. It was not an absolute alliance on the part of Britain and was probably chiefly designed to guard France against an assault from Germany, when Russia's energies had been diverted into a conflict with Japan in the Far East. In the autumn of 1905 a great pacifist, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, became the head of the British Government, and at once proceeded to reduce Britain's naval programme in the hope that Germany would follow suit.

Germany Hurried
The result was that Germany increased her rate of building and in 1908 was building four ships to Britain's two. Britain's pacifist policy had been a conspicuous failure. Elsewhere also the Germanic policy (as we may call the policy pursued in concert by Germany, Austria and the Hungarian aristocracy) was steadily drawing, with a sort of arrogant confidence, the lines of the Triple Entente.

Then in 1908 Austria-Hungary annexed finally Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1911 Germany made an attempt to seize a port in Morocco and thus secure a strategic position at the entrance of the Mediterranean. It would have been a fine shelter for the Goeben and Breslau the other week, and the Gut of Gibraltar would probably by now have been alive with floating bombs, but the attempt was frustrated by the resolute action of Britain and France.

Competition on the Sea
The Morocco incident served at least to test Britain's attitude. The war party in Germany was eager for war, the Crown Prince applauding publicly von Heydebrand's fiery speech. But the Kaiser held off, as he has done on more than one occasion.

PLANNED TO DISPOSE OF BRITISH AND TO SINK THEIR ENTIRE FLEET

The failure of Napoleon to master Europe because of his inferiority at sea is then referred to, an illustration which seems to betray the ideal of conquest in the writer's mind. Then he explains why the German fleet must be capable of coping with the British fleet before France can be attacked with the certainty of success:
Like a cavalry division on the right wing of our army, the (German) fleet must undertake the protection of its flank by an offensive movement in the North Sea. The fleet must make it impossible for the British to land on the coast of France; it must be able to scour all around far in front of our advancing army.
It does not matter at what point the 160,000 English attempt to land, wherever the English transport fleet is waiting, the black smokestacks of the German squadrons must rise on the horizon, and the rear German battleships sink it to the bottom of the sea, while the others in a death-grapple with the conveying fleet send them and themselves to Hades.

The writer never seems to doubt for a moment that the German armies can sweep victoriously on to Paris if British reinforcements can be prevented from landing on their flank. Then he concludes his pamphlet (which consists of 47 pages with 5 more of naval statistics and estimates) with the following stirring appeal:

In this sense (i.e. the necessity of combining sea-power with land-power) is the once derided saying that "our future is on the sea," now accepted by the conscious will of the whole nation.
Germany looks with clear eyes towards the time when German valor will give proof of itself on the rushing seas. To the great days in our history, from Fehrbellin to Sedan, there will be added another day which will be named from some bank, or shoal, or spot somewhere in the North Sea, which the unnautical man has never heard of, but which our grandchildren will read of with enthusiasm.

Many Thousands Distributed
Such is the literature which has been circulated in Germany by the tens of thousands during the last two

casions. For the last two years, however, Great Britain has been figuring in the publications of the Allddeutsch or Pan-Germanic party as the irreconcilable enemy, no less than France or Russia, of German interests. Many of the well known Politiks series of pamphlets are directed against "England." In one of them (England's Weltherrschaft und die Deutsche Luxusflotte), the writer tells his countrymen that to increase their army is not enough, they must also have a navy capable of coping with that of Great Britain in order to secure their "share of the world," (Welterbe). Then he proceeds to reassure them as to the ultimate issue of this contest:

His Assurances
"Now, some over-anxious souls may think that England will always be

HER OWN MANY INTERNAL TROUBLES IMPELLED GERMANY TO THIS WAR

The internal political situation in Prussia has also no doubt had something to do with the Kaiser's decision for war at this time. The opponents of electoral reform in Prussia, the all powerful Prussian nobility in particular, say that they were about to face a struggle for the equalization of the franchise.
At a general meeting of the Berlin Social Democrats on 14th June last, it was resolved to accumulate a fund to be employed in a political strike on behalf of an equal franchise. The proposal aroused notes of alarm both in the Upper and Lower Houses. Strong speeches were made calling on the Government to take energetic measures against any political strike as unauthorized by the Prussian constitution.

Are United
The Prussian nobility, a strong and

PLANNED TO DISPOSE OF BRITISH AND TO SINK THEIR ENTIRE FLEET

years. The pamphlet (26th thousand edition), from which I have taken the above extracts is only one of a series printed and published in close connection with Das Neue Deutschland, a weekly which publishes on its front page a long list of eminent names as amongst its supporters and contributors: Gen. Justizrat Dr. Revoldt of Berlin, Gen. Admiralitätsrat Paul Koch of Berlin, Hofrat Prof. Dr. von Below of Freiburg, Professor Dr. Bredt of Marburg, Regierungsrat Prof. Dr. Julius Wolff of Charlottenburg, Oberregierungsrat Frh. v. Camp—Massaunen of Berlin and a score more of similarly titled names. With such literature flooding all Germany, not to speak of more scientific works like that of General von Bernhardi, is it any wonder that Britain no less than France was forced into the most watchful attitude of defence?

It is true that the writer of the pamphlet pretends to demand only that Britain's naval superiority shall be reduced to something with which Germany can more nearly cope. But does anybody believe that Germany would stop there? Naval superiority, like military superiority, must always lie somewhere, but it is evident that it is safer for the world in general when they do not both lie in the same hands. Naval superiority alone, however powerful it may be for defence, in no great weapon for aggression. There could be no worse fate for Europe than that supremacy both on land and on sea should be in the hands of the Kaiser and his military aristocracy.

The Kaiser's Aim
That Great Britain would stand by France in this war must have been foreseen by the Kaiser, though perhaps he was surprised by the swift and decisive action of the British Government in sending the fleet to the North Sea. There was the bold promptitude of an aristocracy of another type than the German, and trained to work with democracy. There can be little doubt that Germany has been preparing for a conflict with Britain as well as France as a necessary step to a kind of world supremacy including a great territorial and commercial expansion. It is the old goal of universal domination, the goal of Rome, the goal of Napoleon, that is once more looming up to menace us. Doubtless the Kaiser would have preferred not to fight both France and Britain at once,

able to surpass us in naval construction, so that all our efforts will be in vain—the relative numbers will remain always the same.

These ideas are those of people whose information is decades behind the times. We have steadily and continuously, and with less expenditure of money than England's, been approaching her strength upon the set. Let us compare the numerical growth of British and German line-of-battleships from 1898 to 1912. At first we stood as 1 to 6, the British fleet being more than six times as strong as we; two years later the ratio was 1 to 4.8; four years later 1 to 2½, and to-day (1912) England is not more than twice as strong as we. It is an almost silent struggle the world significance and greatness of which later centuries will know how to appreciate.

England will not always be able to keep up the ratio of 2 to 1. Work is higher paid in England than with us, and once we have got the desired number of sixty great ships-of-the-line she will not be able, from financial reasons, to construct 120 dreadnoughts, and besides she has not the inexhaustible reservoir of men which universal conscription provides.

high spirited body of men who think just enough, that they have done much to make the German Empire, are determined not sink into political insignificance, even if it needs an adventure that staggers the world to prevent it. The speeches made in the Herrenhaus two months ago not only showed a stern determination to resist all changes in the peculiarly restricted franchise, but had a tone which hinted that the time had come for the policy of Rückbildung, (development backwards), that is, the further restriction of the lower class vote.

Of course a coup d'etat of that kind would be too bold a stroke in time of peace, but it might be done after a great war, were Germany victorious.

The Programme
That this is really part of the Allddeutsch party's programme is stated, not at all obscurely, in a book of 300 pages recently written by Dr. Paul Liman on the character and views of the Crown Prince. "The final form of our political life," writes Dr. Liman will be determined on the battlefield. The boundaries of future claims and rights will be drawn by the sword, by the capacity to conquer.
Not for the first time will democratic demands then be paid back in their own coin by the possibility of obtaining the restriction of popular rights (die Beschränkung des Volksrechts) and of carrying the question of electoral claims into the fiery atmosphere of conflict. . . . then would a coup d'etat appear in the milder guise of a necessary measure of defence.

That is the policy with which the Crown Prince and the Allddeutsch party are openly credited with by a member of that party. Dr. Liman's book is not a wise or solid book, but it must be admitted that his portrait of the Crown Prince is in accordance with much that is known and heard about him.
The Kaiser on the other hand is represented as too hesitating in his policy, as one of those drilling accumulating, grenadier collecting Hohenzollerns, who leave it to more daring successors to use the resources they collect.

Radical Protests
Of course such literature does not pass altogether without protest from the democratic camp. I saw a couple of pamphlets on the other side. One was by a Berlin journalist, Hans Leuss, and was a moderate, though very outspoken protest against the helpless political condition of the German people liable to be hurried into aggressive war at a moment's notice by the will of one man. Herr Leuss also exposes very clearly the danger into which a too ambitious policy is leading the German nation. In this connection he refers to the recently published book by Dr. Liman:

The Crown Prince, according to Dr. Liman, is an admirer of Napoleon I. That world-shaker, to whom Europe was but a mole-hill would not have said so of the Europe of to-day. In population, wealth and military resources Europe has made giant strides since Napoleon's time. . . . And even the genius of Napoleon was not equal to the task of es-

(Continued on page 4)
but he seems to have judged that no more favorable moment was likely to arrive. Britain appeared to be on the brink of civil war over the Irish question, and the great self-governing colonies were only beginning to work at a defensive organization for the Empire.

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Them Silenced

INFANTRY ADVANCE;
GUNS BURST FORTH

"Batteries Let Rip and Goug
ed Holes Through Lines
—It Was Inferno"

London, Sept. 6.—Wounded men in the hospitals of Boulogne related to The Express correspondent these incidents of the fighting between the British and Germans. One of the men, he says, told of a trick which the British learned in the Boer War and which worked very well against the Germans. The story of the incident follows:

"The enemy, before sending their infantry against our position, opened a hot artillery fire. Our artillery replied, at first warmly, and then gun after gun of the British batteries were silent.

Got Worried

"What's up now? I asked a comrade. There were a few minutes more of artillery firing from the Germans and then their infantry came on in solid formation. We received them with rifle fire. Still they came on and still we mowed them down. They were getting closer and we could plainly see the dense masses moving. Then suddenly the whole of our artillery opened fire.

"You see, they had not been silenced at all and it was a trick to draw the Germans on. They went down in whole fields, for their guns got them in open ground and, of course, they soon had enough. It was impossible for those behind to come on past the dead."

Artillery Fire an Inferno

The following story of the fighting near Mons was told to an Express reporter by one of the British wounded:

"We had left the shelter of a little forest and opened out, supported by the North Country regiments. Our colonel warned us that the German infantry was advancing.

"We had hardly extended ourselves prone along the grass when patches of blue and green were seen on the sky line and soon battalions of the enemy were made out following each other at regular intervals.

"Our batteries let rip and gouged holes through them. 'Bravo,' shouted my platoon commander, as he watched through his glasses.

"Now the order was given to fix bayonets. Before the enemy arrived the artillery fire had increased until it was an inferno.

Few Germans Escaped

"German aviators were directing their guns and at times we fired on aeroplanes, but our shots were ineffective. Our poor gunners had an awful time as the German cavalry got around behind us and charged right up to the guns. Very few of the Germans escaped, however, for whole platoons rushed to the rescue, emptying their magazines as they ran.

"A moment later the Germans were on us from the front. We let them come until their breasts rose above the neighboring hillock and then decimated them. They fell back in confusion and dropped to the ground.

Charged With Glee

"Another line came, which we treated the same way. Scores of machine guns were turned on us, however, and we were ordered to prepare to charge.

"On the word of command we sprang from the ground as one man and with yell after yell charged the advancing Prussians. As we neared their ranks we fired indiscriminately and only a few remained to cross bayonets with us. The remainder rushed off and were shot in the back as they went. They left more than half their regiment on the field in killed and wounded."

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Shearstown, Bay Roberts.

aug21,lm

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

AEROPLANES LIKE VULTURES IN SKY

London, Sept. 3.—A Times despatch from Paris, speaking of the fighting in the north, says:

"Throughout the fighting of the last few days swarms of aeroplanes have circled in the sky.

"The enemy's supply arrangements are reported to have broken down, their men in some cases subsisting on the flesh of horses. The British transport is working admirably. The spirits of the British and French troops are excellent."

"KILTIES" FOUGHT TO LAUDER TUNES

Sang Scotch Songs Even
When the Fighting Was
Raging Worst

London, Sept. 6.—A Corporal and two privates of the "Black Watch," the famous Scotch regiment, all wounded, have just arrived in London from the front. They were surrounded by a crowd and enthusiastically cheered.

The Corporal, telling how his regiment fought, said: "In the thick of it we were singing Harry Lauder's latest 'Aye, Twas Grand.' All around us were dead and dying. Every now and then German shells burst and as we peppered away at 'Em we sang 'Roamin' in the Gloamin' and the 'Lass O' Killikrankie.'"

Somebody in the crowd asked what the Jews were doing. The Highlander replied: "Their duty. We had three with us and bonnier, braver lads I don't wish to see. They fought just splendid."

A private in a Berkshire regiment added: "We had ten in our Company—all good fighters—and six won't be seen again."

OIL SUPPLIES OF THE WORLD

Russia the Biggest Producer,
Though Much Came
From Austria

At this stage it becomes of interest to examine in some detail the oil resources of the belligerent nations. Mr. J. T. Smith, in Oil News, states the annual production of crude oil in four European oil-producing countries as follows:—

	Tons, 1913
Russia	9,325,894
Rumania	1,885,384
Austria (Galicia)	1,087,286
Germany (estimate)	130,000

Russia has sufficient supplies of oil fuel and other petroleum products for war purposes. Rumania, should she take an active part, would have an abundance of these resources. Austria has quite sufficient for her own needs, and probably sufficient for those of Germany for an indefinite period should she work the producing fields to the fullest possible extent and utilise the present large stocks of crude oil.

Germany has only a small supply within her own borders. Of the three sources by which her supplies may be augmented, one, the United States, is closed to her; the second, Rumania, is subject to the vicissitudes of the Danube route; and the third, Austria, Austria, depends upon the control of the railway routes connecting the oilfields of Galicia with German territory.

The oil resources of the British Empire are not now to be too freely discussed. Suffice it to say that those resources will prove adequate to our Naval and commercial interests for a long time to come.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

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

WOUNDED MAN SHOT GENERAL

Was Lying Injured on Battlefield
When He Saw Von
Buelow, Picked up a Rifle
and Shot Him Down

London, Sept. 5.—In a despatch from Amsterdam, the local correspondent of the Central News says that the shot which ultimately resulted in the death of General von Buelow, one of the German generals, was fired by a Belgian private named Rosseau, who has since been decorated by King Albert for his conduct in the Battle of Haelen.

Rosseau was lying dangerously injured among a group of dead comrades when he saw a German officer standing beside his horse and studying a map. Picking up a rifle from the side of a dead German, Rosseau fired at this officer and wounded him. He subsequently proved to be Prince von Buelow. Exchanging his hat for the German general's helmet, and taking the General's horse, Rosseau made his way to the Belgian lines and was placed in a hospital at Ghent. Von Buelow died later.

WERE TOO SLICK FOR THE GERMANS

Amusing Story of Escape of
British Troopers who were
Taken Prisoners

London, Sept. 6.—The Ostend correspondent of the Chronicle quotes one of the officials at the American Consulate as the authority for the account he sends his paper of the escape of a party of British troops who were captured by the Germans.

"Seventeen British troopers were captured by the Germans near Waterloo, the story runs. 'The Germans marched them to the nearest cafe, where the prisoners were made to wait, while the Germans partook of refreshments. The celebration over their capture, became a debauch and most of the Germans became intoxicated, whereupon the British fell on the Germans, took away their arms, killed several and then fled."

AN ATTEMPT THAT FAILED

Son of German High Admiral
Nabbed When He At-
tempted To Escape

London, Sept. 3.—Lieut. Von Tirpitz, son of the German high admiral, who was captured in the recent naval battle off Heligoland, led a mutiny at Redford barracks, near Edinburgh, early to-day in an attempt to escape. With about twenty of his fellow German captives he rushed the guard. After a sharp fight the mutiny was quelled.

The lieutenant got through the guards, but was caught while climbing the barracks wall along the railway. He was taken under strong guard to Edinburgh Castle.

A number of the local bankers now in port had their crews "squidding" last evening. The bait was not plentiful.

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Abram Lincoln, President of the U.S.A., once said:
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The publication of any letter does not signify that the Editor thereby shows his agreement with the opinions there in expressed.

All business communications should be addressed to the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., SEPT. 10, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

THINGS are not going right at Pleasantville. It appears the vim is being taken out of privates by the manner in which a few are being favored and for whom some of the rules are being slighted. Some city sports gave in their names in order to secure Commissions and finding Commissions difficult to secure have failed to turn up for medical examination. Others who placed their names on the list who belong to the upper ten class (so-called) and failed to respond to the appeal for examination, are admitted to the camp without the pass and allowed to remain there over night, which is contrary to rules.

Some over whom a considerable fuss was made when they gave in their names, don't intend to appear for examination because they are not sure of getting Commissions. Wire pulling is being utilized on a considerable scale.

Several confidential notes have reached Mr. Coaker concerning favoritism in connection with this movement. There must be a square deal meted out to all or the whole concern will go to atoms. Useless sports are not desirable at such a time.

The public will be surprised to learn that there are a few holding jobs in camp, styled by the boys—"Ladies' Jobs." The boys are not inclined to do flunky work for such upstarts.

Clear them out Major Franklin and permit no useless parasites to hang around the camps. There is too much favor shown to a few and it will be our duty to expose the whole game unless we find a remedy applied without loss of time.

FALL OF PARIS NOT THE END

Chicago Tribune—"Peace in this war must be made with England and Russia, as well as with France. The taking of Paris would only cause the Allies of the republic to redouble their efforts in every other possible direction. All this is exceedingly discouraging to those who hope and pray for an early peace, but, on the other hand, it must make against the presentation of inadmissible terms by

TO THE EDITOR

Bay Roberts Protests

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—What is wrong with the Government? The war is on in France and Belgium. It is not far short of war in Newfoundland. Money is being wasted, thrown away in many ways in this district. We have three Court Houses around here. What for? Have we not 14 clergymen covering this same area. What need was there for three Court Houses costing some \$105,000?

We have Government officials in galore all over the district with nothing to do. They are all blood suckers and now they can be brazen enough to take public money and no work, while people are starving, is hard to understand. Our country is becoming bankrupt through waste and keeping up a civil service 100 per cent. larger than needed.

Domestic War

There must be a war here to bring public men to their senses if the people are to get fair play.

The people have no use for the waste of \$250,000 on a volunteer movement that won't strike a stroke for the Empire and will prove a picnic to all taking part in it, while thousands will have hunger facing them until next July.

The people will have to arouse themselves. They will have to stand by Coaker, for the stand he has taken is exactly in line with the people's opinions. They have no more use for Morris. An election in Hr. Grace now would result in returning three Coaker men by a majority of 500.

Tremendous Effect

The new taxes have put the devil in all the workingmen. It is all over with the Morris Government, for they are worse than the Thorburn Government.

Our district is in the greatest poverty as the Labrador men have done nothing and will come back empty-handed to face a hungry winter with no employment to get.

Morris must do as Coaker asks for Coaker alone knows what the people want. If Coaker would give the word the people would arise in their might and kick out the Government and put Coaker in power for he alone know what to do and all believe he would do the very best for the country.

—J. R. B.

Bay Roberts, Sept. 8, '14.

**NEED A BETTER
CABLE SERVICE**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—Would you kindly explain to the general public through the columns of your paper, why we should have to depend upon a Halifax correspondent to furnish us with news at this critical time?

Why do not we get it from some direct and reliable source? We practically control the key to the cable business of the Western hemisphere, and I think I am correct in stating that these messages pass through Newfoundland, and are relayed to Halifax, and after a delay of two days or more, we have them redished to us.

—One of the many who do not understand.
St. John's, Sept. 10, '14.

**Protests Against
Export Measure**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—It strikes me that instead of giving a right to individuals to export pulp wood and mine props, that the Government should reserve to itself the sole right.

Why not the Government undertake the business of exporting, and thus conserve the full amount of whatever is to be gained by it.

Our country is in a sad state financially, through the extraordinary bungling of Morris. Now is an opportunity to recoupe somewhat.

Why should we at this moment of unequalled depression give away to a class of wire pullers and manipulators a valuable right. Let us maintain it by all means.

—TERRA NOVA.

**ADVERTISE IN THE
MAIL AND ADVOCATE
FOR BEST RESULTS**

any of the parties. The German statesmen and leaders are the last men in the world to cherish illusions, they are intense realists and practical men. Their strategy is the best in the given circumstances; it has been scientifically and wonderfully thought out; but they are fully aware that the capture of Paris will not enable them to dictate terms to the Allies. When the time comes to consider peace, the actual facts of the situation will undoubtedly militate against unreason and impose comparative moderation."

Great Big Two Two-Part Programme at The NICKEL To-day

"THE FORBIDDEN WAY," in Two Parts.

Can a crook reform—a gentleman crook? Here's the case of one when circumstance turns square. But his old pals ferret him out—the girl who loved him as a crook turns upon him and his past catches up with him. A stirring story of the underworld and the upper crust. It's in two reels.

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The NICKEL, Showing Clear, Sharp, Flickerless Motion Pictures.

**WHAT WAR INVOLVES
FOR THE GERMANS
AND FOR THE WORLD**

(Continued from page 2)

tablishing the domination of one nation over Europe. What Dr. Liman expects of the Crown Prince comes to this, that he shall involve the German nation in a war for the domination of the world; that is to say, that we not pit ourselves against France, Russia and Britain for the domination of the earth (um die Herrschaft der Erde). Let us just consider quietly and seriously the fact that this idea fills the minds of our German expansionists. . . . Even Dr. Liman cannot deny that Germany may be beaten in such a war, especially as a man of Napoleonic capacity is not really visible amongst us. . . . the programme of our Pan-Germanists and military classes is destruction itself; arm, arm and show the teeth everywhere; first 40,000 more recruits, then quick a three year's service law, and then forward—Pravently Krieg!

William The Last?

There is liberty of the press, you see, in Berlin, or at least that pamphlet was freely circulated in the streets. Of course, Herr Leuss, who has already been in conflict with the authorities for his outspoken protests against the absolutism of the

**DISAFFECTION OF GERMAN POLES
WAS ALSO A POWERFUL FACTOR**

Another cause that may have helped to push the Kaiser into the arms of the war party is the situation in Prussian Poland. For some years past the Prussian Government has been carrying out a rigorous policy (the so-called East-mark policy) of uprooting the Polish farmers and breaking up the Polish estates in order to settle German-born farmers there. In no other way, it seems, do they now hope to make that part of old Poland a secure portion of the Empire.

In Neue Deutschland, of June last, a weekly which is one of the organs of the German Nationalists, I read an article on the Polish question which concluded that "the only means" to extinguish the hopes of the Poles for the restoration of Poland is "to put into decided, unswerving operations, without secret relinings, the German East-mark policy and to employ as its most weighty and effective instrument the development and extension of a strong wall of German farmers."

Some Results

One result of this policy has been to create a movement amongst the Poles in favor of incorporation with their old enemy Russia, as the best road to a possible future kingdom of Poland. That is, they now fear Russia less than Prussia as a relentless exterminator of their race. This Polish movement, die Russische Orientierung, as the Germans call it—has also its threatening aspect for Austria and is no doubt amongst the causes which have determined the German powers to bring on this war. If Germany is successful, she will proceed to break the Polish spirit more scientifically and effectively than the old semibarbaric methods of Russia were ever able to do. And she could then do it untrammelled by the public opinion of Europe.

Issues of the War

There may be some room for doubt

German Government, is tudiously moderate in his tone and intimates more than once that he does not mean to suggest that the Crown Prince might not prove a capable ruler, if only he were put under constitutional restraints.

But his title-page is sufficiently startling. It is "William the Last?" (with a point of interrogation) and something very like a black cross by way of ornament below it.

But he is only one of a few voices that dare to raise themselves in an armed camp. The German middle class he admits is politically torpid, though many are uneasy, the capitalists are tempted by war armaments and commercial expansion; professors and literate by the Government's command of patronage of positions and the titles so dear to a German's heart, Hofrat Gen-Regierungsrat, etc., etc., and by the new historical conceptions of national development to world-supremacy.

And all—even the great German students union—fear and dislike the working-men movement. That is the reason why the great German middle-class have sunk into resigned followers of the military aristocracy. They are really powerless to control the policy that leads to war; they could only cripple, by refusing supplies, the military force behind it to their own danger.

and discussion as to the causes of this war, but there can be little as to the great issues it involves. The ideals of Germany at present are those of a military aristocracy. It is to carry those ideals that the strenuous Prussian discipline has extended its iron hand all over the land. Those ideals involve, just like those of old Rome, the reduction of all possible rivals to a condition of helpless subordination; they involve the practical suppression of the independence of small nationalities; they involve a form of military rule and privilege dangerous to civil freedom.

The triumph of the two Germanic Powers with their Magyar comrade would mean the cessation of that kind of democratic progress which gives the peoples a voice in the decision of war and peace and in the making of their own destinies. It would threaten, I think, all that kind of progress which is based on the general public opinion of Europe.

Where it Leads

Of course, I do not mean to say that such ideals are consciously accepted by the German people as a whole, but only that they lie on the road that Germany is taking. German Liberals would naturally deny this and point to their struggles and the growth of the socialist vote. But there is the experience of thirty years to show that they are practically helpless in the current that is carrying Germany on her course.

There is much unreal talk and superficiality in our modern humanitarianism, no doubt, but none of us would like to change it for this new type of military despotism which is seeking supremacy in the world. The present war has many aspects of racial, military and commercial rivalry, but its most fateful aspect is that it is a struggle between humanitarian ideals and those of a military autocracy. The open contempt for international law which Germany has

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already shown in Belgium and elsewhere merely lifts an edge of the curtain.

Practical Aggression

Germany has been aggressive enough in a practical sense, but her greatest aggression has been a moral and psychological one on the spirit of Europe, and consists in that universal militarisation which turns a nation into an armed camp as ready for war and conquest as the Hunnish and Gothic hordes of the early centuries. She has forced all Europe, except Britain, into that system, and if she succeeds in the present war, it will be fixed as a model on the world. America will not remain long exempt. A military autocracy is always a dangerous neighbor to free constitutional peoples governed by orators. There is a materialistic reality and truth about it. It is training and preparing while the other is talking party talk.

It is the case of Philip of Macedon and Demosthenes over again, only that the world has grown too large to be easily mastered. But all free peoples must band together to destroy such an autocracy, otherwise it will destroy them.

My estimate of what the triumph of Germany in the present conflict would involve may seem exaggerated, but I fear it is only too much in accordance with the history of all military supremacies I know of. But it is a good time to remember that the British Empire fought a harder fight a century ago and came out in the end victorious.

—JAMES CAPPON.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

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

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District of Placentia and St. Mary's—Placentia, Jersey Harbor, Harbor Buffett. District of Harbor Grace—Bay Roberts, Spaniard's Bay, Harbor Grace.

Watch for the name of your town. Cleveland Trading Co., St. John's

**WORLD'S PRESS
ON THE BIG WAR**

A CHANCE FOR THE DANES

Pittsburg Dispatch—"When Prussia and Austria combined, a half century ago, to despoil little Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, they did not dream that a day of reckoning might come. But after the war is over, if the Allies win, the Danes may make a strong claim at least for Schleswig,

where there are over 200,000 people speaking Danish."

FIGHTING FATE

New York Press—"Let the glory of German arms shine resplendent within France as widely as ever her acres extend, yet to any sympathy, hopes or prayers there always looms the cold, hard truth that it is not France whom Germany is fighting with a single nation's military machine quite superb, but Europe. And for anybody to dream that a day of reckoning might come. But after the war is over, if the Allies win, the Danes may make a strong claim at least for Schleswig, fight Fate."

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Anderson's,
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WHAT WAR INVOLVES FOR GERMANY AND THE WORLD

IF GERMANY TRIUMPHS, she will take all old Lorraine and something more, perhaps Belgium as well, with its great shipping port of Antwerp, and reduce France to a second-rate power. There will be no one in Europe to say her nay, no one to raise a voice of power against any methods of subjugation she may choose to employ. And she will perform as an armed camp for another century.

IF GERMANY FAILS, she will have to surrender some discontented non-German provinces and some oversea possessions; she will lose much of the commerce she has built up largely by means of her military power and prestige. Her dream of domination will have ended, and it is safe to predict that there will be a constitutional change in the power and prerogatives of the German Emperor.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND GERMAN MILITARY AUTOCRACY

Professor Cappon, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Reviews the European Developments of Recent Years and Discusses the Issues of the Contest—Germany's Encroachments and Intrigues in the Balkans Forced Russia into War—The Kaiser's Aim Was to Cripple France—Influences Within and Without the Empire

Mr. Carnegie's Temple of Peace at the Hague has been opened just in time to look out on a general European war. To add to the irony of the situation Mr. Carnegie, casting about in his inaugural speech for a possible guardian of permanent peace, fixed upon the German Kaiser as its main hope and stay. The great ironmaster's appeal was natural enough, of course, and a well-timed use of a good opportunity, for the Kaiser was then the strong man in Europe, and it is only the strong that can keep peace or do much towards it. But the question is always, has the strong man got all that he wants?

If the Kaiser has not quite got all he wanted he has certainly got a very great deal during the five and twenty years during which he has ruled Germany. He has succeeded in spite of some democratic opposition in building up the great German military machine to the utmost extent that the nation can bear. Even the Socialists in the Reichstag voted for the extension of the conscription last year, being pacified partly by the fact that the additional expense was to be laid only on the wealthy classes.

Within 12 years or so he has raised the German navy from a position of insignificance to the second place after Great Britain's. He has seen a great German mercantile navy grow up whose oversea commerce is already about three-fourths of that of the world-wide British Empire. German bankers and syndicates under his protection have extended their operations and planted their agencies all over the Near and the Far East.

German industries have risen rapidly to a commanding position in the markets of the world. Germany has been getting her slices of the globe, too, naval stations and points of vantage; she has got slices of territory in Africa, part of New Guinea, with many adjacent and outlying islands in the Pacific; she has got a port and two hundred square miles of territory in China; she has got (from Britain by exchange), Heigoland, a rock fortress which now protects the German coast instead of threatening it, as formerly.

Why Should He Stake All?
Naturally she has encountered keen competition, and some opposition in this expansion, and it is true her holdings are still not much compared with those of old established empires and colonial powers, but Germany came late into the field and cannot expect in a few years to rival the work of generations and centuries. There is only one way of doing that and the others all know it. Best of all for him, the Kaiser could sit back and reflect comfortably on the fact that the population of Germany was increasing at a great rate than that of Great Britain or France. Why, then, should he go to war and stake all these gains in a mortal conflict with three great Powers, even if he had Austria-Hungary to help him? There is every reason to believe that he knew Italy would not join him in such a venture. It is months now since the Austrian Premier gave a

very plain intimation of his opinion on that point.
The security of Germany from attack was unquestionable. No nation in the world would have sought war with her unless forced into it by her aggressors. Even Austria-Hungary, as her firm ally, would have had "peace in our time," as the Prayer Book says, by simply abstaining from stretching out further a despotic hand over the young nationalities of the Balkans.
Professor Muensterberg, of Harvard is trying to persuade the Americans that Russia is to blame for the present war. She was mobilizing, he says, although the Kaiser asked her not to do so. No one can tell yet how this new constitutional or semi-constitutional Russia is to turn out as an influence in Europe once she gets on her legs again. She appears to be willing to enter upon better courses, but I would not expect miraculous changes. In the present case, however, it is hardly reasonable to ac-

use her of aggression because she began to mobilize when a large Austrian army had already advanced on Serbia. Consider the previous history of the Balkan peninsula.
A generation ago, what is now the Balkan problem, appeared to the British simply as a question of preventing Russia from seizing Constantinople and posting herself on the route to British India. But Britain had no territorial ambitions in the Balkans, and when the young Slav nationalities there sprang into life from the ruins of the Turkish Empire, she left the field to them and to Greece. But though it was Russia that had unclosed the grip of the Turk on them, Russia's own path to the open waters of the Mediterranean was closed by their coming into being. That was the final result of the Crimean war, were John Bright still alive to ask about it. All that was left to Russia was to play the part of the big Slav brother in advising, controlling, protecting.

price she has paid for Alsace-Lorraine is mounting up very high. Germany has expansive ambitions and the hostility of France means that there is a powerful voice and vote against her at the council table of the Great Powers and a certain foe in the event of war with any of them.
Whether Bismarck meant it deliberately or not, his policy in 1870 has forced the German nation to be a nation under arms, an armed camp with a military autocrat and aristocracy in command of it. No doubt that has its advantages as a training. It has made the German practical, energetic and a shrewd calculator. I think Prof. Muensterberg is right in his view that their new industrial energy and commercial enterprise have one and the same root as their military discipline and imperialism.
What is certain, at any rate, is that they are vigilantly supported and protected by the Government. But, all the same, the strain of this position is making the Germans more sombre than they used to be, less free and genial. In Berlin they all seem to work as if there were something on their minds, as if something were hanging over them. The old geniality and honest simplicity of the German character are disappearing, they have become rudely, almost ruthlessly, practical. You can see the change in their literature also. The old humanitarianism of Lessing and Herder (both Prussians) and the idealism of Schiller have given place to the bitter idealism of Nietzsche and the stern principles of "world policy."

What the War Involves
So the Kaiser may have made up his mind to end it. If Germany triumphs, she will take all old Lorraine and something more, perhaps Belgium as well with its great shipping port of Antwerp, and reduce France to a second-rate Power. There will be no one in Europe to say her nay, no one to raise a voice of power against any methods of subjugation she may choose to employ. And she will perform as an armed camp in Roman dignity and ease. If she falls, she will have to surrender some discontented non-German provinces and some oversea possessions; she will lose much of the commerce she has built up largely by means of her military power and prestige. Her dream of domination will have ended, and it is safe to predict that there will be a constitutional change in the power and prerogatives of the German Emperor.

Roused Suspicion
It was during the Boer War in 1900 that the deep and general hostility expressed by the Germans first began to arouse John Bull's suspicions. That hostile sentiment was partly perhaps a generous sympathy with the smaller nation, but the Germans keep a watchful eye on oversea and colonial affairs, and it had its roots partly also in the colonial ambitions Germany was cherishing in Africa. When some years later, therefore, the extensive naval program of Germany began to reveal itself, accompanied now and then by some significant utterance of the Kaiser's ("Our future lies on the ocean," etc.) which could only be interpreted as a challenge to Britain, the man on the street began to realize that a conflict was probable.

(Continued on page 2)

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN BALKANS FORCED RUSSIA INTO THE WAR

But now the Germanic powers, who had hitherto stood aside, began to put a finger into the pie. At the Congress of Berlin in 1798 after the Russo-Turkish war, Austria-Hungary, supported by Germany, acquired a protectorate over Bosnia and Herzegovina and re-entered the circle of German interests as the ally of that now dominant military power. Russia got Bessarabia, but paid for it with the loss of Roumania's friendship. Since that time the Balkan peninsula has been a hot-bed of diplomatic intrigues, the young nationalities there being jealous competitors for what remained of the inheritance of the "sick man" and almost equally distrustful of Germanic encroachment and Russian control.

Russia had an advantage in being the natural standard-bearer of the Pan-Slavic ideal, but the Germanic powers have been scoring the most points in the contest. Roumania, which has a German prince as its ruler, was drawn to their side. Another German prince was planted on Serbia, where he was assassinated, and still another, quite recently, in Albania. Russia also had to sit still during the period of her disorganization after the Japanese war and see Austria's final annexation (in 1908), of the Slav peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina. And what is the ultimate goal of these Germanic encroachments and intrigues? Albania is already struggling in the net, and Russia naturally suspects that it is a Germanic control stretching to the Aegean, perhaps to Constantinople, and convertible some day into a great Germanic empire with its subject peoples. What have Germans to do in those old Slav lands anyway? Before that simple fact Prof. Muensterberg's denials of a Germanic policy of expansion can expect little credit. Nor is it quite fair to represent the conflict, as Prof. Muensterberg does in a recent issue of The Fatherland, as an inevitable conflict between "the onrushing Slav world and the German world." He seems to forget that in the Balkans the Slavs are where they belong and have always belonged, while the Germans

are where they can only appear as foreign conquerors.
Aim to Cripple France
Russia is still in a stage of political and economic transformation and was in no good position to become a ready or willing aggressor at present. But she was obliged to mobilize unless she was willing to submit tamely to further Germanic encroachment. In such circumstances Austria-Hungary's attack on Serbia could be nothing but the signal-gun for a general European war, and it would be fatuous to suppose that that signal was given except in concert with Germany. Germany began by formally asking Russia's intentions, but hurried at once with a million men to the French frontier and invaded without warning the neutral states of Luxembourg and Belgium.
What kind of a war are we to call this? The best name the Germans themselves can find for it—and they have been discussing it openly enough for some time past—is Preventive War, that is, Preventive War, only in meaning is not to prevent war but to strike first. And this Preventive War is really directed against France. To cripple that power is the first step to all further steps for Germany.
The enmity which has existed between France and Germany since the latter took Alsace-Lorraine in 1870 has had various degrees and phases, but its last phase in Germany seems to be a sullen recognition that the

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

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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.

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UNION AFFAIRS LOOKING BRIGHT

Much Activity at Headquarters and at the Various Stores—Big shipments of Supplies Forwarded

The schr. Maud left here recently with a full load of provisions for the Union Stores on the Strait Shore and will return here with a load of fish collected at Joe Batt's Arm and Tilling.

The schr. Nellie M., Capt. Louis Little, is distributing flour in Fogo district, taken from the Clyde at Change Islands which came across the country from Port aux Basques. The Nellie M. will bring along a load of fish collected by the Union Stores at Change Islands, Seldom and Joe Batt's Arm.

Union Flour

The S.S. Clyde is leaving Lewisporte to-day with 1000 barrels of flour for the F.P.U. Stores at Twillingate, Herring Neck and Change Islands.

The S.S. Home leaving Lewisporte to-morrow will take a large quantity of flour for the F.P.U. Stores at Nipper's Hr. and Exploits.

Car loads of Union flour has arrived for Port Rexton, Catalina, Bonavista, Scilly Cove, Keels, King's Cove and Greenspond, in addition to large shipments received last week.

Several Car loads of Union flour are now due here via Port aux Basques.

With Supplies

The schr. Reliance, Capt. Brown, is now loading supplies at the Union wharf for Union Stores in Fogo district and will return with a load of fish, collected by the Union Store in Fogo district.

The Store lately occupied by J. M. Devine, which is a portion of the block occupied by the Union Trading Co. and which was to be opened as a gent's furnishing store, will not be opened until the unsettled war situation clears. It will then open and all members of Unions in the city will be enabled to purchase at the lowest possible cost.

The F.P.U. has collected about 2000 casks of cod oil at the various Stores and Union harbors. Last year the Union collected about 3500 casks of cod oil. The cod oil supply this year is fully 25 per cent. short of last year's supply.

CAPTURE A LINER WITH RESERVISTS

The "Nordam" From New York To Rotterdam Brought Into Southampton by a British Cruiser

London, Sept. 10.—The Holland-American line steamer, Nordam, for Rotterdam from New York with German reservists and general cargo destined for Germany, has been captured in the Atlantic and brought into Queenstown by a British cruiser.

NICKEL SCORES A BIG SUCCESS

The Nickel Theatre scored another distinct success yesterday, the programme being an exceptionally good one and all were pleased with it.

Two two-reel pictures were on the bill, both of which were faultlessly portrayed.

"Under the Daisies" was pronounced by many to be the finest they ever saw. It is a pathetic story which appeals to human nature in a marked degree. It had such an effect that many were moved to tears.

The picture tell of a beautiful innocent country girl who is wooed by a city chap and is persuaded to run away to the city with him. The details of her life and death are portrayed in such a manner that the tender spot in every heart was touched.

Those who were unable to attend last evening should not fail to see it to-day.

"The Forbidden Way", also a two-reel film, was also a clever presentation. It was produced by the Easany Co. and is one of the best they have ever acted.

"Wine" is a Keystone educational comedy showing the productions and consumption of grape wine.

This evening the programme will be repeated. Mr. DeWitt C. Cairns will be heard in a new song to-day.

Concert, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Aula Maxima St. Bonaventure's College, in aid of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. Tickets 20 and 10 cents.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

HORSE PARADE A BIG SUCCESS

Large Number of Spectators Present at Award of Ribbons and Medals

St. John's first annual work-horse parade, inaugurated by the Society for the Protection of Animals, took place at Government House Grounds yesterday and was a distinct success.

It was a new idea which found favor, not only with owners of horse-flesh, but with the general public, and the interest manifested by citizens generally must have been gratifying to the Committee in charge.

Poor Weather

Unfortunately the weather was not favorable, the rain making the grass wet and uncomfortable, but notwithstanding, thousands were in attendance during the afternoon and many remained until after the presentation.

One hundred and thirty entries had been made and nearly all took part in the parade.

At 2 o'clock the horses assembled near the Post Office. They were decorated with rosettes and as they proceeded through the town, made a very favorable impression.

Route of Parade

The route was along Water Street up McBride's Hill and along Duckworth Street to Government House Grounds, which they entered by the Western Gate and lined up in the respective stations allotted to them in the meadow opposite Bannerman Road.

The Salvation Army Band offered their services and during the afternoon furnished the music.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson showed great concern and personally inspected each horse and chatted with each driver. Many prominent citizens were present and were delighted with the show.

The Judges

The judges were: Messrs Matthew Butler, Peter Cowan, A. E. Parkins, H. Macpherson, William Woodley, Dr. A. Campbell, G. T. Carty, J. C. Barber, J. B. Slater, Alan Goodridge, T. R. Voisey, Frank Morris, A. Glen dining, M. O'Regan, and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

The very creditable display was an eye-opener to the public. Many had no idea that there were such fine beasts in the city.

The exhibition cannot but have a good effect, and it is hoped the parade will become a yearly event. It will tend to make drivers more careful of their horses, and they will vie with each other to keep their animals in good condition.

The officers of the S.P.A. especially the Secretary, Mr. B. Dunfield, and the Agent, Mr. A. Bastow, worked hard to make the event successful and they certainly succeeded.

Parade Committee

The Parade Committee consisted of the President and Directors of the Society for the Protection of Animals: The Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson, President; Brian Dunfield, Esq., B.A., Hon. Secretary; Norman Outerbridge, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; Geo. T. Carty, Esq., The Rev. Canon Bolt, M.A., Mrs. W. G. Gosling, George J. Adams, Esq., Cluny Macpherson, Esq., M.D., C.M., Ralph R. Wood, Esq., B.A., and the following Honorary Members: Hon. John Ayre, John Browning, Hon. J. A. Robinson, Thos. McNeil, Mrs. George Knowling, Jr., Hon. John Anderson, Hon. P. T. McGrath, H. Y. Mott, Mrs. Charles Steer, A. Hiscock, R. C. Smith (Miss Sybil Johnson, R. Dowden, Hon. Chas. H. Emerson.

Prize Winners

Class I. Division A.
Heavy Draft Horses—1st, "Ben," J. Morrissey, driver; A. J. Harvey & Co., owners. 2nd, "Frank," G. Tucker, driver; Steer Bros., owners. 3rd, "Ben," R. Haffey, driver; G. Browning & Sons, owners.

Class I. Division B.
Truck Horses, owned and driven by Truckmen—1st, "Charlie," John Fowler. 2nd, "Nell," R. Biddiscombe. 3rd, "Maggie," A. O'Neil.

Class I. Division C.
Truck Horses entered by others than truckmen—1st, "King," F. Hardy driver; H. J. Browning, owner. 2nd, "Tommy," S. Hussey, driver; F. McNamara, owner. 3rd, "Storm," L. Walsh, driver; R. G. Rendell & Co., owners.

Class II.
Express and Delivery Horses—1st, "Bruce," M. Flemming, driver; Marshall Bros., owners. 2nd, "Bess," H. Bugden, driver; J. Whiteway, owner. 3rd, "Jerry," J. Barrett, driver; Steer Bros., owners.

Class III.
Cab Horses—1st, "Bella," A. Symonds. 2nd, "Milly Bawn," A. O'Neil. 3rd, "Jack," John Carew.

Class IV.
Farm Horses—1st, "Minnie," G.

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SPECIAL PRAYERS IN R.C. CHURCHES

Directed by His Grace, Archbishop Howley, in a Circular to the Clergy Throughout the Archdiocese

His Grace Archbishop Howley, has issued the following circular to the Clergy of the Archdiocese:

Dear Rev. Father,—Immediately on the outbreak of war in which our Empire is involved, We ordered the usual prayers pro pace to be recited in the Mass. We now order that further special Prayers and Devotions be offered in each Parish and Mission in accordance with the last wishes of our late lamented Holy Father, who almost We may say on his death-bed pronounced these sad and beautiful words:

"While nearly all Europe is being dragged into the whirlpools of a most deadly war, of whose dangers, slaughters and consequences no one can think without feeling oppressed with sorrow and with fright, We, too, cannot but be anxious, and feel our soul rent by the most bitter grief. . . . We deeply feel and realize that Our fatherly charity, and Our Apostolic Ministry demand of Us, that We direct men's minds to Him from whom alone help can come, to Christ, Prince of Peace and Man's All-Powerful Mediator with God. Therefore, We do exhort the Catholics of the whole world to turn full of confidence to His throne of graces and mercies,—and let the Clergy lead the way for all others by their example and by appointing Special Prayers in their respective parishes under the Orders of the Bishops, that God may be moved to pity and remove as soon as possible the disastrous touch of War, and inspire the supreme rulers of nations with thoughts of peace and not of affliction."—(Jer. XXIX-11).

In order then, dear Brethren, to comply with this earnest request of our late Sainly Pontiff, We have ordered that, over and above the prayers in the Holy Mass, there shall be held in the Cathedral on every Friday evening, during the continuance of the war, special devotions consisting of one hour's Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament—from 7 to 8 each evening closing with Solemn Benediction and the chanting of the Litany of the Saints, with the prayers and responses, to which shall be added the Prayer for Peace, and we request that you, Rev. Father, will also carry out these devotions or similar ones as far as the circumstances of your Parish will allow.

You will no doubt also exhort all your people to pray earnestly for peace,—to attend the Devotions and make humble supplications to the Throne of Mercy and Grace. As many as possible should cleanse their souls in the Sacrament of Penance, and receive the Blessed Eucharist so that they may be more worthily be able to present their petitions to God, and that all may together offer a united prayer and strong supplication to the throne of God of all mercy for the restoration of peace and all its blessings among the distracted nations of the world.

M. F. HOWLEY,
Archbishop

Thomas. 2nd, "Joan," Mount Cashel. 3rd, "Madge," Henry Cowan.

Class V.
Ponties—1st, "Lassie," E. Kelly, driver; M. Kelly, owner. 2nd, "Sam," J. Kelly, driver; M. Kelly, owner. 3rd, "Jess," A.S. Wadden.

Class VI.
Old Horse Class (ten or more years in service)—1st, "Dolly," (29 years), C. Mare, driver; M. Connors, owner. 2nd, "Kit," (15 years), Jas. Dillon. 3rd, "Belle," (21 years), John Duff.

A silver medal presented by Mr. A. Hiscock, was awarded to A. O'Neil, for horse "Mollie Bawn." Several ribbons were also presented for good horses.

WEDDING BELLS

Brown-Baird

The Presbyterian Church was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday afternoon when Miss Helen Marguerite, only daughter of A. D. and Mrs. Brown, and grand-daughter of Hon. James Angel, and Mr. James Baird, jr., son of J. C. and Mrs. Baird, and grand-son of Hon. James Baird, were united in bonds of matrimony.

The church was very tastefully decorated for the ceremony by young ladies of the congregation, friends of the members.

The church was well filled with ladies. There were a large number of guests who were received by the mothers, Mr. Cyril Carter and Mr. J. McIntyre.

The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father. She was attired in white satin with veil and wreath.

The bridesmaids were Miss Isabel Ayre and Miss Pauline Baird, who also wore charming gowns.

The groom was supported by Mr. Jack Rendell.

As the bride entered the church Miss Strang very sweetly sang "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden."

The pastor, Rev. J. S. Sutherland, performed the ceremony. The nuptial knot having been tied, Miss Strang sang "Because," as the register was being signed.

Mr. Fred. V. Chesman presided at the organ in his masterly style and rendered a most attractive programme.

The party then drove to Waterford Hall where a reception was held, after which Mr. and Mrs. Baird joined the express for St. John's, where the honeymoon will be spent. The Mail joins in the many congratulations offered.

The bride received a large number of costly presents.

Adams-Goodland

At the C. E. Cathedral yesterday afternoon at 3, another well known young couple became united in the silken bonds of matrimony, the principals being Miss Laura Adams, daughter of Mrs. J. Adams, and Mr. E. J. Goodland, of the Mail and Advocate staff. The groom is the eldest son of W. H. Goodland, Esq., of Gray & Goodland's, and is one of the cleverest young men in his profession in the city.

Rev. Canon White, rector, was the officiating clergyman.

The bride wore a beautiful silk gown, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas and maiden hair fern. She was attended by Miss Ethel Reid and Miss Bertha Goodland, sister of the groom, who wore dresses of champagne silk and carried bouquets of sweet peas and ferns.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Bert Adams, while Mr. Ernest Adams, brother of the bride, and Mr. Fred Marshall, supported the groom.

At the conclusion of the service the party drove to the future home of the bride and groom, Pennywell Road, where a reception was held, and the health of the happy couple enthusiastically toasted.

Mr. Fred. Marshall, in a felicitous speech, proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Goodland, to which the groom very ably replied.

A sumptuous supper was enjoyed and a very pleasant evening spent in speeches, patriotic songs and music.

At 8 o'clock the bride and groom left for Ferndale where they remain a week, being accompanied as far as Waterford by a large number of friends.

The groom's present to the bride was a handsome ring set with opals; to the bridesmaids gold brooches, and to the bridesmaids tie pins with initials engraved.

The contracting parties are very favorably known, and they received a large number of costly and useful presents.

They begin life's journey under very favorable conditions, and their many friends, including The Mail and Advocate, unite in wishing them all the happiness that the future can bestow.

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Ladies' & Children's
UNTRIMMED and
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LIMITED

INDIA MAKES SPLENDID GIFTS

Contributing £100,000 Towards the Cost of Indian Contingent—Prince Gives £160,000

Simia, India, Sept. 9.—The Viceroy of India in Council has outlined proposals for the consideration of the Indian people by which the Government of India proposes to negotiate reciprocal arrangements with other British Colonies to meet the present difficulties regarding the emigration of Hindus.

Under this plan a limited number of passports will be issued. It is similar to the present arrangements between Canada and Japan which permits of temporary arrangements for the movements of students and tourists, but which limit strictly their right to settle permanently.

The Viceroy has announced also that India was contributing £100,000 towards the cost of the Indian contingent in the war. This is in addition to the gift of the Maharaja of Mysore of £160,000 to the cost of a transport.

Take Active Part

London, Sept. 9.—That the Indian forces of the British army are taking an active part in the operations in France is indicated by the casualty lists.

Among the names of the wounded is that of Captain F. W. Hunt, of the Nineteenth Lancers, Indian Army.

TURKISH RULER FOR ALBANIA

A Move Which May Cause Italy to Interfere in Present Conflict

Rome, Sept 10.—Prince Mohammed Burham Eddem Effendi, fourth son of Abdul Hammed, Turkey's deposed Sultan, is to be proclaimed Prince of Albania under the Sovereignty of Turkey, according to the Giornale D'Italia.

This violation of the decision of the conference of London, says this newspaper, may induce Italy to intervene. Ships and troops, it says, are kept in readiness for any eventuality.

PROHIBIT TRADE WITH THE ENEMY

Bill Introduced by British Attorney-General Would Nullify Contracts Made Before War

London, Sept. 10.—Attorney General Simmon introduced a Bill in the Commons yesterday which would considerably enlarge the scope of the existing provisions for the suppression of trade with the enemy.

It would even prohibit the making of any payment to an alien enemy, though the obligation arose out of a contract made prior to the outbreak of the war.

The Bill provides for the imposition of a fine of \$2,500 or imprisonment for twelve months on summary conviction and seven years' penal servitude on conviction after indictment.

GERMANS SEEM TO BE RETREATING

Allied Forces Note Signs of a General Withdrawal of Their Troops

Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—The following official communication has been announced:

"On the whole front the Germans begin to be sensible of the movement of retreating. The strategic improvements of the French troops is improving, but one cannot judge of a battle extending over a front of sixty-three miles.

The Germans appear to experience difficulties in provisioning. On the left wing all German attempts to break through the French lines on the right bank of the Ourg river have failed. We have taken two standards.

The British Army has crossed the Marne, and the enemy has fallen back twenty-five miles.

DEATHS

CORMACK—Died at 9.30 this morning, Mr. John Cormack, Agent of Queen Insurance Co., age 69. Funeral notice will be given later.

TOOK RESERVES FROM A NEUTRAL

Spanish Ship Monsterrat Col lared by British and Belligerent Passengers Taken Ashore at Halifax

Washington, Sept. 9.—American officials were interested in the report that the Spanish steamer Monsterrat had been conveyed into a Canadian port by a British cruiser, but only on account of the precedent it was likely to establish in the present war.

Although the right to search is freely accorded belligerent vessels in time of war and neutral ships are bound to submit to it, International Law has never definitely settled whether the passengers can be removed from such ships on the high seas and taken to belligerent ports.

Old Time Precedent

In the Civil War the United States removed Mason and Slidel, agents of the Confederacy, from an English vessel, but surrendered them later to the British authorities, admitting that it had no right to take passengers from neutral vessels.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

The Central Schools (Ch. Eng.) will be re-opened under new management on TUESDAY morning, September 15th, at 9.30. There will be no room for pupils over Standard IV. SUPT. EDUCATION (C. of E.) pro Man agement.—sep10,2i

VOLUNTEER CITIZENS

Prize, Match, and Competition Shooting day and night. Martin and Winchester Rifles. Defence Shooting Gallery, Adelaide Street.—sep10,tf