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GENERAL ADVANCE OF ALLIES LIKELY AGAINST GERMANS ON BELGIAN SOIL VERY SOON

Armed Collision Expected in the Near Future in Several Portions of the Vast Theatre of War Operations on the Continent

RUSSIAN ARMIES MOVE ON GERMANY

Franco-Belgian Allies Now in a Good Military Position and Ready to do Battle With the German Invader at Any Time

London, Aug. 17.—From many sources come clear indications...

It is not only in the West but also in the East and South of the vast theatre of war that a collision is impending.

Russians are already in East Prussia and Galicia and a second Russian army, already 800,000 strong, is nearly ready to move forward against the Germans.

Growing in Numbers. These two Russian armies will steadily grow in numbers week by week and we shall soon know whether the Russians are making their chief efforts in the North or South.

The flanks of the great Russian army in Poland are threatened from East Prussia on the right and from Galicia on the left. These threats have to be dealt with before any advance towards Berlin can be made.

When German concentration was unveiled it was found to extend somewhat more to the North than had been expected. Had the Germans obtained a clear route through Belgium this fact might have gained for them an initial advantage.

Every French corps, practically, has been moved one peg further to the Northward. As a consequence the Franco-Belgian allies now are in a good military position.

Present War Is Playing Great Havoc With German Commerce On Seas

London, Aug. 12.—Broadly speaking, the entire German shipping outside the Baltic is held up, and forty German ships have been captured in three days.

Five German cruisers in the far east and three in Australasia. There is one cruiser and two gunboats for the entire coasts of east and west Africa, one battle cruiser accidentally in the Mediterranean, with one small cruiser, possibly a gunboat and three cruisers in the whole Atlantic.

British ports all over the world are closed to them; French and Russian ports are closed, and approaches to their home ports are patrolled by the enemies' cruisers and destroyers.

Not one can reach home without passing the North Sea. The German cruiser force is entirely inadequate for this large German mercantile marine.

Man Of Iron Is General Leman, Heroic Defender Of Liege Forts

Brussels, Aug. 11.—The German losses on August 5, were enormous. The last figures give them as 5,000 dead that day, 24 guns captured, together with 15 Prussian flags and several hundred prisoners with a thousand rifles.

The German staff had to modify completely their plans on account of the resistance of the Belgian troops to the seventh and tenth German army corps, the latter being the famous Iron Division of Branderburg.

General Leman, defender of Liege, is in his 62nd year. He is a strict disciplinarian, but he is as strict towards himself as he is towards others.

Until a few months ago he was the head of the Belgian military school, and he is regarded as the chief Belgian authority on Roman Law, military architecture, engineering and science.

Often after a ride of thirty miles he would return to the military school to discuss strategical and tactical problems with the officers until morning. His example was an inspiration to the garrison of Liege. The likeness to the career of the famous general Stonewall Jackson, who was an instructor in mathematics at the Virginia Institute at the outbreak of the Civil War, will strike historians.

OFFENSIVE MOVE STILL CONTINUES

London, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Paris announces that it is officially stated that the offensive movement which was begun last night in great force along a line from Sarrebourg on the Franco-German frontier to Lunville in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle, has been continued today.

GENERAL JOFFRE LEADS ALLIES

Stockholm, Aug. 16.—General Joffre is reported to have been placed in command of the allies in Belgium.

MOSCOW RELIEF FUND NOW \$650,000

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—The merchants of Moscow have raised one million two hundred and fifty thousand and fifteen roubles (about \$650,000) for the benefit of families of wounded reservists.

H.M.S. GLORY NOW AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Aug. 16.—H.M.S. Glory arrived here today. (Battleship, 12,950 tons, 13,500 horse power, 4 twelve inch, 12 6-inch guns. Commander Lofley).

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ORDERS THE GERMANS TO WITHDRAW

Tokio, Aug. 16.—Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany, demanding that she withdraw and evacuate Kiao Chau. Unless Germany unconditionally accepts by August 23rd, Japan will take action.

JAPAN SENDS ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

Tokio, Aug. 16.—The news that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany, is officially confirmed. The newspaper Jiji Shimpo, which is usually well-informed, in an extra, gives some additional details. The Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany, was forwarded on Saturday night, according to the Jiji. Besides demanding the turning over of Kiao Chau to Japan, pending its return to China, Japan asked that the German warships in Far Eastern waters be disarmed, also the forts of Kiao Chau. Germany is also required to withdraw all warships from the China Sea.

JAPAN PREPARING FOR ARMED CONFLICT

Pekin, August 16.—Copies of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany were handed to the Chinese Government and the Foreign Legations to-day. As it is not considered likely that Germany will comply with Japanese demands, preparations are proceeding for a campaign by force of arms.

Three British regiments in China have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for transportation. The statement in the Japanese ultimatum that Japan proposed to return Tsing Tau to China is regarded hopefully by the Chinese officials.

The Chinese Foreign Board announced to-night that China realizes that she cannot forcibly prevent transgression of her territory. She is, however, strengthening her forces at Tsi Nan, with a view only to regulate Chinese affairs. A protest will be lodged if the allies land troops beyond the fifty kilometre limit, allowed to the German troops for manoeuvring.

According to Japanese figures, the German troops at Tsing Tau number 3,500. There are several hundred reservists in various Treaty ports.

It is not known where the German fleet has gone. It left port about ten days ago with colliers.

U. S. A. TRANSMITS THE ULTIMATUM

Washington, Aug. 16.—Owing to cable interruption, Japan has not been able to deliver her ultimatum to Germany, and the United States will undertake to communicate it to Berlin.

FRENCH ADVANCE THROUGHOUT ALSACE

Continue to Force the German Troops to Retreat—Many Prisoners

London, Aug. 16.—This morning came confirmation of the French advance in Alsace. This was a surprise even to military men, as it was expected the French would hold off until the great battle impending in Belgium would be fought.

More Violations. The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended from the Belgian and French lines to Holland.

ONLY 500 GERMANS ESCAPED FROM 5,000. At the Battle of Haeln—German Artillery Lost Many Guns

LORD ROBERTS NOW COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

Will Have Charge of Such Overseas Forces as Come To England

London, Aug. 16.—King George has appointed Lord Roberts to be Colonel-in-Chief of such of the overseas forces as may come to England.

Lord Roberts, who is 82 years of age, offered his services to the Government in any capacity as soon as it was certain war would come. He has been busy in various ways ever since.

BRILLIANT MOVES OF FRENCH FORCES

This Move Will Threaten the Rear of the German Army In Belgium

London, Aug. 16.—The Paris Temps, according to a Reuter despatch, thus summarizes the situation:—German forces stretch from Liege district to Mulhausen district, with marked density north. Their front seems to follow the course of the river through the frontier, which is crossed at Longwy and Clercy.

A large part of this front has been brilliantly carried by the French, and the German columns are now falling back. They left behind many dead and wounded, in addition to prisoners. In the Upper Vosges the French troops also continue to make progress and the Germans are retreating.

RESERVISTS ARRIVE

Twenty-five reservists from Labrador points arrived by the Sagana Saturday afternoon.

SAW THE BRITISH CAPTURE 2 SHIPS

One was a Freighter and the Other a Big Passenger Liner

London, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Huelva, Spain, reports that the crew of the steamer Katherine, from Algiers, say they saw an English torpedo flotilla capture two German steamers.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DOWN ON THE KAISER

London, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Rome says that fugitives arriving there from Berlin declare that the Socialists are rising in revolt throughout Germany.

BIG CLASH COMING OF MANY MILLIONS

Delay in Joining Battle Caused by the Difficulty of Moving Huge Forces

London, Aug. 16.—Discussing the coming clash of millions of men in Belgium, the military expert of the London Times, Colonel R. E. Pington, writes: "The huge bulk of the enormous German force is advancing steadily along a line that runs from Diest, forty miles east by north of Brussels and Luxembourg."

The massing of such an enormous number of troops has never been attempted before, and doubtless it has taken longer than was expected. One of the reasons the Belgians have taken so many cavalry prisoners is that the German cavalry seems repeatedly to have got out of touch with their supplies.

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED AT LIEGE

London, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says a Berlin newspaper has confirmed the report that Major-General Von Buelow, brother of Prince Von Buelow, former German Imperial Chancellor, was killed in battle early this week.

NINE STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 15.—Nine steamers sail from New York to-day for ports in England, France, Holland and Italy carrying passengers and mail as a result of an official notice from the British Admiralty that the Atlantic Ocean steamship lines are clear of German cruisers.

RUSSIA MAKES OFFER TO POLAND

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The Russian Government promises Poland freedom in the matter of religion and language and autonomy if the Poles are loyal in the present struggle with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

DINANT BATTLE CLEAR WIN ALL THROUGH FOR THE FRENCH, WHO ROUTED GERMAN TROOPS

Fight Raged All Day and Was a Severe One Resulting in Thousands Being Killed and Wounded

FRENCH ARTILLERY DID GOOD WORK

Germans Continually Retreating and the French Moving Forward Their Troops—Bad Day For the Invader

London, Aug. 17.—The Times correspondent at Namur, Belgium, who witnessed the fighting at Dinant on Saturday says the battle occupied the whole day but was made up of two actions.

The first continued from morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. The second occupied the remainder of the afternoon. From early morning when the Germans took a part of Dinant on the left bank of the Meuse and a regiment of French Infantry advanced at the same time from South to North

and occupied the other side of the town. Skirmishes between the two forces proceeded throughout the forenoon.

In the afternoon the fighting took the form of an artillery engagement. The French infantry withdrew from the town into the woods at the side of the Meuse. The artillery then took charge of the battle and at the same time a French Infantry regiment advancing along the Meuse on the right bank from Huax at the South of Namur, flung itself on the Germans in the town and aided by the artillery drove them off.

Then, from three o'clock until six the two armies were engaged in an artillery duel across the town. It was always the Germans who were retiring along the hills to the South of the town, and always the French who moved forward their batteries little by little.

Gradually the French drove the Germans southward pursuing them all the time with infantry and Chas seurs.

To all appearances the French artillery made better practice than the Germans.

The number killed and wounded must have been heavy.

French Win Naval Engagement; Routing The Austrian Fleet Sinking Two of Their Ships

London, Aug. 17.—A despatch says a naval battle between the French and Austrian warships began off Budua, Austria, in the Adriatic at 1 o'clock this morning. The French squadron coming from the south attacked the Austrian warships. Two Austrian iron clads were sunk and one was set on fire. The fourth fled northwards towards Catterac.

The fight lasted over an hour.

"Is Blood Thicker Than Water?" H. G. Wells Asks The United States

London, Aug. 12.—"Is blood thicker than water?" The London Express addresses that question to America in an article by H. G. Wells.

It records a daydream, and the awakening, and imagines a tremendous sensation in London theatres and cinemas when the following appeared on a drop curtain: "Last test re war (officially)—If England needs help, America will respond, Washington."

"Magnificent," says Wells, in his dream talk, as his fancy hears tumultuous cheers. "It is worth while now that all this should have occurred; it brought about a wonderful consummation of right with-

out force, bringing into being the English speaking world Power that for ever banish this barbarism and military despotism that can mow down peasants and an industrial people like the Belgians, who only ask justice and peace."

But the great dream faded away before the actual news from Lloyds agent at New York that German steamers were embarking reservists and coal for use against England. "I said to myself: 'Then these are not really brothers, but aliens, speaking our mother tongue,' and was sorry. I also read President Wilson's offers of mediation and my brain echoed a derisive laugh."

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST KAISER IN OWN CAPITAL

Paris, Aug. 15.—A special to The Figaro from Brussels says that two foreigners, who arrived from Berlin, which city they had left with some difficulty, declared that they had witnessed an agitation against the Emperor in the German capital. They say that on Unter den Linden they heard cries of "Down with the Emperor," and "Down with the Crown Prince."

SEVEN WAR DECLARATIONS

Record of Europe Since July 28—Average Almost One Per Day

This is the record of Europe since July 28. The declarations in the general European war have been as follows:

- July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia. Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia. Aug. 4—Germany declared war on Belgium. Aug. 4—Germany declared war on France. Aug. 4—Germany and England declared war on each other. Aug. 6—Austria declared war on Russia.

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. Nineteenths 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.

The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

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

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

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Batteries, Spark Plugs, Spark Coils, Magnetos, Trouble Lights, Propellers,
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OUR Stock is Complete—Prices Right.
INSPECTION INVITED.

A. H. Murray

Bowring's Cove.

FLASHLIGHTS ON THE BRITISH FLEET

2.—ARMAMENTS IN THE AIR

WITHOUT the shadow of a doubt aviation has now arrived at a stage in its career when even the greatest of its military opponents must see that in the near future warplanes will play a very important part in the battles of tomorrow. France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria, America, and, in fact, every power that has an army or a navy has its air machines, and is diligently training its fighting men either at home or abroad in the mysteries of aviation. So rapid is the growth of military flying that it is difficult to compile any accurate statistics of the number of machines in use, or ordered, by the various foreign powers, but we can safely say that by the end of next year France will have no less than 1,000 machines for the use of the army and navy.

A Cheap Weapon

Unlike the huge super-Dreadnought, the aeroplane is a comparatively cheap weapon. Our most expensive machines, such as the Short hydro-aeroplanes that have been so successful, cost but \$6000 each, against two millions of money we spend on the building of a battleship of the latest class. Incredible as it appears at first glance, it is quite possible for our Government to purchase for the price of one of these huge ships no less than 3,000 warplanes, divided into two groups—the first, heavy, tractor-screw biplanes, fitted with floats and capable of carrying not only the pilot but a bomb-dropper, with his requisite cargo and explosives; the second and larger group, composed of light machines of high speed, and costing approximately \$2500 each, which would be used as aerial scouts.

Let us assume that the model battleship be pitted against this fearsome array. What could she do to defend herself? Practically nothing. Her great 13.5-inch guns could not be raised high enough to rake the crowded sky above her, her secondary battery of 4-inch and 6-inch quick-firers would be likewise of no practical use, and she would simply have to grin and bear it.

Now, we have it on the highest authority that the bomb-dropping aeroplane could not destroy the huge floating mammoth below her. Perhaps there is a certain amount of truth in this, but if the 3,000 could not actually smash up the battleship, a bomb, ingeniously constructed to suit its particular game, is not the sort of thing to receive joyfully aboard any battleship from a height of 1,000 feet. Even if the interior of the vessel remained intact, the fire-control instruments, and possibly the guns themselves, would undoubtedly receive such a shaking, and the funnels so many hard knocks, that the fighting and steaming power of the mighty vessel would be seriously impaired.

A New and Terrible Force

Therefore it is clear to all that there is coming into being at an alarmingly rapid pace, a new and terrific force, as yet in its infancy, that may one day make our mighty fleet of no use at all. Fortunately for us, we have men in control at the Admiralty and in the War Office, who are now beginning to recognise this, and are spending upon the "third arm" as absurdly small compared with the 100,000 francs to be spent next year by our neighbors across the Channel, we

are keeping our eyes and ears open. At Eastchurch aerodrome, the headquarters of our naval airmen, we have trained some very excellent fliers, ranging from Commander Samson to the latest pupil to take his certificate, and we can say that the British Admiralty have so pushed ahead with their side of the problem that we are holding our own with the other navies of the world.

Up to the present we have pinned our faith to the machine fitted with light floats, that can not only fly above the water, but can rise from it and alight upon the surface whenever desired. But here again we find the greatest experts divided into two camps, one section viewing the hydro aeroplane as the ideal naval machine and the other faction equally decided that we must in the near future evolve a machine of an entirely different type. Without doubt, the naval warplane of to-day has its limitations, wonderful as it appears—a yellow-sheathed object skimming around the masts of the huge fighting ships, dipping to the surface and skimming the calm water in masses of gleaming foam. But the case would be entirely altered if, as would happen in time of war, the machines are called upon to fly in winds that could raise a sea sufficient to smash the finest hydroplane in less than ten minutes.

Two Types of Air Machines

Hence the present type of machine, no doubt excellent for coast defence, where it can always rise or go to rest upon land-locked harbors, plainly has its limitations; a new type is required for the rougher work at sea. This type will, in course of time, come into being, and will in every probability follow something on the lines of an exceedingly light and buoyant boat. The tractor screw will be so placed that it will rise above the water, and the machine will be so powerfully engined that it will be able to fly in winds up to nearly fifty miles an hour—for we must not forget that it is owing to the surface of the sea being absolutely flat that men can fly over water in winds that would be dangerous, if not impossible, ashore.

Thus we have a warplane following something on the lines of the now famous Nieuport monoplanes, of small size, well able to be stowed in the interior of any big battleship or cruiser, having wings and propeller easily detached, and taking up little more room than the modern 21-inch torpedo, and easily launched from a light and simple platform fixed to the ship's deck.

When it has gone ahead to "spy and make room"—for at a height of 3,000 feet the naval scout should have an arc area of over sixty miles within the radius of his sight—it comes rattling back, to alight upon the water and be picked up instantly by the "mother-ship" with the special apparatus provided for the work. Of course, in every probability wings would be constantly damaged and propellers smashed, but as wings cost little over \$100 a pair, and propellers but a quarter this sum, the item is insignificant compared with the \$1,000 it costs to fire a modern big naval gun.

The Advantages of the Dirigible

Though the heavier-than-air machine will undoubtedly become the true air-fighter of the future, we must not forget the possibilities of the dirigible balloon. Our friends

across the North Sea have already placed one of their huge Zeppelins at the disposal of the fleet, and this great gas-bag has undertaken several trips out to sea.

What you may ask, are the advantages of the airship for naval work?

First and foremost, they would prove of undoubted use during a blockade, for they can remain for long periods perfectly stationary in the air, observing all that is going on below, and sending a continuous stream of wireless messages to the admiral. Their slower speed would also enable them to carry out careful observations for the detection of submarines, and, finally, for night work they hold a commanding advantage over the aeroplane, which is, of course, sadly handicapped by the darkness. On the other hand, their huge but frail bulk is their undoing, for they are not only difficult to transport and to handle in anything but light winds, but form a huge target for the guns of their foes.

Of naval flying bases, in addition to the "Nursery" at Eastchurch, we now have Harwich, to be used as an important centre for our air fleet, and shortly Portsmouth will also receive attention. Fort Cumberland, to the eastward of Eastney Barracks, will probably be selected for this base, whilst the upper waters of the harbor will form an ideal spot to train the budding marine aviator.

The "Handy Man" of the Air

Finally we come to the men that go to form the brain of this our new aerial navy. Here, without question, we can say without a blush that we hold a commanding lead. Though the flying Lieutenant Comenau, of the French Navy, is known throughout the civilised world, though the Germans have made their air passage from Heligoland to Emden, we have in such men as Commander Samson, Lieutenant Porte and a dozen others, not only excellent aviators, but men of genius in this new branch of the Service. Not only the officers, but that grand fellow, the British handyman, is throwing his heart and soul into this new work. Wherever there is a spice of danger Jack is to the fore. It will not be long before the non-commissioned ranks will have their pilot-aviators, men, mind you, that can not only drive their aerial craft, but know by heart every atom of its construction, with nimble brains that see the defects and grapple with them, and in overcoming them add bit by bit to the efficiency of the Service.

This is a good omen for us, for every man that has any knowledge at all of naval matters recognises that we have a complex problem to solve, and it is "up to us" to not let the moments slip, but to solve the riddle well ahead of our rivals. For the naval arm, we must perfect wireless telegraphy when fitted to an aeroplane, so that the observer can instantly "tap off" to his commanding officer what is under observation. There is also vast room for the inventive genius in working upon the question of the right type of bombs and their special method of launching from the aeroplane.

To-day the machine has to come dangerously low to stand any chance of making a square hit upon the capacious deck of a first-class battleship, which, as we have previously mentioned, could not be really seriously damaged from aloft, but with light cruisers and destroyers the case is altogether different. At between sixty and seventy miles an hour, the aeroplane could easily catch the fastest destroyer afloat, and, should she succeed in hitting her prey, there is not a shadow of doubt but that the vessel would quickly make the acquaintance of Davy Jones's locker—her fragile plates would not be able to withstand the smashing blow from high above her, and the explosive would do the rest.

Thus we have demonstrated the power of the new arm that is at the present moment receiving so much earnest attention, and it is to be hoped that the responsible Ministers and officials will not shrink from duty for one instant in providing us with a fleet of these little messengers of death and destruction, for so rapid is the stride of this new and awful power that the air-craft will, in a matter of a few short years, be every bit as important to us as our grey steel-clad first line is to-day. Thus the problem of defence is ever changing in form.

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 Perle Johnson's Insurance agency.

ADVERTISE IN THE
MAIL AND ADVOCATE
FOR BEST RESULTS



A DINING ROOM

That makes one feel at home in it at once is a Good sauce to the diner. The Dining Room should be made as cheery and attractive as possible, while it needs to be handsome and dignified withal; and we can help you to do this in its furnishing.

Dining Tables, Round and Oval, Buffets, China Cabinets, Settees and Chairs en suite, weathered, fumed or Early English Oak and upholstered in Real Leather, Rugs and Carpets in rich soft colors that will make the furniture look still more stately and dignified. All are here for your selection, in an assortment that allows of the wisest choice. Let us give you an estimate for YOUR Dining Room. Our prices are honest ones.

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OUR PRICES WILL SUIT YOU.

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CABBAGE, POTATOES, Etc.

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100 Barrels GREEN CABBAGE
200 Bags NEW POTATOES
30 Cases SWEET ORANGES
20 Bunches BANANAS

George Neal

REGATTA Requisites!

J. M. DEVINE'S Store, corner Water and Adelaide Streets, will be open this TUESDAY evening to 10.30. Full line Regatta Goods on hand. Some of them:—

10 Doz. Men's Straw Hats. Regular \$1.40, now 75c.
7 Doz. Men's Straw Hats. Regular 50c., now 25c.
4 Doz. Boys' Linen Hats. Regular 40c., now 20c.
25 Doz. Men's Negligee, the Shirt that made us famous. Regular 75c. Regatta price 50c.
10 Doz. Men's Caps, Job Line; 50c. kind for 25c.
Men's Vici Kid Boots, Blucher make. Regular \$3.00. Now \$2.50.

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The Right House.

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THE AERIAL FLEETS.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Germany.

War airships 11
Passenger airships 6
Aeroplanes-Army and Navy. 152
Private aeroplanes, estimated 200

Austria.

War airships 2
Passenger Airships 1
Aeroplanes, army 40.
Aeroplanes, navy 6
Private aeroplanes, estimated 35

Italy.

War airships 3
Passenger airships 8
Aeroplanes-army and navy. 130
Private aeroplanes, estimated 100

In construction for Triple Alliance, January 1, 1914—Germany, five rigid type dirigibles; Italy, one non-rigid, one semi-rigid type dirigibles.

In construction for Triple Entente, January 1, 1914—France, seven non-rigid, one rigid, two semi-rigid type dirigibles; Britain, three non-rigid, two rigid-type dirigibles; Russia, two non-rigid, two rigid type dirigibles.

TRIPLE ENTENTE.

France

War airships 13
Passenger airships 1
Aeroplanes-army and navy. 450
Private aeroplanes, estimated 1000

Britain.

War airships 7
Aeroplanes, navy 60
Aeroplanes, army 148
Private aeroplanes 154

Russia

War airships 23
Aeroplanes (army and navy) 150
Private aeroplanes (estimated) 150

Warlike Prussia

THE BEGINNINGS of the German Empire may be traced to the father of Frederick the "Serene King" of Prussia, was dull, suspicious, and given to inflammatory outbursts of rage, when occasionally he threw plates at the Queen. Diplomatically he was not brilliant. Seckendorf, the Austrian Minister, led him by the ear through the chasms of Europe for a dozen years. Yet he had a sound understanding of business, and particularly of economy. He strode through Berlin hunting for an idle man. When he found him he did not scruple to lay about lustily with his walking stick. His father, the first King of Prussia—the preceding rulers being Electors of Brandenburg—had a taste for display and Berlin overflowed with Superb Gold Sticks and Sub-Deputies to the High Chamberlain of the Household.

FREDERICK WILLIAM put the Palace on an efficiency basis and spent a good portion of his time in disbanding the Fine Arts. His son, the Crown Prince, afterwards Frederick the Great, had a trick of turning French verses into another trick of playing the flute and another of dressing like a French courtier. Once he planned to desert from the Army. Bourgeois' papers raged separately on each one of these counts. On the last he frothed and popped his dillettante son into a fortress.

THE ARMY was the apple of his eye. For years he collected tall recruits from all over Europe till his Regiment of Guards was the mockery of Europe. Many of the sergeants were over seven feet high. One Irish giant, it is said, was nearer nine than seven. The Army was drilled to the pitch of perfection. I began to be a factor in German politics, and surrounding States began to have a wholesome fear of it. Such a blue-faced old veteran as the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau was in high command. One day, in deep, laborious thought, he wondered whether an iron ramrod was a feasible attachment for a musket. He hunted a convenient blacksmith, experimented, and found that iron was not only feasible but immensely effective in tightening the powder-charge, and therefore in increasing the range. "Brown Bess" was capable at best of a range of 200 yards. In those happy times no soldier fired until he saw "the whites of the foeman's eyes." It was close work, and laborious, for the delay of muzzle-loading with the ramrod was undesirable.

WHEN FREDERICK WILLIAM went grumbling into the grave and Frederick the Great came to the throne, the whole Prussian Army carried iron ramrod: was drilled to perfection, and had the fashion of moving quickly. Suddenly in the year —, Frederick seized the Austrian Province of Silesia. Thus began the war of the Austria succession, France being ranged with Prussia and England with Austria. The English were occupied continuously with the French, and did not come into contact with Frederick, who was nailing down Silesia and sometimes getting Austrian fingers under his hammer.

DETTINGEN and Fontenoy were the English contributions to the campaign—the first a victory, the second a drawn affair, which, however, furnished the spectacle of an English infantry regiment charging a squadron of cavalry and sweeping it away. Frederick, at Mottwitz and at Chotusitz did a workmanlike stroke upon his enemy, and

in due course went home for ten years of peace, flutings, dallings with opera, and literature study with Voltaire.

IN 1756 CAME the Seven Years' War. This time Prussia and England were in alliance against Austria, France, Russia and the States of the German Reich. For six campaigns Frederick maintained himself in the face of untold difficulties, but drenched Europe in blood. The rest of his life was spent in the task of rebuilding his shattered kingdom and strengthening the power of the monarchy. Poland was partitioned and Prussia took a generous slice, which has never yet been reconciled to German rule and never will.

BUT PRUSSIA had "arrived." It grew in influence and power until the Napoleonic era. Naturally an autocracy was horrified by the excesses of the French Revolution. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity was an heretical doctrine. In 1792 Prussia, under Frederick the Fourth, new to arms, but Napoleon



owa, and Prussia robbed Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870 is familiar. It ended with the crowning of King William at Versailles as Emperor of Germany.

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? Ms. Percie Johnson represents the "Globe" in Newfoundland.

Open Letter

To W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.
President F.P.U.—The greatest and most powerful organization in the country.

To you sir, the great masses of the bread winners of the country are indebted for the fearless and independent stand you have taken in the greatest crisis that was ever known in the country, and while you are fighting the interest of the people every other paper is dead silence to their own interest and to where they can make the biggest grab.

The whole country endorses your action, and also the letter of Mr. Grieve and other parties who came forward in the press in the interest of the trade in general and the best plans that should be adopted.

Paralysed

Here we are to-day the whole country paralyzed because the Government is not moving to compel or put the banks in a position to let the trade go on. Never before did starvation steer people in the face for the coming winter as it do to-day. Men, or the under dogs as you often style them, after their summer's toil will be forced to sacrifice their voyage for half its value and pay double the price for grub to keep the wolf from the door, while those who are hold-

ing fat offices and drawing big salaries that the people are bled to pay are living on the fat of the land. Is there no authority in the country to step in and improve the condition of affairs and check the enormous and unreasonable charges that are asked to-day for provisions.

100 Per Cent. Increase

Sugar has gone from 3½ to 8 cents per lb. What warrants that enormous increase, over 100 per cent.? The same thing applies to flour. Was not all that sugar bought at a low figure and many thousands of barrels likewise that are to come in? The same applies to other articles. Should not the authorities step in and in the interest of the people check exorbitant charges?

I understand that many who do handle such goods are members of the upper house,—"honourables." Is that the way to show their patriotism to the country, while Britain is fighting the greatest battle that was ever fought in the interest of freedom and civilization.

Look to Coaker

The people, Mr. Coaker, are looking to you to show up such men in their true colors. Tell us what sugar did cost and what it will cost to land it the present day, also flour and other provisions. Surely it lies with the authorities to bring such people to book in the interest of the country

at large. You have done your part as leader of that great organization that represents the very large majority of the sons of toil, the wealth producers of the country. When you appealed to the Prime Minister to move in the matter why did he not recognize you instead of treating you with contempt when you were prepared to assist him? But the day will come when you will not be treated with contempt from such quarters.

Help the Workers

England with all its excitement preparing for this great fight did not overlook the interest of the working people, neither did Canada, while those in authority here were tongue-tied.

The Legislature should be called together at once and pass laws to protect the commercial interest of the country in the interest of the great masses.

Fish to-day is worth in the foreign markets from \$7 to \$8 with a profit to the shippers, and prices will be good as the markets are bare. Then why should the unfortunate fishermen be forced to sell the produce of their toil for half its value?

Surely something can be done by those in authority. Where are Sir Edward Morris' brains now? He was always looked upon by the working people to have a certain amount of common sense in their interest but he has lacked ability so far in the present crisis.

Convene the Assembly

Let him call the House together at once and pass laws to the country's interest. Also let him cut off such extravagant and unnecessary work as is now going on.

Reduce salaries from the highest to the lowest 20 per cent. and dismiss 25 per cent. of the useless officials that the country is bled to support, and let us continue that for the next ten years and save to the country \$100,000 per year that is now squandered without any returns to the country's interest.

You continue the fight, Mr. Coaker, the people are at your back. You are fighting the rights of the people and right is bound to win.

While England's brave warriors are fighting the battle of freedom in the interest of the civilised world, and their rich men on shore are providing for the wants of the working men, our rich men here are trying to such the life blood out of them in driving up the price of the necessities of life.

Is it not the place of those in authority who are representing the people to step in and pass laws to check such unlawful conduct?

Yes,—the whole country says "yes."

—BRITISH JUSTICE.

Aug. 14, 1914.



GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Notice to Postmasters

Payments to families of the Newfoundland Naval Reserve is being made by means of British Postal Orders and when presented to any Newfoundland Post Office they should be cashed when receipted by the payee, date stamped by the Postmaster and forwarded as cash to the General Post Office when remitting for stamps, &c., or they may be forwarded as Money Order remittance or for deposit to the Bank of Montreal.

The orders are in sterling and should be cashed at the rate of \$4.86 to the £.

H. J. B. WOODS,
Postmaster General.
August 14, 1914.—3i,eod

Tailoring by Mail Order

I make a speciality of Mail Order Tailoring and can guarantee good fitting and stylish garments to measure. A trial order solicited.

Outport orders promptly made up and despatched C.O.D. to any station or port in the Island, carriage paid.

JOHN ADRAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ST. JOHN'S.
(Next door to F.P.U. office.)
Jan 20, tu, th, sat

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RICHMOND, VA.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

For Sale!

ONE MOTOR BOAT

Very pretty model, in good condition, with 8 horse power Motor Engine, new this year. The Boat and Engine will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately.

SMITH CO., Ltd.

A Wise Investment

To satisfy a Mortgage.

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

Messrs. Bowring Bros. have arranged to make the adjoining land into a handsome park which will enhance the value of these houses.

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WALDEGRAVE STREET
may 7, 3m

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

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

The publication of any letter does not signify that the Editor thereby shows his agreement with the opinions there in expressed.

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 17, 1914

OUR POINT OF VIEW

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Prices for flour, sugar, beef and pork have further advanced and it looks as if the Government intends to permit a few wealthy get-rich-quick provision dealers to reap a rich harvest from the miseries of war.

We asked the Government to take action immediately after the war opened to prevent dealers from asking exorbitant prices for what provisions they had stocked before the prices advanced abroad, but no action was taken and consequently \$250,000 has been taken from the people in their misery and handed over to men already rich.

One rich firm, whose head holds a seat in the Legislative Council held large stocks of flour and sugar when the war came, and they have refused to sell their stock up to the present. They held back in order to fleece the people of \$50,000 extra profits. They are waiting for the high-water mark in prices.

Poor Terra Nova; her condition calls aloud for action. Her so-called rulers have taken no action whatever, except to consult with those who are selling provisions at big profits, and fish buyers who want to make four dollars profits on a quintal of fish.

Away with such a political fraud as Sir E. P. Morris and his henchman Governor Davidson! They care not who suffers as long as there is any hope of bolstering up their dispicable conduct.

The peoples interests can go to hades for what they care. Every hour the feeling is growing stronger against them, and today the citizens of St. John's are furious over the methods of trickery adopted at Wednesday night's meeting.

From all sections of the people come indignant exclamations of condemnation of the Governor's conduct of presiding over a Morris political meeting on Wednesday night.

Already \$250,000 have been robbed from the poor on provisions because Morris asked provision dealers whether it would be wise to do as Coaker suggested and pass laws to fix the price of provisions, and of

course they advised the mummy statesman, now premier of the Colony, not to take any such action.

Today several firms are laying off hands as they cannot continue to pay men when there is nothing for them to do. One large lumber concern also reduced the number of hands employed.

It is said the construction crew of the Fortune Bay Branch railway will be paid off today and work discontinued.

It don't look as though Morris was doing what he could to see the people through, if Reid is putting off his men by the hundreds.

It is said the Colony owes Reid a million dollars for construction. This million is in addition to the million raised in London in June.

THE CRISIS.

The Premier made the blunder of his life when he planned that receptive political meeting of last Wednesday night for the public are furious over the manner in which they were fooled by the Governor, as no one would imagine that any Governor knew his duties so badly as to allow himself to be made a cat's paw of by any political trickster even if he was a Premier for the time being.

The action of the Governor in appointing members of the opposition party to serve on Morris' political committee, mis-named the Citizen's Regiment Committee, has about exasperated the people and from all quarters come expressions of the bitterest indignation. No man representing the opposition could decently accept an appointment on that Committee.

The Opposition do not intend to be cats paws either at the hands of Morris or Governor Davidson and that they will both find later on.

Why did not the Governor insist on having all political parties consulted before the meeting was called, and have the resolutions drafted after such consultation. To expect that opposition leaders would be parties to a plot invented by Morris to use the present position caused by war in order to bolster up the rottenest, most dishonest, false and contemptible Government that ever ruled Newfoundland, would be to consider them pure fools and lacking in intelligence.

Morris is a blunderer, and don't know-how-to-do-anything right except to protect Reid's interests.

The action of his whole public career proves that assertion. He has gone on with impunity, but his remaining days to injure are few for he has closed in with men who will have the straight thing or know the reason why.

Governor Davidson is about the worst Governor the Colony ever had for every month shows him to be what he is. He got his \$4,000 increase and his knighthood, but Newfoundland has had its constitution trampled upon by seeing two Departmental positions that were always held by members of the Assembly robbed from the country and given over to two men that were kicked out of public life by their constituents—one by a majority of 1800, who had carried his seat by a majority of 2600 four years previously and the other by 1000 majority in a district where all he thought he had to do to be returned was to say he was the Orange Grand Master.

Never will Newfoundland forgive Governor Davidson for this crime committed against the Commonwealth. Never will the people forgive the arch traitor Morris for robbing the people of their liberties and their rights, secured at such a cost by their fathers 60 years ago.

Today Newfoundland have no confidence in the Government in power and have nothing but feelings of contempt for the Governor.

The people have had another proof of what ability Morris possesses when the thing to be done is to benefit the people at large, for, while the Legislature should now be sitting and passing laws to protect the Commonwealth, nothing has been done except to call in a few party heelers who gave the great Premier advice to let things go on simply because it suited their interests best to have no changes.

Prices of eatables are gone up in some cases one hundred per cent., and a tremendous grab has been made by a few men while the poor has had to find the grab.

Men holding seats in the "Dumping Chamber" have held back large stocks of flour and sugar absolutely refusing to sell, awaiting the top prices.

Today the public are paying those men extra profits on sugar that would mean a gain of \$15,000 on 1000 barrels.

Today flour is selling by those men at \$7.00 per barrel that cost \$5.20.

Yet Morris does nothing except

A Programme of all Features! Don't Miss This! It's Great!

The Vitagraph Company present in two parts, a story of Love, Hatred and Revenge:—

THE STILL VOICE

A fearful and powerful social drama—one of the best pictures we have ever had. The All-Star Vitagraph cast, featuring Sidney Malcolm Drew and Edith Storey.

THOSE TROUBLESOME TRESSES—A Vitagraph comedy-drama, with John Bunny, Flora Finch, Lillian Walker and Cutey.

IN THE SOWING—A fascinating melo-drama.

THE PATHE WEEKLY—Interesting current events.

A HEALTHY NEIGHBOURHOOD—A Keystone comedy—a riot of fun with Mabel Normand and Ford Sterling.

DeWITT C. CAIRNS Sings "ASTHORE."

Prof. P. J. McCARTHY, Latest in Music.

JOSEPH F. ROSS, Effects.

MAKE TIME AND SEE THIS SHOW AT THE NICKEL.

Everjet
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The Best Carbon Paint

Everjet is a lustrous black carbon paint that combines the qualities of cheapness and durability.

It is a bituminous product and is elastic adhesive; will not rub, peel or scale; will not become brittle and crack; is impervious to moisture; can be used in any climate, resists all action of acids, alkalis, gases, steam vapors, etc.

Everjet is suitable for use on all exposed iron and woodwork.

Booklet on request.

Colin Campbell,
85 Water Street.

and they refused to sell at even \$25.

The Herald stated in June that the price would go to \$30, and that was the first intimation of prices made publicly this season. Some lobsters changed hands in St. John's in July at \$28 per case and the lobsters were not held because \$25 could not be obtained for the whole country knew the Trading Co. was paying that figure and so was Mr. Hickman of Smith & Co.

That base, black lie of that scoundrel who edits that despicable sheet that is fleecing the fishermen of some seven or eight thousand dollars a year for printing is now disposed off and but for the present condition of public matters the Trading Co. would have issued a libel against that sheet today for \$20,000 as it is the integrity of the Trading Co. that he has assailed.

The libel action would be found useless now to vindicate the company, but the columns of this paper will do what would otherwise have been done by a jury that is to prove the writer a liar of the dirtiest quality.

Anything that creatures like Divine can do to have a slap at Coaker or the Trading Co., they will not omit doing, but the public which know Divine at his true value will give little heed to his ravings.

JAPAN IN IT

IT IS OFFICIALLY announced from Tokio that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany, giving her until August 23rd to agree to withdraw her warships from the Far East and to evacuate the Chinese port of Kiau Chau.

Of course, Germany will refuse. Even if all German sentiment were not against the relinquishing of the Chinese territory so hardly won, it is plain that at this stage of the game the Kaiser cannot afford to make any show of backing down except as he may be forced in armed conflict with his rivals.

It is plain, therefore, that in another week—except the utterly unexpected happens—Japan will be active in the conflict against Germany; Japanese warships will engage her ships on the high seas and harry her commerce and Japanese troops will attack her treaty holdings on Chinese soil.

The Japanese are allies whose practical assistance is of the utmost value in such a general conflict as is now raging. The soldiers of Japan gained a well-merited renown in the Russo-Japanese War and the decisive victories gained by her fleets reflect glory on the British Navy after which it is modelled in detail.

THE ACTION of the Island Empire of the East in coming to the assistance of Great Britain, her ally, shows that chivalry is not dead even in these matter-of-fact modern days. Japan could easily have remained neutral but out of loyalty to the powerful friend that helped her so signally when she waged her titanic struggle with Russia, she notifies Germany that she must evacuate the East or fight the Japanese for any of her holdings there.

Somewhat of a kind with this national attitude of the Japanese, is the stand taken by Portugal, which has declared that inasmuch as her ancient ally, Great Britain, has been unjustly provoked to war, she also will help fight the Germans.

It is most inspiring to learn from these examples—Far East and European—that all national honor is not dead and that there are many nations of the world that would scorn to follow the base example set by Germany.

IT WAS IN 1902 that Japan and Great Britain concluded an informal agreement. Each of the parties specifically disavowed all intention of aggressive action either in China or in Korea. The independ-

ence of both these countries was freely recognised. At the same time either party was to have liberty to safeguard its interests, and in case such action resulted in war for either Great Britain or Japan the other party not specifically involved would remain neutral and seek to discourage other countries from joining with the enemy. The entente was preliminary to an offensive and defensive alliance concluded in 1905.

THIS AGREEMENT provided that if the territorial rights of either nation in Eastern Asia or in India were assailed by a foreign power, the high contracting parties would give each other armed assistance. As long as the enemies of Great Britain make no attack on India, Hong Kong or Singapore, Japan had no need to stir. But the blockade of a single Asiatic port in which Great Britain had vested interests was to bring a Japanese squadron to the scene of action prepared to co-operate with the nearest British admiral, or if necessary to act alone.

German activities in the Far East, then, have been extremely ill advised. It had been far better for the Kaiser to have sent his warships across the Pacific to the Coasts of British Columbia, where they could have harried British shipping without any fear of provoking the Japanese to war.

But the die has now been cast and another few days will see still another nation lined up with Great Britain and her allies to fight the forces of the tricky and aggressive Kaiser.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM A.I.C., THE WORLD'S CURE

When everything else fails to cure you give our medicine a trial and be cured. We have scores testifying to its curative value. Hear what Mrs. Aron says about it:

July 7th, 1914.

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

MRS. HENRY ARON,
Southside, Carbonear.

Another cured at St. George's:
June 29th, 1914.

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

MRS. MARY FRENCH,
St. George's.

Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.
Price \$1.25 and \$2.25

LOOK FOR THE BEAR— HIS PHOTO IS HERE.



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

Those celebrated rubbers will be on sale next fall and winter in the following towns in the District of BURGE:

Channel Port aux Basques
Burgoe Petites
LaPoile Rose Blanche
and Ramea

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

Cleveland Trading Co.,
St. John's

FOR SALE

Three New Modern Dwelling Houses built on Freehold Land on the Waterford Bridge Road; three minutes walk from Street Cars. Houses will be sold on easy-payment plan, small amount of CASH down, and yearly payments as rent until houses are paid for. For particulars apply to

W. F. BUTLER, Architect.
jy25,tf 5 Bell Street.

WANTED.

For the Methodist Superior School, Channel, a **Male Teacher** holding A.A. Certificate. Salary \$220, and school fees.

Also for Primary Department, a **Female Teacher.** Salary \$75, and fees.

Include testimonials and apply to Chairman.
—jy27,3w, m,w,f,t,th

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Saturday's Trade Review contained an editorial note in reference to the price of lobsters, and asserted that people had refrained from selling at \$22.50 because they were advised to hold on for \$25.00 by people who had no knowledge of the business who aimed at getting a little popularity at the expense of the fishermen.

The statement is a black falsehood written by a base liar who edits that paper in order to injure, if possible, the F. P. U.

The facts are a combine met early in July and fixed the price at \$22.50, which was one dollar less than the price paid the previous fall, when the catch was 100 per cent. larger than the catch this season.

We announced the fact and intimated that the Trading Co. would pay \$25.00 per case or \$2.50 more than the combine price and all the lobsters set to us up to the day war was declared were paid for at \$25 per case.

The war closed the German market which takes 80 per cent. of the whole Newfoundland catch. Consequently that market being cut off none wished to buy until they knew where a market could be found.

A further fact is that the packers believed the prices would go to \$30 before the end of the season

BELGIAN STRONGHOLDS

JUDGING FROM the various messages received from the theatre of operations in Belgium the fortresses that encircle the City of Liege are still making good their resistance to the German forces. The courage and determination with which this stronghold has been defended must have proved most surprising and most unexpected to the Kaiser's officers.

The struggle around the Liege forts has been sustained by the Belgian troops alone and right manfully have they defended their country and their independence.

It is evident, however, that the allied French and British Armies have judged it inexpedient to relieve Liege, why these military strategists know best. Had they taken the contrary view, British or French troops could have been in Liege some days ago.

It is, then, evidently but a matter of time before Liege must fall to the invader, but small profit will he derive from it. He has lost tens of thousands of his best fighting men before this fortress, which—and this is the most momentous consideration of all—has so delayed the progress of the German troops that all chance of a swift and surprising descent on France has vanished long ago.

WHEN THE BELGIANS abandon Liege they will, doubtless, fall back on Namur, thirty miles to the South West.

This city is much smaller than Liege, having a population of 32,000. It, however, occupies a position of considerable strength, at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse rivers. Nine fortifications, from three to five miles apart, ring the city.

It is here, or in this neighborhood, that the allied British and French Armies are supposed to be established and here, also, the advancing German Army will, doubtless, have to fight a pitched battle if they wish to march into French territory.

As Brussels is but thirty-five miles to the Northwest there is every indication that the Belgian capital will, even as on the day of Waterloo, hear the thunder of the big guns as vast armies clash.

There has been entire regrouping of the Powers since the day when the Great Napoleon made his last determined effort to impose his autocratic will on the peoples of Europe. To

New Stock Winchester, Eley's and Kynock's Rifle & Shot Cartridges

Double & Single Barrel Breech Loading Guns

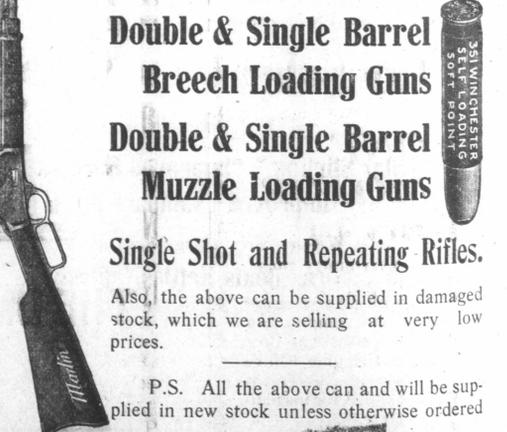
Double & Single Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns

Single Shot and Repeating Rifles.

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

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

Martin Hardware Co. Ltd.
Front and Rear Next West of Old Store



Gentlemen!

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

Balbriggan Underwear

NOW SHOWING IN OUR WEST WINDOW.

Two Prices:—

50c Per Garment
40c Per Garment
In All Sizes

Anderson's,
Grace Building.

CANNED MEATS!

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

We offer at a reasonable figure:

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

You will save money by stocking from this shipment which was

Secured Before the Advance.
HEARN & COMPANY

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman
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TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

LEONARD ASH, Carbonear,
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BAINES, JOHNSTON & CO.
Agents for Newfoundland.

Stoves! Stoves!

Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of

STOVES

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

We also carry a large stock of

Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures
and Funnels.

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

Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Limited.

FRENCH ARMY ARTILLERY MOST EFFICIENT IN WORLD

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—When the news came that the Kaiser's Uhlans had been mowed down by French machine guns in the skirmish at Saint Croix, some of the United States army officers watching the European situation exclaimed: "I told you so!"

The eyes of every artillery officer in the world to-day following the French artillery, on which is pinned the hope of France to whip the Germans.

Will the French artillery, admittedly the best in the world, wreak the havoc in the German ranks that has been predicted? Will the new pieces of the French repeat the awful slaughter for which their old pieces were responsible in the Balkan war of a little more than a year ago? At that time the Servians, in particular, were armed with the murderous French guns and swept from the field the opposing Turks armed with German guns.

If the French artillery refuses in this war to meet the expectations of France, then every nation in the world which has been copying it will begin to work on new lines, for it is predicted, a failure of the artillery will mean the defeat of the French.

The French since the times of Napoleon have specialized in artillery, and their guns of to-day, with their handling, form the backbone of the army.

Guns Made in Secret

The guns are manufactured in secret, such is the value placed on them. The famous Dreyfus affair of fifteen years ago grew, in part, out of the suspicion that the secret of their manufacture had been sold to Germany. Friendly as France is to her Russian ally, she has never even lent to Russia any of her newer models.

There are three kinds of artillery pieces in use by the French army. One of these is the light machine gun, 75mm., a heavier 155mm. field gun of somewhat the same model, and the huge siege piece.

In action, the French use the method of indirect firing, which has been copied by every other nation. The gun, if possible, is planted behind a hill, in a ditch or some place where it is invisible from a distance. Then the officer in charge of the men handling the gun, but six if it is a 75mm., uses his glasses from the crest of the hill, or other high place, locates the enemy and calls out the direction and distance. The gun crew fire a first shot to plant the gun in the ground, and after that it settles in position and can fire as many as forty shells a minute.

Punch Distance on Rim

Just before the shell reaches the breech, preparatory to firing, the correct distance is punched through figures stamped on the rim as a conductor punches a ticket. There are numerous time fuse marks, so that practically any desired distance is obtained.

The marks on the rim cause the mechanism automatically to aim the gun. According to the claims of French artillery officers, no enemy, once seen at a distance of from one to five miles, can possibly escape absolute destruction. The gun fire does not strike in the ranks of the enemy, but is aimed above them. The shells burst 45-feet from the ground and release a shower of small bullets which plunge downward. No matter how fast the enemy may retreat or disperse, so rapid is shell after shell sent that it can not escape. The gun is also constructed so that in firing it moves sidewise automatically to the right or left, thus covering possibly a quarter of a mile of an enemy's frontage.

The most terrible because the most numerous of the three classes of guns in the French army is the light machine gun, measuring but 3.2 inches at its muzzle. While only the French war office really knows, it is estimated that there are no less than 6,000 of these pieces in the hands of any single million of the troops mobilized.

Artillery Main Body

There are three regiments of artillery to each army corps, or a total of two hundred regiments of artillery on a normal peace footing. This little gun, drawn by four horses and manned by six men, can fire at 500 yards or at five miles.

As organized to-day, the French army's cavalry and infantry are merely aids to the artillery. The artillery is the arm of the army, while the cavalry and infantry are merely its feet. The blanket fire of the machine gun can be kept up while the infantry is actually charging the enemy, and until within a few yards of it. The French do not care if, in such case, its artillery kills as many as 20 per cent of its own men, as the artillery officers have proved in the great yearly manoeuvres that otherwise at least fifty per cent of its own men would be killed by the enemy.

The light machine guns are used not only for skirmish work and to mow down the enemy's cavalry and infantry, but also to protect its own heavier 155mm. or 7-inch gun, and its own siege pieces.

Protect Siege Pieces

Wherever there is a siege piece there is found a flanking dozen, at least, of the light guns to protect it from the enemy's charge. When protecting the heavier gun its shell is changed to a deadly short range shrapnel, which spreads its fire like bird shot from a fowling piece.

Because of the constant efforts of the German and other Governments to steal the secret of the little non-recoiling machine gun, it has been improved recently and its deadliness now can only be guessed at. Whenever abandoned on the field of battle, its crew destroys it, so that it can never be used again. By removing a small key, called the "clavette," made with as many contortions as a Yale lock and key, the piece is not only put out of service, but, it is said, drops apart in such a manner that its secret cannot be solved.

The campaign cannon, commonly called "Le Rimailho 155," about twice as large as the machine gun, works on a principle which is known to but few men in France. Invented by an officer named Le Rimailho, it is said to be the most terrible cannon ever invented.

Gun Does Not Recoil

Like the smaller gun, it is non-recoiling, its body being fitted into a larger holder supposed to be filled with glycerine. It can destroy an enemy at a distance of eight miles.

If the secret of this gun is ever discovered, then it is claimed there is another model, the secret construction of which is locked up in the French war office, which is fifty per cent more destructive.

The Rimailho gun is operated in connections with aeroplane scouts, whose duty it is to discover the enemy. The scout climbs to the height of say a mile, being meanwhile followed with glasses by the officer in charge of the big gun. When the enemy is discovered in number, then the scout, using an arm as a semaphore, signals the enemy's position and probable distance. Then the annihilation of the enemy is but a question of time.

FORGING AHEAD!

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

FOR SALE

A tract of well-wooded land near the City. Conveniently situated for a fox farm; nicely secluded. Apply at this office.—jnc25,t

HOW KAISER'S LAND FOES COMPARE WITH NAPOLEON'S

1813	
French forces	400,000
Allied forces of England, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Spain	500,000
French troops	260,000
Against	
Austrian troops	210,000
Russian troops	150,000
English-Dutch troops	93,000
Prussian troops	116,000
Total	569,000
1914	
Germany and allies	11,200,000
France and allies	17,721,000

AUSTRIANS ARE DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE GERMANS

Their Army Doing Practically Nothing to Assist Hard Pressed Fatherland

AUSTRIA STUNNED BY EXTENT OF WAR

Did Not Anticipate Action Against Serbia Would Cause General Hostilities.

Paris, Aug. 11.—What Austria's army is doing to sustain Germany in her gigantic task is a complete puzzle to the people of Europe.

Is Kaiser Wilhelm now suffering from the proverbial ingratitude of the Hapsburgs? It is indisputable that Emperor Franz Josef is horror-stricken at the conflagration provoked by his war declaration on Serbia. Austria has prided herself upon the friendly relations with France and England, and the news reaching Paris from every source shows that Vienna's population is stunned at the enormous calamity which the Serbian question has brought upon the world.

Not at War With France

Austria's check on the Danube gives rise to the speculation that either Austria's war ardor has cooled off, or she has moved the bulk of her army to the Russian frontier or into Germany to support the latter's attack on France and her Ambassadors are still at their posts in Paris.

Whatever is known officially here about Austria is being kept a rigorous secret. The French Government will not again allow any newspaper article or other indiscretion to prejudice her chances against Germany as was the case in the war of 1870. When the Paris newspapers unwittingly revealed to the German general staff Marshall MacMahon's march from Chalons, enroute for Metz. Only Cabinet Ministers and war officers and the general staff know of the disposition of the French forces, and the newspapers, as well as the public, are not likely to get the faintest enlightenment until the general staff gives the word. One fact, confirmed from every source, is that the first great hero of this war is General Linear, whose magnificent defence in the furious battle of Liege sheds eternal lustre on Belgium.

F. A. MEWS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and NOTARY.

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

POTENTIALITIES OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

	Population in Millions.	Reckoned in Million Dollars.			Naval Efficiency Based on Gt. Britain		
		Debts.	Imports.	Exports	Peace	War Footing	@ 100%
Germany	65	\$4302	\$2179	\$1687	.75	2.54	80
Austria	51	3158	479	451	.42	1.87	40
Italy	35	2500	726	487	.29	1.24	50
Totals	151	\$14,343	\$3384	\$2625	1.46	5.65	56
THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.							
England	45	\$3553	\$3124	\$2348	.30	1.07	100
France	40	6076	1192	1102	.64	2.37	60
Russia	157	4714	485	533	1.20	3.62	30
Totals	242	\$14,343	\$4801	\$3983	2.14	7.06	63

F. Gordon Bradley, LL.B.

(Dalhousie University.)

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Smallwood Building,
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- 3rd. It is a combination engine.
- 4th. It is very simple.
- 5th. Has proved itself superior to all others.

ROBERT TEMPLETON

St. John's Agent.

NEWS OF THE CITY AND THE OUTPORTS.

2 Ferryland Men Drowned
When Their Dory Capsized

Third Man Escaped by Climbing on to the Bottom of the Overturned Craft—Squall of Wind Caused the Capsize

Thomas Tobin and Stephen Rogers, young men aged 22 and 21 respectively, were drowned at Fermeuse Harbor Saturday afternoon, by the upsetting of their dory.

PORTIA MADE
A QUICK RUN

Called at North Sydney For Bunker Coal—Many Round Trippers

S.S. Portia, Capt. J. Kean, returned to port at 4 a.m. yesterday from the westward. She left on the 4th inst. and made good time, considering that she went to North Sydney for bunker coal. The weather was delightful.

The Portia brought a small freight and the following passengers: Rev. G. L. Mercer, Messrs. Bennett, Tibbo, Diamond, Mayers, Doyle, Moakler (2), Bastow, Parsons, Ewing, Jardine, Greene, Christian, off, Edwards, Johnson, Foran, Crane, Baggs; Mesdames Bastow, Pittman, Harrington, Crossman; Misses Du Bourdieu, Tucker, Hallett, Renouf, Greene, Walsh, Kelly, Wright Edwards, Fitzgerald (4), Bartlett, White (2), Warren and 40 second class.

Special Attraction
At Nickel Theatre

A specially attractive programme has been arranged for the Nickel Theatre this evening. Every picture is of a nature and no one who wishes to spend a pleasant and profitable time should miss it.

The principal film is the greatest the Vitagraph Co. has ever released. It is a fearless and powerful social drama entitled "The Still Voice." It is one of the best ever seen in St. John's and has an all star cast with Sidney Malcolm Drew and Edith Storey in the leading roles. "The Still Voice" will prove an enchantment, and everyone should make an effort to see it.

"Those Troublesome Tresses" is a Vitagraph comedy drama in which the well-known artists John Bunny, Flora Finch, Lillian Walker and "Cutey" distribute fun on all sides.

"In the Sowing" is a charming melo drama. "A Healthy Neighborhood" is a Keystone comedy in which the two great entertainers Mabel Normand and Ford Sterling are the principals. There will also be an entertaining Pathe Weekly. Mr. De Witt Cairns sings the delightful song "Astoria." Everyone should attend the Nickel and see "The Still Voice" this evening.

Cannon Ball Strikes
Steamer Mongolian

S.S. Mongolian, which arrived yesterday, bears marks of war.

The incident occurred on Aug. 6th. After the Mongolian left Glasgow and was going up the Channel entrance to the Mersey to Liverpool, a Norwegian sailing ship was also sailing in. Not complying with the regulations, the forts signalled the Norwegian to stop. The ship, probably unaware of war having been declared, took no notice of the signals, whereupon a shot was fired across her bows. Still she took no notice, and several were fired, and the Mongolian, passing the ship at the time, one of the shots struck her about a foot or two from her bow and passed clean through.

The damage was not extensive, but it was sufficient to delay the ship for a day at Liverpool.

FOGOTA RETURNS

The Crosbie coaster Fogota arrived at 8 p.m. Saturday from the northward, bringing the following passengers: Miss Furze, Mr. Warr, Mr. Morton, Mr. Marr, Mrs. Marr, T. W. Abbott, J. R. Whiteway, Miss Hall, Capt. S. Barbour, C. Norris, Stephen Butt, L. Chaney, Miss F. Chaney, Miss Jean Crosbie, Miss Ella Crosbie, Mr. Puddister, J. Benson, Isaac Avery, J. F. O'Neill, Mrs. Moore, Rev. J. Higgett and 12 in stowage.

League Match To-night

The Stars and Collegians compete in the league match this evening. Play should start at 6.15 promptly.

dory at the time, but he succeeded in climbing on the bottom of the boat and remained there until assistance reached him from the shore.

They were sailing at the time, and when off Blow-Me-Down-Hill a squall struck her and she turned bottom up. A number of boats hurried to the scene and the bodies were soon recovered.

BAIT SCARCE
TO THE WEST

And, as a Result, Bankers Are Hampered in Their Fishing

During last week fully fifty bankers were at St. Lawrence and other places looking for bait, but could not find any.

Bait has been scarce during the last three weeks and consequently fishing operations were considerably hampered.

Friday there was a sign of squid at St. Lawrence, and it was hoped they would strike in larger quantities.

MANY FRENCH
TRAWLERS IDLE
AT NORTH SYDNEY

There are a dozen French steam trawlers lying idle at North Sydney. The members of the crews were mostly reservists who have left for France to join the navy.

RESERVISTS HEAR
REV. S. M. STEWART

The Anglican members of the Naval Reserve attended Matins at St. Mary's Church at 10 a.m. yesterday. One hundred and sixty-eight were present.

Rev. S. M. Stewart officiated and delivered a patriotic address to them.

WAR SCARE HELD
YACHT 'TINTO' UP

Capt. Kendrick and Mate Noseworthy who went to Glasgow to take the steam yacht Tinto to Hamilton, Ontario, returned by the Mongolian.

BISHOP MARTIN
OF LABRADOR HERE

Bishop Martin, the Moravian Missionary, who was visiting his home in Germany, arrived by the Mongolian.

He attended Evensong at St. Mary's Church last evening.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—
St. George's Field, 6.15 this evening, Star vs. Collegians.

MORAVIAN SHIP
HARMONY HERE

The Moravian steamer Harmony arrived to-day from the Labrador. She took a general cargo from London and brought here a quantity of fish trout, furs, etc.

FOUND BUT ONE
CASE OF TYPHOID

Dr. Smith, of Wesleyville, who went to Labrador last month to inquire into the reported outbreak of typhoid fever at Mackovic, returned home by the Sagona.

Only one patient was found to be suffering from the disease. The doctor treated the patient and it is believed that he is now doing well.

Ten Arrests

Ten arrests, one of the number being a woman, were made Saturday night and early yesterday morning.

S.O.E. OBSERVED
DECORATION DAY

Honored the Memory Of Their Many Departed Brethren

Yesterday the Sons of England decorated the graves of deceased members.

The service in the afternoon took place in the Salvation Army cemetery, a large number of members attending. The service was read by W. Pres. Bro. N. Andrews and Chaplain J. Hemmons and the graves of late brothers Simpson and Rowe were decorated with flowers.

During the morning committees placed the white ensign with the word Dudley printed thereon, together with roses, on 34 graves in the C. of E. cemetery and on 8 in the General Protestant.

BIG NUMBER
IN ATTENDANCE

At Dr. Grenfell's Lecture At The Seamen's Institute Last Night

There was a large attendance at Dr. Grenfell's lecture in the Grenfell Hall, Seamen's Institute, last evening. Mr. Bogue of the R.N.D.S.M. presided and Mr. Stirling of Chicago, was also on the platform.

The address, which dealt with conditions on the Labrador, was listened to with interest.

A pleasing announcement was made by Dr. Grenfell that he had received word on Saturday that the fishery was improving.

After a brief account by the chairman of the work being done by the Deep Sea Mission in England and the singing of a hymn the meeting closed.

PORTIA'S TRIP
PLEASANT ONE

And Appreciative Passengers Present Address to The Captain

The recent trip of the Portia was a very pleasant one. There were 2 round trippers, and as the weather was charming, all enjoyed themselves.

Every evening a concert was held Friday night a special entertainment was held, Mr. T. J. Foran being chairman. The programme was: Instrumental solo, Mr. Gordon Christian; solo, Mr. Greene; solo, Miss Fitzgerald; selection of Irish airs, accordion and piano, Messrs. Jardine and Christian; solo, Mr. Jardine; Remarks by the Captain; solo, Miss Edwards; solo, Mr. Dowling; solo, Mr. Maupder; Messrs. Jardine and Greene; Remarks, Rev. G. L. Mercer; imitation of bagpipes, Mr. Martin; solo, Mr. Bastow; recitation, Mrs. Bastow; piano duet, Misses White; solo, Mr. Doyle; piano duet, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards; comic sketch, Mr. Christian; Remarks by the Chairman; Rule Britannia; God Save the King.

Saturday the following address was presented to Capt. Kean by Mr. Foran on behalf of the other passengers:

Address
Dear Captain Kean,—

After a delightful and pleasant round trip on the good ship Portia and before its termination we, the passengers participating, would like to express our appreciation of your sterling work and the many kindnesses extended since leaving St. John's.

We need not venture to refer to your qualifications as a seaman and navigator; these reflect themselves in the onerous position you occupy, and in the rapid advancement made by you in the local marine; and we feel sure that in a larger field your successes would have been even greater.

In conclusion, Dear Captain, let us assure you that you shall always have the best wishes of the undersigned.

T. J. Foran, Misses M. White, E. Edwards, N. White, H. Kelly, M. Green, H. Fitzgerald, M. Fitzgerald, M. O'Leary, N. Walsh, M. Bartlett, M. Wright, Ina Warren, Mrs. G. Crossman, Mrs. H. Bastow, Misses J. Du-Bourdieu, C. Tucker, M. Hallett; Rev. G. L. Mercer, Messrs. J. Moakler, P. Jardine, E. Ewing, J. A. Goff, H. Bastow, J. C. Parsons, Gordon Christian, S. Green, Allan Edwards, Geo. Martin, D. Johnston, Joseph Baggs, Geo. Tibbo, A. Moakler, E. Maupder, G. Doyle, C. F. Bennett, L. Crane.

CLIFTON WOMAN
STRAYS AWAY

Deputy Minister of Justice Hutchings received the following message to-day:

Burgoynes Cove, via Britannia—A woman of Clifton, Smith's Sound, strayed away in woods hunting cow on Saturday, 15th. A search party of 50 men all day Sunday, but unsuccessful in locating her.

—WM. TULK, J.P.
READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK
FOR THE LABRADOR
FISHERY NOW

Still Considerable Ice Hanging About the Whole Coast

FISHERY SHOWS
IMPROVEMENT

Sagona Brought Reports From Many Places, Mostly Promising

S.S. Sagona, Capt. N. Kennedy, returned from the Labrador Saturday afternoon. The captain reports considerable ice on the coast which have interfered with fishing operations.

The fishery outlook is much brighter however, as the following shows: Ford's Harbor, Saturday, Aug. 8—First sign of fish with jigger; no traps in water owing to ice.

Fanny Hr. and Double Hr.—Good sign with jigger; impossible to use traps.

Windsor Hr. and Hair Tickle—Several schooners there reported good sign with traps.

Turnavick, East and West—Good sign of fish with traps.

Allek—Settlers doing well with traps.

Mackovick—Thos. Dunn doing well, have 400 quintals on shore. Had to take up traps on Aug. 8th owing to ice. Trap was full of fish, but had to cast away the fish to save the trap.

Ragged Island and Cape Harrison—Good sign with jigger. Traps had in average of 25 quintals per haul on Aug. 10th.

Horse Harbor—Good sign of fish. Emily Harbor—Good sign of fish. White Bears—Nothing doing. Smokey—Doing fairly well.

Indian Harbor—Doing fairly well. Pack's Harbor, Independent and Smack Cove—Doing fairly well, but a great bother. Most all schooners gone north of Paul's Island. From Grady South no improvement.

SHIPPING

Bruce arrived at Basques at 2.45 a.m.

Lintrose arrived at Basques at 6.15 a.m. yesterday.

Schr. Antoinette arrived at Oporto on the 15th inst.

Stephano left New York on time Saturday morning.

S.S. Sjostad, 2 days from Sydney, has arrived at A. Harvey & Co. with coal.

S.S. Frances, 10 days from Philadelphia, arrived Saturday with a cargo of coal to A. Harvey.

JESSE L. LOST
ON LABRADOR

The schr. Jesse L. Heber Hobbs, master, was lost at Black Bay, six miles north of Red Bay on July 30th. The schooner was owned by Mann, of Harbor Grace, but was chartered by six men for the fishing voyage.

Her crew were F. Mills, J. Legge, J. Smith, Levi Smith, Reuben Bursey. The crew have been sent home from Blanc Sablon.

The express arrived at 2 p.m.

MONGOLIAN HERE
FROM LIVERPOOL

S.S. Mongolian, Capt. Hatherly, arrived at 11 a.m. yesterday after a run of 6 days, 18 hours from Liverpool. She brought 500 tons general cargo, 30 packages mail and the following passengers: Miss F. Bailey, Miss M. Duley, C. Duley, Rev. A. and Mrs. Asbee, Miss N. Baird, R. G. Paterson, W. J. White, G. H. and Mrs. Ridge, W. and Mrs. Hitchcock, E. M. Jackman, Hon. S. Milley, R. H. Ayre, Rt. Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Martin, Rev. W. and Mrs. Perrett, Mrs. Dodd, Amette Dodd, M. Dodd, 10 second and 2 stowage.

—WM. TULK, J.P.
READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



REMNAINT SALE

To many of our patrons our

Mid-Summer Sale of Remnants

is one of the most important selling events of the year.

School-Opening After Holidays means NEW DRESSES for the girls, and when there is a chance to get HIGH GRADE GOODS at LOW GRADE PRICES it's a good time to buy

We have been preparing for some time getting together all remnants from the different departments and feel sure

Our 1914 Remnant Sale Will Be a Hummer.

Dress Goods.

Wash Goods.

Linings.

Flannels.

Shirtings.

Sheetings.

Silks.

Ribbons.

Curtain Lace.

Cretannes.

Sateens.

Linoleums.

Carpetings.



Ayre & Sons LIMITED

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate S. W. to W. winds, fine and warm to-day and on Tuesday.

FRENCH OCCUPY
STRATEGIC PASS

London, Aug. 15.—A despatch from Paris dated last midnight says that an official communication has announced that the French troops occupy the Saale pass which commands the Valley of Tzbruche.

French artillery took the German position in rear "which," the communication says, "greatly facilitated our task. Our infantry had a number of wounded, but none killed."

BOARD OF TRADE
Semi Annual Meeting

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Newfoundland Board of Trade will be held in their rooms on Tuesday, August 18th, at 3.30 p.m.

ERNEST A. PAYN,
Sec.-Treas.

Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Trans-Atlantic Service
Deferred Rates

Customers will please note that in consequence of the delay on Atlantic Cable Traffic the conditions applicable to the transmission and delivery of deferred telegrams and Cable and Week End Cable Letter are suspended until further notice and such messages are only accepted subject to the prior transmission and delivery of full rate traffic.

R. C. SMITH,
General Superintendent.
aug10, 1f

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AND GIRLS

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

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ON
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Francois	Cape LaHune	Ramea
Burgeo	Rose Blanche	Channel
Bay of Islands	Bonne Bay	

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