

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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FIRST BATTLE IN OPEN WON BY BELGIANS

Conduct of the Troops in That Fight is Good Augury For Future

TEN THOUSAND MEN ENGAGED

Were Entirely Successful—Belgian Situation Otherwise Unchanged

Brussels, Aug. 13.—The first battle in the open country was reported in the following official communication: "After having passed the night of Tuesday in the position they had reached after their retreat, the Germans this morning advanced in force towards the point of our position which they thought was not strongly held."

"Our staff, however, was on the alert and informed by cavalry reconnaissances, were able to give the necessary orders and their advance was checked."

"An engagement took place in which our troops were successful. Ten thousand men took part in the fight."

"This was the first action of our troops in the open country, and their conduct is a good augury for the future."

"Apart from this action the situation to all appearances has undergone no change. As regards our allies the plan formulated before hand is being followed out exactly according to programme."

CRUISER WATCHES NEW YORK HARBOR

The British Cruiser Suffolk Keeps Close Tab On Shipping

New York, Aug. 12.—Quarantine reports that the British cruiser Suffolk is still prowling off the entrance to New York harbor to-day. It was reported at intervals from ten o'clock last night until four o'clock this morning that she was patrolling the entrance to Ambrose Channel.

GERMANS BLOW UP A MILITARY ROAD

Paris, Aug. 12.—The French War Office announced today that German troops in Belgium had blown up the road from Liege to Louvain.

WAR RELIEF FUND TOTALS \$4,000,000

London, Aug. 12.—The Prince of Wales Fund for the relief of the families of the war victims passed the \$4,000,000 mark today.

WILL PROTECT ALL GERMANS

Living in the United States And in the Dominion of Canada

Washington, Aug. 12.—German citizens in Canada will receive the same protection at the hands of the State Department as British subjects.

Germany has asked the U. S. to assume responsibility for the welfare of these citizens, the State Department sent instructions to all U. S. Consular officers in Canada to look after German and Austrian troops, precisely as it sent similar instructions to the Embassies in London, Paris and St. Petersburg.

EXPRESS ARRIVES

The express arrived at 2.30 p.m.

U.S. CITIZENS COME AND GO AS THEY LIKE

Order in Council Prohibiting Landing of Aliens in Britain Does Not Apply to Americans—Only to Britain's Enemies

London, Aug. 12.—It was officially declared here to-day that the only citizens who have been taken by the British Government to prevent landing foreigners in the British Isles are those provided by the sections of the Aliens Restriction Act, the object of which is to safeguard the country against aliens from countries with which Great Britain was at war.

This declaration was made after a report was received here that Secretary Bryan had cabled the American Ambassador to investigate the reports from the American Consular officers on the continent that the British Government had issued strict orders forbidding the landing of foreigners on British shores until further notice during the present war crisis.

An Order in Council, signed by the King, was published in the Gazette on August 5th, limiting the entry of aliens to certain ports so that they could be subjected to examination.

This order was not intended in the least to keep out Americans and had no effect on the landing of Americans here.

It is pointed out that in the few instances when Americans had been referred to the authorities the required permission to enter was always granted.

ST. PIERRE TRADE BADLY CRIPPLED BY THE BIG WAR

Almost Entire French Fleet Has Returned Home BANKS ARE CAUTIOUS

Steam Trawler off for France With the Garrison

St. Pierre, Miq., Aug. 12. (Delayed in transmission)—The outbreak of the European war has occasioned the withdrawal from this island of nearly the entire French fishing fleet, and many steam trawlers have returned to Havre and Brest.

Business is badly crippled. The banks refused to cash drafts and checks on France upon receipt of official advices that hostilities had begun.

The Colonial Government sent two steam trawlers to the fishing fleet on the Banks to order the vessels to proceed to France immediately.

Others which were brought back here to re-fit have been sailing for Brest every few days.

One trawler left yesterday with two officers and 32 soldiers who had been stationed here.

TERRIFIC FIRING HEARD IN HOLLAND

London, Aug. 12.—A Dutch despatch says that terrific cannonading was reported this morning from the direction of Tongres, North of Liege.

Yesterday it was reported that two divisions of German artillery had arrived there.

Scene of Fighting. Belgium today is against the scene of outpost fighting between the Belgians and French and the Germans.

The German commander at Liege denies the reports of the loss of 20,000 men in the efforts to take the Liege forts, and says they will be taken without the loss of a man as soon as the German heavy artillery arrives.

Emperor Stopped It. He asserts that the artillery of the fort "is numerically superior to ours," and intimates that the assault was stopped by the Emperor's orders to avoid needless sacrifice of life.

Speaking on the subject of Liege

U. S. A. CITIZEN WAS ARRESTED AS GERMAN SPY

Plans of Halifax Hr Were Found In His Possession

AFTERWARD RELEASED When Found He Was An Employee of the Government

Halifax, Aug. 12.—John L. Ferguson, an American citizen arrested at Mahone, N.S., yesterday, and suspected of espionage when plans of Halifax Harbor were found in his possession has been released.

Later it was shown that Ferguson, a student of Dartmouth College, was employed making maps of Nova Scotia for the Government.

"Fear Little Fellows On Pacific are Gone"

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—"The Rainbow is safe, but we are afraid the little fellows, the Algerine and Shearwater, are gone," was the statement made by naval officials to-day when shown the Canadian press despatches from San Francisco telling of the sighting of two German cruisers near there.

U.S. WARSHIPS COMING NORTH

Washington, Aug. 12.—All big ships of the U. S. Atlantic fleet will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz and brought north on September 1st.

Austrians Checked By the Russians

Paris, Aug. 13.—A despatch to The Matin from St. Petersburg says that the Austrians have suffered a check at the Dniester River, when four regiments of Austrian Infantry and eight regiments of Uhlans were routed.

The approaching big battle will probably be a decisive one.

German Cruiser Coals At San Francisco

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13.—The German cruiser Leipzig steamed into this port last evening for coal.

German Troopers' Brutal Conduct

Paris, Aug. 13.—The following official statement has been issued "A wounded, French cavalryman, Meizez, declares he saw German cavalrymen shoot wounded Frenchmen. He says he heard five or six other shots and saved himself by feigning death."

The Germans were wearing uniforms taken from Belgians killed."

H.M.C.S. RAINBOW REPORTED SAFE

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The Naval Service Department has received word officially of the safe return of the Rainbow from San Francisco.

CHESS CONTESTS Canadian Winner of Three Games

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 12.—J. S. Morrison, Toronto, Ont., and W. L. Moorman, Lynchburg, Va., had the highest scores at the end of last night's play in the championship tournament of the Western Chess Association.

Each had then won three games.

the French Foreign Minister declares that all the surrounding forts are intact and only a small force of Germans entered the town itself under the cover of darkness.

ENGLAND AT WAR WITH AUSTRIA.

London, Aug. 12.—The Foreign Office announces that a State of War exists between Austria and England, as from midnight, and official arrangements have been made for the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and staff to leave London tomorrow.

MORE WATCHERS SENT OUT ON ATLANTIC

Admiralty Sends Out Cruisers to Protect the British Shipping

WILL KEEP UP HUNT FOR GERMAN CRUISERS

Fast Liners Also Equipped To Play on the German Commerce

London, Aug. 13.—The Admiralty has sent out cruisers which will ply the Atlantic for the purpose of protecting the trade routes.

The French Government also has sent out warships to search for the German cruisers known to be in Atlantic.

The enemy's ships, says the official Admiralty report, will be hunted continually—and although some time may elapse before they are run down they will be kept too busy to do much mischief.

A number of fast merchant vessels have been fitted and armed at the British arsenals and also are patrolling trade routes and keeping them clear of German commerce raiders.

With every day that passes the British control of the trade routes especially of those on the Atlantic becomes stronger. In the North Sea, where the Germans have scattered mines indiscriminately, and where the most formidable operations of naval war are proceeding, the Admiralty can give no assurance.

FRENCH HURL BACK GERMANS FROM ALSACE

Paris Officially Announces Enemy are in Full Retreat

FRENCH ARE ACTIVE And Are Getting Forces Up Point of Action in Belgium

Paris, Aug. 13.—It is officially announced that the German cavalry who have reached a point near Tongres, Belgium, have been hurled back by the French cavalry and are in full retreat.

As Tongres is about 52 miles from the nearest point on the French frontier, this despatch indicates that the French army has moved more rapidly than is supposed.

Are Retreating. Brussels, Aug. 12.—The Belgium War Office announces this afternoon that the German forces are retreating.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate northerly winds, fair and cool to-day and on Friday.

GERMANY WANTS MUTUAL LIBERATION OF MERCHANTMEN

Requests U.S. to Fix Time at Which Ships Must Leave Ports

THE BRITISH REPLY

No Settlement Yet But Matter is Still Under Negotiation

London, Aug. 12.—A despatch from Berlin received here yesterday says the German and British Governments had requested the United States Embassy at Berlin to intervene for the purpose of fixing the time at which the merchantmen of the two countries must quit the ports of the enemy.

From matter published in The Gazette it appears that Germany on August fourth proposed to the British Government the mutual liberation of interned ships. A reply to the proposal within forty-eight hours was requested.

Apparently no reply was made to the German communication but the British Government through Ambassador Page made known to Germany the decision of this Government regarding the treatment of enemy's ships and asking whether this would meet the views of Germany.

Negotiations were continued through the intermediary of American Ambassadors at Berlin and Stockholm, but no communication was received from Berlin and the British Government has no knowledge of the treatment accorded British ships and cargoes in German ports.

CANADA EAGER TO HELP EMPIRE

Three Times as Many Volunteers Than Were Asked for—Must Pick Them

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Canadians have responded magnificently to the call for volunteers.

The close of the enlisting period last night finds the volume of offers so great that the Militia Department is confronted with the embarrassing problem of making selections.

The Minister of Militia estimates the number of names registered with the various recruiting officers at approximately three times the requirement.

This means that two-thirds of those qualifying will have to be left out when the final selections are made.

The watchword of the department has been and will be "Fitness."

U. S. OFFICERS GET PERMISSION TO GO TO FRONT

Great Britain Will Allow Them to Accompany Her Army as Observers

Washington, Aug. 12.—To date Great Britain is the only country that has responded to United States Government inquiries addressed to all the powers involved in the European war as to whether American army officers would be allowed to be present during the campaign as military observers.

England replied that she would be glad to permit two American officers to go to the front with the British troops.

MONTENEGRINS WON ALL RIGHT

London, Aug. 12.—The Times publishes a despatch from Paris which says that the report that the Montenegrins have occupied Mount Taraboschi, dominating Scutari, is confirmed.

Barq. Gaspe, Capt. Connors, left Barbados yesterday for St. John's.

CHARTER SHIPS BRING CITIZENS OF THE U.S. HOME

European Embassies Authorized to do This—Thousand Americans on Board three Italian Ships Now at Naples

New York, Aug. 12.—The Italian steamers San Giovanni, San Glogio & San Guilelmes have been placed at the disposal of American tourists in Italy and will sail from Naples, each with 1,000 American aboard on Aug. 15, 18 and 19 respectively. All three ships are now at Naples.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Authority today was given the American Embassies and Legations throughout Europe to charter ships in which to bring home Americans.

Empire at Stake Says Sir R. Haggard

No Sacrifice Too Great To Prevent the Germans From Winning

St. John, Aug. 13.—A most solemn warning as to the gravity of the situation in which the British Empire stands at this hour, was uttered last night by Sir. H. Rider Haggard at a dinner given to the members of the Dominions Royal Commission by Mayor Frink at the City Union Club.

Sir Rider referred to such preparation for war as he had casually observed here, and said it seemed to be carried on in a sort of holiday spirit. He then asked all present if they understood where we were standing.

If Germany and Austria won that would be the end of England, and Empire, Canada and civilization as we now have it for a long time to come.

In a few terse sentences which held the dinner party breathless he indicated the magnitude and crucial gravity of the conflict and Canada's vital interests in it.

No risk of defeat could be justified no matter what sacrifices were necessary was the lesson he emphasized.

WIRELESS SAID TO SHIP "BEAT IT"

Montreal, Aug. 12.—"Beat it." That was the wireless message sent the C.P.R. steamer Mount Royal by the wireless operator on the Mauritania when the Mount Royal was 100 miles east of Cape Race.

The Mount Royal arrived from Antwerp safe this morning, and tells a strange tale of escape from the German cruiser Kharlsruhe.

The steamer was approaching Cape Race when Walter Condon, the young wireless operator, picked up the German cruiser, which asked the position of the Mauritania, and the Mount Royal innocently started to reply.

At that moment, he says, he heard Cape Race asking the position of the Mauritania as well. As that ship was strangely silent, though known to be a gossipier by wireless, Condon became suspicious and sent a message warning the Mauritania whose operator was a friend of his.

The only reply was the terse "beat it," which came through the air to him.

Not only did the Mount Royal follow the advice, but also the Calgarian and Royal Edward who were in the vicinity.

The German cruiser was not sighted, but Condon declares only the fog which came up hid her from the fleeing liner.

GERMAN AIRMEN MADE RISKY TRIP

Brussels, Aug. 11, 10 p.m. (via London, Aug. 12, 6.50 a.m.)—A German aeroplane flew over Brussels at a height of 200 feet.

Guards fired at the ship, but failed to do any damage.

RUMORS OF FALL OF LIEGE FORTS ENTIRELY FALSE

All the Encircling Forts, Twelve in Number Are Still Intact

FRENCH SECURE IN THEIR POSITIONS

French Cavalry Show Great Superiority Over the German Mounted Men

London, Aug. 13.—The Military position at Liege, Belgium, and along the Franco-German frontier, where the severe engagements between the French invading force and the German defenders recently were fought, is explained by a despatch from the French Foreign Minister received here this morning.

Rumors Are False. It says that the rumors regarding the loss of the forts of Liege, Belgium, are entirely false. Only small groups of German soldiers entered their own itself under the cover of darkness.

All the encircling forts, twelve in number, are intact.

Small unimportant engagements occurred along the whole line where the French and German armies are facing each other, from Belgium, opposite the southernmost part of Alsace to Liege in Belgium.

In these encounters the French cavalry always maintained their superiority over the German mounted troops, while our artillery has been splendidly served.

Keep the Crest. Our troops kept the crests and passes of the Vosges Mountains and they dominate the heights of Alsace, along a line between Thann 22 miles southwest of Kolmar, Alsace and Altrich, the first position occupied by the French army after the invasion of Alsace.

This line runs slightly to the rear of Muelhausen.

The French Government indignantly denies that there was any violation of German territory by the French army before the declaration of war.

GERMANS MOVE NORTH OF LIEGE

From the Direction of Tongres North of Liege in Belgium

Brussels, Aug. 13.—The German army moved North of Liege and is advancing into the heart of Belgium. It is difficult to determine their objective in this.

There is a screen of cavalry in extraordinary force along the whole front of the allied armies.

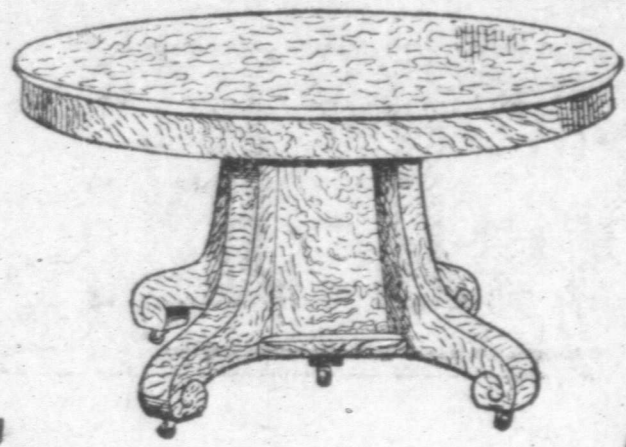
A new army corps is investing Liege.

The French cavalry is actively engaged in sharp fighting with whole front of their allied armies.

Rome, Aug. 12.—Italy has cancelled its arranged participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, on account of the gravity of the European situation.

WARSHIP SEEN EAST OF FOGO ISLANDS.

Joe Batt's Arm, Aug. 13. One or two large ships supposed to be warships have been sighted daily during the past week, manoeuvring in the waters to the eastward of Fogo Islands.



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 widest choice. Let us give you an estimate for YOUR Dining Room. Our prices are honest ones.

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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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Mail and Advocate \$2.00 a Year.

PAYING SCORES OF '70-'71

WHATEVER the actual cause of the war—it could best be traced to the remarkable break up of the Turkish power in south east Europe since the events of the complicated Balkan wars of the last two years—the old enemies France and Germany are fighting today for the old unhealable sores left after 1870-'71. The hatred between the two nations ever since has only grown with time and is inconceivable to those who have not lived among the peoples.

France has never forgotten or forgiven the loss of the two provinces of Alsace Lorraine. In the later years she has felt more and more onerous the Treaty of Frankfurt by which Bismarck imposed upon France the obligation to give to Germany for all time the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause.

This has crippled French trade in a way that is difficult to express and it has been especially hankling since the Entente Cordiale increased French markets without her being able to keep out from them her greatest business competitor, Germany.

Wherever France got or won trade there also did the German merchant insist upon sending in his goods to compete, citing the irritating Treaty of Frankfurt as the grounds for compelling the "most favored nation" clause.

Those have been the main tangible factors to account for the hatred with which France has looked upon her enemy. Behind that too was the indignation of a highly sensitive, high strung people at the brutality with which the Germans waged that war.

German Feeling of Guilt
On the German side there has been a full knowledge of the hatred and a sort of self conscious guilt that it is justified. But they have relied upon brute strength to keep the years of peace that have followed 1871.

No nation on the face of the earth has been more convinced that war "had to come" than Germany. She has latterly been showing signs of much irritation that the Germanization of the annexed but never conquered provinces of Alsace Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen they term it in German) has proceeded so slowly. We have recently seen proof of this in the incidents in the little frontier garrison town of Zabern. Added to this was a growing dislike of the Entente Cordiale for its effects in European diplomacy.

The Kaiser is reported to have said that he would never forgive France for the pressure England put upon him personally at the time of the Agadir incident.

In this frame of mind the two nations have had to exist for some twenty-four months during the struggle in the Balkans and as German hopes of domination in Turkey grew weaker their irritation has grown worse and harder to bear.

There is something in the present advance of the Germans that justifies the old suspicion of the brutality and ruthlessness of the neighbor. Treaties count for nothing to them from the first and they have added the less worthy hope of buying out Belgian honor with the promise of an entente.

Over Same Ground
It is interesting to recall that the line of the German advance if it now takes place will have to be over well known ground. It will possibly be more concentrated than it was in 1870-'71. Then they moved forward in three main lines extending over the whole distance that lies between Luxembourg and the Swiss frontier. Before the two annexed provinces were passed however, the three arms had come closer together and it was

the two northernmost arms that led to investiture of Metz and the dramatic trapping of the Emperor Louis Napoleon at Sedan. After that catastrophe to the French arms the advance on Paris was again divided into three main lines until by a large enveloping movement the three were able to join in the siege of Paris.

There is little doubt that the present objective of the Germans is Paris but there is up to date no news to give an inkling of the way she proposes to move. There are now the complications of Russia on the eastern frontier and the chance of Great Britain blockading the ports of the north Sea and the Baltic to be reckoned with before Germany dare move into French territory to a dash through Belgium as she did tentatively through Luxembourg has to be seen; it is not outside the counting. She must also be influenced to a great extent by the movements of Austria.

Whether therefore the main plan of 1870-'71 will be repeated is a matter of considerable doubt. The only factor that is just the same is that the way to Paris from Germany remains the same. Will it be reversed this time and will the road to Berlin be the scene of setting so far as the two powers are concerned in wiping out old scores?

Miss C. M. Chambers, of Milton, Massachusetts, daughter of the late C. D. Chambers, Esq., J.P., of Harbor Buffett, is spending a month in the home land. She leaves in a day or two to visit her uncle, District Inspector Bailey of Harbor Grace, and later goes to Placentia on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Fowler. Miss Chamberlain has been away for about 14 years.

There have been a great many garden parties this season so far. Now the members of the Tweed L.O.L., No. 747, held one on Monday the 10th instant on the Rectory lawn of St. James's Church, the use of which was very graciously granted by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd. Plans were laid for a big event. Many from the surrounding country promised to attend, and a big crowd anticipated. The very best music by Sulphide's famous band, and something doing every minute. Refreshments served with ice cream and confection in the booths on the grounds.—Tweed Weekly News.

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SUPPORTS STAND TAKEN BY COAKER ON WAR CRISIS

Correspondent Says the F.P.U. President Has Struck The Right Note

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Sir.—Permit me to express publicly my admiration for the manner in which you have dealt with the situation forced by the war upon the commercial affairs of the Colony. Your advice to the Premier was sound and in the opinion of the large majority of the people concerned in such matters it was the only course sanely to be followed by the Government. The people rejoice to find that you are ready at all times to place the public interests of the Colony first.

Changed Views
Very few business men considered you were broad minded enough to stand by them in such a crisis. Many imagined your sole aim since the Union was formed was to kill out the business men, and no one expected that the fishermen's paper would be the champion of the interests of the business community in such a crisis as now face Water Street and other outport firms.

You have now proved that your sole object is to benefit the country and in future thousands who doubt your intention in the past will rally around your standard, for if the fishermen's interest are protected properly and they become prosperous it must follow that all interests must benefit thereby.

Medicine For All
Your fearless courage in bringing to account the large interests that hitherto no one attempted to criticize, such as Banks, etc., shows that you care not who the sinner is, he must take his medicine.

Your intimation that you will die fighting before Confederation on Reid's terms is forced upon the Colony has awakened the slumbers of the people and dispelled the illusion that Coaker would be an easy victim where money power and place was the main consideration, and which most public men usually succumbed to.

That you will demand and secure a square deal for the Colony, while you possess the confidence of the fishermen in any issues that are taken up by the Government is now generally believed. In Coaker not only the fishermen will rely but also a large number of those who although not in the F.P.U. love their country and warmly support the F.P.U. movement.

Thanking you for space and this opportunity to pass on a word of appreciation.

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FRENCH MASTER GERMAN TROOPS

In the Fighting Which Has Recently Occurred Near Muelhnsen

Paris, Aug. 11.—A large force of Germans on Sunday night was attacked by the French advance guard which was pushed forward into Germany and is at Muelhnsen. Before this attack the commander of the French troops quit Muelhnsen and assembled his troops in the rear of the town and quickly placed his forces in the fighting line and stopped the advance of the Germans who, according to French reports, were superior in numbers.

The actions, the French declared, have been brilliant and they claim they now remain masters of Northern Alsace.

There have been numerous movements of German troops toward Mörhange, twenty miles Southeast of Metz and in the region of Blomontin in Meurthe-Moselle.

An attack on Rogirvillers and Hahlinville was attempted by the Germans but it failed because the French were supported by cannon from Mannion-Vieillers.

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A. H. Murray
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Austria, Unfortunate In Most European Wars

AUSTRIA though a powerful nation has not been fortunate in war. On December 16th, 1740, Frederick the Great moved an army of 28,000 across the boundary into Silesia and marched for Breslau and Glogau. This was his method of pressing Austria for the fulfilment of certain guarantees made to Prussia at various times by the Holy Roman Empire.

Austria was all fire and enthusiasm and indignation. Maria Theresa had the moral and financial support of George II. of England and short work was to be made of this Prussian adventurer.

Swarms Over Mountains.
General Neipperg with 20,000 men comes swarming over the mountains and at Millwitz, April 10th, 1749, is at handgrips with Frederick—much to his disadvantage. The next year Prince Karl in Command of 20,000 Austrians gets to Chotusitz on May 17, and leaves after five hours of vigorous but unavailing fighting. Better fortune comes in 1744-45, when Prince Karl and Marshal Traun out-maneuvered Frederick, though they cannot beat him.

Seven Years' War.
The seven years' war began in 1756. Austria, as before, was faced by Frederick, but this time it had the aid of France, while Prussia and England were allies. General Daun, a slow-moving genius, on the defensive, never could fully solve the dazzling strategy of Frederick's dispositions, and tho' he had some successes, the end of the long struggle found Silesia irretrievably lost. At the end of the war the total population of Prussia was less than five millions. At one time in its course it had faced Austria, Russia and France, a hostile population of 100,000,000. Frederick came out of the struggle with his Prussia whole, and the foundation for the German Empire truly laid.

Quiescent A While.
Austria was quiescent until France flamed into revolution. Napoleon defeated the Austrian armies again and again—at Lodi, at Roveredo, at Bassano, Arole, Rivoli, Marengo, Hohenlinden, Ulm, Austerlitz and Wagram. It is a terrible catalogue of disaster. One more struggle with Prussia, brief but decisive, occurred in 1866. The battle of Sadova left Vienna helpless and four years later the German Empire was established.

Yet the Austro-Hungarian Empire is strong in men and money. Its armies are well trained and its soldiers are brave and capable. It has suffered in the past from inefficient leadership. Whether this weakness has been corrected or not only time will show. It is doubtful if the Serbian forces can be overwhelmed as swiftly as some observers may imagine. Serbia has a well-trained army of veterans and the King—as Crown Prince—showed courage and resourcefulness in the recent Balkan struggle. The outlook is gloomy. This new war is not likely to be ended in forty days.

**CUNARD LINE
NOT SUFFERING**
By the Use of Their Big Steamers by the Admiralty—Made Nice Profits
London, Aug. 11.—The Cunard Line had not suffered as much, financially, as might be supposed because of the lying up of the Mauretania at Halifax and the taking over of the Lusitania at Liverpool as scout cruisers and troop ships of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Both these ships were built by the Cunard Co. with loans from British Government and got an annual subvention of \$750,000.
Meanwhile the Liners has cleaned up nice profits and their owners said that both of these vessels continue to draw profits from the British Government which more than make up for any loss of business.

Base Ball Fans, secure your copy of the 1914 Canadian Base Ball Guide containing an official review of Base Ball in N.F.L.D. all Pictures of the Winning Teams. Only 12c. per copy. GARLAND'S Bookstore.—aug7,8,10

DO IT NOW!
It's no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in *The Mail and Advocate*.

FRENCH DEFEAT IS REPORTED

But the British Have the North Sea Swept Clear of Germans and Shipping Operations Are Now Normal

London, Aug 14.—Two salient points emerge from the latest news of the great war. The first and most striking is what is described here as a silent victory. This applies to the fact that the North Sea, over which an almost absolute silence has brooded so long, is now open to shipping without serious danger.

Evacuated Mulhausen
The second point is that the French have been obliged to evacuate Mulhausen and occupy new positions outside the town.

Occupied Tongres
The Germans have occupied Tongres and are reported to have captured a railway station twenty-four miles from Liege.

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

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:
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MRS. MARY FRENCH,
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Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.
Price \$1.25 and \$2.25

FOR SALE!
One Good Pair
CROSS FOXES!
—ALSO—
1 Pair RED FOXES
Immediate Delivery
—APPLY—
The Newfoundland Fox Exchange.
P. H. COWAN'S OFFICE.
276 Water St. P.O. Box 67.

DEMONSTRATION HELD IN PARIS

People Rejoice Over Successes of French Arms in Alsace and Hold a Big Demonstration Around the Former Crepe-draped Monument

Paris, Aug. 11.—Crepe festoons which for forty years hung from the monument of the city of Strassburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, which stands in the Place de La Concorde, were torn down to-day and replaced with flowers and palm branches, while a tri-color sash was draped about the figure.

The ceremony was conducted by 2,000 members of the Federation of Alsatian societies in Paris. Joseph Satsboul, Mayor of the Eight Arrondissement embraced the statue. Then, addressing the gathering, he said: "The hour of revenge for which we have prayed unceasingly for forty-four years has at last struck."
"The French army is in Alsace and red trousers are again seen on our plains and mountains."
"The gay buglers of France sounded the charge at Aitkirch and Muelhausen."
There were few who were not in tears as the speaker concluded.
The singing of the the Marseillaise then followed and cheers for Belgium, Russia and England ended the ceremony.

GERMAN CAVALRY HAD TO RETREAT

As Their Supplies Would Soon Become Exhaustive if Siege is Kept Up

Paris, Aug. 11.—It is officially announced that the French troops around Spincourt Dept. of the Meuse forced the German cavalry to retreat, although the latter was supported by artillery.
Unloading troops from trains continues in the region of Gerolstein, but the principal landings took place in the rear of Metz and Thionville.
French aviators are constantly flying over the scenes where the German troops are disposed without paying the slightest attention to the bursting shells of the enemy.
The official communication concludes with the statement that the work of fortifying Luxembourg and the South of Metz has been completed by the Germans.

COLD STEEL FOR GERMANS

Brussels, Aug. 11.—An official statement issued says that at Houffalize, in Belgian Luxembourg, a French patrol attacked a squad of German cavalry and sabred them and took several prisoners.
With the exception of slight encounters between reconnoitering parties, complete quiet prevails to-day, in Belgium.
It is reported that German troops appear to be reorganizing in front of Liege preparatory to beginning a fresh forward movement of their advance guards on the banks of the River Ourth.
General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, to-day sent a letter to the King of the Belgians thanking His Majesty for saluting the French army in his recent proclamation.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

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. Percle Johnson represents the "Globe" in Newfoundland.

LADIES' "SPORTS" COATS! WARM and LIGHT

A large variety of these useful COATS recently reached us from England.

IN ALL COLORS!

Prices From
\$1.30 to \$4.30

—AT—
Anderson's, Water Street.

CANNED MEATS!

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

We offer at a reasonable figure:
**500 Cases 24 1's Cooked Corned Beef
450 " 12 2's Cooked Corned Beef
650 " 24 1's Roast Beef
250 " 12 2's Roast Beef**

You will save money by stocking from this shipment which was

**Secured Before the Advance.
HEARN & COMPANY**

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman
ROBERT LEWIS General Manager.
TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.
Fire Insurance of every description effected.
LEONARD ASH, Carbonear,
Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.

B'AINE, 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.**

The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,
F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,
Mr. F. Roberts, of the Elite Tonsorial Parlors, begs to announce to his many patrons, that he has installed the very latest Massage machines for face and hair; also that he will carry full assortment Choice Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.
On and after to-day the Parlors will be open each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

Fire Stock Selling Cheap

Damaged by Water and Rusty.



**Blake's & Oneida Traps, Nos. 0,
1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4.**

Also, a new stock of the above Traps, including Bear traps, which will be supplied unless Fire stock stated on order.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

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

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

A Wise Investment

To satisfy a Mortgage.

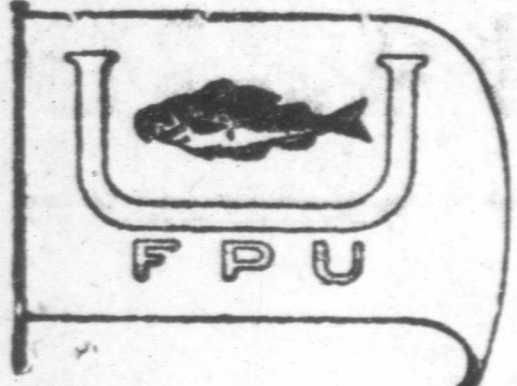
Those two fine residences near the head of Quidi Vidi Lake, plastered, fitted with electric light and concrete foundation.

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

J. J. ROSSITER,

WALDEGRAVE STREET
may 7, 3m

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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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 therein expressed.

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 13, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ACT

THE citizens of St. John's are more interested to-day in the serious blundering of the Government since the war broke out than they are in any other matters, and public opinion is well nigh unanimous on the question and strongly condemns the lack of ability on the part of the Government.

Their opinion is fully expressed in that sentence of Mr. W. E. Grieve's letter to The News when he asks if there is any authority at present in the country that is capable of leading public opinion.

No man but one utterly lost of all sense of honor, fair play and patriotism would have attempted to utilize the financial crisis in the hope of injuring the F.P.U. Coaker and the Trading Co. and go so far as to decline to take action because he fancied such action may aid the Trading Co.

Had enquiry been made at the proper quarters, it would have been found that any aid rendered could not assist the Trading Co., as it did not require any such aid.

Because someone hoped to assassinate the Trading Co. every consideration of reason was thrust aside and the risk of smashing a half dozen supplying firms that would have caused a greater commercial upheaval than that witnessed in 1904, was indulged in.

The whole people are now convinced that the Government does not contain one man with business ability sufficient to cope with the financial situation now confronting the Colony. The one thing that could have eased the situation—which was pointed out yesterday—was not thought of by the man that stated in Parliament he would construct for \$4,000,000 what the country now realize won't be constructed for less than \$10,000,000.

Had Newfoundland been without any Government during the last two weeks, no less could have been done to protect the public interests than what has occurred. No action has been taken to provide for the employment of the people during the fall who have not earned \$20 during the fishery season.

The people will soon have to arouse

from their slumbers and call upon His Excellency to dismiss from office the incapables now in charge of the country.

That action may come sooner than some expect, for we know the universal feeling of the people strongly favor such an action.

JOHN BILL'S FOOD SUPPLIES

THE provisioning of the British Isle is one of the marvels of the world. The foreign produce imported is by far the largest item in the national food bill. It is imported from practically every country on the globe and totals \$1,375,000,000 a year, rather less than a third of which is credited to British overseas possessions.

And a consideration of the chief articles of food imported and the nations supplying them is particularly instructive as showing how necessary to England in time of war is the maintenance of the sovereignty of the seas.

The largest individual contribution, \$175,000,000 worth of food, comes from Argentina. Of other countries outside of Europe the United States comes next, with about \$10,000,000 less, followed by India, with \$125,000,000; Canada with \$100,000,000; Austria with \$70,000,000; New Zealand with \$50,000,000, and so on through a list of 80 or 90 separate countries down to Afghanistan's modest contribution of \$3,180 worth of dried raisins.

In these bills—the figures given are for 1912—the largest amounts paid to the respective countries were for meat from Argentina, wheat and tea from India, wheat from Canada, wheat and meat from Australia, mutton from New Zealand and wheat and bacon from the United States. There is still one figure to be added which surpasses all the rest in interest, not on account of its magnitude, but for precisely the opposite reason. Eight years ago the imports of chilled and frozen meat from the United States were valued at more than \$125,000,000. In 1912 they had sunk to \$75,000,000.

In Europe there are three countries—Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany—each of which exports to Britain food to the value of \$50,000,000 or more. The Danish and Dutch exports total \$105,000,000 and \$70,000,000 respectively. It seems almost incredible that Denmark, one of the smallest countries of the world should be able to supply Britain food chiefly butter and eggs, worth more than a quarter of the value of the food imports from all the British possessions abroad, even though some allowances must be made for the fact that Denmark draws from Russia part of the supplies which she exports to Great Britain.

The case of Ireland is even more striking. Not many persons realize that she is Great Britain's largest provisionser, with a total of \$150,000,000 worth of food a year. In 1912 she supplied the sister island with \$10,000,000 worth more meat than Argentina; with more butter than any other country than Denmark; and four times as much poultry as her nearest competitor.

SOME SURPRISES

NO one for a moment believes the German Emperor had any thought that the consequences of declaring war on Russia would develop into such terrible, heart-rending and paralyzing proportions. He certainly could not have foreseen that within a week after war was declared on Serbia, Russia would have defied him, and the Triple Alliance itself would have fallen into ruins; that Germany would be forced to the expedient of fighting practically all of Europe alone, and that not only his dynasty but his empire would be staked on the doubtful outcome of the war.

The Kaiser, of course, realizes by this time that the Hapsburgs are a slender reed to lean upon. Austria may be of some service in harassing Russia, but the Austrian army for a week has been hammering at Serbia and so far as been unable to set foot on Serbian soil.

The dreadful miscalculation that was made with regard to the proper weighing of the underlying sentiments of Europe.

For instance, no one could have foreseen that Italy was going to drop out. No one could have foreseen that Russia would absolutely refuse to obey the advice of England and would set in motion the machinery which called into being her great army of five million men. No one could have foreseen that France, valiant and optimistic, would be willing to challenge the Kaiser, and no one could have foreseen that the Triple Entente would outlast the Triple Alliance and that England will have to be reckoned with on the sea as France and Russia will have to be reckoned with on the land.

The bitter fruits of the folly are yet to be gathered. It should be borne in mind that we are only on the threshold of the Armageddon of the English Journalists.



HARRY NORTHROP

AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY

Another Great Big Holiday Programme at THE NICKEL.

Whimsical Threads of Destiny

Produced in Two Parts by the Vitagraph Company. An entertaining social drama, featuring Courtney Foote, Harry Northrup and Julia Swayne Gordon.

THE PATHE WEEKLY. A full reel of interesting events.

HE FELL IN LOVE WITH HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW. A Vitagraph Comedy.

THE RETURN OF CAPTAIN JOHN. A thrilling tale of the sea.

DeWITT C. CAIRNS, Baritone.

PROF. P. J. MCCARTHY—The Very Latest in Music.

J. F. ROSS—Effects.

FRIDAY—Another great Vitagraph social drama in Two Parts, LOVE'S SUNSET, with the peer of picture players. EARL WILLIAMS and CLARA K. YOUNG.

WAR DIRECTORY

TONGRES, which the messages yesterday reported as occupied by the Germans, is a Belgian town in the Province of Limbourg, and is situated on the River Jaar, about twelve miles N.W. of Liege. Its population is 510,200 and it has tanneries, distilleries and mineral springs, the last mentioned far-famed in most ancient times.

ARLON, near which German patrols were seen yesterday, is the capital of the Belgian Province of Luxembourg. It is a thriving town, having considerable trade in corn, ironware, tobacco, clay pipes and crockery. Population, 12,900.

MARCHIN, which also reported the presence of the Germans, is a Belgian town in the Province of Liege, with a population of 6,000.

THE HAGUE, from which came the news that the Dutch feel more secure now than Great Britain, is actively protecting the Netherlands, is the official capital of Holland, the residence of Queen Wilhelmina, and the seat of the States-General, or Dutch Parliament. It was here that, in 1899, at the instance of the Czar, Nicholas II, of Russia, that a Peace Conference was initiated with the object of "a possible reduction of the excessive armaments, which weigh upon all nations."

The chief industries of this city are printing, cannon founding, copper and lead smelting, iron casting and the manufacture of furniture and carriages.

Population 250,515.

SHANGHAI, which says that British shipping in the Far East is being neither molested nor pursued, is a treaty port of China with a large foreign transit trade. Its chief exports are rice, paper, cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco and wool.

Population 651,000, of whom about 10,000 are foreigners.

MAASTRICHT is the capital of the Province of Limbourg, Holland. From this place came the report that the Germans occupied Tongres. It is situated on the left bank of the River Meuse (Meuse) and has a population of 37,483. It contains metal works and manufactures of wine, beer, earthenware, paper and cigars.

HOOK OF HOLLAND a cape, town and shipping port of South Holland, near the mouth of the River Maas. It is at the shipping port of this name that the Holland-A-Mexican Steamship Line has placed its large premises at the disposal of the Dutch Red Cross Association to be used as a hospital for treating the wounded in any North Sea Naval battle that may take place.

LIMBOURG, North Brabant, Gelderland and Zealand, parts of Holland officially declared in a state of war, are all provinces bordering on Germany.

HOBOKEN, where the big Hamburg-American liner Vaterland is reported as tied up on account of the war, is a

The Kaiser up to the very last moment went down on his knees to Russia to induce her to desist from her mobilization. The drastic story of the final interview between the German Ambassador and the Russian minister of foreign affairs show that again and again the request was made, and it was made the very time that King George was urging the same thing. Thus two royal cousins up to the fifty-ninth minute of the twentieth hour used every influence at their command to put out the fire, but it had gone too far.

Nothing then remained for the Emperor but to do literally the best he could. Since then the Imperial William, true to the traditions of his race, proceeded on the principle that the race it to the swift and the battle to the strong. The remarkable alacrity with which the German army has been mobilized, so that perhaps by this time one million and a half men are in the field, is one of the marvels of military operations.

Everjet Elastic Paint

The Best Carbon Paint
Everjet is a lustrous black carbon paint that combines the qualities of cheapness and durability. It is a bituminous product and is elastic. It 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.

U. S. seaport just across the Hudson River from New York.

ESBJERG, reached the other day by two British freighters from English ports, is a shipping port on the North Sea Coast of Denmark.

VOGSES MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains along the west bank of the River Rhine. They run between the French Departments of Vosges and Meurthe and the German Province of Lorraine, on the one hand, and German Alsace on the other.

CHARLEROI, from whence comes the report that the Germans are short of food, is a Belgian town near the French frontier. It has a population of 25,000.

POLAND, in which is situated the town of Seustonchowant, near which a German airship was shot down on Friday, is a Province of Russia. Just south of its border is Cracow, in Hungary, where a Russian airship was disabled and captured a few days ago.

THE SOBRANJE, where Premier Radoslavoff officially declared the neutrality of Bulgaria, is the National Assembly or Parliament of the country. The members of this body are elected for five years on a manhood suffrage vote.

BASLE, near which the Swiss and German troops are reported as facing each other, is a rich city of Switzerland and capital of the Canton or Province of Bale Ville, bordering on the province of Alsace-Lorraine.

Population 110,000.

VILNA, which reports six carloads of German prisoners as passing thro' Central Russia, is an important Russian grain and timber centre situated about one hundred miles inland from the Baltic Sea. The city, which has 168,000 inhabitants, is the capital of a Russian Government, or Province, having a population of 1,800,000.

ANTIVART, where the Italian expedition on which the Austrians fired is situated in a small town and seaport of Montenegro, situated on the Adriatic. It has a population of 1300. The town formerly belonged to Albania.

THIONVILLE (or Diendenhofen), near which the Germans are reported as massing their troops, is a strongly fortified German town in Lorraine, near the borders of France and Belgium and has a population of 10,000.

From this fortress to Liege, along which line the Germans are represented in force, is a distance of about one hundred miles.

SKUTARI is a town of Albania on a lake of the same name and has a population of 33,000. The Montenegrins are reported as having occupied Mt. Tarabosch, which dominates the town, doubtless with the idea of checking any hostile move from Albania and Turkey, which threaten to join with the forces of the Triple Alliance.

LOUVAIN, where the Belgian army is reported as mobilizing, is a city of Brabant, a central Province of Belgium. Its population is 42,000.

The town is about forty-five miles N.W. of Liege.

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DENTIST, 203
WATER ST.
BEST QUALITY
TEETH AT
\$1.00 PER SET. TEETH EX-
TRACTED—PAINLESSLY—25c.

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael Governor. And St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

Whereas by Section 2, Chapter 73 of the Consolidated Statutes (2nd Series), it is enacted that the Governor in Council, may, by Proclamation, in the Royal Gazette, prohibit the exportation of arms, gunpowder, military and naval stores, and munitions of war, explosives and ingredients used in the manufacture of explosives, marine engines, screw propellers, paddle-wheels, cylinders, cranks, shafts, boilers tubes for boilers, boiler plates, fire bars, every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatever which is, can or may become applicable for the manufacture of marine machinery, torpedoes, torpedo boats fitted with apparatus to be used for torpedoes, all apparatus for projecting inflammable materials or firing torpedoes, pumps or other machinery intended to be used for projecting inflammable materials, and machinery intended to be used in the construction of torpedoes or torpedo boats from this Colony;

And whereas I, by and with the advice of my Council, judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, in order to prevent their being used in the said Act stated;

Now, I, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby, from and after the date hereof, prohibit the exportation to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, of the following articles, being articles which I have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, that is to say:—

Aluminium.
Aluminium Alloys.
Armour plate, armour quality castings and similar protective materials.
Asbestos.
Cables, telegraph and telephone.
Camp equipment—articles of.
Cannons and other ordnance, and parts thereof.
Carbolic acid.
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof.
Coal, steam—large.
Compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles.
Cresol and nitro-cresol.
Engine and boiler packings.
Explosives of all kinds.
Fuel, manufactured.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of the munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea.
India-rubber sheet, vulcanized.
Manganese.
Mercury.
Mica.
Mineral jellies.
Minerals and parts thereof.
Molybdenum.
Nitrates of ammonia.
Nitrates of potassium.
Nitrates of Sodium.
Nitric acid.
Nitro toluol.
Picric acid and its compounds.
Range finders and parts thereof.
Rope, steel, wire and hawsers.
Saltpetre.

WAR NEWS

BANK OF ENGLAND MAKES PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENTS

To Handle the Present Grave Financial Situation

WILL TAKE NO RISKS

By Sending Shipments of Gold Across the Atlantic

London, Aug. 12.—The Bank of England will not open a branch at Ottawa, Canada, as had been expected.

It is understood that the \$10,000,000 of specie which made the voyage almost across the Atlantic and back on board the Kronz Prinzessin Cecilie, is to be sent to the Ottawa, and the Bank of England will make payments in London against this and other gold which is deposited with the Canadian Minister of Finance.

The effect of this arrangement will be to provide some means of remittance from North America to London without the necessity of shipping gold across the Atlantic.

Sounding machines and gear.
Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric Acid.

Swords, bayonets and other arms, not being fire-arms, and parts thereof.
Tin.
Tin plates.
Torpedo tubes.
Torpedoes and parts thereof.
Tungsten.
Vanadium.

Four wheeled Waggon capable of carrying one ton and over.
Two wheeled carts capable of carrying fifteen cwt. and over.
Harness and Saddlery of all kinds.
Barbed Wire.
Horse and Pony Shoes.
Materials for Telegraphs, Wireless Telegraphs and Telephones.

Field materials, both fixed and rolling stock.
Men's Marching and Shooting Boots.
Heliographs.
Portable Forges.
Farriers', Carpenters', Wheelwrights' and Saddlers' Tools.
Glycerine.
Alcohol (as covering rectified Spirits).

Tin plates.
Torpedo tubes.
Torpedoes and parts thereof.
Tungsten.
Vanadium.

Four wheeled Waggon capable of carrying one ton and over.
Two wheeled carts capable of carrying fifteen cwt. and over.
Harness and Saddlery of all kinds.
Barbed Wire.
Horse and Pony Shoes.
Materials for Telegraphs, Wireless Telegraphs and Telephones.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, St. John's, this Seventh day of August, Anno Domini One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen.

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

Pope Overwhelmed With Great Grief

Rome, Aug. 12.—The Pope is so overwhelmed with grief over the outbreak of war between all the principal nations of Europe that he is unable to do any work and sits listless and silent hours every day.

A.O.H. EXPRESS THEIR LOYALTY

Fredericton, N.B., Aug. 12.—The Ancient Order Hibernian convention for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in session here yesterday passed a resolution expressing loyalty to King George and their hope that victory will follow the British armies in the European war.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

For Sale!

Motor Boat

F.P.U.

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

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

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

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for. The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses.

Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

GOVERNMENT PUT \$34,000,000 IN CIRCULATION

By Allowing the Canadian Banks to Issue 15 p.c. Extra Circulation

GOVERNMENT GIVES ITS GUARANTEE

Issue is Needed for Emergency Purposes, to Prevent Financial Stringency

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Thirty-four million dollars of increased note circulation is allowed the Canadian Bank as a result of the decision of the cabinet council last week. The extra circulation authorized—15 per cent. of the paid up capital and reserves.

The paid up capital of all the banks totals \$114,811,775 and the reserves \$112,365,898, a total of \$227,177,673. Fifteen per cent. of this—the extra circulation authorized—amounts to \$34,227,100.95.

There is no limit to the issue of Dominion notes in emergency on the strength of the collateral issued by the banks. To whatever extent such collateral is put up the notes will be issued.

The announcement of Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, followed the passing of the necessary orders-in-council. In dealing with the situation the Government has been in complete working with the Bankers' Association.

It is believed here that the steps taken will be adequate to any emergency and sufficient to ensure the stability of Canadian finance.

If, however, it should prove inadequate, the Government is ready to implement it further to any degree and in any way that is necessary.

Mr. Edgar Bogue arrived by the Digby to attend the annual meeting of the International Grenfell Association. Mr. Bogue, who is staying at the Cochrane, is a solicitor of Lincoln's Inn, London, and represents the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

GOOD FISHERY AT FOGO ISLAND

Joe Batt's Arm, Aug. 5.—We have had beautiful weather for drying fish for the past week or so. The fish, however, has been very scarce.

The cod nets on the outside grounds have done fairly well but the inshore fishery is practically finished. Report has it that there is a good sign of fish with hook and line at Little Fogo Island and we earnestly hope that such is the case.

All our fishery grounds have been visited by the detestable dogfish which is injurious in every respect to our fishery.

The Fogota brought a large quantity of Union freight on her last trip. What might have been a serious accident occurred while they were transferring freight from the Fogota to the Union boat. The boat was piled up with heavy casks and James Head was standing on top of them when the ship's hook caught in the boat, threw her on her side and the casks began to roll overboard. Head was thrown into the water, but with his usual activity, managed to keep clear of the casks and get aboard the boat again. For the public interest, it would be wise to caution the crews of these ships against handling freight hurriedly.

On Sunday our Naval Reservists left for headquarters in response to the call of duty. Our best wishes go with them and we pray that the Hand of Providence will guide and protect them in all their undertakings.—Vim.

BELGIANS DESTROY GERMAN BRIDGE

Brussels, Aug. 11.—A bridge which the Germans were crossing was shattered by fire from the forts which had the exact range.

The Germans attempted an assault with great courage, and some dead were found directly in front of the barbed wire fences surrounding the forts.

It is reported that Prince William of Lipne and his son were killed charging at the head of German soldiers and that their bodies were buried near the forts.

A bulletin of a London News despatch from Brussels says that it is officially announced there that the German loss in Belgium in the recent fighting was 2,000 dead, 20,000 wounded and 9,000 prisoners.



MOST PERFECT MADE
 THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.
 HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.
E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
 TORONTO, ONT.
 WINNIPEG MONTREAL

WEDDING BELLS

Aylward-Carew

A very quiet and pretty wedding took place at Tor's Cove on Sunday when Mr. Nicholas Aylward, Kilbride, led to the altar Miss Winifred Carew, of Mobile. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Aylward, sister of the groom. The groom was attended by Patrick Craze, brother of the bride. The bride and groom are gone to Cape Broyle to spend their honeymoon. They received many useful presents.

The Mail wishes Mr. and Mrs. Aylward every future happiness.

FORGING AHEAD!

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

WAR WILL EFFECT THE FISHERIES SERIOUSLY

Says Gloucester Fishing Authority—Will Take Fishermen Away

FROM THEIR WORK AT THE FISHERIES

Will Also Deprive All the French Bankers of Their Crews

Sydney, N.S., Aug. 8.—Speaking of the effect of the present European war on the Gloucester fisheries a resident of that city said that no general alarm was being felt there. "There are two features which enter seriously into the present situation," he said, "the fishermen for our vessels, raw materials which Nova Scotia and Newfoundland furnish. Both of these provinces furnish a number of fishermen each year, to make up the crews of our fleet, while for the past few years, the dealers have been obliged to depend on Nova Scotia and Newfoundland for a considerable part of their 'green' fish, which is brought here for curing and shipping.

Naval Reserves

"In Newfoundland, 1000 fishermen, members of the naval reserve are liable for duty and have been called. With the calling out of these, the fisheries in that part of the country would be badly crippled, it is admitted.

"Another phase of the situation which is regarded as more than a mere possibility is the results that would follow raid of German war craft on the French, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia fishing fleet now operating on the banks.

"The French fishing fleet over here numbers fully 200 hull including 32 steam trawlers of the latest type, while Lunenburg, N.S., alone has over 120 salt bankers on Quero and Grand Banks. Newfoundland's fleet on the Labrador and rand Bank, numbers over 600 sail.

Represents Millions

"The fleets represent millions of dollars. Not only would there be a huge money loss in the event of seizure or destruction, but it would badly cripple the supply of salt cod, on which the market reckons each year from them. This whole great fleet would be defenseless in the presence of war craft.

"The possible curtailment of the expected supply of salt cod at Gloucester from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, which last year amounted to almost 15,000,000 pounds and was expected to be more this year, would indeed cripple the chief industry of Gloucester to a marked degree, as well as affecting labor on the wharves and in the skinning lofts, to the extent that many weeks of 'no work could not help resulting.

MRS. W. WILSON LAID TO REST

Washington, Aug. 11.—Simplicity marked the funeral of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson here to-day and out of deference to the wishes of the President the exercises were brief.

There was a forty-minute service at the first Presbyterian Church, where Mrs. Wilson's father, Rev. Dr. Edward Saxon, was pastor for 17 years, and an even shorter ceremony at the Myrtle Hill cemetery.

Because of the limited capacity of the church, only the members of the family and close friends were invited to be present.

NEW ROAD BOARDS

The following new Road Boards have been Gazetted:

Messrs. Henry Earle, Adam Saunders, Samuel Dally, Elijah Jenkins and Stephen Jenkins, to be the Road Board for Springdale, District of Twillingate. Messrs. John Hart, Esahel Hart, Geo. Reid, Nathaniel Cull and Peter Penney, to be the Road Board for Horwood, District of Fogo; Messrs. Eli Beblin, Elam Beblin, Henry Moores, George Pynn and Enos Harris to be the Road Board for New Chelsea, District of Trinity; Messrs. Thos. Sparkes, Pieman Button, Stephen Squires, Geo. Barnes, and Samuel Mills, to be the Road Board for Sibley's Cove, District of Trinity; Messrs. Josiah Taylor, Enoch Reid, John Rowe, Simeon Green and Frederick Howell, to be the Road Board for Green's Harbor, District of Trinity; Mr. John Pennel, to be a member of the Road Board for Burgeo, District of Burgeo and LaPolle, in place of Mr. John Vatcher, resigned. Department of Colonial Secretary, August 11, 1914.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Only at this Store can the far-famed Invictus Shoes

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

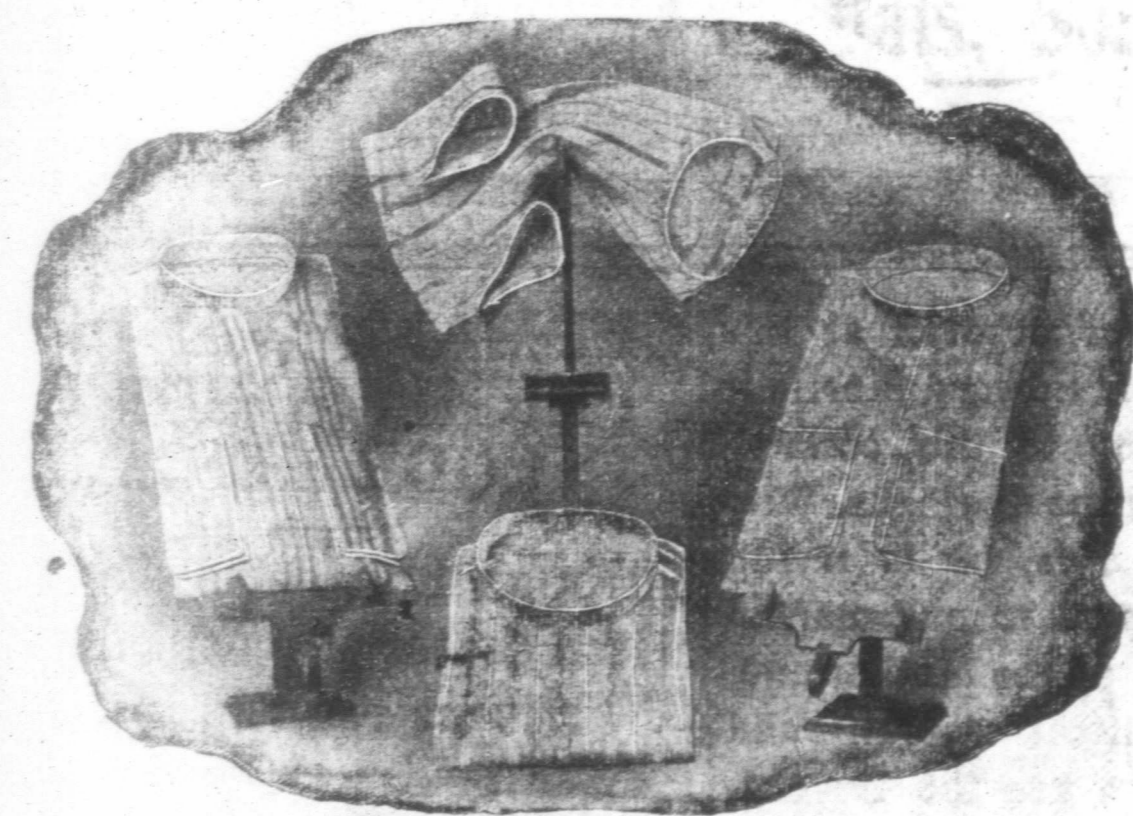
Our New Stock Has Just Arrived.

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

MARSHALL BROS.

Seasonable Gent's Furnishing!

Shirts, Neckties, Straw Hats, Soft Collars, Linen Vests, etc.



SHIRTS.

- Men's Fancy American Cambric, Soft front, stiff cuffs 60c.
- Plain and Fancy American, Soft Front, Soft Cuffs, some with soft detachable collars. 70c.
- Superior Quality fine American Mercerized Cambric, Soft Front, Soft Reversible Cuffs and Soft Detachable Collars. 1.25

Strong English Cambric and Gingham SHIRTS,

Soft front and soft cuffs, the Shirt for hard wear,

80c., \$1.00, \$1.30 & \$1.40.

NECKTIES.

We have a large assortment, newest shapes

15c. to 40c.

Special lot of English and American wide end Scarves, very classy,

30c. & 40c. each.

- Soft Collars - - - **15, 17 and 20c.**
- Swiss Straw Hats - **70c. and \$1.00**
- Fancy Linen Washing Vests - - **\$1.00**

STEER BROTHERS.

EUROPE'S GREAT ALLIANCES BRITISH WARSHIPS IN CANADIAN WATERS

When They Were Formed And For What Purposes—The Triple Entente Much Stronger Than the Triple Alliance

The triple alliance was formed in 1883 between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy for the purpose of checking encroachments by Russia and France. The three powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies.

The exact provisions of the alliance have not been divulged, but are said to have been modified as between France and Italy in 1893.

For many years Great Britain, while not a party to the alliance, was closely linked to it through apprehension of French and Russian aggressiveness, but later, becoming disquieted by the growth of the German naval power, adopted, in 1902, a decided change of policy with a view to seeking in the balance of power greater security against invasion.

Aims of Entente

In pursuance of this policy Great Britain entered into an agreement with France in 1904 and with Russia in 1907. The aims of the triple entente, so called, Great Britain, France and Russia, were substantially as follows:

1. The balance of power.
2. The strengthening of the treaty law in the interests of peace and the status quo.
3. Disarmament.

In the event of a war between the powers of the triple alliance and those of the triple entente the land forces of the entente would exceed by probably a million men those of the alliance.

The strength of the combined navies of the entente in ships, tonnage, armament and number of men would exceed the naval strength of the alliance.

KING ALBERT NOW AT BRUSSELS

Brussels, Aug. 11.—King Albert arrived here during the night from the general headquarters of the Belgian army at Louvain, Northwest of Liege. His Majesty passed several hours in conference with the Belgian Minister of War, after which a Cabinet council was held.

It is reported here that civilian hostages held by the Germans in the town of Liege have been released, giving their parole to remain at the disposition of the German authorities.

THE British navy as represented in West Indian waters and thus in close proximity to Canadian waters consists of the following cruisers:—

Suffolk (flagship), Berwick, Essex, Lancaster and Bristol. The first four mentioned are sister ships, a description of which will be interesting in the present state of affairs in Europe. Length between perpendiculars, 440 feet; breadth 65 feet; draught, 24.5 feet; displacement 9,800 tons; speed 23 knots; coal capacity, 1,600 tons. All of these vessels have done 24 knots on service.

Their Armor

They are armored with Krupp steel. A belt of armor extends from the bow for a length of 330 feet, having a width of 11.5 feet, with a thickness of 4 inches amidships, 2 inches forward; after bulkhead 5 inches; conning tower 10 inches; decks on the slopes 0.7 inches; casemates 4 inches; turrets and barbettes 5 inches; main deck on the slope 1.2 inches.

Armament: Fourteen 6-inch (45 calibre), four of which are in pairs in turrets fore and aft. Eight of these guns are placed in wing casemates on the broadsides, which gives a direct fire of 6 6-inch guns either ahead or astern. The remaining two guns are on the broadside. They also carry eight 3-inch 12 pounders and three 3-pounders. There are two torpedo tubes 18 inch submerged on the broadside. They carry a crew of 655 each.

The Bristol

As the Bristol is in a class by itself, a description of that vessel is in order, for, in the probability of England having to fight Germany, the Bristol, on account of her great speed, will play an important role in the running down and capturing of big German steamers of the Vaterland class, which are in the habit of sailing out of New York. It may be said that the Bristol is the swiftest warship afloat of any navy in the world on this side of the Atlantic. Length over all, 453 feet, breadth 47 feet; draught, 15 feet; displacement, 4,820 tons; indicated horse power, 22,000; speed on service, that is to say chasing a steamer of the Vaterland class, 26.8 knots or about 31 land miles an hour. The Bristol on her trials developed 24,227 horse power. The decks are armored with two inches of steel. The armament consists of two half inch guns (50 calibre) in shields fore and aft; ten 4-inch (50 calibre) guns in shields amidships, two Maxim

guns; torpedo tubes 2.18 inch submerged on the broadside. The crew consists of 376 men.

High Freeboard

Bristol and sister ships have a very high freeboard forward, to enable them to fight their forward guns when chasing a merchant steamer in the heaviest seas. There are no steamers in the German mercantile marine that can shake them off once they get in touch with them. A sister ship of the Bristol, the Glasgow, is at present on the south-east coast of America. She will probably join up with the Bristol, as vessels of this class generally work in pairs.

H.M.S. Essex is also at present in Canadian waters.

SERVIAN TOWNS

SEMIENDRIA, the point at which an Austrian army invaded Serbia is a Servian town with a population of about 7,000, situated on the Danube, 24 miles south-east of Belgrade. It is the centre of a fine wine district, and many hogs. A great mediaeval fortress rears itself in the centre of the town.

SEMLIN, where the Austrian Army mobilized, is situated in the Province of Slavonia, on the Danube, just opposite Belgrade, with which it is connected by a railway bridge across the river. Owing to its position on the river, it enjoys considerable trade. Population, 15,000.

PETERWARDEN, to which the Austrians have taken the captured Servians, is a royal free town and fortress of Hungary, in Croatia-Slavonia, on the Danube. Population, 5,000.

DYNAMITED THE CITADEL

Brussels, Aug. 10.—Liege still holds out. The town itself is invested by Germans, but the forts are still intact and their defenders are masters of the situation. A party of Belgians dynamited the citadel, an ancient fort, to prevent its utilization by the Germans.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

FOR SALE

A tract of well-wooded land near the City. Conveniently situated for a fox farm; nicely secluded. Apply at this office.—jnc25,1t

NEWS OF THE CITY AND THE OUTPORTS.

ENTHUSIASM WAS KEY NOTE OF BIG MEETING

Held in the C.L.B. Armory Last Night to Enlist Volunteers

COMMITTEES WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS

To Raise Forces For Home Defence and For Service Abroad

About three thousand citizens representative of all classes attended the public meeting at the C. L. B. Armory last night to consider the formation of a Volunteer Corps for active service abroad and for home defence.

That St. John's is anxious to do her share to assist the Mother Country there can be no doubt, after the exhibition of patriotism displayed.

At 8.30 His Excellency the Governor arrived, attended by Capt. Goodridge, A.D.C., and accompanied by the French Consul, Mons. Suzor and Professor Dunstan, and was greeted with a wild outburst of enthusiasm while the C.L.B. Band rendered the National Anthem.

On the Platform

On the platform with His Excellency were the Premier, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, Hons. J. R. Bennett, S. D. Blandford, R. K. Bishop, R. A. Squires, C. H. Emerson, J. Harris, E. R. Bowring, J. Anderson, M. P. Cashin, P. T. McGrath, Rev. J. S. Sutherland, Inspector-General Sullivan, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, J. S. Munn, Dr. Wakefield, H. W. LeMessurier, W. H. Rennie, G. T. Carty, Dr. Paterson, W. D. Reid, D. Baird, Dr. Keegan, R. G. Rendell, T. J. Edens, A. Montgomerie, F. J. Morris, J. L. Slattery, R. J. Devereaux, A. O'Brien and Press representatives.

Premier Speaks

The Premier explained the object of the meeting, and asked His Excellency the Governor, Sir Walter Davidson, to take the chair.

The Governor on rising thanked the audience for the enthusiastic reception he had received. He knew he would get it, because he felt sure the public were in sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

His Excellency then referred to the causes of the present war. The Germans are an industrious people and did not want to go to war. The burgers of Hamburg and Berlin were not anxious to fight the British, but they were ruled by a military clique.

"War has been forced on us," continued the Governor, "and we will give them full measure. When Germany sues for peace as she eventually will, her people will demand a democratic form of government, for they will no longer be ruled by despots."

Forced Into War

They have been forced into the present conflict with little heart. Their government is a curse to civilization; the people are allowed no voice in such issues as the present. While they are good artisans he would not mind facing one thousand Germans with five hundred of those sturdy men of northern ports, those hardy lads of the west, or the Irish of St. John's.

The trouble has been caused by followers of Bismarck who was one of the greatest footpads of the world. He attacked smaller and weaker men and then gave the spoils to friends. His successors have now met their match, their bluff has been called.

For twenty years the autocrat of Germany has been troubling the peace of Europe.

Intended a Lot

Germany's intention was to seize the North of France and distribute it amongst friends, then cross to England and conquer it, and make Britain her subject.

She intended to be in Brussels by August 3rd, but was disappointed.

England and her allies, Russia and France, are not fighting for spoils, but for the future peace of the world.

The Governor had pledged his word to the Home Government that the Colony was provided to send 500 men for active service at the front, and now was the time for citizens to redeem the bond. We may have a serious struggle. Germany is well prepared, but we will fight the enemy and beat him.

Throughout the Governor's speech he was thunderously applauded. Every word he uttered struck home to the hearts of all who heard, and young and old, rich and poor, made up their minds that they would gladly

Resolutions Passed At Last Night's Meeting

WHEREAS in common with every other portion of the British Empire, Newfoundland is anxious to assist in every possible way in the justifiable war in which the Empire, of which we are proud to be a part, is now engaged;

AND WHEREAS this Colony through His Excellency the Governor, has offered to recruit serviceable men between eighteen (18) and thirty-six (36) years of age, and to enrol themselves in training for Home Defence, wherever Corps Instructors are available;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that steps should be taken to provide for the enlistment of these men, as well as their equipment and maintenance. BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that a committee of twenty-five citizens, with power to add to their numbers, be appointed to take such steps as may be deemed necessary for enlisting and equipping these men, and in this respect to act in conjunction with the Government of the Colony and His Excellency the Governor, and that the Magistrates in the outports be asked to take similar steps.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

WHEREAS, in common with every other portion of the British Empire, Newfoundland is anxious to assist in every possible way in the justifiable war in which the Empire, of which we are proud to be a part, is now engaged;

AND WHEREAS this Colony through His Excellency the Governor, has offered to recruit serviceable men between eighteen (18) and thirty-six (36) years of age, and to enrol themselves in training for Home Defence, wherever Corps Instructors are available;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that steps should be taken to provide for the enlistment of these men, as well as their equipment and maintenance. BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Committee provided for in the former RESOLUTION be empowered to take such steps as may be deemed necessary, for enlisting and equipping these men; and also in this respect, to act in conjunction with the Government of the Colony and His Excellency the Governor.

that the appointment of this Committee be left in the hands of His Excellency the Governor.

make any sacrifices for the success of the British arms.

Proposed Resolution

LT.-Col. Rendell of the C.L.B., in a speech equal to the great occasion proposed the first Resolution. He referred to the brigade movement and thought there were sufficient young men who had gone through the ranks of the various brigades to form the volunteers. Our brigade boys were in splendid condition, thanks to their excellent training in drill and athletics. Little differences which existed should be brushed aside and all will stand shoulder to shoulder, supporting the Empire.

Hon. R. A. Squires seconded the Resolutions and made a speech which roused the British blood of all. Major Hutchings intended to second the motion, but he was out of town and would not be back until 2 a.m.

He felt, however, that none would be more anxious to serve their flag than the Methodist Guards. Greater Britain numbered nearly 500,000,000, of which only about 70,000,000 were white and half of that number, the residents of the British Isles, were called upon to defray the expenses of the army and navy.

Outports Enthusiastic

He spoke of the ten reservists who left a northern port and the send off they received. Mothers, sisters, fathers and friends accompanied them on the steamer and cheered them as they left, telling them not to return until they came back victorious. That was the true spirit.

Dr. Wakefield, Captain of the Legion of Frontiersmen supported the motion. The Empire is now fighting for its existence and every one should help. Canada was sending volunteers, every other part of the Empire was doing its share, "Where do we come in?"

Referring to the Frontiersmen, which he represented, he believed at least two hundred of them were ready to fight as soon as they got the word. The services of some were lost through their joining the Naval Reserve, but they could not fight in two forces.

He estimated it would take \$30,000 to send 150 men to England and make some provision for their families. He thought Newfoundland would fully prove her devotion as ever to the Motherland.

The Governor then put the first Resolution which was carried unanimously.

Second Resolution

Major Carty, of the C.C.C., then rose to propose the second Resolution, and in so doing announced that the Catholic Cadet Corps would stand shoulder to shoulder with the other brigades in this movement.

They would also place their armory and equipment at the disposal of the volunteers.

LT.-Col. Patterson, of the Highlanders seconded the motion, and gave to the meeting Nelson's great slogan: "England expects every man this day to do his duty."

Dr. Macpherson of the St. John Ambulance Corps supported the motion, stating that his brigade was ready for service.

This Resolution was then carried amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

Sir Edward's Speech

The Premier was the next speaker, and pointed out that the meeting had been called to endorse what the Government had already decided on. As soon as war was declared they had pledged the assistance of Newfoundland and we now had the opportunity of earning in the future the claim that we had stood by Britain when needed.

The Naval Reserve had been formed and carried on under great financial difficulties but when despotism, represented by Germany, is overthrown we can claim a share in the victory.

This war as His Excellency stated was provoked, not by the common people but by a despot and England was now engaged to defend herself.

It is dreadful to consider the consequences if we lose, but we can't lose. We have the ships, men and money and the assistance of France and Russia, the latter being the only country which in 1812 withstood the advance of Napoleon. After this war Britain will see to it, that nothing similar will take place in the future.

We have to rely on friends here for money to send men to the front, but every resource will be called on for the purpose. He hoped all would become recruiting officers and later be able to congratulate themselves on the great victory.

Got An Ovation

French Consul Suzor was introduced by the Governor, and when he rose the audience to a unit cheered and waved their hats. It was plain that Consul Suzor was one of the most popular figures in that vast assembly.

The audience sang the Marseillaise and though the majority were no longer familiar with the words there was no doubt about the sentiment and feeling of the big gathering.

His Excellency thanked the audience on behalf of the French Consul and at the same time paid a glowing tribute to the French Army. Mr. Gosling, Chairman of the Civil Commission, was the final speaker and proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for the part he has taken since the outbreak of the war.

Newfoundland—the oldest Colony—the pioneer of the British Overseas Empire, and the Colony would now do its share in bearing the burden of the Empire.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem was sung with the greatest heartiness as it had not been sung for years.

Scores of young men have already signified their intention of enlisting, and that they will give a good account of themselves is the firm belief of all.

The Garden Parties to be held at Bay Bulls and Witless Bay on Aug. 16th and 23rd respectively have been postponed indefinitely.

C.B.B. SOCIETY HAVE EXCURSION TO THIS CITY

Harbor Grace Visitors Had a Successful Dance in the British Hall

The members of the Conception Bay British Society held their annual excursion to St. John's, yesterday, and spent an enjoyable time.

They held a dance at the British Hall last evening, which was largely attended and most successful.

The excursionists return to Harbor Grace by today's trains.

Match Postponed
The football Executive yesterday decided to postpone the Star-Collegian match, arranged for this evening, until Monday evening.

H. M. S. LANCASTER ARRIVES IN PORT FOR COAL SUPPLY

Something About One of Britain's Watchers of the Atlantic Routes

H.M.S. Lancaster, Capt. Warren H. D'Óyle, which had been expected for the last 24 hours for bunker coal arrived at noon.

Hundreds of citizens crowded the waterfront to see her as she steamed through the narrows. She anchored in the stream off the King's wharf.

The coal will be put on board by lighter. She takes 750 tons, which will be put on board with all speed, after which she will proceed to sea.

Ready for Action

The Lancaster is prepared for action, everything unnecessary having been removed from her decks.

During the last week she has been steaming through the waters of the North Atlantic protecting the trade routes and endeavoring to locate the German cruisers which are known to be in these waters.

So far the Germans have kept clear of the British ships, but the Germans must soon run short of coal, and the Lancaster after filling all available space with coal will make another effort to find the enemy. The German ships are faster, but the British are more heavily armed.

The Lancaster is an armored cruiser, sister ship of the Essex, which brought the Duke of Connaught here last month.

Big Ship

She is 9,800 tons displacement, 440 feet long, 66 ft. wide and 24½ deep. She was built at Elswick, launched in 1902 and completed two years later. The Lancaster cost £732,685 (\$3,863,425).

She carries 14 6-in. guns, 8 12-pounders and 5 3-pounders, and two torpedoes. Her speed is 24.01 knots, the horse power being 20,000. Her total crew numbers 537 men.

The bunker space is 800 tons, but she has room for an additional 800 tons, making a total of 1600 tons.

LAD RESCUED FROM DEATH

Jack Field Narrowly Escaped Drowning in Long Pond Yesterday

Yesterday afternoon Jack Field, a member of the C.L.B., accompanied by his brother and his cousin George Phillips, went to Long Pond for a swim. Field was unable to swim and wandered too far off over the verfall, and soon sank. Geo. Phillips being the danger rushed to the rescue and was very near losing his own life.

Mr. W. Jocelyn, who was near at the time, plunged in after him and brought him safely to the shore; the lad was lifeless, as he was under the water for some time. First aid was rendered by Messrs. Vokey and Hicks, two of the C.L.B. Ambulance Corps.

"The lad was brought to Mr. Irving's residence and Dr. Roberts was telephoned for and also a nurse from the hospital.

The lad was unconscious for a long while. Life saving apparatus should be placed at Long Pond so as to avoid a serious accident, as every day hundreds of lads visits the swimming place, and an accident may happen at any moment and prove fatal.

Prospero left King's Cove at 10.30 a.m.

Portia left Rose Blanche at 6.35 a.m.

GOT USUAL LARGE HOLIDAY CROWDS

There was the usual large holiday attendance at the Nickel Theatre yesterday.

The pictures had been specially arranged for the day, and all were favorably spoken of. A Pathe weekly showed a number of interesting events.

The feature film was a masterpiece by the Vitaphone artists. It was in two parts, entitled "Whimsical Threads of Destiny." Courtney Foote, Harry Northrop and Julia Swayne Gordon were seen in the principal roles, and played them to perfection.

"The return of Capt. John" was an exciting nautical story, which was watched with interest. "He fell in love with his mother-in-law" was a roaring comedy. This evening the pictures will be repeated.

Tomorrow the feature film will be "Love's Sunset," a beautiful story which has been very popular abroad. Mr. DeWitt C. Cairns will be heard in a new song today.

Sensational Offering!

LADIES' COATS

Owing to a backward season in the Old Country, many manufacturers and wholesalers have been caught with heavy stocks, which they are forced to clear out at a sacrifice.

Our representative being on the spot early, has had his pick of several exceptionally good values, some of which have just arrived.

As a sample we are now offering a small lot of LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUMMER COATS at Less Than a Third of the original Values.

There are only 50 in the lot, so if you wish to get an early choice, come in TODAY.

\$18 COATS for \$5.00

Less than ONE-THIRD OF Original Price.

- 6 only Navy & Black Serge & Tweed Values up to \$10.00 for **\$3.00**
- 9 only Navy & Black Fine Serge Values up to \$12.00 for **3.50**
- 12 only Navy & Black Serge & a few Colored Values up to \$14.00 for **4.00**
- 17 only Navy & Black Serge & Col'd. Broadcloth Values up to \$16.00 for **4.50**
- 6 only Black Broadcloth Values up to \$18.00 for **5.00**

SKIRTS—JUST OPENED
Dress Skirts in Tweed, Serge and Venetian
\$1.80 to \$4.00

SHOW ROOM IN OUR Upper Building.



EXHAUSTING RESOURCES.

IF NEED be Sir Edward Morris is willing to "exhaust the resources of the country" in an effort to aid Great Britain in the war, so said the leader of the Government in a burst of eloquence last night.

It would be far more fitting for Sir Edward Morris to use up some of his energy in an effort to help our own country over the troublesome times ahead.

It would be a greater relief to the people to hear Sir Edward Morris announce the opening of the Legislature just now, so that men may devise means to help us out of the dangerous path that commercially the Colony is travelling.

It is fine to stand upon a political platform and mouth empty platitudes, but it ill becomes Sir Edward Morris to speak of the exhausting of the country's resources, that are already drained dry by his folly and ingenious blundering.

Exhaust the resources of the country, eh, and we with a disastrous fishery, a depleted treasury, a deficit of \$1,000,000 certain and heavy burdens to bear that mean destitution for thousands during the next eight months.

It is easy to talk of resources, but a wise man would hold his tongue just now, about resources.

A heavy deficit in our revenue, a temporary loan to be paid back next year, and debt to Reid for the gigantic muddle in branch railways.

GERMANY WANTS PERMIT TO SEND CODE MESSAGES

Through London to the United States and Asks Americans to Help Her

Washington, Aug. 12.—Secretary Bryan has transmitted to Great Britain, a formal representation made by Germany on the subject of cable and wireless communications to or from a neutral country such as the United States to belligerent countries.

Germany sought permission to send coded messages through London to the United States, as the American Government acts as the channel of communication for the diplomatic dealings of one belligerent with the other.

The message was transmitted to the British Foreign Office without comment by Secretary Bryan.

Should Great Britain continue to prevent Germany from sending cable messages through London to the United States, it is believed that Germany will make a vigorous effort to have the United States remove its censorship from German-owned wireless stations.

That the State Department is considering the relation of wireless and cable communication as affected by the neutral position of the United States in the present war was admitted by Secretary Bryan.

Hague, Aug. 12.—The convention expressly states it is not obligatory upon a neutral power to exercise censorship over either wireless or cable communications.

Mrs. N. Caggeorge and her little son Jack, who are here visiting Mrs. W. Christian, Hayward Avenue, leave on Saturday by the S.S. Morwenna for their home in Montreal.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 12.—General Carranza has begun the perfection of Mexican Civil Government.

In addition to the appointment of Edward Hay, as Acting Secretary of War, it was stated officially today that Alberto J. Farni was named Treasurer General and General G. Gutierrez, as Governor of Michoacan State.

Gutierrez is credited with having been the first leader to rise in arms against the Huerta Government.

Fogata left Seldom at 9.35 a.m.