

Department of Justice

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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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'Rainbow' and 'Montcalm' Capture The German Cruiser 'Leipzig' Superb British Gunnery Played Awful Havoc With German Warships In Friday's Naval Battle Allied Forces Check Tide Of The German Invasion Of France

HOW BRITISH NAVAL STRATEGY LURED GERMANS FROM SHELTER INTO THE JAWS OF DESTRUCTION

Small Detachment of British Destroyers Crept in Between Heligoland and the Mainland—Were Sighted by an Aeroplane Which Gave the News to the Germans and They Sent Out a Squadron

BRITISH LURED THE ENEMY'S SHIPS OFF TO SEA WHERE SQUADRON WAITED

British Destroyers Had a Hot Time With the Enemy Until the Cruisers Came Up and Then the Tables Were Turned—Five German Ships and Nine Hundred Men Sent to the Bottom

London, Aug. 31.—The following particulars of the recent naval engagement are published.

The Liberty, one of the British destroyers which took part in the battle off Heligoland, was hit by a shell which shattered her mast and tore away part of her bridge, then smashed her searchlight and killed her commander, Lieutenant-Commander, Nigel Bartlett and William Butcher, his signal man.

Well Executed

Accounts of the battle say it was perfect in execution as well as in plan. Led by a small detachment of destroyers the British crept within the German lights at dawn between Heligoland and the German coast.

An aeroplane sighted them and gave the news to the Germans whose destroyers then came out. The British destroyers lured the Germans to the open sea, where other destroyers were awaiting spread out in fan shape.

Excellent Practice

The Arethus then fired a few broadsides at the enemy. Her practice was excellent. She hit the German cruiser, which at once burst into smoke and flame, but soon afterwards a German shot did some damage to the engine room of the Arethus.

The destroyers Liberty and Laertes fought a grand fight. A shell brought down the mast of the Liberty. The Laertes was hit amidstships and a hole was shot through her funnel. Her forward guns were damaged and she received also a shell in dynamo room and a shot aft which wrecked her cabin.

Was Hot Work

It was hot work, but at that moment the British light cruisers and battle cruisers appeared. It was the moment for which they had been waiting and their execution was deadly.

The first shot from one of the British battle cruisers sank the German cruiser which had been battering a destroyer.

The German fleet then turned and fled in direction of Aixhaven, but they were pursued by the British destroyers, which did terrible execution with their four inch guns.

Officers Shot Them

Many of the Germans landed from British ships after the battle, were wounded by revolver bullets, and they declared that revolvers were used by the German officers to prevent their men surrendering to British boats which had put out to save their drowning opponents. Some of the boats lowered to

rescue Germans it is said were fired upon by a German cruiser.

An official statement issued says that out of 1,200 men composing the crews of the five German warships sunk off Heligoland, only 330 were saved.

CANADIAN FORCE ORDERED ASHORE

And There is Much Speculation As To The Reason For This Action

Quebec, Aug. 30.—The Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry which sailed from Montreal on Friday on the Megantic were landed at Quebec this morning by orders from the War Office.

It is thought that German cruisers may have escaped into the North Atlantic after the naval battle in the North Sea and until those are rounded up the Admiralty considers it would be unwise for troops to set sail.

GERMANS SHOOT THE WOUNDED

Says French Officer, Who Had Trying Personal Experience

Paris, Aug. 26.—The Matin prints an interview with a Breton Dragon Lieutenant, who has just arrived in Paris. He says: "I was sent early on August 9 to reconnoitre toward Longuyon, where there had been an engagement on August 7. I found no Germans there."

"I visited a dozen French wounded in the hospital. One of them said to me: 'If you get wounded, pretend to be dead, or a German will finish you off.'"

"Thinking this might be the hallucination of a dying man, I disregarded the advice. At 11 o'clock we met a superior number of the enemy whom we charged. I fell, wounded in the shoulder, and my orderly fell at my feet."

"On recovering consciousness I called for help. A German approached, and, on seeing that I was an officer, summoned his major, whose name, I afterwards learned, was Dischaffenberg, of the Treves Chasseurs."

"He passed behind me, took my revolver, and shot point-blank at my stomach. He stole my field glasses and \$50 in gold. My orderly was also robbed, but escaped, being finished by shaming dead."

The lieutenant, who was not killed by the finishing shot, finally got a cart, which took him to Longuyon.

Mr. Ernest Gear, who has been residing in Montreal, has enlisted for active service in the 15th Canadian Army Service Corps.

RUSSIANS CLAIM HUGE SUCCESSES OVER AUSTRIANS

London, Aug. 30.—An engagement of tremendous importance between the Russians and the Austrians is being fought along the course of the Vistula River, according to an official statement made at St. Petersburg.

The Russians claim successes, saying that they have captured several thousand prisoners and that the Austrians lost 3,000 men in one engagement.

BRITISH FIRM IN SPITE OF FEARFUL ODDS

Their Losses in Terrible Four Days' Battle Amount To 6,000

RESISTANCE SUPERB AND MOST STUBBORN

Even Though the Forces of the Enemy Greatly Out-numbered British

REPELLED 6 ATTACKS

And Retired Unbeaten and In Good Order to New Positions

London, Aug. 30.—After four days of desperate fighting the British army in France rested, refitted and reinforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement today by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

In his statement, based on reports from Sir John French, Commander of British expeditionary forces, Lord Kitchener says: "The British after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defence where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties were between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared."

GERMAN TROOPS CROSS THE RHINE

Rome, Aug. 29.—A despatch from Basel, Switzerland, says three German army corps and two Austrian corps and a great quantity of siege artillery have crossed the Rhine.

GERMANS CLAIM WIN FROM RUSSIA

Berlin, Aug. 29.—News of the defeat of five Russian army corps to the South of Allenstein is made public here to-day.

It is said to ensure the safety of the German flank.

GERMANY TAKES PEOPLES SAVINGS

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" (Berlin) says: "Germany has successfully conquered the financial difficulties which followed the first mobilization. The Reichsbank came up to expectation, and they great banking institutions in Berlin and in the province followed."

"In the public interest no moratorium is desirable and even yet necessary."

"War loans must be raised by the people, and the people's savings of more than thirty milliards of marks (fifteen hundred millions sterling) will be taken first. The fact that the mobilization would interfere with the harvest have proved unfounded. All preparations have been made to cope with it."

S.S. Pomeranian left Liverpool Saturday for this port.

ALLIES CAPTURE GERMAN CRUISER IN THE PACIFIC

Vancouver, Aug. 30.—The British cruiser Rainbow assisted by the French cruiser Montcalm, has captured the German cruiser Leipzig, after a two hours' battle. The victorious cruisers are bringing the German ship to Esquimaut.

ALLIED TROOPS USE EVERY EFFORT TO CHECK GERMAN ADVANCE

London, August 30.—The French and British are gathering every man and gun available in North Western France in an attempt to stop the advance on the road to Paris.

It is also said that Joffre will endeavor to strike at the German right and bring relief to the British and French forces which have been placed in such a grave and critical situation by the German outflanking movement.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE NEEDS IMMENSE REINFORCEMENTS

London, August 30.—A despatch to The Times from Amiens, France, says that since Monday last the German advance has been one of almost incredible rapidity, the Germans never giving the retreating British a moment's rest.

"The first great German effort has succeeded," says the correspondent, "and we have the fact that the British expeditionary force requires immediate and immense reinforcements."

"The investment of Paris cannot be banished from the field of possibility."

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS PREPARES FOR SIEGE BY GERMANS

Paris, August 30.—It is officially announced that the military governor has ordered all the residents of the zone within the action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days from to-day.

"DUTY OF EVERY ABLE-BODIED MAN TO SEE ARMY KEPT AT FULL STRENGTH"

London, August 30.—Lord Roberts in a speech at London last night declared the country was in great danger.

"There was no use in mincing words," he said, "defeat would mean ruin, shame and slavery. Our soldiers are fighting bravely, but they are lamentably few and it is the duty of every able-bodied man to see that the army is maintained at its full strength."

"Women must not stand in the light of their sons' and husbands' duty."

SECOND BRITISH ARMY OF 100,000 MEN ALMOST READY TO TAKE THE FIELD

London, August 29.—Evidence now accumulating that Germany can and will strike hard, redoubles Lord Kitchener's determination to send every available man to France's aid. His second army of 100,000 is almost complete, but the prospect of a prolonged conflict is driving the Ministry to prepare for much greater forces.

A new means to quicken recruiting is being taken. A campaign has been started among the hardy miners of Northumberland and Warwickshire.

Lord Grey is stumping Northumberland with a message from Lord Kitchener stating: "Tell the Northumberland miners I often had occasion to thank Heaven I had the Northumberland Fusiliers at my back. I rely upon them now. Those who give me their aid will have an opportunity of proving their worth."

Major Norton Griffiths, M.P., and other members of Parliament, are conducting similar recruiting campaigns in the mining and other industrial districts.

Were Frustrated

"On Monday, Aug. 24th, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British Army and drive it into the fortress at Maubege. This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British regiment was conducted, and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted on the enemy, who, in dense formation and enormous masses marched forward, again and yet again, to storm the British lines."

"The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the two previous days, and by night of the 25th, the British army occupied the line from Cambrial, Laudrecies and Lecateau.

"Cambrial is a fortified town in the department of the North, 32 miles Southeast of Lille on the River Scheldt. Lecateau is 14 miles east by southeast of Sambrial.

"It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26,

BRITISH LION RAISED HECATOMB OF THE GERMANS

London, Aug. 29.—The Paris correspondent of Reuter's says that a raid by a German cavalry division in French territory is reported by the Petit Parisien, which states that when the Germans arrived at four o'clock Tuesday morning, they encountered a regiment of French artillery which practically annihilated them.

Referring to the fighting near Mons, the paper says: "The British bore the brunt of six furious attacks. Wounded British soldiers declare that the Allies raised a veritable hecatomb of German corpses near Mons."

though with serious loss, under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy except those, the horses of which had all been killed, or were shattered by high explosive shells.

British Losses, 6,000

"General French estimates during the whole of these operations from 23rd to 26th, inclusive, loss was between 5,000 and 6,000. On the other hand, the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open through their dense formation, are out of all proportion to those which we have suffered."

"In Landrecies alone on the 25th, as an instance, the German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street which they completely failed to carry. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away, and a frightful panic ensued. It is estimated that 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone."

"Another incident, which may be chosen from many like it, was the charge of the German guard cavalry division upon the British Twelfth Cavalry brigade, when the German cavalry were thrown back with great losses in absolute disorder."

"These are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during these engagements. The Germans have been made to pay an extreme price for the forward march made."

"Since the 25th, apart from cavalry fighting, the British Army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements, amounting to double the losses sustained, already have joined. Every gun has been replaced. The Army are now ready to take part in the next great encounter, with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits."

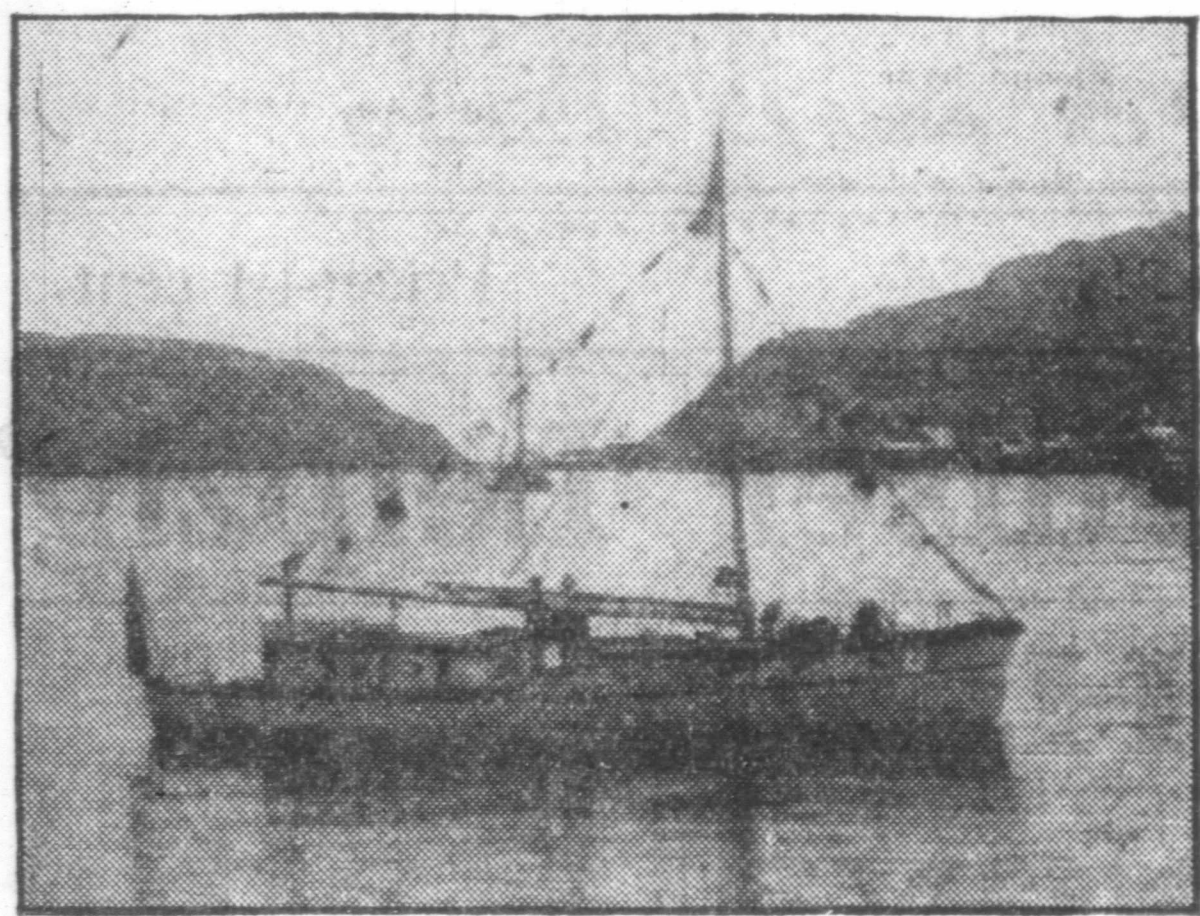
Favorable News

"To-day the news is again favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left have for the time being brought the German attack to a standstill."

Sir John French reports that on the 28th British Fifth Cavalry Brigade fought in brilliant fashion with the German cavalry, in the course of which the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy, and put a large number to flight. It must be remembered that, throughout, the general operations in France are vast and that we are only on one wing. On the whole field of battle the strategic positions of ourselves and our allies are such that whereas a decisive victory for our arms in France probably would be fatal to the enemy, continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in closest grip with the enemy's best troops, can, if prolonged, lead only to a conclusion of the war.

but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce, that it was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

"The battle on this day, 26th, was of a most severe and desperate character. The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance against the tremendous odds with which they were confronted. At length they extricated themselves in good order,



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CHANGES SINCE THE RUSSO-JAP WAR

Work of Reform Was Begun Six Years Ago by Wholesale Dismissals of Officers—Then a Complete Reorganisation Took Place

WARS WITH SPIRIT

Does the Russian Peasant in the Big Conflict With Germany—Believes His Country is in the Right and Will Do His Best

In the Illustration: Zeitung, a German weekly paper, of July 16, a German officer who had spent some time observing the Russian army, criticized it, and the point he emphasized was that the present fighting machine of the Czar is no more like the machine that went down to defeat before the Japanese than the German army of 1871 is like the army of today. The improvements that have been made in the Russian army are remarkable, and while it probably does not equal the German army in efficiency, its superiority in numbers should make it equally formidable. It is fear of the Russian army that has driven the Kaiser to invade Belgium and Luxemburg. He is following the old Napoleonic principle of destroying his enemies separately. The success of his land campaign depends upon his being able to crush the French army before the Russians can get into action. Having beaten France to the ground, he will turn to the Russians and turn them back. That is the general strategy of the war from a German point of view. It is this strategy that may have been defeated already by the unexpected Belgian resistance at Liege.

Old Tactics Disregarded
The war with Japan showed the Russian military authorities that the army was not to be depended upon. The tactics of Dragoonoff were useless for attack, since they seemed to be based upon the assumption that the enemy's fire would invariably be accurate and so deadly that an advance against almost equal numbers was not to be thought of. That is why one may search the records of the Russo-Japanese war in vain for examples of Russia advancing in force upon the enemy. Russia's advancing was almost invariably toward the rear. The infantry lacked power to win battles because of their premature formation and the over-spreading of their front ranks, the cavalry preceding the infantry in single formation, and the artillery scattering in small groups, and firing from positions of concealment. In the years 1911-12 these old principles were abandoned and regulations founded upon those of Germany and France took their place.

Lepping Off Deadwood
It was five years after the war with Japan before Witte and Stolypin were able to quell the threatened revolution of the country, and gather up sufficient funds to begin the reorganization of the military machine, but even before the money was ready the work of improvement had begun. In

1906 no fewer than 26 out of 31 army corps and 38 out of 61 army divisions received new commanders, and in the next few years 646 generals were placed in enforced retirement. Thus the incompetents at the head of the army were lopped off and their places taken by younger men. In the year 1911, for instance, of the general staff officers promoted to the colonels, four were 34 years old, ten were 35 years old and twenty-one were 36 years old. Other steps were taken to make the military profession one that would attract the best class of Russians.

Czar Honors the Army
Previous to the war there had been two distinct systems for training of officers. There was one school for the nobles, and another school for the rest of the cadets, and the result was that two distinct classes were turned out. The difference was abolished, and all the officers who have been trained in the past half dozen years have gone through the same school. Moreover, as soon as the finances of the country were adequate, the salaries and pensions of officers were in-

creased. The Czar copied the example set by Emperor William, and lost no opportunity of publicity referring to the army in terms of devotion and respect. He had his photographs taken in military costume, and took every means of making it known throughout Russia that the way to his favor led through the army. Moreover, he no longer refused to let the working officers have the decisions as to important commands, and did not attempt to clog the wheels of the new machine with Imperial patronage.

Russian Soldiers Willing
In the Russo-Japanese war practically every Russian soldier looked like everyone else. The men might have been nothing but numbers. Since then the custom has been cultivated of permitting particular corps to wear distinguishing dress. Numerous regiments have received special marks, traditions and honorary colonels, and the esprit de corps of the army has thus been revived. Not only has the strength of the army been increased, but it has been provided with the most modern of weapons, and it is said that in military aeronautics Russia is now the leader of the world. There have been also great improvements in the machinery of mobilization, and there will be no such delay on the part of the Russian troops getting into action as there was at the time of the war with Japan. Moreover, in the present war the Russian peasant will fight with all his heart. Against Japan he fought because he was ordered to.

BANKERS, IMPORTANT FACTORS, IN THE WAR OF THE NATIONS

Because the Prime Requisite of Modern Warfare is Money, and, as Financial Resources Are the Real "Sinews of War," Money, In a Long-drawn-out Conflict, is More Necessary Even Than Men and Munitions of War

Men and guns, battleships and aeroplanes are necessary for war, of course, but the prime requisite of modern warfare is money. Financial resources are the real "sinews of war," and in a long drawn out conflict money is more necessary even than soldiers, arms and ammunition. It has been estimated by experts that with Germany, England, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Serbia at war the daily cost will aggregate \$54,000,000. Military men predict that Italy and all the Balkan States will get into the conflict. One hundred million dollars would then be a fair estimate of the daily money cost of the huge conflagration. The German Reichstag, at the outset voted more than \$1,000,000,000 for war. The British Parliament voted more than \$500,000,000 at first and followed this with another \$500,000,000, making the British appropriation total \$1,000,000,000. The Russian war appropriations have topped the billion dollar mark, and France has not been behind.

Bankers' Most Powerful
In a gigantic war like the one on, the bankers of the world are as powerful as, perhaps more powerful than the rulers of the nations involved.

The importance of the financial factor has never been more obvious than now, when the European war has thrown the stock exchanges and bourses of the world out of business. When so vital a part of the financial structure is taken away all the usual data that goes to indicate a nation's financial standing becomes to a great extent valueless, but they are still of use for purposes of rough comparison.

Of the amount of hard cash that the nations of Europe at war have at their command, the returns of the state banks are the best guide available. According to recent weekly returns, the five Great Powers now at war have the following amounts of coin and bullion in their Central banks:

France, \$948,500,000; Russia, \$872,500,000; Germany, \$422,500,000; Austria-Hungary, \$321,000,000; Great Britain, \$201,000,000.

England's Best
These could only become available as a war chest if their primary function as backing for paper currency and credit were suspended. They are of great value when exercising that function. Although England's central gold reserve is the smallest of the five, it is said in banking circles to be the most valuable because it forms the backing of an immense volume of credit of international value. It is only on the assumption that the great credit system of the European nations at war should fall utterly to the ground that they would

have to fall back upon their gold reserve to pay for the munitions of war. In such an event even the vast appropriations of the countries would not go far toward paying the \$54,000,000 daily that is the estimated cost of the big war. They are all forced to borrow heavily, and it is thus that the world's great bankers like the Ritschchilds and Morgan and Company become factors in the European conflagration.

Part of Credit
Until national credits fail, credit rather than actual possessions of gold must be the source of the wherewithal for military operations. Even Germany's great special war chest of \$30,000,000 counts for little while credit lasts. In considering the comparative ability of European countries to raise money, it must be borne in mind that the existence of the great war, involving nearly all the Powers, necessarily limits each Government's credit to its own territory, and that of its friends and allies. Austria-Hungary and Germany are no longer able to raise money in France and England, and those countries cannot borrow in Germany and Austria. France and England have in the past been the greatest money lenders. In the light of the actual new credit resources the following existing national debts should be considered: France, \$6,575,000,000; Russia, \$4,500,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$3,970,000,000; Germany, \$3,705,000,000; Great Britain, \$3,575,000,000.

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¶ Gown of Sheer White Lace mounted on fine Brussels net lining. It has the new three tier skirt; Waist and Sleeves of Lace, in soft, graceful draping; Vest caught with tiny crystals; and wide crushed girdle of Pale Blue Satin
¶ Elegant Gown of Black Chiffon over soft White Lace, lined throughout with White Silk; handsome and effective trimming of rich Helio Velvet.

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The Daily Short Story

AN ENGINEER'S STORY

By Frank Filson

"Did you see that old, gray-headed fellow that went into the cab of No. 24?" asked the engine-driver. "That's Joe Egan. How old should you say he was, now? Fifty-five? Joe's, seventy-two, come next July, friend, and in spite of his age, there isn't a man that can handle his engine better than Joe, or that's more looked up to by the men and better thought of by the company. And it must be high on thirty years since what I'm going to tell you happened to Joe.

"Thirty years ago—that brings us back to the early eighties, don't it? The companies wasn't so particular in those days as what they are now. Nowadays, if a man wants a drop before going on duty he's got to take the bottle out of his pocket when nobody ain't watching him, and eat a cough drop afterwards, or else, likely as not, he'll be hunting a job next morning. But in the times I'm speaking of the company didn't care whether a man drank or not, as long as he looked sober, and brought his train in on time. And, drunk

or sober, Joe never made any mistakes with his engine.

"Still, there wasn't many nights when he didn't come in to Tapham a little soaked, and it got to the superintendent's ears. The company didn't want to get rid of Joe, for he was a pretty steady man, and although the new idea about drinking had just begun to come into use, still, everybody made excuses for Joe. You see, he'd been through the fire and done what it ain't given to many men to have to do.

"Joe lived by the line, about half a mile this side of Hapham, in a little brick house situated just where the trestle across the Mohegan begins to rise out of the swamp lands. He used to take his engine, with eight cars attached to it, over it on the return trip and run her into Tapham on the strike of nine. Then he'd walk back home till his turn of duty come again. It was a ticklish spot, because the 8.07 from Waynesboro had the right of way a few minutes after the Tapham local got speaking of the company didn't care whether a man drank or not, as long as he looked sober, and brought his train in on time. And, drunk

heard the whistle of the 8.07. You know traffic was inconsiderable in those days, and, whereas they'd have held her now, at that time one just took chances. It wasn't much of a risk. Joe saw that he could make the trestle, with a half minute to spare—only, just as he opened up, he saw his little girl on the line; just a speck of white in the night. Well, you can guess the rest. It was one life against a hundred, and Joe voted him five hundred dollars; and that's why the superintendent didn't look too close into Joe's drinking habits. I didn't mention that the shock drove the mother crazy, did I? She recovered in time—after what I'm going to tell you had happened—and they're living in Tapham now, although they never had another child.

"It must have been two years after the accident. Joe had been going from bad to worse. He was drunk nearly every night, and once or twice if it hadn't been for me—I was his fireman then—there'd have been another and worse accident. I used to talk to Joe about it, but of course that didn't do no good. At last I saw that it would be only a matter of weeks until a smash occurred, and I resolved to speak to the superintendent myself.

"It was the night after I'd come to that decision that Joe was taking



his engine, as usual, into Tapham. There were only three cars that night, but they held the President of the road and his wife and daughters, and a party of guests. They were running through to celebrate the opening of some branch line or other. I spoke to Joe and he climbed into the cab.

"Joe," I said, "give me that stuff I see sticking out of your pocket. They'll come along and shake hands with you at the end, sure as fate, and that'll be your finish. Hand it over, Joe."

"He was in an ugly mood that night and swore at me. The more I tried to put reason into his head the uglier he grew. He didn't care if the train went to smash and the president and directors, too, he said. He cursed them all, from Mr. Hartman down to the local traffic manager, Bill Swayne, who'd always been Joe's friend and stood by him. I saw there wasn't no use arguing with a man in that condition, and as he was a match for two of me, and fighting would only have made things worse, I couldn't do nothing, but stand by and hope for the best. And I wasn't altogether sorry, because it saved me from having to speak to Mr. Hitchens, the superintendent myself.

"We made the run in good time. Joe was a good driver, however much he had been drinking, and I had seen him taking more than a few swigs at that bottle he carried. We weren't more than half a minute to the bad when the grade began to dip down into the mud flats five miles this side of the trestle. Joe put on speed here, meaning to slow up before we started on the upgrade toward the trestle again. I could see the line of trees across the river

"Slow her down, Joe!" I yelled at him and he turned and cursed me and looked out on the line and began muttering something. There-

wasn't much danger, but I knew if Joe made the trestle at 30 miles he wouldn't last overnight as a driver for the Chesapeake and Excelsior. Then, all at once, he staggered back into the cab and a second later the brakes were down and the train screeched and wined as it came to a halt fifty feet from where the trestle begins.

"Joe!" I yelled, but his face was whiter than paper, 'Bill Jones,' he said slowly, turning his eyes on mine, as I'm a man I saw Nellie on the line again!"

"I looked out, I couldn't see nothing." "You're dreaming, Joe," I said. "Bue he wouldn't touch the throttle again; just stood rocking and moaning and muttering, 'Nelly!' Then I thought maybe some other kid had got under the wheels.

"A minute later the president was limbing along the footboard, with some of his guests. I wanted to save Joe. I told them he had seen something on the line. They looked, the whole party of them, but they couldn't find nothing. When they came back I couldn't keep them from seeing him no longer, and one look was enough. Joe was blind drunk—and in charge of the president's train.

"Can't you take her into Tapham?" he asked me. I could, but at the words Joe was at me like a madman. It would have been as much as my life was worth to try. And nobody wanted to tackle a drunken giant like Joe. So, as it was only half a mile, and the line would be clear 'or an hour to come, the whole party started to foot it into town.

"Well, friend, the trestle was down. There was a piece twenty yards long sipped clean out of the middle by he freshets. That's all. If Joe had run that train on to the trestle the whole party would have gone sheer into Kingdom Come. No, I'm not drawing any conclusions—only that's how it comes that Joe quit drinking and still drives his engine."

CHASED CRUISER FOR FOUR DAYS

Wireless Operator on British Ship Tells of Fight With Breslau

London, Aug. 26.—Wireless operator Marsden of the British cruiser Gloucester, which pursued the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau among the Ionian Islands, wrote an account of the chase to his mother. He said: "The chase lasted four days and nights, during which our gunner indulged in some long range shots at the Breslau. After missing the first shot at 11,000 yards, he spat on the second shell for luck and it went true, carrying away half of the Breslau's funnel.

"The gunner repeated the operation on the third shot which cleared the Breslau's quarter deck and put her after gun out of action. The cruiser fired thirty shots in return. Two of them smashed boats on the davits of the Gloucester's upper deck. Our ship narrowly escaped destruction from a torpedo fired by the Goeben."

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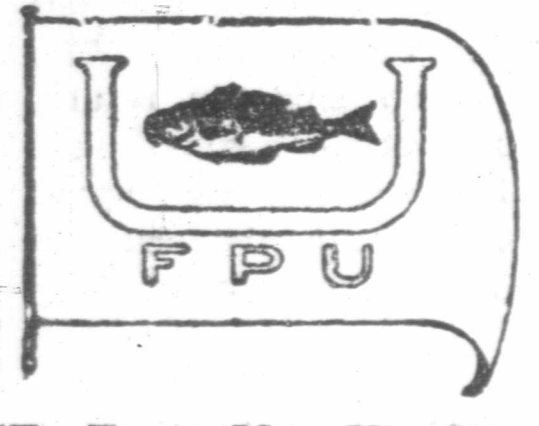
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- 3rd. It is a combination engine.
- 4th. It is very simple.
- 5th. Has proved itself superior to all others.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 31, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Opening of the House

ALL the Union members of the House of Assembly will be present at the opening on Wednesday except Mr. Grimes, who is now crossing the Atlantic from England.
Mr. Winsor arrived here yesterday by the Fogota.
Mr. Stone, who was North, arrived at Catalina yesterday and will be here on Tuesday.
Mr. Jennings left Moreton's Hr. by the Clyde to-day.
Mr. Targett will be here to-morrow.
Mr. Abbott is at Bonavista and will leave there to-morrow.
All the Opposition members will be present except Mr. Grimes.
All the Government members except Messrs. Moulton and Young will also be present.
The session will likely close on Saturday. The lower House will not take long to get through business as most of the legislation to be enacted have been submitted to the Opposition and it is likely all contention points will be adjusted before the Bills are submitted to the House.
If the Upper House is desirous of making rapid progress and following the example of the Canadian Parliament, there is no reason why the Legislature should not be prorogued on Saturday at the latest.
We trust there will be no display of any sort on opening day, as under the circumstances there is no need of the usual ceremonies and display.
The only feature of the session that may call for criticism would be the Government's proposals for increased taxation. In this respect the Government should move very slowly and make sure that if additional burdens must be carried, that the well-to-do will be called upon to bear a full share.
Mr. Kent and Dr. Lloyd will meet the Premier this afternoon to discuss the proposed legislation and to express the opinions of the Opposition Party thereon.
The House will of course meet at the usual time next winter when the Government's common policy will receive the criticism it merits, as is the usual custom, but the approaching session will be devoted entirely to

matter pertaining to the situation caused by the outbreak of war, and as most of the business will be non-partisan there will be little room for party criticism.

Cause For Cheer

BECAUSE the allied forces have not from the beginning have not swept all before them on land, our people are showing a disposition to be depressed and discouraged. It should be remembered that the allies are fighting an army machine that is as near perfect as premeditation and long preparation can make it, but there are certain considerations that are too often winked out of sight, but which are encouraging things to remember.
One of our Canadian contemporaries sets them forth as follows:
(1) This is a war fought against time. The German plan of campaign has followed precisely the predicted lines, and consists in an effort to crush France in time to turn around and face the Russian invasion. If it fails to accomplish that neat bit of "foot work," then the Germans must pretty well abandon all thought of victory. They may not in that case be conquered; but they cannot conquer.
(2) The Germans are to-day from a week to a fortnight behind their schedule time. They lost several days at the outset, Russian mobilization starting seriously before their own. Then they were delayed at Liege. The lightning-like turning movement, which was to have been accomplished down the Meuse on the western flank of the Ardennes, failed. They were compelled to carry it much further west, thus wasting time and extending their lines. In fact, they seem now to have almost abandoned it altogether, in exchange for a more direct attack east of the Ardennes.
(3) The Russians are ahead of their schedule. They began mobilization promptly at the announcement of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia; and they are hitting much harder in East Prussia than they were expected to be able to do so early in the war.
(4) Austria was looked to take the first brunt of the Russian attack. She is not doing so. She is on the defensive in Galicia, and is compelled to keep a serious army fronting the Serbs, especially in Serb Provinces, and other serious army watching the Italians. She will be of little help to Germany against the Russians.
(5) The French and British troops are fighting on the defensive. This means that they are wearing down the German superiority in numbers very rapidly. Even if the Germans do pierce their lines in places, that is not decisive. The real question is—Can the Germans endure the frightful punishment necessary to carry these powerful positions, and yet be strong enough afterward to press on and take other entrenchments—and still others. An invasion of France is not conquest—nothing short of an investment of Paris can be regarded as serious.
(6) Italy cannot afford to see us lose unless the victory wholly exalts Germany and Austria. If Germany and Austria are able to attack her within two or three years of the end of this war, her fate is certain. She will be crushed, dismembered and stripped of her Colonies. So, if it looks as if the war were really going against us, we may hope to hear the thunder of Italian guns on the flank of Austria.
(7) Britain's navy and Russia's army are not even menaced. They can fight on, even if the French defences are driven in. And if they finally bring down the foe, France and Belgium would be worthy of every reward which can be offered them for having endured the wounds of this war which, by grace of their suffering, their Allies will have won.
Splendid Work
It is glorious news that reaches us to-day through the medium of our public despatch, news that justifies and confirms our faith in the British army.
History relates many instances in which British forces, relatively small, have added the quality of steadiness to the armies of their allies, but never with more glorious effect than at the battle of Mons, the greatest, the most terrible the world has ever known.
The Germans massed huge forces against the British troops, evidently bent on crushing them through sheer weight of numbers. Six times was the terrible attack delivered and just as often rolled back, with fearful loss to the Kaiser's troops.
And then came the most trying ordeal of all. General Joffre, convinced that the fortunes of the day called for a withdrawal of the troops of the allies, ordered a retreat all along the line.
So the hard-pressed, but unbeaten, British troops had to fall back, giving up to the enemy, for strategy's sake, positions which he could not carry by prowess of arms.
The retreat of the British was carried on calmly and coolly and with a

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DURATION OF THE WAR

(Toronto Mail and Empire)
Count de Witte, the Russian statesman, is quoted as saying that the war cannot last more than two or three months, and that at the end of that time Germany will collapse.
There is still a feeling in many quarters that the wide proportions of the struggle must curtail its duration. In the old days fifty thousand or a hundred thousand troops could keep the field for years, since there was the whole national reservoir of men and material to supply them with clothing and munitions, to replenish the wastage of disease and death.
But in this unprecedented war, as The London Standard says, there is no reserve or national power—of manpower and of money-power—upon which drafts can be continuously made. All the resources of the continental belligerents, whether human or material, are cast with reckless prodigality into the scale at the outset.
"There is no time for economy, no scope for holding back anything that can be made available at the moment. The entire adult male populations of fighting age in France and Germany are being hurried towards the points of concentration as fast as trains can take them."
The writer says: "All the energies of the nation, physical, moral, and economic, are keyed up to such a pitch that the tension cannot be maintained for long any more than the runner can start for a three mile race at the pace of a hundred yards dash. It is a desperate sprint, not a long distance contest which is attempted. Money as well as blood will be poured out like water to set the mighty machine going, to increase the impact of its stroke. All the national vitality is concentrated upon the effort."
Great Britain is the exception. She is putting forth a mighty effort, but not exhausting herself at the outset. She still possesses immense reserves of strength in the British Isles and a world-wide Empire. Her mercantile marine has the run of the sea and as long as the German fleet is blockaded her food supplies are assured. Shut in on all sides, does not Germany's only hope lie in her vaunted capacity to smash her way to victory at all costs in the next few days or weeks? If the Kaiser's main armies are driven back or even held in check, whence is he to draw fresh strength? Whence is he to get food supplies? Can a nation, whose whole trade and commerce is completely stifled stand up for long against opponents whose coasts are unblocked, and who retain at least a proportion of their business with the outside world?
We have, however, to remember that we are contending with that continental nation which has exhibited a marvellous efficiency in every field. The Germans have led the world in music, in metaphysics, in housing reform, and other departments of municipal government. Their rise in an incredibly short time to the first rank as an industrial and commercial nation, has surprised the world. In a few years their mercantile marine sprang from nothing to second place, and to-day their powerful navy is surpassed only by the fleets of Great Britain.
Lastly, the whole German structure has been erected on the foundations of Prussian military force. The Kaiser's Empire has lived and thrived on its supreme prowess in war. It is for these reasons that prophecies as to the early conclusion of the conflict must be treated with reserve.

skill that checked every attempt of the Germans to entrap them and finally they took up their new positions and again turned their faces to the foe, a role doubtless more appreciated by French and his followers than that of retiring before the enemy, however necessary such tactics might be.
The British and their allies are now entrenched in stronger positions than they occupied at first. Their opposition to the Germans seems to have worn down the enemy somewhat and the last couple of days have been quiet, affording the defenders a chance of resting and recuperating and securing reinforcements.
The German advance has been brought to a standstill and the allies are reported as taking the offensive in some portions of the extended field, so that considered all round the outlook is now much brighter than for some time past.

EXTENSION LECTURES
Arrangements are being completed with Canadian Universities by which candidates from Newfoundland may qualify in St. John's for the beginning of the third year in Arts and other courses; and the Superintendent of Education are maturing plans for providing the necessary lectures in the subjects covering the second year's work.
The charges will be the same as are generally made in Canada. Students (male or female), desirous of taking advantage of the lectures or of obtaining further information should apply at an early date to one of the Superintendents of Education.—aug. 30, 31, eod

FOR SALE
A tract of well-wooded land near the City. Conveniently situated for a fox farm; nicely secluded.
Apply at this office.—jnc25, 14

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ONE MOTOR BOAT
Very pretty model, in good condition, with 8 horse power Motor Engine, new this year. The Boat and Engine will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately.
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WE SHOULD WORRY!
Hardly, but advertisers should worry, and that's a sure thing. Almost every newsboy in town sells *The Mail and Advocate*, as well as a large number of shop agents, in different sections of the city and outposts.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

Might be Worse for Germany.
Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph—"Although the Kaiser has been persuaded not to go to the front it may be set down as a fact that it isn't his feet that are cold, or anyone's feet for that matter, but that simply that "cooler heads" are on the job and exerting an influence. It must be calamitous for Germany were anything to occur that should cause the vice-president to succeed to the chief place in the empire just now."
Big Battles Take Time.
Washington Star—"It is to be borne in mind that this war could not possibly be conducted throughout at the rate of speed maintained at the beginning. The physical transport of great bodies of men such as are assembling for the campaign in Belgium, Luxembourg, and Alsace, requires long periods of time. The provision of subsistence and ammunition entails tremendous efforts. Even with numerous highways and railroads the advancement of 100,000 men a matter of 100 miles it is slow proceeding. Furthermore no military campaign is ever fought continuously. There are periods of recuperation and revision of lines. What may appear in the absence of full despatches descriptive of this campaign to be battles are probably only skirmishes, exaggerated by reports into major encounters."
No Longer a Menace.
Winnipeg Telegram—"The war may last one year or ten years, but one thing the world understands that is definite. When peace is declared the German fleet and the mad man who is responsible for this war will be in a position where they are no longer a menace to civilization."
History's Wheel.
London Advertiser—"Prussians were all-victorious under Frederick the Great, forty years later they were as dirt to Napoleon and his democratic army. They were mighty in 1870; forty years after they again ran into an army of free peoples. History's wheel."
The Dead Are Fortunate.
Detroit Journal—"The dead at Liege are fortunate. The thousands of wounded, hurled cruelly against the greased steel glaives of the forts, were left for days on the field, cursing, moaning, nursing their sores. To these belong the glory and the honor."
This Wretched War.
Philadelphia Enquirer—"This wretched war, began by Austria in Serbia, is one of wide-spread death, destruction and desolation. Born in greed and lust for power and bitter hatreds, its attributes are those of hell, not heaven. And yet these war lords lift up their eyes and pray for victory for their arms."
The Crime of the Autocrat.
Providence Journal—"The present situation in Europe is a direct result of unlimited and unbridled autocracy. The immediate outcome of the fact that it was possible for one or two men, of their own volition, to draw the sword of war and let loose upon the nations of the earth the greatest calamity the world has faced for many centuries."
The Importance of Liege
Westminster Gazette: Liege is the chief manufacturing centre of Belgium, and the fears of its inhabitants may well be realized. The place is strongly fortified, and its intimate connexion with English history is shown in the capture of its forts in 1703 by Marlborough, who advanced from Liege into Germany and won the battle of Blenheim. A conflict between opposing forces here can be understood, seeing that there are a dozen forts, and in the opinion

NFLD. FOXES VERY VALUABLE

P. E. I. Man Secures Six Beauties in This Country
What is believed to be the most valuable six foxes ever taken out of Newfoundland for P. E. Island parties, passed through here this week, says the North Sydney Herald.
They were three pairs of beautifully-coated dark silver patches, purchased by Mr. David Hodgson, of Alberton, P.E.I., who has probably purchased more foxes in the Ancient Colony than any other one dealer.
Like other shrewd Island fox magnates, Mr. Hodgson was averse to "talking" fox, and beyond stating "they are going to P. E. Island," was as dumb as a Malpeque oyster.
Experts who examined the six pairs estimated their value at not less than \$3,000.

AIRSHIPS FAIL TO DO VERY MUCH

Germans Cannot Rise High Enough to Escape French Fire
London, Aug. 26.—The French War Office intimation that the German Zeppelin No. 8 has been shot down coming from Strassburg, is another striking evidence of the failure of the German air tactics, from which so much was expected.
No Zeppelin has yet been able to rise a sufficient height to escape the French artillery fire. This is the third Zeppelin destroyed since the beginning of the war. They have been unable to venture more than a few miles over the frontier, although the Zeppelins possess motors of 500 horse-power and have a speed of 50 miles per hour.
In fine, the Kaiser, after twenty years of herculean effort, was ready for the test. He had strained the national resources to the uttermost, was as ready as he could ever hope to be, and gave the word to fire at a time when Great Britain seemed to have a rebellion on her hands which would keep her out of the conflict.

THE KAISER'S ARROGANCE

London Express: We venture to say that never in the whole history of nations has any sovereign, not even Napoleon at the height of his greatness, behaved with the arrogance of the Kaiser during the last few days. Belgium was ordered to admit German troops within her boundaries. If she obeyed she was to be honored with German protection. If she refused she was to be treated as an enemy. To the eternal glory of the Belgians, this ultimatum was answered as only a sovereign nation, however small, could answer. Belgium will fight as well as she can to preserve her independence, and her King has called upon Great Britain to lend her aid. Great Britain cannot refuse. Her troops are mobilizing, her navy is moving and to-day she is standing with Russia and France to curb a nation grown mad with success, and eager to be master and tyrant over its fellows. German ambition has overleaped itself. It now faces half a continent in arms.

Fixing the Blame

Rochester Post Express: When historians look back upon this time when the world went mad and mighty nations made up of people supposed to be rational permitted their remorseless war lords to herd them like sheep and drive them to the shambles their first concern will be to fix the responsibility for the outbreak. They will not fail to remark that a single word from Germany would have prevented the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, or would have induced the dual monarchy to accept the Serbian concessions as sufficient. That word was not forthcoming as they will note. Germany was as ready for the conflict as she could ever expect to be. She had just completed her Kiel Canal. She had just increased her army to a prodigious total by a special war tax in time of peace, a tax which she could never expect to repeat until war had begun. She had made all possible financial preparation for the conflict, and her storehouses were bursting with a two years' supply of war munitions and

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BOLINDER'S OIL ENGINES
Largest Hot Bulb Marine Engine in the World.
Holds 14 World's Records.
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Has been on the market for 21 years.
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Bolinder's, the Makers, are behind their Engine and they will make good all they say of their Manufactures.
Fishermen and others interested are invited to visit the Boat "Bolinda I" and see what this Engine really is.
Alex. McDougall,
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Abram Lincoln, President of the U.S.A.,
once said:
"I do not know much about the tariff, but
I do know this much: when we buy goods
abroad, we get the goods and the foreigner gets
the money; when we buy goods made at home,
we get both the goods and the money."

This may be a hard winter for our Colony, keep
your money at home, buy Matches made in New-
foundland. Matches that are the Best, Cheapest and
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trict, write to us and we will have them for-
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**HOW NEW POPE
IS ELECTED BY
SACRED COLLEGE**

Each Cardinal Votes in Ab-
solute Secrecy Using a
Paper Ballot

PEOPLE ARE GIVEN
SMOKE SIGNALS

Until the New Pontiff is
Elected—Choses His
Own Title

ALTHOUGH the Pope no longer
wields temporal sovereignty
over the Papal States, yet there
is no living monarch who possesses
the power which lies in his hands.
In the world there are nearly two
hundred and fifty million Roman
Catholics, and with these his word is
law.

The Pope's parliament consists of
men who have worked their way up,
just as Pius X. did himself, from
parish priest to the highest dignity,
bar one, of the Roman Catholic
Church. The College is limited in
number to seventy, and it is from
those seventy, and by these seventy
in solemn conclave, that a new Pope
is chosen.

Administration

On the death of a Pope, the work
of administration is carried on pro-
tempore by an executive council of the
College of Cardinals, the president
being the Camerlengo, or Chamber-
lain of the Holy Roman Church.

This official at once takes charge
of the Vatican, and his first task is
to visit the death chamber. There he
calls three upon the dead Pope by
his Christian name, and when the
solemn silence remains unbroken he
declares aloud: "The Pope is indeed
dead."

Then he gently takes the famous
Fisherman's Ring from the finger of
the dead man. A similar ring has
been worn by all Popes as a signet
ring for more than five centuries past,
and bears the device of St. Peter
fishing. For each new Pope a new
ring is made, the old being broken
to pieces in the presence of the
Sacred College.

Under Lock and Key

The Conclave of the Sacred Col-
lege meets on the tenth day after the
death of the late Pope. At one time
all the cardinals were expected to be
present, but nowadays work is com-
menced as soon as two-thirds of their
number are present.

All the proceedings are character-
ized by extreme secrecy. The word
"conclave" means under lock and
key, and no special jury is half so
carefully guarded as the jury of car-
dinals to whom is entrusted the se-
lection of the new head of their
Church.

A whole wing in the Vatican, which
is in itself the largest palace in the
world, is given up to them. The win-
dows are barricaded, except just
sufficient to give light and air, and
even this part is covered with white
curtains. In each room is construct-
ed a temporary cell made of wood.
The main door leading to the wing is
walled up.

Solemn Service

On the afternoon of the tenth day,
the cardinals attend a solemn ser-
vice in the Sistine Chapel. Then they
retire to their cells. Their friends
attend them, and for a time all is
bustle and life. But at eight in the
evening a bell rings; everyone must
then leave, except the personal at-
tendants of the cardinals. The doors
are solemnly locked, and no one may
go in or out until the new Pope is
chosen. There is, however, this ex-
ception. If a cardinal arrives late
he has the right of admission. Also,
if a cardinal in residence be taken
ill, he is permitted to leave; but in
such a case he may not re-enter.

Correspondence may pass in but
every letter is read by high officials
appointed for the purpose before it
is delivered to the person to whom
it is addressed.

First Ballot Taken

At eight next morning there is
service in the Sistine Chapel, and
afterwards the first ballot is taken.
There are two ballots each day. The
ballot is simply a slip of paper about
eight inches by four inches, upon
which each cardinal writes his name,
the name of his choice, and a sentence
from the Scriptures. The new Pope
must receive at least two-thirds of
the votes of all the Cardinals present.

The ballot papers are inspected by
three members of the College who
are chosen by lot. If necessary,
others are selected to take the votes
of those members of the College who
are not well enough to attend chapel.
As the Cardinals are, many of them,
well advanced in years, it is often
the case that some are too feeble to
leave their rooms.

When the papers have been inspect-
ed, each cardinal in turn walks to

**"I BLESS PEACE,"
SAID THE POPE.**

Rome, Aug. 25.—The Tri-
buna states that the Austrian
Ambassador to Italy, K. Me-
rey de Kapos-Mere, before
his resignation because of ill-
health, asked the late Pope
Pius X. to bless Austria-Hun-
gary and the Austrian arms.
The Pontiff replied: "I
bless peace."

the high altar, and kneeling, utters
this prescribed form:
"I call to witness Christ the Lord
who will be my Judge that I choose
the one whom, before God, I think
ought to be chosen, and that I will
do the same at the accessit."
The "accessit," it must be explain-
ed, is the later ballot when a Cardinal,
realizing that his first choice has
no chance of success, votes for a
second choice.

The ballot over, the cardinals re-
tire to their rooms, where, later, din-
ner is served, separately to each. The
food is all prepared within the Vati-
can, and is very simple in character.
A little soup, an omelette, and some
fruit, form a typical dinner.

Then comes an hour of stesta, af-
ter which the cardinal's time is his
own, until half-past five, when the
second ballot is called. At nine, sup-
per is served, then a bell rings as
the signal for retirement for the
night.

Smoke Signal to Crowd

The ballot papers are burnt after
each ballot on a fire made of damp
straw. The smoke upcurling from
the tall chimney is a sign to the great
crowds who are waiting outside, that
no Pope has yet been chosen.

So day by day the balloting goes
on, and all the time precautions
against communication with the outer
world are never for a moment re-
laxed. Sometimes balloting goes
on for weeks—on one occasion it lasted
for 104 days—before any one card-
inal receives the necessary two-
thirds vote. Then the papers are ex-
amined to make certain that he has
not voted for himself, for if he has
done so, then the whole election is
null and void.

If all is well, the papers are again
burned, but this time the smoke is
not allowed to escape. Now the ex-
citement outside is tremendous for
as no smoke is seen everyone is aware
that a choice has at last been made.

The elected one is officially inform-
ed by the three senior cardinals pre-
sent, and the dean solemnly asks of
him: "Do you accept your election,
canonically made, to be the Supreme
Pontiff?"

Consent being given, the dean asks
by what name he elects to be known
and this having been officially re-
corded the next step is the investiture
in Pontifical vestments. The new-
made Pope blesses the cardinals,
and, seated on his throne, receives
their homage.

Remove the Barriers

Meantime workmen have been busy
removing the barriers which have
closed the doors and windows, and as
the fresh air and light streams into
the close, dark interior, a cardinal is
deputed to make the announcement
to the waiting multitudes.

He appears on a balcony and, amid
dead silence, speaks in the approp-
riate form:
"I make known to you a great joy.
We have a Pope, the very eminent
and reverend lord, who has taken the
name of—"

Then burst out tremendous cheer-
ings, cannons are fired, bands play,
and the bells peal from every tower.
Rome is in fete.

Rome, August 21.—It is asserted
that the Cardinals have discussed the
advisability of holding the conclave
for the election of a successor to Pius
X without shutting themselves with-
in the Vatican throughout their del-
iberations, as has been the tradi-
tional practice. Heretofore each car-
dinal has had an apartment in the
palace with accommodations also for
his secretary and servants, and on
the occasion of the last conclave the
three days' session of the Sacred Col-
lege entailed an expense of \$120,000.

More Freedom

It has been suggested that the car-
dinals meet at the Vatican twice daily
for a ballot until a choice has been
made, and at the close of each session
return to their homes or wherever
they may be stopping. These sittings
would of course be under the seal of
absolute secrecy, while permitting
greater freedom on the part of the
members of the college.

Among the so-called political car-
dinals, headed by Cardinal Agilardi, a
movement is under way to have the
Sacred College of Cardinals address
the Emperors, Kings and President
of the countries engaged in war, ask-
ing them to declare a truce while the
pontiff is being elected. This plea, as
well as the proposition to attempt
mediation, provides for the assistance
of the United States, as the greatest
neutral power.

**WAR FEVER
HAS CANADA
IN ITS GRIP**

Some Reluctance At First To
Enlist But It Soon
Passed

THOUSANDS ARE
NOW OFFERING

And a Second Contingent
Will Likely Be Sent
Soon

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—While the ex-
peditionary force is being organized
by the Canadian military authorities,
the first army division of 22,000 men
will be on troop ships crossing the
Atlantic by the middle of next month.
Before they land in Europe, the
mobilization of another force will be
almost accomplished. The thing is
being practically forced on the Can-
adian military spirit in Canada.

Almost Epidemic

When the call for men first went
out there appeared to be reluctance
in some points in the response. How-
ever, by the time the troops trains
began moving, the desire to enlist
had almost become epidemic. Men
climbed on the troop trains and re-
fused to be put off. As a result, there
will be about 30,000 infantry in
camp at Valcartier instead of 20,000
which were sought.

The unusual rush of the infantry
has interfered somewhat with the
movement of the artillery to Valcar-
tier. The foot soldiers have spread
over most of the ground which has
been prepared for all the force. As
a result, artillery units will continue
to drill at battery and brigade head-
quarters until Friday and Saturday
of this week, when they will go on to
camp. The arrangements suit them
perfectly as they will be able to com-
plete at home all preparations which
they have to make before taking the
field.

Second Force Likely

The former order-in-council for
enlisting a second fighting force is
expected to be made within a few
days. In the meantime militia au-
thorities are getting some men into
Valcartier and getting into touch
with more so that the raising of a
second force will be child's play com-
pared with the first, at least, as far
as infantry is concerned. A foot and
horse force could be raised in time.
With the artillery there might be a
little more time required as the
artillery arm is an expert force
which requires considerable training
to be given officers, gunners and
drivers. The number in Canada is
less than men trained for infantry.

However, a good many more guns
could be manned within a short time,
especially if Canadian women would
withhold their embargo against hus-
bands and sons going to the front.

Hosiery!

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

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

OPENWORK HOSE
35c. to 90c.

CASHMERE HOSE
Plain and Ribbed.
At Prices to suit all Purses.

All Sizes in Children's Hose.

Anderson's,
Grace Building.

The S. S. Portia
will leave the wharf of
Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

ON
Wednesday, 2nd of September, at 10 a.m.
calling at the following places:

Cape Broyle	Ferryland	Fermeuse
Trepassey	St. Mary's	Salmonier
Placentia	Marystown	Barin
St. Lawrence	Lamaline	Fortune
Grand Bank	Belleoram	St. Jacques
Harbor Breton	Pass Island	Hermitage
Gaultois	Pushthrough	Richards Hr.
Francois	Cape LaTune	Ramea
Burgeo	Rose Blanche	Channel
Bay of Islands	Bonne Bay	

Freight received until 6 p.m. on TUESDAY. For
freight or passage apply to the Coastal Office of
Bowring Brothers, Ltd.
TELEPHONE 306

Est. 1860 Phone 659

Attention!

Have you your Photo Enlarged in the
Oval Fashion? If so, you can get OVAL
CONVEX GLASSES and FRAMES, all col-
ours, at very low prices at

Pope's
Furniture & Mattress Showrooms
Waldegrave and George Sts.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



Job's Stores Limited.
DISTRIBUTORS

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 ship-
ment which was
Secured Before the Advance.
HEARN & COMPANY

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

TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.
Fire Insurance of every description effected.
LEONARD ASH, Carbonear,
Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Agents for Newfoundland.

Relief For Sufferers

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

Pain Remover will relieve all
forms of Rheumatism. It has cured
thousands, why not you?
These reliable remedies are put up
and are for sale by
JOHN HOLMES,
Shearstown, Bay Roberts.
aug21,1m

**FREE TO BOYS
AND GIRLS**

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

**The
S. A. College
Re-Opens
TUESDAY,
September 1st.**
aug28,31

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.**

SOME FRENCH SOLDIERS FLED BEFORE THE ENEMY

French War Office Denies the Report That This Failure Resulted in the Loss of Luneville and Intimates That All the Offenders Were Shot

Paris, Aug. 28.—The Paris papers seek to dissipate the pessimism shown since the Germans entered Brussels. M. Pichon, editor of Petit Journal, writes that he believed the Government might show the German confidence in public opinion and give fuller information. He says the news is unfavorable, as the country had shown perfect confidence in the Government.

Despite the efforts of other army corps participating, M. Pichon declares the failure of a part of the fifteenth army corps resulted in a withdrawal all along the whole line. The article added that the Minister of War had prescribed the inevitable measures against those found wanting.

One result of this affair, which occurred on August 21, was alleged to be the reoccupation of Luneville by the Germans.

SICK LANDED FROM THE FLEET

They Included Prince Albert, Second Son of King George

Aberdeen, Aug. 30.—The Hospital ship Retulla yesterday landed forty sick from the British fleet. The invalids include Prince Albert, second son of King George, who was taken to a nursing home. He was attached to the battleship Collingwood.

NFLD. REGIMENT NOW 457 STRONG

All of Them Volunteers from St. John's and Fully Imbued With Patriotism

It is gratifying indeed to see the enthusiastic manner in which the young men are rallying round the flag.

Saturday night sixty-two signed the roll, bring the total from St. John's up to 457. It is confidently believed that the total, 500, will be found in this city.

We have been in conversation with several who have volunteered and all seem imbued with the right spirit. They have not joined the colors because of bravado or for the purpose of gaining prominence and perhaps popularity; they have volunteered because England needs men.

A little town like St. John's giving 500 volunteers, all hardy and strong, will be an inspiration to the whole British Empire.

To-morrow those who have passed the medical examination begin their camp life. Let us all help them by our encouragement and prayers, and prove that our sympathies are with them.

When they leave for the front let us give them a "send off" that they will be able to think of when in danger.

Those who volunteered Saturday night were:

- Thos. Humphrey
Wall. Radford
Jno. J. Walsh
Leo. P. O'Dea
Wm. J. Neville
Ernest St. C. Churchill
Stan. G. Goudie
Gerald Harvey
Reginald Harvey
Fred. Garf
Stephen King
Jno. Aspell
Rd. Fleming
Gordon Green
Will. Dawe
Harold Lidstone
Edwin H. Cornick
Ml. Jos. Madigan
Chas. P. Spurrell
Wm. S. Courteny
Reg. G. Green
Chas. F. Garland
Rd. Jos. Woods
Martin B. Burke
Jno. F. Donovan
Jos. Evans
Chas. Ellis
Geo. Martin
Wm. J. Eaton
Ml. A. Fitzgerald
S. T. Lodge
Donald B. Simmonds
Herb. S. Heater
Saml. Dawe
Wm. T. Newell
Wm. F. Hardy
F. Herbert Knight
Andrew Chastler
Duncan J. McLean
Thos. Cockerham
J. Edgar Henderson
Arnold D. Fitzgerald
Ethebert H. Churchill

CASUALTIES AT ENGAGEMENT OF HELIGOLAND

London, Aug. 30.—The Admiralty announces that the British casualties in the engagement of Heligoland were two officers and twenty-seven men killed; nineteen men seriously injured and nineteen slightly wounded.

STEM THE TIDE OF INVASION

Allies Putting Up a Strong Stand Against Onrush of Germans

London, Aug. 31.—The French army and our English troops are now holding good positions in a much stronger and closer line and stemming the tide of the German hordes rolling up to Paris, says The Chronicle's Amiens correspondent.

General Paul Pau, hero of this war, after his swift return from the Eastern front where he repaired the deadly check at Muelhausen, has dealt a smashing blow at the German army corps which was striking to the heart of France. Paris is still safe for the time being and with a great army of allied forces drawn across the country as a barrier, which, surely, will not be broken by the enemy.

GERMAN LOSSES WERE TERRIBLE

London, Aug. 30.—Gen. French reports that the German losses at the battle which raged from Aug. 23rd to the 26th were out of all proportion to the British losses.

DOVER HEARS HEAVY FIRING

London, Aug. 31.—Heavy firing was heard at Dover this morning, which appeared to come from vessels along the French coast.

BRITISH FORCE TAKES SAMOA PORT

London, Aug. 31.—The Official Bureau announces that the open seaport of Upolu, Samoa Islands, and capital of the German part of the group surrendered August 29th to a British force from New Zealand.

- Don Filiar
A. Jos. Manning
Thos. C. Carmichael
Ralph W. Tulk
Jno. S. Cashin
Dan. J. Corcoran
Walt. T. Wyatt
Jas. Oliver
Jas. Oliver
Frank Davis
Wm. Jos. Dalton
Constantine A. Mayer
Art. P. Hartley
Thos. J. Ryan
Chas. M. Peet
Chas. R. James
Roy A. Smith
Bel. F. Burton
Gord. B. Snow
Albert Thistle

ITALY WANTS EXPLANATION FROM AUSTRIA

London, Aug. 29.—A Paris correspondent of the Express sends the following despatch. "I am informed that Italy will put an ultimatum to Austria requiring an explanation of Austrian mobilization on the Italian frontier. Only a brief period will be given for an answer and within a short time the Italian troops are expected to be in Trieste."

SUDDEN DEATH OF BANK FISHER

George Ross Drops Dead On Board the Banker 'Preceptor'

Capt. J. MacDonald, master of the Gloucester banking schooner Preceptor, came to town this morning from Portugal Cove and reported the death of one of his crew, George Ross, 54 years of age.

Mr. Ross was standing on the deck at the time. He dropped, and when his chums reached his side he was dead.

Death, which was due to heart failure, was instantaneous. The deceased did not speak after he had fallen. He often complained of being unwell at times, but on the day of his death was apparently in good health.

Capt. MacDonald decided to come to land to inter the body. The vessel was on the banks at the time.

Portugal Cove was reached at 7 last evening, and arrangements made for the funeral.

Interment will be in the C.E. Cemetery, Rev. Canon Smith officiating.

Patriotic Fund

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Messrs Ayre & Sons, Ltd., David Stott, Mrs. W. W. Willis, etc.

LEAVE 'PORTIA' TO VOLUNTEER

Several of Officers of Bowring Coaster Decide to Enlist

The war fever has struck the Bowring coaster Portia, which arrived Saturday night and most of the young men on her have signified their intention of volunteering for the front.

The chief officer, Mr. Connors; the purser, Mr. C. White; Third Engineer Lawlor and Bosun Whelan and several of the stewards and others are anxious to enlist.

This morning Mate Connors and Purser White waited on Hon. E. R. Bowring and made known to him their intention. Mr. Bowring realized that it would be inconceivable the firm but he would not stand in their way and promised to do what he could for them when they returned.

MAILMAN HAD NARROW SHAVE

When Freight Truck Hit Side of Building in Which He Worked

Hon. H. J. B. Woods, Postmaster General, received the following message from Mr. A. W. Shano, the Newfoundland Postal Officer at North Sydney, yesterday:

"An I.C.R. train collided with a big baggage truck to-day at 4 p.m., striking the corner of one building, shifting it 7 feet from its foundation, and doing a lot of damage to the whole building. I have reported the matter to the agents, and will report as soon as he goes over the damage, but work will not be interfered with in replacing and repairing. Barely escaped with my life. Was all alone in the office at the time."

The Florized arrived at Halifax at 10 a.m. to-day.

WANTED.

To Charter: Schooner to freight about 1500 qts. Fish from Flower's Cove, about 15th September. Apply to STEER BROS. Office.

RESERVISTS CAUSE SCANDAL

Principals in Row at Adelaide Street—Fined This Morning

Several Naval Reservists were very "noisy" at Adelaide St. Saturday afternoon. One, who last year gave the police considerable trouble and was fined \$20, wanted to fight.

The police on duty there preferred the disorderly to leave the neighborhood, and a couple of chums undertook to take him away.

He remonstrated however, and in the end the police were obliged to arrest him, and three others as well. A large crowd of people congregated and the conduct of the Reservists brought on them the condemnation of all.

Their conduct was a disgrace to the uniform they wore.

This morning they were before the Magistrate. Three were fined \$5 or 14 days each, and the other \$1 or 5 days.

GRAIN LADEN STEAMER ASHORE

On Keppel Island, Near Port Saunders in Straits of Belle Isle

The Deputy Minister of Customs, Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, received the following message from the sub-collector at Port Saunders:

"Steamer ashore one mile west of Keppel Island. Believed to be British with cargo. Boat from ship just left here for King's Cove; water smooth; will likely float at high tide."

Later, Mr. LeMessurier received the following: "Ship referred to in previous message struck iceberg in the Straits and was forced to run ashore. Her name is the Floriston, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, from Montreal to Avonmouth, England,—wheat laden, and will probably become a total wreck."

Yesterday word came that the Floriston was hard aground; fore peak and No. 1 hold full of water; No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 dry; water smooth at present. Cargo, 180,000 bushels of grain. Everything orderly.

Similar messages were received by the Inspector General.

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier had word this morning that the S.S. Floriston is still on the rocks. The Floriston is 3429 tons gross, 2236 net, built at Newcastle in 1899.

She is 325 feet long, 46 wide and 28 deep, and owned by R. Chapman & Sons Ltd. She is the same size as the Othello.

Capt. A. E. Kennedy, a Scotchman, is her captain.

Was Remanded

Dr. F. W. Foster, of Truro, who was brought to town last week charged with having certain foxes in his possession, taken during the close season, was before the Magistrate this morning and was remanded.

'Galatea' Abandoned

Word was received Saturday that Baird's Galatea, Capt. Vatcher, bound from Alicante here, had been abandoned at sea. The crew are safe and taken to Cardiff.

The Galatea loaded fish at Placentia Bay, and was returning home when she met with disaster.

Master Gus Power, son of Mr. Power, wharfinger at Baird's, was a passenger on the Galatea.

Magistrate's Court

A 25 year old laborer, Carter's Hill, loose and disorderly conduct, and insulting females, was fined \$50 or 50 days.

Four Naval Reservists of Trinity Bay were charged with being drunk and disorderly; three were fined \$5 or 14 days each and the other \$1 or 5 days.

A 75 year old laborer, charged with using insulting language towards a woman, has to find two bonds in \$100 each.

Dr. Foster, who is charged with having foxes in his possession unlawfully, was remanded.

A chauffeur was charged with driving without a license and also without a light; the hearing was postponed for the present.

Double Header

There will be a double header at St. George's Field, Wednesday. The Shamrocks and B.I.S. compete first, and the Cubs and Wanderers in the second contest.

Stephano left New York on time, Saturday.

S.S. Cacouna left Charlottetown at 10 a.m. Sunday for Sydney and St. John's.

Advertisement for Ayre & Sons Limited featuring 'Fall and Winter SAMPLE COATS'. Includes text about show rooms in the Upper Building, designs different from anything shown, and a 'SEE WINDOW!' call to action. The Ayre & Sons Limited logo is prominent.

RONALD LEGGE IS A VOLUNTEER

Richard Fry and Frank Adams Also Offer Their Services

Mr. Ronald Legge, son of Mr. Legge, C. E. teacher Petty Harbor and brother of Rev. E. A. E. Legge, St. Phillip's, who resides at Brandon, Manitoba, has volunteered and was one of thirty-five selected.

Writing his father, he says: "If I were home I would have been among the first to volunteer for Newfoundland."

He has been a member of the Canadian Dragoons, and now joins the First Western Canadian Contingent.

Richard Fry, of Glace Bay, age 24, son of Augustus Fry, of Briggs; and Frank Adams, of Whitney Pier, aged 25, son of James Adams, of Harbor Grace, have volunteered at Sydney to fight with the Canadians.

They are strong young Newfoundlanders and all are certain that they will give a good account of themselves.

THE ROYAL BANK GIVES \$50,000

Montreal, Aug. 26.—The Royal Bank of Canada announces that the directors have voted \$50,000 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The donation is given unconditionally, and is to be distributed according as the officials in charge of the fund may decide.

EXPECT LONG RESISTANCE

Tokio, Aug. 31.—Military experts here are said not to expect the fall of Kiao Chow before the end of November, except by voluntary capitulation. Its defences are reported to be most formidable and virtually impregnable from the sea.

DEATHS

WHITE—Died this morning at one o'clock, after a short illness, Marion, the darling child of Adjutant and Mrs. J. W. White, aged 1 year and 10 months.

GERMAN TROOP WAS WIPED OUT

London, Aug. 31.—An official statement issued in Paris says the situation in the main remains the same.

After a period of calm the battle has been resumed. A regiment of the enemy's infantry, essaying to cross the Meuse, was almost completely annihilated.

SIGN OF COD BUT NO BAIT

A 22. From J. Cunningham (Commodore to Red Island)—No traps but 60 dories, skiffs and boats are fishing. The catch for last week was 384 quintals.

There is a good sign of cod but none of squid and very little bait is procurable. No bankers or schoongers from the grounds arrived this week.

PORTIA ARRIVES

The Bowring coaster Portia, Capt. Joe Kean, returned from the westward at midnight Saturday, after a quick run. Excellent weather prevailed throughout. She brought a small freight and the following passengers: Messrs. Peel, Thistle, Costello, Vigus, Barter, Mathuson, Lawlor; Misses. Howlett, Crew, Pike, Parnell, Woods and 29 in steerage.

'Little Secret' Clears

Schr. Little Secret cleared from Marystown for Oporto Saturday with 2929 qts. fish from the Marystown Trading Co.

Patriotic Action

The 'Freemason', London, Aug. 15, says: The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. have granted leaves of absence, with full salary, to all members of the Territorial Force on their staff.

WEATHER REPORT

Moderate to fresh winds shifting to westerly, showery to-day. Tuesday fair.

GERMANY TO GET WINGS CLIPPED

Says Methuen Who Calls on All Able-Bodied Britons To Assist

London, Aug. 30.—Field Marshal Methuen, speaking at Devises (England) last night, declared the Emperor would find that Germany would get her wings clipped. It might be a long and terrible struggle but the allies would win in the end.

Any reliable man who refused to come forward when the country needed him was nothing but a coward, the speaker said.

SERVIA READY INVADE AUSTRIA

Rome, Aug. 31.—A telegram from Nish, received in Genoa, says that Serbia is preparing to invade and conquer Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Conscience Money

Mr. E. W. Lyon begs to acknowledge the receipt of Three Dollars through the mail (anonymous) amount due the late co-partnership of Lyon and Vey.

Goes North Again

S.S. Bonaventure arrived at North Sydney Saturday. She returns to Hudson Bay with another full cargo.

Bowring's Nellie Louise, Captain Burke, arrived at Pernambuco, Friday, after a passage of 46 days.

The 'yacht Lasca' is at Bowring's wharf. She will leave for Halifax tomorrow if conditions permit.

Prospero left Seal Cove at 12:30 p.m. yesterday going north.

PERSISTENT!

Ha! That's the kind of Advertising that bring you Results, providing, of course, you have it accomplished through the right medium. The Mail and Advocate has the largest circulation and is a sure result getter.