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Belgians and the Germans Fighting Mighty Battle

Pope of Rome is Dead, Heartbroken by this War

GERMANY'S TRIUMPH DEPENDS ON DEALING A SMASHING BLOW TO THE ALLIES IN BELGIUM

A Drawn or an Indecisive Action Would Really Spell Defeat For the Germans and Victory For the Allied Forces

WOULD HAVE TO ASSUME DEFENSIVE

Both Armies Experiencing Great Difficulties in Manoeuvring the Millions of Men and in Providing Them With Food

London, Aug. 17.—No one must expect the decisive defeat of the Germans in the present stage of the war. The battle on the Meuse will decide whether in the future the Germans shall be placed purely on the defensive, both against France and Russia, or whether they will be able to continue their offensive movements through Belgium to France. The armies are so enormous and the front occupied by them is so great that many days fighting and manoeuvring must take place before the tide slowly rolls back or slowly rolls forward.

DYING PONTIFF BEWAILED THE WAR AND HIS INABILITY TO FORBID IT

"In Ancient Times," he Said, "The Pope By a Word Might Have Stayed the Slaughter, But Now He Is Impotent."

Rome, Aug. 20.—The Pope died at 120 o'clock this morning. He had been ill several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning. Throat and day Doctors Marchisava

BELGIAN SOLDIERS KEEP UP FIGHT UNTIL THEY DROP FROM EXHAUSTION

Modern War Conditions Impose a Terrible Strain On the Combatants

Brussels, Aug. 17.—I have had an opportunity in the past few days of visiting several British hospitals and seeing the wounded. Two facts struck me very forcibly: First of the large number of Belgian soldiers wounded only in the legs, and secondly the many soldiers who seemed to have collapsed through sheer exhaustion.

Extreme Exhaustion. In peace times one sees or hears little or nothing of extreme exhaustion because in peace the almost super-physical is not demanded. War brings new conditions. These Belgian soldiers were at work on the march during two stupendous days, practically without a moment's respite. They went literally until they dropped. As a medical man their condition interested me enormously. What force of will to fight and struggle until the last gasp!

Triumph of Spirit. Exhaustion one sees often, and heat stroke in hot climates is common—but this type of exhaustion is by itself a final triumph of brave spirits. The victims present a very alarm

or indecisive battle is defeat for the would constitute victory for the allies. Every inch of Belgium will be fought for, foot for foot, before the allies' armies are driven back from the Antwerp-Louvian-Namur line.

This war is purely an experiment entered into on a scale never before attempted. No general staff has ever tried to handle more than five army corps on manoeuvres. Now something like forty army corps have to be handled in a restricted area. It will be found that such a task will be beyond the human bounds of human organization if they are to be manoeuvred quickly and fed. Human nature cannot be changed. The large numbers of mankind are so constituted that they can only support the strain of war, especially under modern rifle and artillery fire, for a short time.

Country Over-Run. The whole country will be overrun with blackguards and deserters determined to escape at any cost from the field of death. We saw in the Balkan War in its later stages innumerable men, who preferred to maim themselves by some injury to the hands, rather than continue to fight.

The fact that the French are fighting for hearths and homes gives them an enormous moral superiority over their enemies.

and Amici devoted their utmost energies to stimulating the patient and keeping him alive. The Cardinals were notified of the Pope's grave condition and some of them who entered the sick room described the impressive and heart rending scenes that occurred, especially when the Pontiff, rousing himself from time to time, spoke. Once he said: "In ancient times the Pope, by a word, might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent."

ing appearance. When first met, they seem almost dead. They are limp, pale and cold. Recovery usually is not protracted. In every case where men are knocked out in this manner, they experience a fervent desire to return at once to the ranks. So many Belgians were shot in the legs that it has aroused considerable surprise in medical circles.

FORCED GERMAN BOAT TO DISARM

London, Aug. 19.—A despatch from Rome says, the German gunboat Vaterland has been forced to disarm at Nanking, China.

BANK OF ENGLAND IS DISCOUNTING

London, Aug. 19.—The Bank of England has resumed discounting bills on a large scale.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate to fresh N.W. to W. winds; fine today and on Friday.

Fierce Battle In Progress Between Germans And Belgians ; British Have Captured Two Hundred German Ships

London, August 19.—A despatch from Brussels says: "A fierce battle is in progress between the Belgian and German troops along an extended front."

The Daily Express estimates that 200 German ships have been captured at sea by the British, French and Russians. They are valued at three hundred million dollars.

London, August 20.—At last there is definite news from the front in Belgium. The Kaiser's legions are being hurled in full force against the Allies' lines of defence, north-east and south of Brussels.

The attack, which began last night, started at Tirlemont, 29 miles E.S.E. from the Belgian capital. The German forces simultaneously attacked the Belgian army headquarters at Louvain, 18 miles E. and N.E. from Brussels, and at Dinant, 20 miles south of Namur on the Meuse.

The Germans began their advance at Tirlemont with a heavy artillery fire, under cover of which their infantry moved from their entrenchments to meet the Belgians. A fierce hand-to-hand conflict ensued, the immediate result of which, the Belgian War Office announces, was that the Germans were hurled back.

A despatch to The London Times from Belgium, the exact origin of which was stricken out by the censor, says:

"The Germans continue to push forward their patrols in that part of the country where the allied armies are ready to receive them.

"The damage to the German detachments is invariably great. German scouting parties have been seen all around Namur, and two forts at Maizent and Dave were engaged for the better part of the day; the former particularly extracting heavy toil from the invaders.

"Some of the exploits of the French are nothing short of amazing. There would appear to be little exaggeration in the accounts already published.

"The German prisoners had beetroot and carrots in their knapsacks. They declared they had been living upon these for several days."

London, August 20.—The advance of the German troops around and above Brussels, even into what are practically the suburbs of Antwerp is indicated in Reuter despatches from Antwerp which report that German cavalry have been encountered near Herenthals, fifteen miles East of Antwerp.

London, August 20.—A despatch to The Daily Express from the Hague, says a bulletin posted here, states that the Germans and Belgians are fighting bitterly at Diest and Aerschot, on their way to Antwerp.

This news is causing the greatest uneasiness here and for the first time in the present crisis the Dutch realize the terrible peril which the Germans have brought to their very doors, for the German advance on Brussels can have no other object than an attack on Antwerp.

Russian Troops Repulse The Forces Of Austria And Latter Also Have Several Ships Cudtured

London, August 19.—A St. Petersburg correspondent tells of the repulse of Austrian attacks on the town of Vladimer with heavy Austrian casualties.

Havre, August 19.—The Austrian steamer Dinorah, barley laden, was captured off Guernsey by the French dispatch boat Cron.

Algiers, August 19.—The Austrian steamer Emila for Trieste has been brought in here as a prize.

Mutiny And Disorder Mark Mobilisation In Austria Where The War Is Unpopular With Many Classes

London, August 19.—It is officially stated in Paris that the mobilization of the Austrian army is accomplished with much disorder, and even mutiny, owing to the unpopularity of the war among many classes.

Belgian Army Occupies An Excellent Situation And Afford Effective Protection To The Capital

Brussels, August 19.—It is officially announced that the situation of the Belgian army continues excellent. There is no chance of any incursion of Germans towards Brussels.

There are no Germans in or around Laden. German cavalry camps are in Lemblouse region, but there is no movement of troops in that district.

German Guard Fired On Crowd Of 3,000 Men At Magdeburg, Who Shouted "Hurrah For Italy!"

London, August 19.—A despatch from Rome to The Star says that refugees from Magdeburg, Germany, report that German soldiers fired on 3,000 Italians confined in the barracks there, killing seven and wounding sixteen, because some of them shouted "Hurrah for Italy."

MILLIONS OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WILL SWARM OVER THE FRONTIER INTO GERMANY BY SEPTEMBER 1

Germany in Very Grave Peril Unless She Can Gain Decisive Victory in Belgium Before Russia Has Completely Mobilised

OUTSIDE PUBLIC KEPT IN IGNORANCE

Of Chief Military Operations and Those Whose Friends Are at the Front Know Absolutely Nothing of Their Fate

London, Aug. 17.—The insuperable millions of Russians should be in Eastern Germany by September 1st. St. Petersburg messages say that Germany has 25 reserve divisions, each of 20,000 men and

six batteries, with 31 reserve cavalry regiments, to meet the gigantic Russian advance. Other Russian armies are preparing to strike against Austria. Thus the best authorities agree that Germany runs the gravest risks all round, unless she is able to make, within the next week, a completely smashing blow in Belgium.

The news cordon drawn round the fighting area is so effective that Londoners are getting only the meagrest scrap of news. British war correspondents have been, or are being, expelled from Germany. The latest is the Munich correspondent of the Times, who has been sent to Berne. Moreover, British war correspondents with French forces are being most effectively muzzled. Neither France or Germany mean to take any chances.

British men and women are bearing as best they can their complete ignorance of the whereabouts of their fighting sons and relatives.

BIG MASSES OF GERMAN TROOPS ARE ENGAGING THE BELGIAN ARMY

Are Preceded by a Dense Screen of Cavalry, Acting As Scouts and Numerous Clashes Are Continually Taking Place

London, Aug. 19.—The big fight is understood to be in progress somewhere along the line extending through Belgium and Luxemburg. The despatches give evidence of the presence of masses of German troops pushing their way to the front behind an impenetrable screen of cavalry whose dashes in search of information as to the whereabouts of the troops of the allies have resulted in sharp clashes and heavy casualties.

Close Censorship.

The Commander of the allied forces of France, Britain and Belgium, will not permit anything about their positions to be made public, and since the official note made known the presence of a large expeditionary force on the continent, its movements have been hidden from the outside world.

At Brussels, it is said, the position has not changed since yesterday, when it was reported from Brussels to be excellent for the allies. The fate of the Liege forts

is not definitely known. German despatches describe them as being in the hands of the German army since the arrival of heavy artillery while the Belgian military authorities assert that they are still intact and holding out bravely.

Progressing Favorably.

In Alsace-Lorraine, the French turning movement through southern Alsace appears from French reports to be progressing favorably for the French, and this seems to receive confirmation in the despatch sent out by the Wolf Bureau, the German Official news agency, saying that two batteries of guns were captured by the French who continued their forward march. All these reports, however, refer to preliminary meetings of opposing bodies of troops leading up to the great battle.

Even leading Frenchmen take occasion to point out to their countrymen that the decisive conflict is yet to come, and that too much reliance is not to be placed on reports of demoralization among the German troops.

On the sea it is reported that a naval encounter on the North Sea has occurred, but this is without official confirmation.

On the Russo-German-Austria frontier, fights of small importance are recorded.

PLACE WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FOREFRONT

Terrible Stories Told of the Barbarity of the Germans

BREAK RULES OF WAR

And Are Exhibiting Most Fiendish Cruelty

London, Aug. 17.—Detailed reports have been received in London showing that the Germans are disregarding the laws of war and placing women and children in the front of their advancing troops.

The Daily Telegraph's Brussels correspondent says he believes these reports are true. He says that fiendish savagery is likely to develop in the campaign and that neither side may take prisoners. He ascribes the stories to "level-headed clergymen, mayors and foreigners."

German newspapers confirm the report that General Karl Von Buelow, brother of Prince Von Buelow, formerly Imperial Chancellor, has been killed in action.

ENGINE DRIVER CAPTURED SQUAD OF THE UHLANS

Was Moving the German Troops To the Border

DIVERTED THE CARS

And Ran Train Into France Where They Were Captured

London, Aug. 17.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Paris tells of the capture of 700 German Uhlans single handed by an Alsatian locomotive driver. He was moving a train carrying Uhlans to the frontier and purposely diverting it to another track ran the cars at full speed into France. He stopped at the first French station and handed over the whole train load of Germans with their horse equipment to the French soldiers.

A Between-Seasons Suggestion

We have in stock just a very few exquisite Evening Gowns, one or two actual Paris Models, others exact copies of Paris Gowns. As these are decidedly advance style they will be the correct mode for the Fall Season, and we are selling them off at greatly reduced prices to make room for our large Autumn Stock. Two particularly lovely Gowns are briefly described below.

¶ 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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How European Powers Can Rapidly Mobilise Many Millions of Men

When War Comes the Military Authorities Send Out Word and the Reservist Immediately Forsakes the Work at Which he is Employed and Hastens to Join the Colors—Every Reservist Has Spent Years With the Army and is Really a Veteran

WAR A BUSINESS ON THE CONTINENT TAKES A PRECEDENCE OVER EVERYTHING

The Authorities Commandeer Railroads, Autos and Everything Else Likely to Advance Their Military Plans—Organisation in France and Germany is so Good That They Can Mobilise Eight Million Men Between Them in Forty-Eight Hours—Russia and Austria Slower

A distinguished army officer stationed in New York described for one of the newspapers there the process of mobilization in European countries.

"Mobilization is really a simple thing," he said. "It merely means getting fighting men to the place they are needed to fill the complements of regiments, divisions, corps or garrisons, as the case may be. In the United States there is no such thing as mobilization because we have no reserves to mobilize. In this country the process of gathering our forces is called concentration. For instance, we might assemble several army divisions in Houston, Tex. That would be concentration.

The Reserves

"On the other hand, Germany, Russia, France and Austria have thousands upon thousands of men who have served in the army and are upon the reserve lists for further service when called upon. When the time arrives these troops and the reserves are mobilized. On the French border Germany, for instance, has her most powerful forces. The first line of troops, those nearest to the border, are nearly up to war strength.

"When war comes the reservist drops his pen or his shovel or whatever tool he may be using and without more ado hastens to the front. He has served in the army before, is really a veteran. He has known during the days of peace just to what regiment and in just what city or post he belongs. And he makes all possible speed for that post. I suppose that no more than forty-eight hours would be required to mobilize the entire French army. Germany is equally as fast, while Russia and Austria, in military circles, are not supposed to be so well trained.

War Their Business

"War is a business with the Continental citizens and everything gives way to preparations for it. When the reservists are called out nothing interferes with their progress to their stations. The railroads are theirs and private business and pleasure stops. The government simply takes possession of what it wants. The reservist starts at a minute's notice, without gun, uniform or equipment of any sort. On his arrival at the mobilization camp a big bundle is thrown at him. It contains everything he needs. He puts on his clothes, shoulders his rifle, and presto, the civilian has disappeared and the trained soldier stands ready for war. Over here we have no conception of the celerity with which it is all done.

Keeping Track of Men

One of the most interesting parts of the operation is how the military authorities keep track of the eligible men. In every village, town and city lists are kept and the men who are on the reserve list must keep the authorities informed of their addresses. Then when the call to colors comes thousands of automobiles, horses, motor-cycles and now even aeroplanes, carry to each man the order to join his regiment. Sleeping villages are awakened as by a Paul Revere, horsemen passing through deserted streets shouting the word that the reservists are wanted for duty. Before morning an army is on the move.

"In all countries in the war zone where government ownership does not exist all public utilities are seized and converted to the use of the government. Everything possible is done to speed the civilian soldier on his way to the front. Reservists who leave the country are obliged to leave their addresses with the authorities and they are called back by means of communication, directed by consuls and military agents.

Largely Routine Work

"The outward aspects of mobilization are largely routine and the result of office work. The big problem of the war heads is to decide where

to mobilize and what forces to call upon. Therefore the most important part of the mobilization problem is a military secret in each country.

"Naturally France and Germany will mobilize on the frontier, which is small and shut off on either end by Switzerland and Belgium, neutral nations.

"On the north Germany has a great

advantage over Russia in mobilizing, because it has three railroad lines which can be used to convey troops as against Russia's one. If the Germans want to they can mobilize at the north and cut off Russian Poland and part of Galicia before the Russians know what is happening.

It Takes Months

"In this country when we start to get troops together we have to begin months in advance to arrange for transportation. Preparations for war in the United States outside of the army and navy is a joke. In Germany, France, Austria and Russia practically every citizen is liable to be called for war service and as a result the whole nation takes the matter with the utmost seriousness. It is no picnic when the reservists start for the front.

"The reservists are divided into different classes, according to the number of years which have elapsed since their quit active service. In all cases the practice is to summon them back to the colors, with the latest to leave service first and the others in order."

MEANING OF THE TERM "FLEET IS BOTTLED UP"

German Fleet May Be Able To Leave Port, But Not Without the Knowledge of the British Fleet, Nor Without a Battle—Best Chance at Night For Torpedo and Submarine Attacks

London, Aug. 16.—The public does not seem to understand the use of the expression as to the German fleet that is "bottled up." The expression does not necessarily mean that the German fleet cannot leave port; it is used to imply that the fleet is in a place where it can do no harm, and from which it cannot escape without passing through a narrow neck, in plain sight of the British squadrons, and being compelled to do battle. It is very doubtful that the British warships maintaining the blockade go any closer to the shore fortifications than fifteen miles, but the various squadrons so completely envelope the mouth of the Weser and Elbe Rivers that there is absolutely no possibility of the German fleet slipping past without giving battle, and a battle is altogether likely to result in its destruction.

Naval authorities are agreed that once a naval battle is begun the side wishing to withdraw cannot do so without running the risk of heavy losses. So much is this the case that it is held that it would be policy, even for an inferior force, to fight it out.

Searchlights at Play.

The German Admiralty has been hoping that the British warships would go so close to Heligoland and the naval bases at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven that the guns of the forts and the torpedo and submarine flotillas stationed there would be able to weaken the fighting strength of the enemy's fleet. But the British admiral is shrewd enough to keep cruisers and destroyers on the inside, and these must be passed before the battleships can be reached, probably ten or twenty miles beyond. The torpedo boats and destroyers must operate on the surface, and would have no chance of getting at the British battleships during the daytime unless there was fog, and any attempts on their part would be almost like suicide, so certain would be their annihilation. At night they would have a better chance, but the British searchlights would be constantly playing and reducing the danger to a minimum.

Use of the Submarines.

The main danger would be from the submarines of which the Germans are said to have forty. But even submarines cannot do effective work without their periscopes, a little funnel shaped affair that appears above the surface and scans the horizon, and by means of reflectors shows the crew below what there is to destroy—and to dodge. Once a well-placed shot shatters the periscope, the submarine is blind, and must come to the surface, where it can be disposed of in short order. That was the unhappy fate of the German submarine U-15, which had its periscope carried away by a shot from the cruiser Birmingham while the German submarine flotilla was making a combined attack, and, on rising was sent to the bottom by the very next shot.

In manoeuvres the submarines

showed wonderful effectiveness as against battleships, causing much alarm to Sir Percy Scott and others, but many naval experts argued that their effectiveness was solely due to the fact that the battleships engaged in a sham battle could not resort to the only means that would dispose of their pesky little enemies. The first experience of actual warfare seems to bear out this contention.

The Enemy's Option.

If the German fleet is in the harbor at Wilhelmshaven, as it is probable, it has the option of coming out to fight the British fleet or trying to slip along the coast, which is well fortified, to Cuxhaven and the Kiel Canal. It could not make even such a limited excursion without exposing itself to the gaze of the British fleet that is daring it to come out, and it is just possible that when at the point furthest from the forts the British fleet would endeavor to come to grips, as there appears to be a distance between of nearly thirty miles without any considerable fort. Of course, the guns at their extremity of these thirty miles would be effective for about ten miles, but at that distance it might be that they would do as much harm to friends as to foes.

Extreme Recklessness.

It may be said that the German fleet is not in a "bottle" if it has two necks through which it may go, the other being the Kiel Canal, by means of which it could pass through to the Baltic and, encircling Denmark, come out again in the North Sea. But at best this is a dangerous expedient for the German fleet, for if it tried to return the way it came, it might find the sound off Elnsore mined and otherwise made impassable, and all escape cut off. Once clear of the north end of Denmark it would be compelled to give battle whether it liked to or not. Both fleets are acting with caution, but it will not be long until, so long as vessels of minor importance are concerned, extreme recklessness will be shown.

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She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nine-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

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FLASHLIGHTS ON THE BRITISH FLEET

No. 5.—Fighting Merchantmen.

HOW many of those millions who go to make up the population of the British Isles know or care where the food they eat, the clothes they wear, and the thousand and one necessities and luxuries of life come from, and how they are poured unceasingly day and night into our ports so that we do not starve or even want for anything.

To-day we own over thirty-seven thousand deep-sea ships, which is about half the total number of this class of vessel afloat, and every one of these boats is pouring food, etc., both day and night, never ceasing for half a second, year in and year out, wherein there are forty-three million into this uninvited citadel of ours, mouths to feed. In time of peace upon the water, such as we have now enjoyed for so many years, the mere fact that this constant stream of supplies may be disorganized or stopped altogether has hardly had a moment's attention or consideration from the general public. Yet here we undoubtedly have the Achilles' heel of Britain; here at these food supplies the enemy will endeavour to strike when the next naval war comes upon us.

Recollect that less than a short while ago, owing to the railway and coal strikes, food for the moment was not distributed in the usual smooth and silent way, with the result that prices were raised, and those who are too ignorant to think or have no knowledge of the word "import," broke out into open rioting. This rioting is but an infinitely feeble effort to what would occur if a few hostile cruisers or armed merchantmen got amongst our incoming ships. For we must not forget the fact that, in the unhappy event of war with any great maritime power, by the Convention signed on behalf of Britain in 1909 it is left open to any foreign State to convert their merchant vessels into men-of-war at any time he chooses to commence hostilities, and without any previous notification of the vessels to be so employed. And once these vessels have got amongst our numerous merchant ships it will be about as serious for us as a fox in a hen roost would be to the farmer.

Menace to the Nation's Food
It is an open secret that a large number of the German liners and many of the smaller cargo ships always carry their armament stowed snugly away in their holds, so that in the event of hostilities they would be able to "defend themselves."

To guard against these commerce destroyers, who would have little to trouble about in the way of defending themselves, but would be more concerned in striking as hard as possible at the unarmed British merchant ships, representing the stomach of the British Isles, there are, strictly speaking, twenty-three cruisers belonging to the Navy, stationed at different points to guard the trade routes in the non-European waters of the globe. The result is that there must be immense areas of ocean well filled with a busy crowd of merchant ships totally unprotected in any way, and if

the sailings of German ships are carefully studied we discover that, just to take one route—to the South American continent—a number of Hamburg-America liners are always to be found right in the middle of our vast flets of cattle and refrigerating ships that are hurrying home with their cargoes of food. And—though, of course, the German steamship companies or the German Admiralty does not tell us—we have reason to suspect the nature of the contents of certain cases that make constant trips in a snug corner of their holds.

Armed Cunarders

We, on the other hand, have our subsidised liners, and place our faith particularly in the two giant Cunard express teamers, the Mauretania and Lusitania, built with the active operation and encouragement of the Admiralty. These represent the last word in the idea that emanated from the brain of the first Lord Inverclyde, who conceived the notion of fitting gun platforms to our big passenger boats, so that in time of strife they should become light cruisers. This scheme was followed in a practical manner by Mr. Ismay, senior, of the White Star Line, when he had gun mountings fitted on the Majestic and Teutonic, then building. From that day the big British shipping corporations have been encouraged to fit their ships in readiness for war, and more their officers and seamen members of the Royal Naval Reserve.

But the Lusitania and her sister-ship are unique; they have their decks stiffened so that very quickly they can mount fourteen six-inch guns, which makes them almost as powerful as a "County" class cruiser, and perhaps more dangerous still in a heavy seaway, when the cruiser would be "wallowing," whilst the giant liner would be simply dancing through the big rollers with her gunners right up in the air in comparative dryness. To protect her powerful machinery her funnels are arranged along the sides, warship fashion, and each boat is subdivided into one hundred and seventy-five watertight compartments, and the stern has been so constructed that the rudder is completely under water.

During war time it is supposed that, in a matter of thirty hours, they could be converted from liners into fast merchant ships, keeping up a regular service to and fro across the Atlantic and pouring into Britain a weekly supply of twenty thousand tons of wheat, their guns protecting them from hostile torpedo craft, and their speed from anything except the German cruisers-of-the-line, which would in case of war, be too securely "marked" to get very far from the North Sea. But not one of these ships, including the Cunarders, carry their armament with them, and so, in case of sudden war when they were out in the Atlantic, they would be as defenceless as the merest "tramp."

Now, it is "up to us" to look into this immense peril to which we are exposing our vast mercantile marine, and, incidentally, ourselves, in face of the avowed intention of Germany to use her merchantmen (and from what the author has learned from trustworthy sources she is in earnest)

as commerce destroyers. For this work Germany has over on hundred and thirty eminently suitable vessels.

These vessels would at any arranged moment be at a certain rendezvous (all doing their usual work) in all quarters of the globe; then suddenly the wireless would advise them of war, and instantly they would throw off the guise of peace, and from their holds obtain their artillery and from their crew men who know how to handle a gun, and in a matter of hours they would be ready to set out on their cruise of destruction, well knowing that not a single British cruiser was within thousands of miles, and, if there were, it would probably be a vessel of antiquated design, which they could slip away from whenever they liked.

A Vulnerable Vital Spot

No provision whatever has been made in the estimates for additional cruisers for commerce protection, the eight light armored cruisers being intended to co-operate with the torpedo flotillas in the North Sea, and neither does it appear likely that there will be a special cruiser programme in the near future. Therefore we must commence without a single moment's delay to arm our big merchant ships which are suitable for the purpose, so that instantly hostilities broke out we should have spread out all over the world vessels well able to defend themselves and help any smaller vessels that were attacked.

The guns need not be large, for a 12-pounder or a 4-inch quick-firer would quickly make scrap iron of a liner if placed in the right hands and with the right type of shell. The guns would take up little room, and, after all, they would be as valuable as the ship's insurance to the owner.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 20, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Plot Exposed.

SOME OF THOSE who are making so much fuss over the raising of 500 men here for the protection of the Empire let the cat out of the bag Tuesday night in conversation with friends opposed to the idea and stated that the real object of the movement was to raise a force to maintain order in the Colony as the Government and Governor dread the trouble of facing a winter with so many of the people unprovided for.

The idea then is to intimidate the people into suffering in silence and to die from hunger while the Government is wasting \$250,000 on the raising of fighters that will never see active service.

The object of offering 1000 Naval Reservists instead of 500 and of raising a force of 500 to 5000 landmen is now apparent.

THE SINS of the Government and Governor against the Commonwealth are about to find them out and fearing the righteous indignation of the people around the Island they attempt to ease their guilty consciences by equipping a land force of 500 Brigade boys to protect them from any storms that may arise during the coming winter. What great statesmen?

What a pity Great Britain cannot avail of the wonderful abilities of Sir Edward and Sir Walter at this critical crisis in British history.

The Present Situation.

EVERY INTELLIGENT MAN in the Colony believes the Government has failed in its duty by not convening the Legislature and passing legislation similar to that now before the Canadian Parliament and which we advocated from the beginning of the war.

Every intelligent man believe that the stand we have taken for financial protection, for protection against big profits or provisions, for provision for those who cannot get over the winter without assistance, is in the best interests of the Colony and should be accepted to.

There is no way out of the trouble

except by convening the Legislature. We believe the Government must take this step. Any other course would be madness. The whole country is disgusted with Morris as a Premier. What admiration was felt for him has disappeared because of his blunders during the last three weeks.

That offer of 1500 men without consulting the Opposition was a blunder he will never be forgiven for. The offer should never have been made. The offer must now be lived up to or Newfoundland will forever be despised by every portion of the Anglo-Saxon world.

That blunder will cause untold miseries and sacrifice. It will cost not one cent under \$400,000, unless the war is over before our men get to the front.

It was a blunder to offer any men as a Newfoundland regiment. Our men should have gone forward with the Canadian soldiers.

We openly charge the Premier with a lack of common sense in connection with the whole of his actions since the war opened. He never committed greater blunders.

The country is now face to face with a situation that causes no end of alarm not altogether directly attributable to the war, but to the mismanagement of affairs since the war opened, but those blunders must be faced, and the Colony's honor saved.

LET THE HOUSE be opened and all possible done to make the best of the bad hole Morris has placed the country into.

As for the Governor, we have nothing but contempt for him, for he should have used his influence with Morris to keep him in the straight path as has been done in other portions of the Empire possessing self government. He too has failed in his duty to the people and he is no doubt wishing to-day that he had his time over. The country has made up its mind as to what qualifications he possess for the high position he occupies. We have not hesitated to talk straight to him through our columns. Let him be more careful in future of the manner in which he permits himself to be used by political nonentities.

His deserts he must get later on, but for the present we are ready to do what we can to meet the present black situation and if possible dispel some of the dark clouds hovering about the Colony. We will not embarrass the Government in the event of the House opening as long as the Premier consults the Opposition with the object of securing united action. The Opposition are ready to do their duty in every respect, not only for the Country but for the Empire, and if the House is convened no member of the Opposition wants any compensation for attending.

Expenses must be cut down. Every possible cent must be saved for the dark days ahead.

Every public official from the Governor down should be notified that wages will be reduced one third during the continuance of the present financial conditions in this Colony. All useless expenditure must stop.

To meet the demands of placing the men promised by Morris at the front some tax will have to be imposed and ear marked for the purpose and placed to the credit of a loan that will have to be raised if the promise is to be carried out.

BLUNDERS IN GALORE have been made by the Government because of its failure to consult the Opposition leaders, and those blunders will prove costly, but they must be faced or the Colony's honor is done for.

Now, Sir Edward, convene the Legislature at once and make up your mind to fully consult the Opposition while the war continues, and turn over a new leaf and see if something cannot be done to meet the awful conditions now facing the people and country.

Harmonious Harping.

HARMONIOUS INDEED is the harping of The Telegram and The News to the tune, "Newfoundland must send volunteers," but both papers are too busily engaged in their sentimental rhapsodies to get down to such vulgarly practical considerations as counting the cost or reckoning up the possibility of Newfoundland carrying out any such proposal.

Says The Telegram: "The Government made an offer, which has been accepted. Newfoundland must 'live up to it. How the Government intend to finance their proposal we do not know, for they have given no indication. But it must be met 'SOME WAY. It will undoubtedly entail a heavy burden on us. But it has been made and accepted and we 'have to meet it.'"

Doesn't the whole position as set forth in this extract from an editorial in The Telegram of Tuesday irresistibly remind one of the famous Biblical character who first built his tower and then sat down to count the cost? Sir Edward Morris, in his usual

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il foreright manner, without taking ways and means into account, without summoning the Legislature to discuss the matter, without conferring even with leaders of the Opposition as to the advisability or practicability of taking such a step, made haste to cable the Imperial authorities that Newfoundland would contribute one thousand naval reservists and five hundred land forces to the navy and army of Great Britain.

That is, he undertook, on his sole responsibility, or, at least simply on hat of his Executive, to have Newfoundland provide fifteen hundred men for war service and furthermore spend about four hundred thousand dollars on their equipment and upkeep and on the maintenance of their families while they are absent from his Colony.

SUCH CONDUCT on the part of the Prime Minister of this country was not only objectionable, it was entirely improper and most compromising.

That the Government of this Colony cannot possibly find such an immense amount for any such extraordinary purpose is a matter of common knowledge and as for Water Street, even if our business men were why should they be expected to contribute the necessary funds when they were deliberately ignored all through? But, however willing Water Street might be to finance the volunteer regiment and the naval reserve movement, there are very few firms in a position to make any considerable contributions. And for this, too, Sir Edward Morris is entirely to blame, for had he, as advised by the Leader of the Union Party, called the Legislature together he might have made measures taken to stabilize trade and commerce and put our business men in a position to show their patriotism in a practical way. As it is now, most of them have their hands full trying to keep their heads above water and the situation grows more critical as every week passes by.

AS FOR THE high commendation given by The News to the proposal of the Finance Committee that the Government should foot all the bills incurred in connection with this proposed Volunteer Movement, we contend that the Government are not in a position to do this even if they could—at least, not unless they do something else that the Committee was careful not to propose, and that is CALL THE LEGISLATURE TOGETHER.

as a consequence, grim, gaunt unavoidable starvation will be actually experienced by many families here and in the outports during the coming winter.

How, then, can we possibly finance a Volunteer Movement that entails an expenditure of such large sums of money.

NOBODY FINDS FAULT with Sir Edward Morris for trying to exemplify to the world Newfoundland's devotion to the British Empire—the trouble is that he took the wrong course to do this. He piled on us a load of responsibility that we are too weak to bear.

And now we face disgrace and humiliation.

This, the most ancient of all Britain's Colonies, and a people that has long prided itself on its loyalty to British ideals and British institutions, bids fair to be held up before fellow-citizens of the Empire to contempt and to ridicule.

And it is all so unnecessary. Had Sir Edward cut according to the cloth available, we should have offered our Reservists, that is they would have been available for manning ships of the British fleet. Six hundred fine young fellows, sturdy, well-trained, efficient, capable of doing their own effective share of the work of defending the Empire.

The Admiralty would have been quite satisfied; Great Britain would have been satisfied that her Eldest Daughter was contributing a mite to the solution of the insistent war problem anyway.

But, through bungling on the part of our administrators; through hasty, ill-considered action; through an unfortunate attempt to embark on an undertaking neither our means nor our financial position could justify, we are faced with the humiliation of breaking a solemn promise to the harrassed Motherland.

IT IS SIR EDWARD MORRIS'S mistake, but who bothers about the personal aspect of the matter anyway? What we are most concerned about is the fact that Newfoundland faces disgrace and humiliation and all because the Premier lacked the necessary caution, foresight and statesmanship to deal properly with the situation.

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The Government And Prices of Food.

THE PROPOSAL of the Canadian Government to take power to prevent the undue raising of the prices of foodstuffs during the war, will doubtless have the support of every man in Canada whose greed does not out-weigh his patriotism and even his humanity, and is one that the Leader of the Union Party has persistently urged on Sir Edward Morris ever since the warsore began.

It would be an intolerable outrage—a treasonable conspiracy against the life of any people—for men to take unfair advantage of the confusion and disturbed conditions created by the war to add special profits to their transactions in the necessities of life. People will not be in as good a position to judge what are really legitimate augmentations in price, and what is sheer extortion, as they are in the calmer and clearer-headed days of peace. So they can be the more easily swindled.

BUT IT IS THE DUTY of every Government to prevent just such cowardly and inhuman practices by

the most drastic measures required. Heavy punishments ought to be provided, too, for men who commit this crime. They should not be permitted to escape with nothing more than the failure of their sinister and cynical plots. They ought to be made to suffer so severely that no one will be tempted to follow their dastardly examples.

This is a time when most of our people are patriotic and unselfish; and when, not to be so, is to be a traitor.

The German Army.

GERMANY HAS MADE remarkable progress in military affairs of recent years a progress that led up to the Army Act of 1913, whereby the military forces of that Empire were greatly increased. The main principles of this measure were (1) to increase the number of recruits annually enrolled and (2) to place the peace establishment of the army on a stronger basis. And, throughout, it aimed especially at improving all facilities so as to accelerate the mobilisation of the army whenever it should be required.

Another advantage secured to the German Empire under this law was the increase of the military war chest from \$28,000,000 in gold to a total of \$38,000,000, composed of \$55,000,000 gold and \$30,000,000 silver, and on this great treasury Germany is now drawing to finance the war on which she embarked three weeks ago.

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES found Germany with an army on an established peace footing of 880,000 men which can be raised to 5,500,000 for war purposes.

Every German fit to bear arms is identified for seven years with the standing army, after which he passes to the various branches of the reserves. Of course, these seven years are not spent in actual service. Thus the men drafted to the artillery and cavalry spend three years in training, while in all other branches of the service the German spends two years with the colors.

Should war break out at any time while the German is identified with the regular army, he is called out with the first line, but if his seven years are over, he is called out with the particular reserve to which he belongs.

Released from his responsibility to the Active Army, the conscript is drafted into the Army Reserve, with which he serves five years, putting in eight weeks of training each for two years.

THE German is next identified with the Landwehr, in the first division of which he serves five years, still undergoing training, and in the second division up to the age of forty.

Between the ages of forty and forty five, the German is serving in the Landstrum or Second Reserve.

At present the Landwehr includes 1,800,000 men and the Landstrum 800,000, while the highly-trained first line includes about 1,500,000 men.

The German army is divided into twenty-five army corps, grouped into eight "inspections," each of which is really an army in itself.

Already the names of some of these "inspections" have been mentioned in the war news and a full list is as follows: First Inspection, I. (Konigsberg), XVII. (Danzig), XX. (Allenstein); Second Inspection, Guard (Berlin), XII. and XIX. (Saxon Contingent); Third Inspection, VII. (Munster), IX. (Altona), X. (Hanover); Fourth Inspection, III. (Bfandenburg), and three Bavarian Corps; Fifth Inspection, VIII. (Coblentz), XIV. (Badea Contingent), XV. (Strassburg); Sixth Inspection, IV. (Magdeburg), LV. (Cassel), XIII. (Wurfteburg), Contingent); Seventh Inspection, XVI. (Metz), XVIII. (Frankfort), XXI. (Saarbrucken); Eighth Inspection, II. (Stettin), V. (Posen), VI. (Breslau).

The numbers here given are those of the army corps and the names in brackets their designations.

Kept Her Word

A LITTLE while ago, says the Detroit News, a large number of Americans sneered at our Government because it thought it ought to keep faith with Britain in a little business matter concerning the Panama Canal.

This was called trucking to England, bowing down to crowns and baubles. It was said that Great Britain would pretty soon throw the hooks into us if she got the chance, and that all this talk about "national honor" was bosh anyway. Honor between nations? Pooh!

Well, just the other day a question of national honor was put up to Great Britain. It didn't concern a cent or two one way or another on a ton of freight. It concerned the lives of men, the expenditure of fabulous sums of money—it meant the casting of the empire into the seething pot of war as a precious stake.

Great Britain had given her word—her promise—no more bidding whatever than was our canal promise to her—that in the event of trouble she would stand by one of her neighbors. For a moment cautious statesmen considered how to back out of that promise. But other statesmen cried, "Great Britain go back on her word! Every nation on the earth would forever distrust us if we did that." Then the people took up the cry, "England keeps her promises." And one night under the waters of the channel, flashed the message to a distraught people "England will keep her promise."

There is such a thing as national honor—and it is a good thing to keep bright and untarnished.

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TO THE EDITOR

Let The PEOPLE Act

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Three weeks have now elapsed since war has been declared and still the Government refuses to call the Legislature together; though they know that special legislation is imperative. Acts should be passed giving the Government power to grant a moratorium to regulate the prices of food stuffs, and to deal with the financial problem.

You have, Mr. Editor, in your paper, ably advocated the necessity of an immediate session of the Legislature but no heed has been taken of your warning. So the time has come for the people to act. Already the British Parliament has passed similar acts, and the Canadian Parliament is now in session for a similar purpose.

What I would suggest is to call a monster meeting in, say, the C.L.B. Armory. Let it be non-political. Invite the Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G., to address the meeting on the present situation, also invite His Grace Archbishop Howley and the clergy of the different denominations and our prominent citizens, who could also give their views. Let the leaders of both wings of the opposition pledge themselves before the audience to support the Government in passing the necessary legislation.

A memorial to His Excellency the Governor would be passed respectfully demanding that the Legislature be immediately called for this purpose.

CITIZEN. St. John's, Aug. 19, 1914.

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Many German Ships Have Been Captured By British Warships

Present War Has Played Havoc With German Commerce and Will Practically Drive it Entirely From the Seven Seas—A Ruinous Blow to the Empire of the Kaiser

NUMBER OF THE GERMAN PRIZES WERE CAPTURED IN BRITISH PORTS

Most Important Capture Was the Hamburg-American Liner Belgia Which Had 73 German Reservists on Board and Foodstuffs Valued at \$500,000—List of Captured Vessels An Imposing One

NEWS comes of the seizure of many merchant ships all round our coasts. More than 20 German merchant vessels, representing approximately 40,000 tons of shipping, have been either captured by British and French warships or seized in British territorial waters. Of these vessels six are sailing ships, says The Shipping Gazette of August 7th.

The most important capture is the Hamburg-American liner Belgia, which has been detained at Newport. The police, armed with service rifles, embarked on a tug, boarded the vessel and declared her a prize of war. She was brought back up the river and docked in the South Dock.

On board were found 73 German reservists, and foodstuffs to the value of fully £100,000. In addition were a number of wild animals consigned to the Hamburg Zoo, including several large alligators. An armed guard has been placed over the vessel.

Big Sailing Ships Taken
A notable capture is that of the large German four-masted barque Perkeo, of 3700 tons, which has been brought into Dover. The ship was recently the Brilliant, British owned, but it is understood to have been sold in New York to German owners, and was bound thence to Hamburg with a full cargo of oil.

The Franz Horn, of 1314 tons, bound from Curacao, Dutch West Indies, to Stettin, was also brought into Dover, and the German collier Porto, of 1812 tons, was taken into Guernsey by a French warship.

Seized in the Thames
The steamer Laconia, of Trieste, was captured by torpedo destroyers on Wednesday off Deal, inside the Goodwin Sands. She refused to stop when signalled, and two shots were

auxiliary steam power. There are a number of cadets on board this vessel.

An Imposing List
The following is a list of enemy merchant ships which have been captured at sea or are under arrest in British ports.

Ddolf.—Steamer, 943 tons, of Flensburg. Brought to Gibraltar.
Adolph.—Schooner, 86 tons, of Emden. Seized at Leith.
Albert Clement.—Steamer, 1165 tons of Rostock. Seized in the Tyne.
Belgia.—Hamburg-American liner, 8132 tons, Boston for Hamburg. Seized off Ilfracombe and taken to Newport, Mon. Large amount of specie, over £200,000 worth of food, and 73 German reservists on board.
Comet.—Collier, 1471 tons, of Flensburg. Seized in Seaham Harbor.
Denebola.—Steamer, 1481 tons, of Flensburg, with pit props. Seized at West Hartlepool.

Dragosta.—Austrian steamer, Seized at Sunderland, where she had partly loaded a cargo of coal for an Austrian port.

Dryade.—Steamer, 1821 tons, of Hamburg, with lumber. Seized in Manchester Ship Canal at Warrington. Crew belonging to German Navy detained.

Elfrida.—Sailing ship, 1860 tons, of Hamburg. Seized in port at Bristol.

Else Kunkel.—Trawler, Seized at Aberdeen.

Emma Minlos.—Steamer, 1286 tons, of Lubeck. Seized at Dent's Wharf, Middlesbrough.

Emir.—Steamer, 5322 tons, of Hamburg, of German Naval Reserve. Brought to Gibraltar.

Fiducia.—Schooner, 99 tons, of Hamburg. Seized at Yarmouth, where she was discharging a cargo of oilcake.

Franz Horn.—Steamer, 1509 tons, of Lubeck. Captured with the Perkeo by British warship, and brought into Dover.

Gemma.—Steamer, 842 tons, of Hamburg. Seized at Blyth.

Hans Otto.—Steamer. Seized at Blyth.

Henry Furst.—Steamer, 1498 tons, of Rostock, with coke for Russia. Seized at Dunstun, Newcastle.

Hercules.—Steamer, 674 tons, of Stettin. Seized in Manchester Ship Canal.

Jens Bang.—Steamer, 1543 tons, of Aalborg (Danish). Seized in the



Mersey in course of voyage from Copenhagen for Manchester, via Stettin.
Levensau.—Steamer, 2153 tons, of Flensburg. Seized in the Humber.
Lucida.—Steamer, 1476 tons, of Flensburg. Seized in the Humber.
Marie Leonhardt.—Steamer, 2,000 tons, of Mahburg. Seized near London Bridge.
Minotaur.—German steamer. Seized at Middlesbrough, where she was loading iron.
Mowe.—Schooner, in ballast from Nordeney. Captured in North Sea by torpedo boat No. 36 and taken to Leith.

Ostpreussen.—Steamer, 1755 tons, of Königsburg. Seized at Blyth.

Otto.—Schooner, 96 tons, of Emden. Seized at Leith.

Perkeo.—Late Brilliant, four-masted barque, 3765 tons, from New York to Hamburg, with oil. Captured with steamer Franz Horn by British warship and brought to Dover.

Porto.—Coal steamer, 1800 tons. Captured by French gunboat and taken into St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

Providentia.—Steamer, 2970 tons, of Lubeck. Seized in Manchester Ship Canal.

Terpsichore.—Sailing ship, 2025 tons, of Hamburg. Seized near Foynes, Lower Shannon, while outward bound from Limerick.

Tubantia.—Steamer, 13,911 tons, of Amsterdam. Captured by British cruiser Highflyer and brought into Plymouth with German reservists and alleged contraband cargo on board. The Tubantia is the Royal Holland Lloyd liner which was built at Glasgow and was launched early this year. She was on passage from Buenos Ayres to Rotterdam.

Wilhelm Behrens.—Steamer, 1259 tons, of Rostock. Captured by the British cruiser Grafton 60 miles off the Mull of alloway and taken into the Clyde.

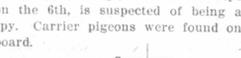
German Oil Boat Captured
A telegram from Ferryville (Tunis) Aug. 6, states that the torpedo craft of the Bizerta floating defences have captured the German oil boat Tsar Nicolas, which was carrying 2000 tons of oil to Mazut.

A Suspicious Capture
A Kirkwall Correspondent of the Press Association says that a German trawler which was captured by a British warship near the Orkneys on the 6th, is suspected of being a spy. Carrier pigeons were found on board.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LOOK FOR THE BEAR— HIS PHOTO IS HERE.



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

Those celebrated rubbers will be on sale next fall and winder in the following towns in the District of BUR GEO:

Channel Port aux Basques
Burgeo Petites
LaPoile Rose Blanche
and Ramea

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

Cleveland Trading Co.,
St. John's

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

BIG PROBLEM OF SUPPLYING GREAT ARMIES

Complex Conditions Created By the Mobilisation of Twenty Million Men

GREAT QUANTITIES TO BE HANDLED

What It Means To Feed and To Clothe Such a Gigantic Host

New York, Aug. 17.—With approximately 20,000,000 men under arms in Europe, representing nations the areas of whose countries exceed one-half of the area of the globe, statisticians are figuring out various complex yet interesting conditions which the mobilization of so vast a body of men in time of war necessarily creates. The war now in progress being one of the greatest in history, it follows naturally that in comparison with the data of the past the present computations rise to heights beyond the comprehension of the average person, whose talents for mathematics are, perhaps, directed in other and more useful channels.

Transportation Problems
After making various calculations, based upon facts and figures connected with the current war, a downtown statistician said that the transportation of such an army of men across the Atlantic would require 585 steamships the size of the Vaterland, of the Hamburg-American line.

The ordinary man of sound appetite consumes about two and one-half pounds of food every day, so that the men in arms under Europe consume 50,000,000 pounds or 25,000 tons daily.

To transport this vast food supply, allowing thirty tons for each freight car, a train of 833 cars would be required. Allowing sixty feet for each car, this train would have a length of nearly ten miles and approximately twenty locomotives would be required to move it.

Clothing Requirements
The clothing for 20,000,000 men, allowing three yards for each man's uniform, would represent 60,000,000 yards of cloth. Sewed end for end together this strip of cloth would cover a distance of 34,000 miles or one and one-half times the circumference of the earth. The buttons for these uniforms would weigh about 2,600 tons and would require more than one thousand horses to draw the load comfortably.

Each soldier consumes about one and one-half pounds of meat a day, provided it is apportioned on this liberal basis by the various commissary departments of the respective armies. This would mean the consumption of 30,000,000 pounds, or 15,000 tons. To supply this food more than 25,000 cattle would be required. The hides so obtained would, if converted into shoes for this vast army, provide shoes for fewer than 500,000 men for one year and shoes for 20,000,000 would take more cattle than could be housed in the stock yards in Chicago if they were twenty times as big as their present size.

Would Make a Vast Parade
"Few realize what a tremendous spectacle 20,000,000 men would make if they were to parade," said the statistician. A regiment of 1,000 troops, marching four abreast, occupies as pace of ten feet wide and 1,000 feet in length. Twenty million men marching in the same order would cover a line of march 3,837 miles in length. If the men marched four feet apart, this distance would be doubled and at six feet, it would be trebled.

One round of ammunition of the modern type for 20,000,000 men would cost \$600,000. The rifles for such an army represent an outlay of approximately \$260,000,000 more. In the course of a hotly contested battle a single soldier will explode fifty rounds of cartridges, so that if 20,000,000 men were engaged the exploded ammunition would represent a cost of from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The loss of armament by breakage, capture or otherwise in battle approximates ten per cent, so that the expense incurred for this item alone in an ordinary engagement of 20,000,000 troops would be approximately \$28,000,000.

BICYCLES—English and American Bicycles, new and second hand. Parts in stock from tires to handle bars. No break too hard for us to repair. Also, Guns, Electric Bells, Baby Carriages and Locks repaired. Keys fitted. Orders carefully and promptly attended to. RENDELL & CO., 16 & 18 King's Road, P.O. Box 462.—jne10,tu,th,sat

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CEYLON TEA

A Large Stock-on Hand. All Qualities and Prices. Write for Samples and Prices.

NEW GOODS:

- 300 Sax Beans
- 150 Boxes Evaporated Apples
- 50 Cases Hogarth's Syrups
- 15 Cases Fresh Eggs, (fresh local)
- 200 Cases Flag Brand Full Cream Condensed Milk
- 30 Cases Silver Peel Onions

STEER BROS.



Notice to Owners and Masters of British Ships.

The attention of Owners and Masters of British Ships is called to the 74th Section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

74.—(1) A Ship belonging to a British subject shall hoist the proper national colours,

(a) on a signal being made to her by one of His Majesty's ships (including any vessel under the command of an officer of His Majesty's Navy on full pay), and

(b) on entering or leaving any foreign port, and

(c) if of fifty tons gross tonnage or upwards, on entering or leaving any British Port.

(2) If default is made on board any such ship in complying with this section, the master of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds.

At this time of war it is necessary for every British Ship to hoist the colours and heave to if signalled by a British Warship; if a vessel hoists no colours and runs away it is liable to be fired upon.

H. W. LeMESSURIER,
Registrar of Shipping.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
15th August, 1914. aug18,3i,eod

Invictus SHOES

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.



LOOK FOR THE BEAR— HIS PHOTO IS HERE.



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Those celebrated rubbers will be on sale next fall and winder in the following towns in the District of BUR GEO:

Channel Port aux Basques
Burgeo Petites
LaPoile Rose Blanche
and Ramea

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

Cleveland Trading Co.,
St. John's

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REGATTA Requisites !

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

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

J.M. DEVINE

The Right House.
Cor. Water and Adelaide Streets.

NEWS OF THE CITY AND THE OUTPORTS.

COAST GENERALLY MAKES COMPLAINT OF SCARCE BAIT

Good Chances Spoiled by This Drawback
SOME HADDOCK TAKEN
Trap Fishery Practically Over—Prospects Poor

Aug. 7.—From M. Vavasour, Lawn Point to Little St. Lawrence—The total catch is 3320 quintals and for last week 360. No traps are out but 50 dories and skiffs and 2 boats are fishing. Prospects are fair but bait is scarce.

Aug. 8.—From W. R. Andrews, Gaultois to Hermitage—Prospects are not bright and bait is very scarce. There is more haddock than codfish being taken. The weather lately has been fine with not much fog. The catch of codfish to date is 1200 quintals with 100 for last week.

Aug. 15.—From T. McCarthy, Renew to Seal Cove—Prospects are poor and there is no bait. The catch to date is 1720 quintals with 80 for last week. No traps are out but 22 dories, 33 skiffs and 10 boats are fishing. The trap voyage, a very poor one, is closed, practically and traps and boats did nothing this week. There is a little sign of cod on the outside grounds.

Aug. 15.—From T. Hogan, Carbon to Western Bay—One local and 21 Nova Scotian bankers are here waiting for squid to strike in but there is no sign of the bait fishes up to the present. The codfish catch is 1725 quintals including 80 for last week. Thirty dories and skiffs and 90 traps are fishing.

Aug. 15.—From R. Brown, Upper Amherst and Cove to Cape L'Argent—There is nothing to encourage the men to continue the fishery and if work was to be had otherwise, many of the young people would give up fishing and seek it. The catch to date is 4500 quintals and for last week 500. About 20 traps and 350 dories and skiffs are fishing. Prospects are very bad, there being no cod on the outer grounds and no sign of squid to date.

WM. CORNICK A VOLUNTEER

Mr. Fred. Cornick, of Harvey & Co.'s office had a letter from his brother William, resident of Montreal, that he had volunteered for active service with the Montreal Regiment and expected to be leaving for England in the course of a few days.

CUBS AND B.I.S., LIONS-WANDERERS IN DOUBLE-HEADER

Cubs Won First Game With Score of 15 to 5
HAD AN EASY VICTORY
Second Game Close, Wanderers Scoring Win

There was a double header at St. George's field yesterday. The first game between the Cubs and B.I.S. was won by the former by 15 to 5. The line-up was:

Cubs	B.I.S.
M. Tobin	catcher
Simms	pitcher
Ayre	1st base
W. Tobin	2nd base
Meehan	3rd base
Collins	centre field
Tessier	right field
Winter	left field
Clouston	short stop
B.I.S.	0 0 1 0 0 4 0—5
Cubs	6 0 1 4 0 4—15

The Cubs did not play the second part of the 7th innings their victory being already assured.

SHIPPING

Portia left Trepassy at 7 a.m.
Earl of Devon is due to-morrow.
Bruce arrived at Basques at 6.25 a.m.
Lintrose left Basques at 11.45 last night.
S.S. Digby is due from Halifax this afternoon.
Fogata arrived at Horwood at 10.15 a.m. and left at 10.45.
Prospero arrived at Change Islands at 8.30 and left again at 9.20.
Schr. Little Mystery is loading fish at autois for Europe.
Schr. Arabia is loading fish at Lamaline for Gloucester.
Schr. Alexander is loading herring at Sandy Point for Halifax.
The English mail per S. S. Digby closes at 10 a.m. to-morrow.
Schr. Candia has sailed from Harbor Buffett for Glasgow with whale oil, etc.
The express arrived at 1 this afternoon.

BANKER RUNS ON PANCAKE

The American banker Elizabeth N. Y. Bucksporte, Maine, while entering the narrows this morning ran ashore on Pancake. She refused the assistance of the tug as she was not injured and in no great danger.

MEIGLE REPORTS FISHERY POOR

The s.s. Meigle arrived at Humbermouth at 10 a.m. yesterday from Battle Harbor, and intermediate ports in the Straits. Capt. Goobie wired the following:
"Foggy weather since leaving; made every port of call in the Straits; no improvement in the cod fishery."

TWO LEAVING FOR THE FRONT

W. J. Barnes, of Knowing's dry goods, and W. V. Shaw, of Knowing's hardware, leave by the Digby to-morrow for the Old Country for foreign service.
Mr. Barnes is a member of the First City of London R.F.A.
Mr. Shaw is a mounted man, being a member of the Yorkshire Mounted T. and S. Column.

YOUNG MAN BROKE THE LOTTERY ACT

A young man employed in a central store was before Judge Knight this morning, charged with a breach of the Lottery Act.
He had arranged a big sweepstake on the quantity of fish exported for the year, was offering a prize of \$500.00, and sold the tickets at 20 cents.
He stated to some purchasers that he intended giving the proceeds to the Sealing Disaster Fund.
Judge Knight imposed a fine of \$100 or two months.

NOTICE

A Meeting of the Patriotic Committee of Newfoundland will be held in the C. L. B. Armoury this evening at 8 o'clock.
As reports of Sub-committees and other important matter will be discussed, a full attendance is requested.
VINCENT BURKE,
aug20,11 Hon. Secretary.

Count Witte, Russian Statesman, Makes Prediction That War Won't Last More Than Three Months

Paris, August 19.—Count Witte, a Russian statesman, on the way from Biarritz to Russia, in an interview said the war will not last more than three months.

URGENT DEMAND FOR SALT FISH

Boston fish merchants received a hurried call to ship salt fish of all varieties to European countries, because of the sharp rise in price of all meat foods in European nations. Immediately efforts were made to consign a large shipment to London for the people who cannot afford to pay the high price for meat. Fishermen from England and other European nations engaged in the war have ceased to put to sea for fear of capture by foreign warships, and fishing is at a standstill.
The dealers at the new fish pier are elated over the conditions, and predict that this season will rank as the best in the fishing industry of New England. Gloucester has been asked by Boston dealers to contribute their quota of fish for the European markets.—Boston Herald.

COLLEGIANS-C.E.I. GAME TO-NIGHT

The C.E.I. and Collegians are the competitors in this evening's game. The teams are as follows:
C.E.I.—Voisey, goal; Hussey, L. Stick, backs; Drover, Fox, R. Stick, halves; Harris, Evans, Hunt, E. Churchill, M. Churchill, forwards.
COLLEGIANS—Quick, goal; Ayre, Barrett, backs; H. Barnes, E. Barnes, Pike, halves; Fenwick, Smallwood, Noonan, Hutchings, Maddock, forwards.

Stephano Here; Many Passengers

S.S. Stephano, Capt. Smith, arrived at 9.30 a.m. from New York via Halifax, after an eventful trip. She brought a full cargo and the following passengers, including fifty round trippers: From New York—J. S. Grashy, W. H. Wardlope (2), Miss L. Anderson, H. Behnke, H. Crawford, Miss H. Fitzgibbon, F. Wusboro, Miss M. Collins, D. Clatner, C. S. Thomas, Miss L. F. Jones, C. O'Neil, W. and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss G. Nelson, E. C. and Mrs. Hyde, W. E. Smith, S. L. Hunter, Miss M. A. Burns, H. Holben, C. Kelly, S. A. Knapp, G. H. Knapp, H. M. Britten, C. and Mrs. Crowley, Miss E. Walker, Dr. E. L. Walker, Miss L. G. Tate, L. G. Thurman, T. Stalp, Miss A. Stalp, Miss M. Stalp, P. Sachman, W. and Mrs. Dehler, R. and Mrs. Volch, A. E. Tavenor, Miss K. B. Davis, Miss M. Spenny, Miss A. Tague, Miss M. Carlen, Miss K. Merklng, Mrs. M. A. Hendle, J. A. O'Connor, C. S. and Mrs. Herriman, J. R. Murphy, Miss M. Sooy, Mrs. C. H. Portman, G. Mattes, Miss W. Cosgrove, F. and Mrs. O'Brien, A. Bennington, L. Munson, Mrs. Healey and child and 9 steerage. From Halifax—Dr. T. P. Smith, D. F. Sullivan, Mrs. M. Parsons and child, Mrs. M. Doyle and 3 steerage.

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Forbes left by this morning's train for Clarke's Beach to spend ten days.
Mr. T. A. Hall and Mr. Robinson, who were visiting the Heart's Content railway branch, returned last night.
Mr. F. J. Morris, who left by the excursion train yesterday for Seal Cove, returned by the local at night with a splendid 7 lb. salmon in his basket.
The Anglican Church of Petty Harbor was the scene of an interesting event at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Miss Belle Pike, of this city, and Mr. Robert Williams, now resident of Brooklyn, N.Y., were united in matrimony by the Rev. John Hewitt.
The bride, who wore a pretty gray travelling suit, was given away by her brother, and attended by Miss Myrtis Williams, while the groom was supported by Mr. E. Lawrence.
As the bridal party left the church volleys of musketry sounded in their honor.
The party proceeded to Mrs. Williams, Forest Pond, where a sumptuous repast was enjoyed.
Mr. and Mrs. Williams are well known in the city and they have the best wishes of a large circle of friends.
They return to St. John's to-morrow and leave by the Stephano Saturday en route to Brooklyn, where they will reside in future, Mr. Williams being in business there.
We extend congratulations and wish them every happiness and prosperity.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE—There will be no parade until further notice. The Band will Parade in Full Kit on Friday Night. By order of the O.C. J. A. WINTER, Adjutant.—aug20,11

Favor Great Britain

The Americans on the Stephano are all in favor of the British in the present war.
Americans now in England are contributing largely for relief work.

Stephano Held Up

On her last trip to New York the S.S. Stephano was twice held up by British warships, but was permitted to proceed.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—St. George's Field, at 6.15 this evening, Collegians vs. C.E.I.—aug20,11

Insurance Rate Reduced

A cablegram was received from London this morning that the cost of marine insurance was reduced.

WEDDING BELLS

Clarke—Rees
Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. Clarke of the G.P.O., and Mr. A. Rees, the very efficient clerk at the Postal Telegraphs, Postoffice, were united in matrimony at the C. E. Cathedral yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of friends.
After a reception, the happy couple left for Gambo by the express, where they will spend their honeymoon.

NAMUR

Until 1692 Namur was known as the "Virgin Fortress" because it has never fallen before a foe, although centuries before that time it had been a fortified place. Its strong position at the junction of the Meuse and the Sambre gave it the same importance in the days of bows and arrows as it still holds in these times. It is now a stronghold not only by its natural position, but by its fortifications. These were constructed as part of the general system of Belgian defense begun in 1859 under the Belgian engineer, General Brialmont.
Its centre is Antwerp, which is one of the great fortresses of Europe, and Liege, Namur, and other towns are the other links in this chain. Namur is surrounded by a circle of nine detached forts from two and a half to four and a half miles distant from the city. The citadel, on the site of a Roman camp, which was the centre of attack in the many sieges of the past, five of the first importance taking place between 1692 and 1794, has now been abandoned and turned into a pleasant park for its population, which consists of 32,000 people.
This is also the case at Liege, so that the Kaiser's boastful statement that he had taken Liege, amounts to no more than that a small detachment of his troops had penetrated between the forts, of which twelve surround the city, and captured a barracks and a park!
The surprising resistance of Liege to the Germans shows not only that the Belgians are brilliant soldiers, well equipped, holding strong positions, but as we understand the military situation, Liege is as it were, an outpost. Between that city and Namur is the first important line of French defence.
Here are gathering, or are gathered, the combined British, French and Belgian forces, backed by Namur. Whatever may be the result of this first encounter it is certain that the Kaiser's coup de main has failed before he met the resistance of a first class position like that of Namur.

GERMANS SHOT YOUNG WOMAN

Because She Showed Her Sympathy For the French
Geneva, Aug. 17.—Mme. Favre Schwarz, of Basle, a young and beautiful Swiss lady, married to one of the richest men in Alsace-Lorraine, was shot after a court-martial. She was accused of attempting to blow up an important tunnel on the railway line near Leopold Hall.
Mme. Schwarz made no secret of her intense French sympathies. Having been found guilty and sentenced to death, she shouted "Vive la France," and she died with this cry upon her lips.
She was well known in the best cosmopolitan society, not only of Basle, but also of Berlin.
Switzerland, although not actually engaged, is suffering the terrors of war. Italy has mobilized over 200,000 troops on the Swiss frontiers. In the high mountain passes above Zermatt the Swiss and Italian patrols meet and fraternize, discussing the war.
Of the 5,000 Americans in Switzerland, several hundred have automobiles. The Swiss refuse to allow any to go out and the soldiers went allow any Americans along the German frontier.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
USED BY ALL BEST HOME PROFESSIONAL BAKERS
DECLINE SUBSTITUTES
YEAST CAKES

U.S.A. CONSUL WANTS TO STAY

Peking, Aug. 20.—The Governor of Kiao Chow, the German colony in China, has issued a proclamation saying an attack is imminent. The majority of non-combatants already have left and the American Legation is advising the State Department to withdraw W. R. Peck, the American Consul, his presence being unnecessary, because American interests are terminated temporarily.
Mr. Peck, however, desires to remain.

Flannels. Shirts. Sheetings.

REMNANT SALE

To many of our patrons our Mid-Summer Sale of Remnants is one of the most important selling events of the year.
School-Opening After Holidays means NEW DRESSES for the girls, and when there is a chance to get HIGH GRADE GOODS at LOW GRADE PRICES it's a good time to buy
We have been preparing for some time getting together all remnants from the different departments and feel sure

Our 1914 Remnant Sale Will Be a Hummer.

Silks. Ribbons. Curtains. Laces. Cretonnes. Sateens. Linoleums. Carpetings.

Ayre & Sons LIMITED