

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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GREAT BRITAIN WAITS CONFIDENTLY, IF ANXIOUSLY, FOR DEFINITE TIDINGS OF THE GREAT BATTLE IN BELGIUM

Austria, Which Precipitated This Mad War, by Her Attack On the Servians, is as Amazed at the Resistance She is Meeting as Germany Was When the Belgians Made an Heroic Stand and Blocked Her Advance

BELGIUM HAS DESTROYED CONFIDENCE IN THE INVINCIBILITY OF GERMAN TROOPS

Has Routed the Flower of Germany's Soldiers and Driven One German General to Take His Own Life—England Sincerely Sorry Over the War-Madness of Germany and Austria, But is Fighting to Release Their People From Shackles of Autocracy and to Preserve World Peace

London, Aug. 20.—With England still grand mistress of the seas, with France gaining mastery of the air, with the Servians repulsing 400,000 of the flower of the Austrian eastern army in a fierce battle on the Save and with Russia's legions annihilating Austrian regiments and driving in the German outposts, England is waiting—waiting confidently—for the news of the result of the re-sounding clash of the arms in the great battle on the plains of Belgium.

Austria, which precipitated this mad war by her assault on Serbia, now has discovered that the Serbs are not awed by superior numbers and fight like madmen, just as Germany was amazed at the gallant resistance of the Belgians and was demoralized by these worms turning and driving back the Uhlans at the heronet's point.

Germany pitifully begs through her Imperial Chancellor to the United States to believe she is a victim of semi-Asiatic conspiracy to destroy what all Americans believe is one of the finest, bravest and most intellectual races in the world.

Handmaid of Despair Spurned by Holland which with its stout little army threatens to resist to the last if the War Lord dares to invade her soil; menaced by Scandinavia, which never forgets the seizure of Schleswig-Holstein; defied by the Swiss and deserted by Italy, which eagerly awaits the dismemberment of Austria, Germany's great army will fight with the courage that is the handmaid of despair. But it will no longer alas! with the belief born in the days of the grim Iron Chancellor and the eagle of Prussia.

ST. PAUL'S CROWDED WITH WORSHIPPERS

Who Go To Pray For the Welfare and Good Fortune of England's Sons

London, Aug. 22.—St. Paul's Cathedral which is situated in the heart of London was crowded all today and tonight by sorrowful worshippers downcast because of the war. The Cathedral general recognized as the nation's Church, was filled to capacity by citizens making intercession for soldiers and sailors who are engaged in the conflict.

Service began at 7 in the morning and continued throughout the day. A sign bearing the words, "Church full" was posted outside the gates of the Church yard which were closed and thousands of people gathered in the street awaiting an opportunity to enter.

Many soldier's uniforms were to be seen among the worshippers. Tonight the Lord Mayor of London attended the services with a large detachment of soldiers.

CANADIAN FORCE READY TO START

Will Sail Next Week—"Princess Pats" Now Fully Recruited

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The first Canadian regiment to leave for the front will be the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. They will go direct from Ottawa and sail next week. The Royal Canadian Horse artillery will likely leave at the same time.

"The Princess Pats," as the regiment is called, is now fully recruited and is being rapidly whipped into shape.

The regiment is ready for fighting this very moment, as two-thirds of the men are soldiers and the remainder are men from Canadian regiments.

grave, has been already taught a bitter lesson. "Rank is but the guinea's stamp—a man's man for a' that, for a' that." The rough Servian mountaineers shoot to kill, and they nearly always kill, whether the Austrian foe be a peasant or a prince. And as her army is reeling back before the savage Serbs, with her navy bottled up and helpless in the port of Pola, Italy, robbed by her of treasured cities, tells proud Austria not to force her into war; that if she does she will feel the points of Italian bayonets.

2 MORE CRUISERS NOW PROTECTING THE B. C. COAST

Newcastle, British, and Mont Calm, French, Are on Guard

GERMANS DISAPPEAR SUPPOSED TO HAVE FLED FOR REFUGE TO APIA, NAVAL BASE

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—Seattle papers today published the story of the arrival on the Pacific coast of the British cruiser Newcastle and French cruiser Montcalm, which are being cabled at Esquimault station, and are cruising up and down the coast.

There is therefore no longer any need to keep from the Canadian public the news that their Pacific littoral and harbors are well protected from any invasion by the two German cruisers Leipzig and Nurnberg, which were operating in these waters, but which are now supposed to have fled to Samoa to take refuge in the German fortified naval station of Apia.

FRENCH CAPTURE 81 GERMAN CANNONS

According to a List Published in a Paris Paper, Le Matin

London, Aug. 22.—In a despatch from Paris, an Exchange Telegraph correspondent sends the following summary of alleged German losses as printed in The Paris Matin: Twenty-four cannons were taken by the Belgians from the third to the fifth of August at Liege.

Three cannons were taken by the French at Margennes August 11; six cannons were taken by the French at Obrain Department of the Meurthe on August 12th; twelve cannons were taken by the French near Schirme, Alsace, on August 14th; twenty-four cannons were taken by the Russians at Stallapohnen, East Prussia, on August 17th; twelve cannons were taken by the Russians at Dumbinnen, East Prussia, on August 17th. "This makes a total of 81 pieces of field artillery and rapid-fire guns, aeroplanes and motor waggons."

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT PROROGUES

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Parliament prorogues this afternoon.

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN THE CHANNEL

London, Aug. 22.—The Daily Mail prints from Ostend the following despatch: The Germans are a few miles off Ostend on the English Channel. Forty thousand Germans who have marched through Brussels are now at Ghent. The English Consul at Ostend has advised all the English to leave this place.

GERMANS OVERRUN NORTH BELGIUM

London, Aug. 12.—The Daily Mail's Ostend correspondent telegraphing Friday says the Germans are overrunning Northern Belgium. They are now believed to be within striking distance of Ostend.

Main French Forces Are Now Engaged Fighting the Germans

Actual Disposition of the Four Great Armies as Religiously Being Kept a Close Secret by Military Authorities

BRITISH HAVE BIG FORCE IN THE FIELD

Big Battle Reported to Have Been Fought at Aerschot And the Germans Suffered Severe Losses

London, Aug. 22.—Worton Teason writes that the actual disposition of the four main armies, numbering in all more than two million men in Belgium is to-night hidden by the impenetrable curtain of censorship. No one is allowed to enter or to leave the immediate theatre of war; and no information is allowed to percolate out from within. All that is known positively is that the main French army have been engaged and that the British forces now at the front are larger than those of the Duke of Wellington commanded at Waterloo, that only four of Germany's 18 full army corps in Belgium have been mentioned in accounts of the severe but sporadic scattered battles fought this week.

Where Are They?

Where are the rest? We know that the Belgian army which retired from Brussels without firing a shot is still undefeated, and that it is not retreating quietly in its impregnable defences near Antwerp but is still harassing the Germans front.

An official despatch from the Belgium army headquarters sent to-day says a sanguinary battle occurred at Aerschot. The Germans advanced in close columns as at Liege and suffered heavy losses.

Liege Forts Resist

The latest bulletin from the French War Department says officially: "Liege forts still hold out. Those at Namur have not been attacked. In their forward march, Germany's armies will be caught between Namur and Antwerp which are only 38 miles apart in direct lines."

A week ago we watched the contending cavalry outposts, this week we have been watching encounters between advanced guards of main armies. Now the issue has passed into the hands of the main armies themselves. The commanders are committed to certain lines of advance; they have found, as they believe weak spots in the opposing lines, and on that they will hurl their masses to force decisive results.

The Germans, it appears have decided to make their main attempt through plains of Central Belgium, where the natural features offer no great obstacle.

SENDING GERMAN CAPTIVES TO ENGLAND

London, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Bruges says, 18 German officers and 432 men, prisoners of war, have been sent away from that city, via Dunkirk, for England.

GUN-FOUNDER SAYS BULK OF CHANCES AGAINST GERMANY

Nothing But Unfortunate Mistake by Allies Can Cause Other Result

GERMANY IN PERIL

Both On Land and Sea, the Forces Against Her Are Good as Her Own

London, Aug. 18.—Hiram S. Maxim makes this statement: "If I were to look at it from a purely mathematical standpoint, I should say the chances against Germany are fully 10 to 1. Nothing but a very unfortunate mistake on the part of the English and the French will enable Germany to reach Paris.

"This is not like the war in South Africa or any other uncivilized country. Troops can and will be moved with great rapidity. "There are no better sea-fighters in the world than the English. If they had to deal with Germany alone there would be little chance but that the German fleet would be wiped off the sea. "But when you consider the French and Russian fleets are added, I should say that Germany does not stand one chance in a hundred."

BRITAIN TO LOAN BELGIUM \$50,000,000

London, Aug. 21.—Great Britain has decided to make a loan to Belgium of fifty million dollars, the money to be raised by Treasury bills for which tenders were called today.

ACCUSE GERMANS OF ROBBING DEAD

Paris, Aug. 21.—Eight German prisoners, accused of robbing the dead on the field of battle arrived today at Clermont-Ferrand, capital of the department of Puy de Dome where the police had great difficulty in restraining the population from attacking them.

When arrested at Muelhausen many jewels, a number of wedding rings and large sums of money were found on the Germans, and it is alleged these valuables were stolen from the bodies of officers and soldiers.

FRENCH DEFEAT GERMAN CAVALRY

London, Aug. 21.—A Central News despatch has been received from Paris, saying that the French forces defeated a detachment of German Cavalry coming from Leopoldshoehe and Huenyven in an engagement near Basel.

The Germans retired in the direction of St. Louis, leaving five hundred dead and wounded on the field. They lost most of their horses.

GERMAN PLANS AWAY OUT IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT

Figured on Being in Brussels Seventeen Days Ago

RUSSIANS MOVE FAST

And Are Further Into Germany Than Germans Into France

London, Aug. 22.—A document found on a German prisoner at Liege shows the Germans planned to occupy Brussels seventeen days ago. The interval has enabled the allies to occupy their chosen positions.

Meanwhile the German position in Alsace and on the Eastern frontier looks precarious. The Russians are already deeper into German territory than the Germans are in French. Those who know the Belgian spirit declare that the tactical sacrifice of their beloved capital will no more bring the Belgians to their knees than the occupation of Moscow in 1812 brought the Russians. The decision rests with armies in the field and there is no reason to lessen confidence in the ultimate victory of the allies.

MILLION BUSHELS WHEAT FOR SWISS

Washington, Aug. 21.—More than a million bushels of American wheat are on their way to Switzerland, shipments of three cargoes having been arranged by Dr. Hubscher, the Charge d'Affairs at the Swiss Legation here.

Arrangements have been made to allow passage through France and Italy of food stuffs intended for Switzerland. The legation has little fear that these cargoes will be taken by Britain, although such could be done provided payment were made.

At the British Embassy it was said that England did not need more food stuffs than she was procuring.

ITALY HAS ASKED FOR EXPLANATION

London, Aug. 22.—A Rome correspondent says Italy has asked for a friendly explanation from Austria regarding the landing of a large shipment of Austrian arms at Medua, an Albanian seaport, on Aug. 15th.

The Serbian minister protested to Italy, and alleged that the Austrians were arming the Albanians against the Servians.

GERMANS SLOW TO LEARN

THERE is something curiously reminiscent about the method of attack of the Germans upon a heavily fortified town like Liege. Learning nothing from the experience of 1870, this assault was made in "close order," which, in the technical military phrase would be in quarter column, with the men practically touching, and each company a few yards behind the other. It was made, moreover, against machine guns and magazine rifles, in spite of all the lessons about open order fighting furnished by the Boer war and that in Manchuria.

Battle of Worth

At the battle of Worth, General Schmidt drew up the Guards Brigade within 1,200 yards of the French lines, in similar close order. He saw 10,000 of his 30,000 men put out of action in twenty minutes, and he returned to Berlin in disgrace. At that time the French were armed with the then new breech-loading Chassepot rifle. It was an arm of precision at that distance, and its grave defect was scarcely discovered until the frightful defeat of the French at Sedan. The cartridge had a brass end; but the rest of it was composed of material largely consisting of silk fibre. In the discharge of the rifle this silk fibre jammed the action of the gun. During the French defeat the appalling spectacle was

seen of whole French battalions out of action and powerless for this reason.

But forty-four years after an experience like that of Worth, the German drill sergeants still think it good war to waste human lives in a frontal attack in close order upon a fortified place. It cost the Japanese months to capture Port Arthur, and they made no such mistake. Its outlying fortifications, in fact, were destroyed by siege artillery, and the Boers had taught them, through the British, to fight in open order, at long intervals between each man, with every possible use of cover.

Bad Beginning

It is early yet to pass upon the German strategy. But if it is all as unenlightened as this, how long will it take to capture Liege, and how much will it cost in lives alone, to say nothing of the fortified position at Namur only twenty-five miles beyond, and already in touch with the French? Not the least strength of the British at this time is its War Secretary, who made his campaigns a business of scientific efficiency, and who is not in the least likely to imitate the German drill sergeants when he throws his expeditionary force into Belgium, the traditional cockpit of Europe.

STAGGERING COST OF WAR

IT has been estimated by army and navy officers that the daily cost of the European war—exclusive of the loss of property and lives—will run to \$50,000,000 a day, or \$18,250,000,000 should the conflict last for a year.

The loss of men needed to carry on the great industries, commerce and farming of Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Great Britain and other warring nations will be in proportion to that in money.

When it is considered that, in thirteen years, the cost of maintenance of the armies and navies of the countries at war, as well as the cost of naval construction, has exceeded \$20,000,000,000, some idea may be had of the expense attached to war and the preparations of European countries for just such contingencies as arose in Europe.

War vs. Peace

The cost of the Panama Canal, one of the most useful aids to the commerce of the world, was approximately \$370,000,000, but the expense of the preparations for war in Europe during the time it took to build the canal exceeded the cost of this gigantic undertaking nearly six to one.

roads and extensions of a merchant marine would have made any of these nations commercially the most powerful in the world.

Cost of a Fleet England's great navy of 579 ships, of which fifty-eight are battleships and fifty-one cruisers, with fourteen dreadnoughts now under construction was built at a cost of many billions of dollars.

Naval construction in the last twenty-five years has undergone sweeping revolutions, so that year by year the British Government was compelled to replace its obsolete warships with fighting machines which embraced all the latest ideas suggested by experience and approved by the naval experts.

Was Enormous

The expense of construction was enormous, and from 1900, when \$48,940,000 was voted for new construction and armament, the expense increased gradually year by year until \$80,505,000 was voted for the fiscal year 1913-14.

It is expected that the taxes to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war will be quadrupled in Germany and France within the next six weeks. As business is at a standstill throughout Europe and every port of entry blocked, experts are wondering where the money is to come from. All agree that, when peace is declared and the figures are all in, the result financially will be staggering and that the heaviest burden it has ever borne will rest upon Europe for fifty years to come.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELICOE

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who has just been appointed as commander-in-chief of the British navy, and on whom the whole British Empire is depending in this hour of trial, has been for the past year and a half second sea lord of the naval department at Whitehall. He is, barring mishaps, the most diminutive officer of the senior service, differing in this respect from Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg, whose place he is taking.

All-Round Athlete

Yet, in spite of his brevity of stature, he won fame in his younger days as a football player, as an all-round athlete, and as a boxer. He

has seen plenty of fighting. As sub-lieutenant, he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and afterwards took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, as a member of the naval brigade.

Jellicoe was ill, suffering from Malta fever, on board the Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown, and sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean, carrying down with her Admiral Sir George Tyrone, and more than 600 officers and men, but miraculously escaped.

"Born to be Hanged"

Indeed, having entered the water when his temperature was 103, he was fished out at the normal, 98,

cured of his illness; so that it was irreverently said that he was born to be hanged. He was badly wounded in the attempt to relieve the foreign legations at Pekin twelve years ago, while serving as chief of staff of admiral of the fleet, Sir Edward Seymour, receiving a Boxer bullet thru his lungs, but managed to recover.

He is married to a very rich woman, namely, the daughter of Sir Charles Cayzer, head of the Clan line of steamers, and is regarded in the English and foreign navies as more responsible than any other officer for the marvellous progress in naval gunnery in the English fleet.

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¶ 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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## Naval Supremacy Will Likely Be Settled By North Sea Battle

Supreme Struggle Must Take Place in These Narrow Waters, Because Here Great Britain and Germany Have Assembled the Great Bulk of Their Naval Forces—Will Be a Fight Before Which Trafalgar and T'su-Shima Will Pale Into Insignificance

FLEET ALMOST AS ESSENTIAL TO GERMANY AS IS BRITISH FLEET TO OUR MOTHERLAND

Without It An Enemy Could Practically Starve Out Many Of Her Seaport Cities—Her Fleet Can Escape a Decisive Battle if Necessary, by Retiring Through the Kiel Canal Into the Baltic Sea—Can Germany Invade Great Britain by Means of Her Big Air Fleet?

THE scene of the inevitable trial of strength will be the North Sea, for in those waters are concentrated the greater part of German and British sea power. The few straggling ships of each nation which are elsewhere throughout the world are hardly worth considering, save the British squadron in the Mediterranean, and in that sea France is already supreme.

It is the comparatively small arm of the ocean bounded by the British Isles, the Scandinavian, and the Low Countries, and a corner of the German empire, that holds to-day nearly two-thirds of the effective battle-ships of the world—all of them British or German. What ever naval encounters take place outside of this restricted area—to which as a part must be added the English Channel—will be inconsiderable.

There seems good ground, therefore, for the prediction that the world will be shocked very soon with the description of a conflict at sea which will make Trafalgar and T'su-Shima pigmy battles by comparison.

**Depends on England**  
England intervening, the German navy, it is believed by most authorities, must come to an early trial. Either it will be victorious in a battle off the British Coast, and put England at the mercy of the German fleet or it will be crippled in such a way as to become a negligible factor for the rest of the war.

In any event, the control of the sea promises to be settled conclusively at a single throw. The war party of each nation has long been impatient for just such a test as is impending. In point of human interest and in its effect upon the history of the world, no single episode which may develop from the present European situation could rank with a death grapple of British and German navies.

**Britain in War Trim**  
Fortunately for England, the great Spithead manoeuvres and review which had just been held, brought in to home waters practically every ship of the home fleets, when the first signs of war arose. A few days ago, most of the battle squadrons of these fleets put to sea with decks piled high with coal. Their whereabouts since that time has not been definitely known, but it is supposed that they are cruising about in readiness to deny an exit to the German fleet from the bottle-necked North Sea, and hem them up near the end of the Kiel Canal and off their naval base at Wilhelmshaven.

With the addition of the bulk of the Baltic Squadron to the German fleet, in the North Sea, the opposing forces of English and German battle-ships are about as follows: The British first fleet is composed of four squadrons of battleships, 27 in all, and four squadrons of cruisers, four ships to a squadron; British second fleet, two squadrons composed of 15 battleships and two four-ship squadrons of cruisers. The German fleet is composed of three squadrons of battleships, a reserve squadron and four battle cruisers which are equal to battleships. This strength summarized is—British battleships 42; German battleships 24; British cruisers 24; German cruisers 4. In addition each nationality has nearly a dozen light cruisers available.

**Fleet Indispensable to Germany**  
For Germany, her fleet, while not so essential for her national existence, is almost indispensable to prevent the great German cities from being starved out, a danger which would confront them if English ships, unmolested, were able to blockade tightly all her ports. Germany's haste to abandon her Baltic naval base at Kiel, leaving there only an armored cruiser and two antiquated ships, is striking evidence of her desire "to get the jump" on England, by massing every available unit of her strength within striking distance. A careful survey of every ocean

shows how narrowly restricted will be the momentous sea battles of the present war. In Eastern waters there is not a first-class battleship save those belonging to Japan. Germany has assigned to that part of the world but two armored cruisers and three third-class cruisers, including the Leipzig now off the Canadian coast. France has but two armored cruisers there. With the Australian battleship Swiftsure, the only dreadnought under a European flag in the Far East, and the Australian battle cruiser Australia, Great Britain's squadron of two armored cruisers and six light cruisers will have an easy mastery. Backed by the assurance of Japan that she will look after her ally's interests in the Orient, British trade and British ships have little to fear in that quarter of the world.

**Operations Restricted**  
Because of the restriction of operations, those who attempt to follow the naval movements of a European war which includes all the great Powers will have a small theatre upon which to confine their attention. At present there are no German squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the Italian fleet upon the declaration of neutrality from that member of the Triple Alliance, seems to have locked itself up in the harbor of Brindisi. The Austrian squadron of four battleships and a reserve squadron of battleships—Austria's policy includes no cruisers in her squadrons—would have to avoid the French and British fleets by sticking close to Adriatic home ports.

In the Baltic, where Russia has no more than four dreadnought battleships and an effective armored cruiser, a large engagement is hardly to be expected. Russia, however, with her torpedo craft, in which she is nearly as strong as Germany, and her submarines, in which she is stronger, ought to be able to successfully protect her Baltic coast.

**The Danger Zone**  
Reasonably assured, therefore, that her trade routes and her merchant ships will be safe on the high seas, England can well afford to await the challenge of her might by Germany in the sea area south of a line connecting Norway and Scotland and the Straits of Dover. The smaller area to which German ships will be allowed to come only after every effort has been exhausted, is bounded on the north by line drawn from Harwich to Dunkirk. That must be defended by the English as the seagate to London. And it is hardly to be supposed that she will not be successful in this, because, in that narrow seaway, the French and British torpedo craft ought to be able to oppose an impregnable front. They would be backed up in this by such heavier vessels as England could afford to draw from the battleship squadrons.

**Another Course Open**  
Another course lies open to Germany besides a precipitate trial by battle, and in view of the preponderant strength of the British fleet, she might have been expected to adopt it, as a defensive measure. By this means she might have her navy, but in doing so she would have to re-

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quish all claims to the command of the North Sea. This course would be to take shelter behind German forts. In that case, the work of the opposing British would be difficult in the extreme. On their side the Germans would then utilize their much-vaunted "air battleships," of which she has sixteen to England's one. With these she would endeavor to carry out the plans she is known to have made for the destruction of the British docks at Portsmouth, the principal English naval base.

What these armored monsters of the air are capable of doing has yet to be proved. That they are formidable over a narrow sea like that intervening between the English coast and the Continent is certain, particularly in view of the fact that guns for attacking aeroplanes and airships are very far from perfection.

**Germany's Safety Base**  
A safe outlet for the German fleet is provided by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, the recently broadened channel from the North Sea to the Baltic at Kiel, one of the finest harbors and principal dock yards on the German coast. The value of such a canal to Germany will be immeasurable if her navy is forced to adopt defensive tactics. Once in the Baltic they are safe from British vengeance for the very narrow water-passage leading from the Baltic Sea into the Cattegat and thence into the Skager Rack and North Sea is impracticable for large warships. Danzig, one of the other main naval bases and dockyards of the German navy, is like Kiel on the Baltic Sea, but both of them are accessible through the Kiel Canal, which emerges into the North Sea at Brunsbüttel. The third of the big German dockyards is at Wilhelmshaven, which is the naval base for the so-called German High Sea Fleet. It is a triumph of engineering, and well fortified, as is Kiel, which is protected by six separate forts. Cuxhaven, near the mouth of the Elbe, and Sonderburg, in the Baltic, are also German naval bases, but of nothing like so much importance.

**Naval Air-Station**  
Should Germany retire to comparative safety in these fastnesses, and call upon her air fleet to ravage British shipping and seaports, she will find that efforts have already been made to anticipate and meet such attacks. Naval air-stations are being established at the following points on the British coast: Isle of Grain, Calshot, Felixstoe, Yarmouth, Cromarty, Firth of Forth, and Farnborough. At the Admiralty there is a special air department. Heligoland, the island off the German coast, scene of the catastrophe in which fourteen lives were lost in the German dirigible L1, is likely to figure largely in attacks upon British battleships made by German dirigibles and aeroplanes. At Cuxhaven, a start has been made in establishing an airship harbor. And a chain of aeroplane stations around the German coast is partly completed.

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"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.**

## Apples, Potatoes, Etc.

Due To-morrow (Thursday) Ex S.S. Stephano:

250 Brls. CHOICE POTATOES  
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50 Cases SWEET ORANGES  
30 Brls. NEW APPLES

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**Furniture and Mattress Factory.**

We have been Furniture and Mattress Manufacturers of Newfoundland for over half a century.

Manufacturers of House, School, Church, Lodge and Office Furniture. All orders receive prompt and careful attention. Our Upholstering and Bedding Department is up-to-date. Nothing but pure, clean material used in the manufacture of same.

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ST. JOHN'S.

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2029 Bundles, 75,000 Rolls

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Specially selected for the Newfoundland trade.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

**ROBINSON EXPORT Co.**

## THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



**Job's Stores Limited.**

DISTRIBUTORS

The Best 4-H.P. ENGINE You  
Can Buy Is

The 'GUARANTEE'

- 1st. Because it is a 4 cycle engine.
- 2nd. It is strongly built.
- 3rd. It is a combination engine.
- 4th. It is very simple.
- 5th. Has proved itself superior to all others.

**ROBERT TEMPLETON**

St. John's Agent.

## GERMANY HAD TO FIGHT, SAYS GERMAM PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Germans, He Says, Approve  
of War, Because Peace  
Was No Longer Possible  
to the Empire

SAYS AIM OF KAISER  
ALWAYS FOR PEACE

And That, Now He Is Em-  
barked On War, the Ma-  
jority of His People Are  
Supporting Him

AMONG the most distinguished Ger-  
mans now in the United States  
is Pro. N. J. Bonn, Professor of  
Political Economy in the Great Uni-  
versity of Munich, and Exchange Prof.  
to the University of California. He has  
been persuaded to make a statement as  
to Germany's attitude on the war  
which is as follows:

As long as hostile censors muzzle  
truth there is no use in discussing the  
European military situation. Where  
the ingenuity of American newspaper  
men has failed it would be presump-  
tious for any one to try. But the ques-  
tion, Why are we at war? can be an-  
swered fairly well by anybody con-  
versant with the facts of the European  
situation.

We are not at war because the Em-  
peror, as war lord, has sent out word  
to his legions to begin war of world-  
wide aggression, carrying into its vor-  
tex intellectually Germany, notwith-  
standing all her peaceful aspirations.

All Germany Approves  
I may fairly claim to be a repre-  
sentative of that intellectual Germany  
which comes in now for a good deal  
of sympathy, but I must own that in-  
tellectually Germany, as far as I know  
about her, thoroughly approves of the  
Emperor's present policy.

She approves of it not on the prin-  
ciple merely "Right or wrong, my  
country"; she does so because she  
knows that war has become inevitable,  
and that we must face that ordeal  
when we are ready for it, not at the  
moment most agreeable to our ene-  
mies. If intellectually Germany wants  
to develop the moral and intellectual  
qualities of the German people she can  
do so only if there is peace—real peace  
—not endangered by the fear of some  
sudden and treacherous aggression.

We approve of the war because we  
realize that such a peace was no longer  
possible. Some of our critics are  
trying to show that we wanted a war,  
as we wanted the colonial empire of  
France.

Refused Demands made by England.  
We have indeed refused the demands  
made by England as the price for her  
neutrality—that we should not be al-  
lowed to take any part of France's co-  
lonial domains, even in case of com-  
plete victory.

We refused this stipulation, not be-  
cause we were after those colonies,  
but because a so-called neutral power  
tried to impose conditions upon us  
she would never have dreamed of ask-  
ing from France.

If we were hankering after conquest  
we would have made war long ago.  
We would have done so during the  
Morocco crisis, when Russia had not  
yet recovered from the Japanese war.  
When Turkey was still a mighty em-  
pire, ready to take our side, overaw-  
ing the Balkan states and threatening  
Russia; when Roumania was our ally  
and when France, trying to swallow  
up the independent states of Morocco,  
had put herself morally in the wrong.

We refrained from war not because  
England supported France. The de-  
velopments of the last week have  
shown that we are ready to face Eng-  
land too, when needs must be. We  
decided for peace because we were  
convinced that no amount of colonial  
aggrandizement could compensate us  
for the dangers and horrors of a big  
European war.

Germany's Aim Always for Peace.  
Our diplomatic methods during  
those days may have been brusque  
and annoying, but our aim was peace.  
Though we are held up continually as  
the disturber of European peace, driv-  
en on by a mad desire for territorial  
aggrandizement, WE ARE THE ONLY  
BIG EUROPEAN NATION WHICH  
HAS NOT INCREASED HER TERRI-  
TORY DURING THE LAST TWENTY-  
FIVE YEARS.

Russia tried to steal the Far East  
and is now going half share with Eng-  
land in Persia. England annexed the  
Boer Republics and is playing with  
Russia for the Persian States.

France has taken Morocco; Italy,  
Tripoli; Austro-Hungary has formally  
annexed Bosnia.

Even little Serbia, who is praised



just how as the most just and God-  
fearing nation, has succeeded in wrest-  
ing a large portion of Macedonia, in-  
habited by Bulgarians, from her Bul-  
garian allies.

The only conquest we went in for  
was an exchange of a strip of West  
Africa which we got from France as a  
kind of hush-money, for her Morocco,  
policy, England, Italy and Spain hav-  
ing taken their payments in advance.

We have led no war of aggression  
for new territories, and we are held  
up to moral contempt by all those na-  
tions who have taken their shares.

"We Had to Keep Faith With Austria."  
We went to war because we had to  
keep faith with Austria. We do not  
and we did not approve of every step  
our ally has taken. But our idea of a  
faithful alliance is not that you can  
chuck your partner whenever he has  
made a mistake, but that you must  
stick to him through good and evil.

You may upbraid him privately if you  
dislike his methods; you may give him  
a fair warning, but as long as your  
bargain exists, you must stick to it.

We concluded the alliance with Aus-  
tria because we wanted to safe-guard  
ourselves against foreign attack; it  
has turned out the alliance has in-  
volved us in war. We might have  
avoided the war at present if we had  
broken faith with our ally.

It would not have been difficult to  
find some legal quibbles, like those  
which Italy, following a policy of very

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

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

July 7th, 1914.  
Nineteen months I have been suf-  
fering with heart disease, until I  
hear of A.I.C. I took a pint bottle  
and now I am perfectly cured. I  
tried all doctors and medicine, but  
A.I.C. was the only cure I could find.

MRS. HENRY ARON,  
Southside, Carbonear.

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

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

MRS. MARY FRENCH,  
St. George's.

Manufactured by Saunders & Mer-  
cer, Shearstown, Nfld.

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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 immedi-  
ately.

**SMITH CO., Ltd.**

ADVERTISE IN THE  
MAIL AND ADVOCATE  
FOR BEST RESULTS

sober national egotism, is now earnest-  
ly exclaiming to all the world.

If we had done so we should have  
been knaves, but we should have been  
fools as well. For surely nobody can  
believe that the forces antagonistic to  
Germany would have ceased to act if  
we had left Austria in the lurch.

Neither France, nor Russia, nor Eng-  
land would have changed their policy.  
They might, moreover, have tried to  
make Austria join in some future con-  
spiracy against us.

Rival Nations Jealous of Her Power.  
There are three main causes to  
which the war is due:  
..FIRSTLY, the French have never  
forgotten their defeat in 1870 and 1871.  
They have always been thirsting for  
revenge.

SECONDLY, we are at war because  
Russia thinks she has a mission on he-  
half of the Slavic world; she feels that  
mission can only be fulfilled by smash-  
ing Germany, the bulwark of Western  
Ideals.

THIRDLY, we are at war because  
England has returned to her old po-  
litical Ideals. She means to enforce  
anew the balance of power and she  
wants to cut down Germany to that  
normal dead-level which alone, she  
thinks, is consistent with her own se-  
curity.

As far as our antagonism to France  
is concerned, we have always looked  
upon it as a regrettable fact which  
time, perhaps, might do away with. We  
are just enough to understand that a  
country like France, with a glorious  
past, a gallant spirit and an undaunted  
courage, cannot forget the blow we  
dealt her forty-three years ago.

Justifies Seizure.

We think we have been right in  
retaking from her Alsace-Lorraine, be-  
longing originally to the German Em-  
pire. But we look with a kind of  
envy upon her who succeeded in dena-  
tionalizing the people of those provin-  
ces to such a degree that we have not  
yet been able to make them Germans  
once more.

We have always regretted that the  
two most civilized nations in Conti-  
nental Europe should be rent asunder  
by an forgotten past

We hoped that the creation of a  
wonderful African empire might in the  
long run soothe the French national  
feeling. We should have been always  
willing to come to an understanding  
in the existing state of affairs, but  
tho there have been plucky states-  
men in France who tried such a  
policy, public opinion was too strong  
for them. French people preferred to  
sacrifice the main ideas on which  
their republican government is based  
and made an alliance with Russia.

We read in the papers to-day that  
after a small frontier engagement in  
Alsace-Lorraine the signs of mourn-  
ing were taken off from the statues  
representing Alsatian towns on  
Parisian squares.

We know in our innermost hearts  
that they will have to be attached  
for a long time to come to those three  
emblems of human progress for  
which France is supposed to stand,  
liberty, fraternity, equality, if our  
arms are not successful.

We realize that the gallant spirit  
of the French people has furnished  
the mainspring which has made this  
war possible.

Republic Runs Real War Risks

We honor her for her courage. For  
we know well enough that it is she  
alone amongst the partners who runs  
real risks. We know that she is not  
moved by sordid motives. But as  
we know her unforgiving attitude,  
as we know that she was helping  
Russia and egging her on against  
us; that she was instigating Brit-  
ain and Belgium as well as Serb and  
Rumanian, we had to take her at-  
titude as what it was; as the firm  
policy of a patriotic and passionate  
people, waiting for the moment when  
they could wipe out the memory of  
1870, putting nationality to the front,  
sacrificing their own ideals of hu-  
manity.

Would France have given up this  
attitude if we had not stood by our  
Austrian ally? Would she have bro-  
ken her word to her Russian friend if  
we had been a little more concilia-  
tory?

I think we would commit a libel  
on French honor and on French  
patriotism if we assumed that any  
step on our part could have pre-  
vented her from trying to redress  
the state of affairs produced by the  
events of 1871.

WAR MAP  
FOR ONE CENT

Tuesday's issue of The  
Mail and Advocate will con-  
tain a full page map of the  
war area, showing the chief  
places mentioned in the de-  
patches.

This map will be inval-  
uable for reference purposes  
while the war is on.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's  
paper and get your map at a  
cost of only ONE CENT.



## Proclamation!

W. E. DAVIDSON  
Governor  
[L.S.]

By His Excellency Sir WALTER EDWARD  
DAVIDSON, Knight Commander of the  
Most Distinguished Order of St. Mich-  
ael and St. George, Governor and Com-  
mander-in-Chief in and over the Island  
of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

YOUR KING AND COUNTRY NEED YOU!  
Will You Answer Your Country's Call?

At this very moment the Empire is engaged  
in the greatest War in the history of the World.

In this crisis your country calls on her young  
men to rally round Her Flag and enlist in the  
ranks of Her Army.

If every Patriotic young man answers Her  
Call, Great Britain and the Empire will emerge  
stronger and more united than ever.

Newfoundland responds to the Homeland's  
Call and promises to enlist, equip and despatch  
to England the First Newfoundland Regiment of  
500 strong. We want to send our best, and we  
believe that Britain's Oldest Colony will gain  
greater honour and glory for Her Name.

If you are between 19 and 35 years old, will  
you answer your Country's Call? If you will,  
then go to the nearest Magistrate and enrol your  
name for service in the fighting line. If you live  
in St. John's go to the C.L.B. Armoury and enter  
your name at the Central Recruiting Office, or  
any evening between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Tickets to St. John's will be provided by the  
Magistrate free of cost.

The terms of enlistment are: To serve a-  
broad for the duration of the war, but not ex-  
ceeding one year. It is intended the men shall  
leave within one month of their enrollment, and  
that in the meantime they shall receive a course  
of instruction and training in St. John's.

A complete outfit will be provided.  
Each private will receive pay at the rate of  
\$1.00 per day and free rations, from the date of  
enrollment to the date of return, a portion of  
which will be paid to dependents left behind, or  
it will be allowed to accumulate for their personal  
benefit until termination of service.

Volunteers from outports will be given free  
passage to St. John's.

Any applicant for service, forwarded by the  
proper authorities and not accepted after arrival  
at Headquarters, will be provided with a free pas-  
sage and maintenance back to his home.

**GOD SAVE THE KING.**

Given under my Hand and Seal at the  
Government House, St. John's, this 21st  
day of August, A.D. 1914.

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

aug22

## BOLINDER'S

Direct Reversible Crude Oil Marine Engines  
Facts that speak for themselves

regarding  
BOLINDER'S OIL ENGINES  
Largest Hot Bulb Marine Engine in the  
World.

Holds 14 World's Records.  
Used by 16 Governments.  
Has the lowest fuel consumption for Hot  
Bulb Engines.

Has been on the market for 21 years.  
N.B.—It has stood the severest tests under  
the most exacting conditions from the Arctic  
Regions to China and Japan, and is installed in  
Oil Tankers, Fishing, Coasting, Passenger and  
Cargo Vessels and in all services has proved its  
Economy, Efficiency, Simplicity and Reliability.

Bolinder's, the Makers, are behind their En-  
gine 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 En-  
gine really is.

**Alex. McDougall,**

McBride's Cove, St. John's, N.F.  
Telegrams: "McDougall, St. John's."  
Telephone 180 --:-- P.O. Box 845

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#### To satisfy a Mortgage,

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

**J. J. ROSSITER,**

WALDEGRAVE STREET  
May 7, 23m

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

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To the United States of America, \$3.50 per year.

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All correspondence for publication should be addressed to the Editor of The Mail and Advocate.

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

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 22, 1914.

### OUR POINT OF VIEW

#### Moved At Last

MORRIS yesterday consented to do what President Coaker asked him to do fifteen days ago—convene the Legislature—and it is to meet September 2nd.

During those 15 days many very important and far-reaching matters have been arranged by the Government without consulting the Leaders of the Opposition and finding himself now in a huge hole the premier ventures to rely upon the patriotism of Opposition members to aid in getting him out of trouble, if such is possible.

The conditions prevailing to-day are no worse than they were fifteen days ago and if reasons exist to-day for convening the Legislature, the same reasons existed 15 days ago. They are more visible to-day, but to far-seeing and close observing eyes they were visible when President Coaker published his famous letter of August 6th.

In one particular the country has suffered which cannot be eased by any action of the Legislature, and that is the huge hauls taken from the People's pockets by provision dealers who advanced prices here just as they advanced abroad. Had action been taken when President Coaker called upon the Premier to act, some \$250,000 more would be in the pockets of the people to-day.

In some places outport peddlers have sold flour at \$8.50 per brl. At some places merchants have advanced bread and flour that lay in their store since June. The whole business shows exactly what some unscrupulous persons are capable of doing, when they find the people in their power.

THE Trading Co. held \$50,000 worth of provisions amongst its Branch Stores and prices were not advanced one farthing on such goods, above the prices selling before the war. Had Mr. Coaker been in town the last week in July he would have saved a quarter of a million dollars for the public on flour alone, as he would have purchased the Union flour at low prices and thereby compelled other dealers to sell in competition with the Trading Co., and until the Trading Co.'s flour stock was ex-

hausted prices would not have been higher than six dollars.

Morris has consented to call the Legislature together because public opinion is strongly in favor of the position taken by Mr. Coaker, and because he finds himself in a fix over his mad act in rushing cables to London, before he counted the cost of what he was proposing.

It will turn out to be his greatest blunder.

Fancy sending a regiment of 500 men—the flower of the country—and 100 officers and calling upon the poor fishermen of Newfoundland—who are facing the worse fishery for 60 years—to pay the bills which will be not less than \$400,000.

The wages alone will amount to \$225,000 if the men are engaged for a year. Then to make things worse he has offered Britain 1000 Naval Reservists for service abroad. They will be fed and clothed by the Home authorities towards which expenses the Colony makes a certain grant, but the British Government will only allow \$10 per month wages, therefore, if the regiment is paid \$1.00 per day the Colony must pay the Naval Reservists the same wages, which means finding \$20 additional per month for each of the 1000 men, or \$20,000 per month, or \$240,000 for a year.

Therefore, it is possible that the 50,000 toilers of Newfoundland will have to find about \$750,000 for those services before the war is over.

Of course it is only a "flea bite" in the opinion of Sir Edward Morris, but will the poor hard working fishermen think it a "flea bite"?

In addition the Colony will have to spend \$1,000,000 more this year on railway construction and \$500,000 for other public works to provide labor for the people without means to provide for the winter.

This is a tremendous burden to be undertaken by a few thousand fishermen and the result will be the total collapse of the financial standing of the Colony and Blue Ruin staring everyone in the face. There is no other hope for Newfoundland.

Then the wreckers will proudly gaze upon their work of destruction and reach forward to grasp the prize they have fought for the past few years.

No portion of the Empire will suffer as much as Newfoundland. No portion of the Empire will be worse governed than Newfoundland under Morris.

The orange is not ripe, and therefore not yet digested by Terra Nova's traitors but, mark you reader, when it is ripe those scoundrels will not get a single bite thereof.

The House meets on September 2nd and should prorogue within a week. The Union Party will stand by the Empire, but the men that failed in their duty to Terra Nova at this crisis in her history will not escape the consequences of their madness.

Once more Coaker's will prevails, and Premier Morris is brought to his senses through the influence of the F.P.U. and men along Water Street that one year ago would curse Coaker, are now blessing their stars for the gift of such a man and such an influence as that of the F.P.U.

#### Foes At Home

IT is not only on the foreign battlefield that the British Empire has foes to contend with; they are also to be found within her own dominions.

When we say this we do not refer to the few Germans and Austrians stranded on an alien and hostile soil when war broke out, nor do we mean those who are prepared, by various treasonable practices to act the traitor to Our Sovereign Liege, King George.

Unfortunately the class of foe with which we are now dealing is one whose offenses are not covered by the laws of the Realm.

Such foes are to be found often at patriotic meetings; they sign resolutions of loyalty to King and Empire; they are quite frequently enthusiastic flag-flappers; they are to be found in the crowds rejoicing over some welcome British victory and in not a few instances their names lead in the lists of subscriptions for patriotic purposes.

FOES, such as those to which we now make special reference do not usually go to the front to fight the battles of the King; they are too busy at home for that and their business is concerned with the boosting of prices on the necessities of life.

They are treacherous foes; wily foes; foes for whose selfish profit the widow and the orphan are made to feel the pinch of want; who coin profit out of misery and who do not hesitate to bleed even the dependents left behind by the noble fellows who march beneath the Union Jack in some foreign country.

And we have them in this community. They have taken advantage of that popular panic that is always engendered by war to boost the prices of provisions. Sugar has doubled in price; flour costs a great deal more



ROSEMARY THEBY  
AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY

## Another Great Big Two Two-Part Feature Programme for Week-End IN PRISON GARB.

A stirring two-part melo-drama tale of the underworld—with startling and exciting situations galore.

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A beautiful story of heart-interest and appeal, excellent photography, gorgeous scenic backgrounds, Featuring Rosemary Theby.

THE LIFE PRESERVER.—A comedy with Flo Labadie.

THE HIGH-BORN CHILD AND THE BEGGAR —From the well-known poem.

DeWITT C. CAIRNS, Baritone; P. J. McCARTHY, Pianist; JOSEPH F. ROSS, Effects.

EXTRA PICTURES FOR THE CHILDREN SATURDAY.

Next Week—H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught at the Opening of Bowring Park.

Don't fail to see the first release of the Newfoundland Biograph Company.

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### The Best Carbon Paint

Everjet is a lustrous black carbon paint that combines the qualities of cheapness and durability. It is a bituminous product and is elastic, adhesive; will not rub, peel or scale; will not become brittle and cracks; is impervious to moisture; can be used in any climate, resists all action of acids, alkalis, gases, steam vapors, etc.

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

Booklet on request.

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85 Water Street.

to-day than it did three weeks ago, although the dealers are still selling the stocks they had in when war was declared and which were lying in their stores before war was even dreamed of by the average man.

SUCH conduct is immoral; it is dishonest; it is treasonable, for in what more effective way could the dealer in provisions aim a blow at the Empire than by boosting prices to such an extent that the toiler cannot afford to purchase and so must face actual starvation?

And these dishonest men have done this dreadful thing with their eyes wide open. They have long been fully cognisant of the fact that even under ordinary circumstances our fishermen, after so poor a voyage, would have extreme difficulty in making both ends meet. They knew, too, that when war was declared, much unemployment was bound to result and that the man who depended on his day's pay would be left penniless with, in many instances, a wife and helpless children dependent on him.

So, we claim, that these business men are not only traitors, in increasing the troubles of the people of this particular portion of the Empire; they are deep-dyed criminals in causing suffering to the helpless and the poverty-stricken.

ASK them why they acted so and they tell you that they boosted prices in order to prevent their stocks from running too quickly, a defence that is no defence, for by their action they simply increased the apprehension of the people that the cost of food was bound to rise to a height absolutely out of the reach of the ordinary man.

The average person was bound to figure that prices having increased so much as soon as war was declared were bound to continue to move upward the longer the struggle was on.

We believe, and the majority of our people share this belief with us, that in the vast majority of cases prices were boosted with the sole purpose of increasing profits.

How otherwise could it be so? A dealer has in his store a stock of sugar, bought under normal conditions and quite sufficient in quantity to satisfy the demands of his trade. He can retail it at 3½ cents a pound and yet make a satisfactory profit. With the declaration of war he boosts prices to seven cents a pound and multiplies his profits many times. And even so with flour. Yet he is selling the same stock as that which he had before war broke out.

AND he does this despite the fact that the Admiralty authorities have assured him that the seas are clear of all enemies; that trade can assume its normal routine and that insurance rates have been lowered appreciably. In the case of flour, too, he knows that the American wheat crops are phenomenally large and that wheat has shown a tendency to fall rather than to rise in price.

We claim that absolutely no consideration is due such people. By their conduct they take a treasonable advantage of trouble abroad to plun-

der helpless people at home. They are no better than the common highwayman who takes advantage of the helpless condition of a citizen to plunder him of his belongings.

THIS financial treason is quite as detestable as the military or political treason that leads the false Briton to sell the secrets of his country to an enemy.

Our food supply is quite as important as the supply of munitions of war, and the man who corners and makes an instrument of extortion of that which is necessary to the very life of his fellow-citizen is no more entitled to palliation or excuse for his unscrupulous action than the man who dynamites the war supplies of an enemy.

We seize a man's goods if he brings them into the country and tries to evade the payment of legal customs duties thereon. Detectives watch for such offenders and are quick to bring them to justice. But, there is, in our opinion, much more warrant for seizing stocks of provisions held for abnormal prices with the war given as an excuse.

A government order of confiscation whenever excessive prices are demanded would be but a mild punishment for a very mean manifestation of the spirit of treason.

#### To The Fishermen

DO NOT sell any fish at \$5 per qtl. The price must advance. Don't sell for truck, if you prefer to sell for cash, for there will be lots of buyers for cash before the middle of September.

The Union Trading Company is buying fish at their Branch Stores to-day from Union men at six dollars per quintal (talqual).

If \$6 per qtl. is offered you, sell some fish, but don't sell all, for the price may go much higher before the 1st of November. Cod oil is worth \$75 per ton to-day. Labrador fish off the coast should be worth \$4.20. If that price is not paid the best plan is to bring it home to Newfoundland.

SUGAR, beef, pork, peas, molasses and beans have advanced considerably and as fish is just as important as those articles for food, there is no reason why the price of fish will not soar higher and higher week by week after the last of September.

Every fisherman should depend upon our advice at this time and follow it closely. Flour will not go higher than \$7, so don't rush getting in stocks; the supply during the fall will be sufficient to meet all demands, if nothing foolish is done by the purchasing public.

THE Trading Company has been buying fish at six dollars at their Branch Stores since Tuesday. The withdrawal of the embargo on fish in England will enable our exporters to ship fish for Europe by the mail steamers and thus afford considerable facilities to the trade here.

The Norwegian fish exporters are greatly handicapped in shipping fish to Europe owing to the North Sea being unsafe for commercial purposes. Europe will therefore have to depend almost entirely upon Newfoundland for its supply of codfish. The demand is therefore likely to be strong and prices must consequently soar, as the weeks pass the coming fall.

The one regrettable feature of the codfish situation is, the very short catch, which is fully 200,000 qtls. less than last year's. If a fair catch had been distributed over the country, the fishermen would be able to provide for themselves the coming winter, even at a price of \$6 per qtl., but fully one-third of the fishermen have not taken five quintals of fish for the whole season.

AT many points fish is to be had to-day, but there is absolutely no bait. Had the country a system of Bait Depots to supply bait at such

seasons as this, some 50,000 qtls. of fish would have been taken during the present week.

The loss of that 50,000 qtls. means \$300,000 to the Colony, or fully as much as a Bait Depot system would cost. The absence of any system of supplying bait from depots is a crying disgrace to the Government and the Fishery Department, and fully demonstrates the justification of the position taken by the Union members in the House of Assembly during its last session, when President Coaker continually advocated the erection of Bait Depots as provided in the Bonavista Platform of the F.P.U.

#### WAR MAP FOR ONE CENT

Tuesday's issue of The Mail and Advocate will contain a full page map of the war area, showing the chief places mentioned in the despatches.

This map will be invaluable for reference purposes while the war is on.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

#### POEMS OLD and NEW

#### PUT 'EM WHERE THEY BELONG

In sundry news despatches I read distressing tales Of prisons filled up to the roof, and overcrowded jails.

It's easy to imagine that a crook would have no chance To get locked up when all the cells are taken in advance. But when a fellow comes along and boosts the price of beef Because there's war across the sea he's not a common thief— And though the penitentiaries are crowded to the brim I think we ought to stretch the bars to find a place for him.

When breadstuffs glut the granaries and beeves are piled on ice To let some greedy gentleman await a famine price; When, in a land of plenty, little children cry for bread, And want stalks through the tenements with terrifying tread, And all because a few big crooks have quietly agreed

To make some easy money for the people's bitter need— When things like these are going on, I think we might begin To let some old-time jailbirds out and put some new ones in.

#### F. A. MEWS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and NOTARY.

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F.

(Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

#### FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

## The S.S. Prospero

Will leave the Wharf of

### Bowring Brothers, Limited,

—ON—

Thursday, the 27th of August, at 10 a.m.

Calling at the following places:—

Bayde-Verde  
Gid Pelican  
Trinity  
Catalina  
Bonavista  
King's Cove  
Salvage  
Greenspond  
Wesleyville  
Seldom-Come-By  
Fogo  
Change Islands  
Herring Neck  
Twillingate  
Moreton's Harbor  
Exploits  
Fortune Harbor  
Leading Tickle  
Pille's Island

Little Bay Island  
Little Bay  
Nipper's Harbor  
Tilt Cove  
LaScie  
Pacquet  
Baie Verte  
Coachman's Cove  
Seal Cove  
Bear Cove  
Western Cove  
Jackson's Arm  
Harbor Deep  
Englee  
Conche  
St. Anthony  
Griquet  
Quirpoon  
Battle Harbor.

Freight received until 6 p.m. on WEDNESDAY. For freight or passage apply to the Coastal Office of

## Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

Telephone 306.



### 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

Mail and Advocate \$2.00 a Year.

# German Army a Machine, But French Have Initiative Even In the Rank and File

As Fighters, Too, the Cuirassiers, of the French Cavalry, Are Much Superior to Any Mounted Troops Germany Possesses and Are Famed, Since Napoleon's Time, For Their Magnificent Dash and Their Intrepid Bravery On the Battlefield

FRENCH NATION IS ABSOLUTELY UNITED  
BUT SOUTH GERMANY OPPOSES WAR

The Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, Wrested From France in 1870, Have Persistently Remained French the Last Forty-Four Years in Spite of the Kaiser's Strenuous and Autocratic Efforts to Make Them German—And the People Thereof Hate the German Emperor

Of all the great powers, Germany has undoubtedly the greatest, best disciplined, best armed and equipped and strongest army. From the moment you cross the Bavarian line at Lake Constance, Switzerland, until you leave it going into Amsterdam, you are never out of sight of some of the war lord's troops.

The heavy cavalry, known as the Uhlans, are the most picturesque of course, mounted on their stocky horses and carrying the 16-foot heavy horses fully armed and accoutered as they trot across the field their brass helmets shining in the sun, they make a remarkably beautiful picture.

But to my thinking the Cuirassiers or heavy dragoons of the French army will give a better account of themselves in actual fight.

In the first place the French cavalry horses are larger, rangier, and faster. I feel sure of that. In the next place the French cavalryman is not dependent upon his officer as the German is. An English officer in Paris last winter pointed out to me the superior points of the French cavalry as we watched a troop ride down the boulevard and this view was con-

Germany has therefore held Strassburg 44 years.

**City is Still French**  
You would suppose the city would have been assimilated ere this, but only a few weeks before I was there, the Mayor, superior judge and 180 leading citizens were arrested for insulting the German troops quartered there. The Crown Prince had been recalled by the Kaiser and sharply reproved for his brutal telegram to the commander at Strassburg, and martial law prevailed all through Alsace and Lorraine!

A few weeks later all the troops were transferred and Prussian troops were ordered to Alsace with orders to shoot at the first sign of dissatisfaction!

I stopped three days at the home of a Prussian mill manager at Karlsruhe, a prosperous city of Baden, about twenty miles from the French frontier. My friend told me that the 200 men under him cordially hated all Prussians; that they had no use for the Emperor, and that this feeling was almost universal throughout Baden, Bavaria and Wuertemberg.

My host's son, an officer in the German aviation corps, told me that in a general European war all Germany would stand together for the Fatherland.

**Keep Them Away from France**  
"But," he added, "of course, our generals will be careful to place troops from Bavaria and the south where they will not be called upon to fire directly at the French troops, for we can't deny that the Bavarians and Alsatians are somehow friendly to France, and especially the poorer classes, for they think they would like a republic!"

I was in the city of Strassburg, capital of Alsace, in June. This city was taken by the Germans in 1870 after a terrific bombardment in which the garrison was almost annihilated and the wonderful cathedral, one of the finest in Europe, badly damaged.

These are but two of a dozen similar instances and conversations which convinced me that, so far as loyalty to the German Kaiser is concerned, South Germany, with its 10,000,000 people, must be watched. France didn't want to fight. The

French army is the most democratic institution in the world of its kind. I guess, and the army is simply honeycombed with socialism, but they have one central thought or emotion in common, and that is hatred of the German royal family and imperial government.

**Hatred for Kaiser Alone**  
They do not seem to hate the German citizen at all, for there were 100,000 Germans living in peace and comfort at Paris at the outbreak of the war, but the average Frenchman honestly believes that the Imperial government is a menace to the peace of the world. I predict that in this war the French soldier will fight with orders or without orders, with or without officers or direction of any kind, but with great efficiency.

The British army is utterly different from that of either France or Germany, being a professional army, just as ours is in America, instead of a citizen army.

For instance, no "well-to-do" American or Englishman ever enlists as a soldier in the standing army, so that the rank and file of the standing armies of English-speaking countries are merely made up of men who prefer "soldiering" for some reason. In Continental Europe, however, every adult male must serve the years from 20 to 22 in Germany, about the same in Austria and from the 20th to the 23rd years in France. Rich and poor, poet and peasant, university boy and farm laborer, all must serve with the colors. There are no favorites and the army is truly a citizen force.

## WAR MAP FOR ONE CENT

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This map will be invaluable for reference purposes while the war is on.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

## A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

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

## 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 positive cure for 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 others, why not you? These reliable remedies are put up and are for sale by JOHN HOLMES, Shearstown, Bay Roberts. aug21.1m

## The Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

Dealing in the buying and selling of LIVE STOCK. If you are desirous of buying or wish to sell write us. Highest Prices Paid For Raw Furs.

—Office—  
276 Water Street,  
St. John's, N.F.

# 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.**



# To the Ladies and the Children

## Fresh Arrivals New Goods

Per Furness and Allan Steamers  
Cambric Embroidered Full Length Aprons  
and Tea Aprons.



Sleeve and Neck Frillings.  
Net Yokes and Sleeves.  
Camisole Embroideries.



Children's White Embroidered Pinafores,  
Over-alls, Bodices and Christening Robes.  
Black and Coloured Silks and Satins.  
Torchon and Valenciennes Lace and Insertions.



Coloured Silk Oriental Over-laces.



Black and Coloured Veilings.  
Cambric Embroideries and Insertions.

**Steer Bros**



Satin Backed Velvet Ribbons

## NOTES OF NEWS JOE BATT'S ARM

Moderate Weather Prevailing, But Very Little Fish Is Being Taken.

Joe Batt's Arm, Aug. 6.—Beautiful fine day with a moderate breeze of westerly wind. An ideal day for fish-making which is justly proven by the hustle our industrious women have about them the last few days, and it is always their desire to have the fish, cured as clean, dry and good as sun and salt will do it.

Everything in general is now pretty dull as very little in fishing circles is now being done and the current report of fish prices and food stuffs is in every way discouraging. S.S. Fogota arrived to-day and much goods for the Union store came by her. The F.P.U. premises this evening was certainly a busy spot.

## Only Two Traps

Friday, Aug. 7.—Weather dull with a fresh breeze from the S. E. Only two traps are fishing now and their daily catch is nothing but a few tom-cods. The few codnets remaining out would apparently do a little with fish if the despised dogfish weren't so plentiful.

It is now the time of the squid and we anxiously await their arrival. The work of our men these days is drying their codtraps, nets and other fishing gear and getting their boats in perfect readiness for the fall fishery. We wish them a prosperous one.

## Fishing Nil

Saturday, Aug. 8.—Moderate, beautiful and fine. Fishery nil at present. All traps were taken ashore to-day with the exception of Coffin Bros. It is reported that the S.S. Can't Lose will be due here on Monday with coals. Come on Can't Lose, we are ready and waiting for you.

Monday, Aug. 10.—Moderate with weather good and fine. At 10.30 a.m. S.S. Can't Lose arrived with coals. Immediately everything and everybody was astr and skiffs and punts were going and coming in all directions and one could easily discern the spirit of Unionism which prompted our men to work with such vigor. At 7.30 our coals were discharged, and off she goes again at early morning for Tilting.

## Little Doing

Tuesday, Aug. 11.—Moderate S. W. wind, fine and warm. A little doing with hook and line, but herring bait is scarce and we anxiously await the coming of the squid.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.—Fresh breeze S. W. wind with extreme heat all during the day. Little fish with hook and line. Boats to-day from half to three quintals. No dogfish to-day

## NO INFORMATION UNTIL BIG BATTLE HAS BEEN FOUGHT

Authorities Will Wait Until They Have Something Definite to Report

## THE BATTLE MAY BE ON

Official Charges of German Atrocities Against Civilians

Paris, Aug. 19.—Le Matin says: "The French Government will not give out early bulletins of the great battle, but will wait for definite and tangible results. It may be a week or longer.

"This must be so from the nature of things.

"The battle line is so long that victory or repulse at one point may be offset by the opposite result at others. To report the varying spasmodic engagements would be misleading and disturbing to the entire public.

## All Will Be Silent

The latest news from the theatre of operations has been issued and for the next few days all will be silent in Paris, while Belgium once again becomes the cockpit of Europe. The preliminary engagements of the first great battle are doubtless now in progress."

The War office this evening announced that French troops have occupied "the important peak of Doneon," where they captured 500 Germans. The Peak of Doneon is in the Northern Vosges and commands the most Northerly pass into France; its strategic importance at the present juncture is incalculable. It has never been fortified, because of the difficulty of moving large bodies of troops thru the pass, but now that it is in French hands, the pass is effectively barred against German assault.

An official statement from the War Office to-night charges further atrocities against non-combatants on the part of the German soldiers. The statement declares French soldiers advancing again into Alsace, found bullet ridden bodies of inhabitants, in villages of Upper Alsace, evacuated by the Germans as the French troops advanced.

## READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

which is most assuredly good news. Many of the fishermen report seeing two large ships, supposed to be warships manouvering in the waters eastward of Fogo Islands. They have been there now over a week. We wonder who or what they are. —PATRIOT.

## CRICKETERS VS. BASEBALLERS

To Play Friendly Game of Cricket in the Near Future

Our old and enthusiastic cricketers don't seem to take kindly to the game of baseball. They say that very few of the Baseball League members know the first thing about "hitting," and as for fielding they know less. Hence it is very likely that an agreement of cricketers will issue a friendly challenge to a picked team from the ball league to play a game of five innings. This would prove interesting and probably be the means of taking the starch out of the has-been cricketers. —COM.

## ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Tailoring by Mail Order

I make a specialty of Mail Order Tailoring and can guarantee good fitting and stylish garments to measure. A trial order solicited. Outport orders promptly made up and despatched C.O.D. to any station or port in the Island, carriage paid.

**JOHN ADRAIN,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
ST. JOHN'S.  
(Next door to F.P.U. office.)  
Jan20,tu,th,sat

## Cloth Made Up.

Men's Suits or Single Garments made to measure any style, from customers' own goods.

**C. M. HALL,**  
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.  
243 THEATRE HILL.

**DR. LEHR,**  
DENTIST, 203 WATER ST.  
BEST QUALITY TEETH AT \$12.00 PER SET. TEETH EXTRACTED—PAINLESSLY—25c.

NEWS OF THE CITY AND THE OUTPORTS.

SEVEN SONS OF ONE MOTHER HAVE VOLUNTEERED

They Come From Frog Marsh, Newfoundland, Says Paper

OF NAME OF FLYNN Are Enlisted on One of the Ships of the British Fleet

Perhaps no other place in the British overseas dominions can boast of contributing from one home a similar number of brave young heroes to take up arms in defence of the Motherland as in the quiet little hamlet of Frog Marsh, Newfoundland, says the North Sydney Herald.

Here in this unthought-of section dwells an old lady and seven sons. Years ago the hand of Death laid low the breadwinner and mainstay of the family; but with womanly pluck and good old Irish faith, Mrs. William Flynn grappled against great odds and kept the wolf from the door.

Sturdy Chaps

This was some few years ago, and since then the sturdy sons grew well into manhood, while the old mother looked with pride to seven of as noble sons as ever graced a heroic's sphere.

This was proved when a short time ago the call went out for them to do or die for England's cause. It reached the little hamlet and penetrated the quiet happy home of the Flynn in Frog Marsh.

Instantly seven brothers, sons of a patriotic old Irish lady, responded to the call and are today on one of the battleships ready to combat with the enemy.

Proud of Them

Nor did they leave as is generally the case 'mid the tears of loved ones and family ties; for out there in that dreary little Newfoundland home is Mrs. William Flynn, whose heart is proud because she is the mother of more heroes than any other woman in the Western hemisphere can boast of.

And may they return to add further cheer to their devoted mother, whose declining years should be made happy by those who are maintained by such heroes as the seven Flynn brothers of Frog Marsh, Newfoundland.

REV. G. HEWITT HAS VOLUNTEERED

Goes With the British Fleet As Chaplain To the "Jackies"

Rev. G. Hewitt, M.A., late Curate at St. Thomas's Church, who was spending a holiday in England, has volunteered as a naval chaplain and has been accepted.

The following is an extract of a letter written to his father, Rev. John Hewitt, of Petty Harbor:

"It will come, I am afraid, as rather a shock to you to hear that I have volunteered for work in the Navy, and may at any moment be called out to serve either in a Naval Hospital ashore or a Hospital ship or a warship as Chaplain. On the other hand I may not be called out at all, and England may not be engaged in war.

Obvious Thought

"Obviously it is the only thing I can conscientiously do. Many men have to fight, being already in the Army and Navy, and many have volunteered who have wives and children dependent on them, while here am I not so encumbered with not even a parish or mission expecting me—a free lance for the time; and for the honour of Newfoundland and our family the only thing I can do is to offer my services.

"If it does grieve you much, remember that I could never appear again in St. John's if I failed to offer myself when occasion arose, though this did not occur to me when I volunteered.

"I think that on an occasion such as this when war, not of our seeking, is forced on us, all considerations of family and other ties must give place to a country's needs. Newfoundland cannot do much—not yet at any rate—and it would never do for one of her sons to fall to do his share."

To Correspondent

We have received a communication signed "Interested" from Jackson's Arm, complaining about treatment accorded a patient by a nurse at St. Anthony. We cannot publish the letter at present. We will ask Dr. Grenfell to investigate the complaint, and feel sure that he will do what is right in the matter.—Editor.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

CANADIAN GOV'T. INCREASES DUTIES

We are informed by the Prime Minister that the Canadian Government has introduced legislation increasing the duties on spirits, malt liquors, sugar and coffee and tobacco. The increases in the duties on liquors and tobacco are to be effective from Aug. 7th. This is to meet the interest on the loan of \$50,000,000 raised for war purposes.

Further, the Government of Canada has increased the issue of Dominion notes from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000. As a precautionary measure the Government are enabled, if necessary, to apply a moratorium. The Bank of Montreal has subscribed today \$10,000 for national patriotic purposes.

We understand the Prime Minister has also received a message from Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., the Attorney General, to the effect that he would arrive here on August 31st accompanied by his wife.

SHIPPING

Earl of Devon arrived this morning

Lintrose left Basques at 1.35 a.m.

Bruce arrived at Basques at 6.20 a.m.

Fogota left Greenspond this afternoon and is due at daylight to-morrow.

Schr. Margaret Schwartz arrived at Lunenburg yesterday from Cadiz with salt.

The s.s. Cobalta sailed from Botwood on Thursday for Queenstown for orders with 4,500 tons paper pulp.

Schr. Goldie Bell has sailed from St. Jacques with 329,000 lbs salt bulk fish for the Gorton Pew Co., Gloucester.

Goodridge's Clementine has arrived at Barbados after a passage of 25 days. She will bring back molasses.

The Elizabeth Pritchard, of Carnarvon, Wales, 32 days from Cadiz, arrived at Carbonear yesterday with salt.

The Nanta, 32 days from Troon, Scotland, has arrived at Harbor Grace with a cargo of coal for Baine Johnstone & Co.

The s.s. Harmony, Capt. Jackson, sails today for Ungava. Rev. S. M. Stewart's motor boat, Messenger, accompanies her. Mr. Stewart leaves by the Kyle next week and at the steamer's terminus will join the Messenger.

The s.s. Stephano sails at 3 p.m., taking the following additional passengers:

A. E. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss B. Furlong, Mr. Colwell (2), Mrs. Colwell, Miss Ellsworth, Miss M. Rogers, Miss Johnston, O. B. Johnston, F. H. Hise.

We note by The Syren and Shipping of August 5th that Messrs. Napier & Miller, Old Kilpatrick, are to build a steamer of length of about 240 feet for Messrs Murray and Crawford, Glasgow. The vessel is intended for service in connection with the Newfoundland Sealing Industry.

According to the length mentioned she will be 14 feet longer than the Stephano.

Napier & Miller are the builders of the Bruce and Bonaventure.

Prospero Sails

The Bowring coaster Prospero, Capt. A. Kean, returned from the northward at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. She brought a small freight and the following passengers: W. J. Martin, M. G. Martin, D. Thistle, A. Hiscocck, L. Griffin, Masters Griffin (2), Taylor, J. Evans, J. O'Neil, J. Calwell, A. W. Colwell, J. Davis, Dr. Martin, N. Sinnott, S. Wells, A. Moores, G. Hodder, Goss, Rev. Dr. Fenwick, Hann, Rev. Parsons, M. Devine, Maidment, Belbin, M. J. O'Neil, A. Moore, J. Avery, J. Milley; Mesdames Good, Hiscocck, Holwell, Scott, Devine, Butler, Belbin; Misses Carman, Stott, Burnite, Rogers, Ellsworth, Decker, Moores, Noble, Scott, Anthony, Perry, Dempster, Noonan, Gear, Maunder, Skinner, Griffin, Lindsay, Hancock, Fowlow, Sister Mary Brigid and 41 second class.

ADVENTIST CHURCH

At the Cookstown Road Church, Elder W. C. Young who has returned to the city will resume his series of studies on Capital and Labor Sunday evening.

The subject will be "Is Socialism or Unionism the Panacea for Present Day Conditions." All seats are free.

NEWFOUNDLANDER WAS TARGET FOR SHOTS OF SPIES

Jack Bartlett, Wireless Operator Had Narrow Escape

AT PT. ARTHUR, ONT.

From Men Who Tried to Disable Wireless Station

Jack Bartlett, of Newfoundland, but well and favorably known here, where he was at one time employed at the Marconi Station at Chapel Hill, had a close call from an assassin's bullet on Friday morning last at the station at Port Arthur, Ont., says the North Sydney Herald.

A deliberate and almost successful attempt to put the Government wireless station at that place out of commission was made early Friday morning, and, as it was the station was out of operation for nine hours while repairs were being made. Operator O. G. Hughes, who was on duty alone during the night, noticed that communication had been cut, and on investigation found the aerials had fallen to the ground.

He called the operator in charge, J. Bartlett, from a nearby house, where he was sleeping. Bartlett hurried out and saw two men, who ran from him. As they ran they fired two shots, and as Bartlett was unarmed he did not continue the pursuit.

Further examination showed some cables supporting the big masts had been cut, but the masts were still upright. It is probable that in a few minutes more the supporting cables would have been cut, in which case the masts would have fallen. Militia guards were placed on the station immediately.

CAPT. C. N. DODD WITH THE COLORS

Capt. C. N. Dodd, a former science master at the Methodist College, is a Captain in the Western Division of the Argyll and Southern Territorials.

Mrs. Dodd is at present visiting her father, Mr. Michael Connolly, of this city.

In the Eastern Division of the Argyll and Southern Territorials is Capt. James Calvert, who also has many relatives in St. John's. Like Capt. Dodd he is in the teaching profession, a Bachelor of Science and Science Master at the Dollar Institute.

Capt. Calvert is the third son of Mr. J. A. Calvert, of this city, and a brother of Mr. Arch Calvert, of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Another brother is at Nicholl, Inkpen & Chafe's, Ltd.

Applies For Commission

Mr. Raley, Assistant Master at Bishop Field College, on holidays in England, has applied for a Commission in the Newfoundland Contingent, and returns on the Pomeranian. Mr. Raley is an officer in the C.L.B.

Frontiersmen Released

The members of the Legion of Frontiersmen have been released from their engagement to the Frontiersmen by Colonel Driscoll, in order that they may enlist for service in the Newfoundland Contingent or Royal Naval Reserve instead.

Const. Nugent summoned two women of the west end to-day for selling hop beer over proof. One was fined \$100, and the other \$50 or 1 month, and must give up the sale of the beer.

THE FIRST NEWFOUNDL'D. REGIMENT

Recruiting Service

Headquarters C.L. B. Armory. Open to-night 8 to 10 o'clock and every night hereafter.

Special Note—As there has been some misconception as to the matter of weight please note 140 lbs. is not the standard. All men from 120 lbs. up may apply. Height 5 feet 4 inches; Chest 34 inches.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

WEEKLY MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS

Held Last Night—And the Members Handled Much Business

The weekly meeting of the City Commissioners was held last night. Messrs Gosling, Withers, Anderson, Morris, McGrath, Mullaly, Jackman, Bradshaw, McNamara, Ayre and Harris were present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The accounts were then presented. In connection with the cleaning of Water Street, Com. Mullaly thought too much money was being spent.

The Colonial Secretary forwarded certified minute of council re the loan of \$30,000 from the Government.

J. P. Blackwood replied to Counsel's letter of the 8th re LeMarchant Road.

Wants Payment

J. P. Blackwood, on behalf of Cochran Street Church trustees, asked payment of the award recently made in connection with Flavin Street property and McLoughlin's land. If not paid forthwith interest at the rate of 5 per cent. would be charged.

Hon. M. P. Gibbs, on behalf of Mr. Wright, asked to be heard at a special meeting in reference to a plan of house submitted on Franklin Avenue (Fitzpatrick's property). Mr. Gibbs can attend a special meeting Tuesday night next.

Asked for Refund

The Furness Withy asked refund of taxes to the owners of the steamer Fairhaven, which steamer put into port as a result of conditions created by the war. The solicitor will report as to the Council's powers in the matter.

The Knitting Mills Co., asked permission to instal hydrant to cope with fire in case of emergency. Engineer will report.

James J. Kenny, 28 Cabot Street, wrote re the impounding of his pony. Since his last letter the rope with which his pony had been tied was cut twice. He also objected to the salary the impounder is receiving.

Impounded on Public Street

The impounder, in his report, stated that the pony had been caught in the public highway. This matter caused considerable discussion. A copy of the impounder's report will be sent Mr. Kenny.

A letter from P. Devereaux was deferred for consideration at a special meeting.

Jas. Cleary's application for employment was referred to the water and sewerage committee.

The West End Road Inspector recommended repairs to Cuddihy, MacFarlane, and Flower Streets. Referred to Road Committee.

The reports of Sanitary Supervisor, Water Inspector and Impounder were read and adopted.

The sewer will be extended to Miss Southcott's property, Allendale Road, the amount of \$48.00 guarantee having been paid.

6 Permit for Repairs

Permit to repair house George St. was given Thomas Carnell; plans of house for John Coady, Freshwater Rd. were approved.

Solicitor reported on the claim of Miss A. Kelly for damage to apparel caused by the street sprinkling workers. The damage was caused through accident, and Miss Kelly will have to prove the amount of her claim.

The solicitor reported that he had made a final demand for payment of all arrears of water and sewerage rates, and if not responded to, legal proceedings would be taken.

The City Engineer submitted a sample of pipe taken from Cochrane Street, which showed it was in a very bad condition.

The Engineer reported the crusher ready for work. It was decided to begin work in Gower Street East.

The matter of consideration of expenses of water service, Lime Street, was deferred.

As a result of a report from the Engineer some calcium chloride will be spread in the streets.

The meeting adjourned at 9.50.

KAVANAGH WON RACE FROM HILL

The 6-mile challenge race between H. Hill and J. Kavanagh took place at St. Bon's College campus last evening, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

Hill, who is a pretty runner, took the lead at the start and kept it until near the close when Kavanagh passed him and won by about five yards.

The time was 35 min. 35 secs., as against 33 min. 55 secs. at the Mount Cashel sports.

In that contest Hill was third, but was handicapped on account of having lost his shoe.

Rr. Warslaw, 36 years of age, agent, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Tec. Byrne as a prisoner of war.

The Passing of Summer  
And the near approach of Autumn days reminds our lady patrons that they will soon have to be looking for heavier clothing.

DRESS SKIRTS should receive their early attention, and, as our first shipment is now showing, they will have no difficulty in getting one for the season.

These are TAILOR-MADE SAMPLES, thoroughly up-to-date in style; made of the most popular fabrics and come at moderate prices.

Black Cloth	2.20, 2.60
Navy Serge	2.60, 3.20, 3.50 to 4.50
Tweeds, Bedford's, Cords, etc.	3.50 to 4.20
Shepherd Plaid	2.60

**Ayre & Sons**  
LIMITED

C.C.C. BOAT CLUB SPECIAL MEETING

Season's Work as Reviewed Was Entirely Satisfactory—"The Cadet"

The C.C.C. Boat Club managing committee held a special meeting in their rooms last evening. President Collins was in the chair.

The season's work in connection therewith was of a most satisfactory nature, particularly in the success of the 'Cadet' achieved on the lake, for in spite of the 'rebuffs' she encountered she came off victorious, having to her credit the quickest time for the day together with four first prizes.

The Regatta Committee will be asked for their decision or judgment regarding the serious incident in the amateur's race.

The committee in charge of the grand soiree in the rink on Regatta night submitted their report which proved to be the most successful of its kind ever held in the city, both from a social and financial standpoint, as upwards of 1400 people were present on the occasion including a large number of spectators.

The committee tenders its generous patrons on the occasion a sincere vote of thanks, especially Miss Murphy, who manipulated the grand organ during the interval, and last but by no means least to Lieut. Bulley and his talented associates of the C.C.C. band.

GERMANS LEVY TAX ON BRUSSELS CITY

Paris, Aug. 21.—An official statement issued tonight says: "Namur is partially invested. Heavy artillery opened towards noon. The westward movement of the German columns continues on both banks of the Meuse."

Outside range of action at Namur, Germany cavalry forces passed thro' Belgium today, going westward. They were followed later by an army corps.

A war-tax of forty million dollars has been levied on the city of Brussels by the German General.

The retreat of the Belgians continued today without incident.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

PERSONAL

Rev. Mr. Wade, who arrived by the Mongolian has been appointed to Seidom Come Bye and leaves for there this evening.

Capt. Cox, of Bowring's big freighter Othello, was married on Aug. 4th to Miss E. Gertrude Vaughan, at Torrington, Devonshire. Congratulations.

Mrs. Percy H. Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morine, leaves by the Stephano to-day for her home at Staten Island. Her husband, who spent his vacation here, left last week.

Herbert Everett, who has been living in Toronto for some time has volunteered to go to the front with the 48th Highlanders. Herbert is an old C.L.B. boy and his many friends here wish him well throughout the campaign.

WAR MAP FOR ONE CENT

Tuesday's issue of The Mail and Advocate will contain a full page map of the war area, showing the chief places mentioned in the dispatches.

This map will be invaluable for reference purposes while the war is on. Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

BY ORDER

The Prayer "Pro Papa" shall cease to be said in the Mass and in its stead will be said the prayer "Pro Eligendo Summo Pontifice."

M. F. HOWLEY.

WANTED.

An Experienced Milliner to take charge of Millinery Department; apply by letter THE ROYAL STORES, LTD.—aug20,21

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh to strong south, shifting to N.W. and west winds, rain today; clearing tonight. Sunday fine.

Steamer Brought Body For Interment

The S.S. Earl of Devon, which arrived this morning brought the remains of Mrs. Jackman, wife of Mr. W. J. Jackman, engineer with the Terra Nova Co., Baie Verte, whose death occurred after a long illness.

Last year Mrs. Jackman underwent an operation, but the disease was so far advanced that a cure could not be effected.

Mr. Jackman, his daughter and niece came by the steamer.

Deceased lady was aunt of Mrs. Fred. Goodridge, Jr., and the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from Mr. Goodridge's residence, Cove Road.

Funeral Director Carnell is looking after the arrangements and interment will be in the C. E. Cemetery.

FIRE TO-DAY

At 7.25 a.m. an alarm of fire from box 38 summoned the Central and West End companies to the residence of Thomas Kennedy, Flower Hill, where a slight fire was in progress, caused by a spark from the chimney. It was quickly extinguished without much difficulty.

Atlantic Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F.

will be held on Tuesday Night, 25th, at 8 p.m.

Special business. Receiving Reports from the Delegates to Grand Lodge.

A full attendance is requested.

By order of the N.G., J. W. BARTLETT, Secretary.

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