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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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BRITISH EMPLOYED COLD STEEL

And the Germans Were Unable to Stand up Against Their Impetuous Charges

HIGHLANDERS EMULATE IRISH

Germans Describe British as "Wild Men" Whom Even Shrapnel Can't Check in Their Advances

Paris, Sept. 15.—The majority of the wounded Germans who are being brought into this city are suffering from bayonet wounds. They declare that the British have resorted almost exclusively to the steel in the recent fighting. Their methods are to shell the German trenches at length, utilizing all of their artillery.

British "Wildmen"

They describe the British as wild men who refuse to be checked even with shrapnel. Especially terrifying are reported to be the Irish and Scotch regiments. The rivalry between these two nationalities is acute and every time that a Scotch column distinguishes itself the Irish can be depended upon to attempt to eclipse it at the next opportunity.

The French and British aviators are again distinguishing themselves. Their work has been wonderful and they have suffered very few casualties. In the earlier stages of the fighting along the Oureq and Marne rivers the Germans caused very heavy losses to the Allies from the accuracy of their shell fire from masked batteries.

Work of Aviators

The aviators located them after a short time and their reports were so accurate that it was not long before dozens of German guns had been shelled by the British artillery.

Probably never before in the history of the British Army has its artillery proven so effective, according to all of the reports received here.

"It was like hell let loose," is the way an officer of the French Zouaves described the charge of the Turcos, France's black troops, at the battle of Charleroi.

Hard on Germans

Telling of the terrific charge of the blacks, the officer declared they fought at such close quarters with the Germans that many of the men got hold of the noses of the enemy with their teeth.

"When the fighting was at its height, our Colonel suddenly ordered 'Give the Turcos free rein,' said the officer. Then the avalanche began. It was like hell let loose. They tore along the German batteries for a full mile. They were chanting the 'Marseillaise,' but no man could even hear the man next to him in the ranks, so terrible was the pounding of guns, infantry and artillery poured shot into them and they fell by the dozen, but dashed on. When they were within fifteen yards of the batteries the Germans had to cease firing to avoid shooting their own guards. A bloody bayonet fight then followed.

Whipped Out Revolver

While a man was bayonetting a German and could not release his weapon at once, he would whip out his revolver and shoot another. In the meantime a companion by his side would be attacking the bayoneted foe with the butt of his rifle. The soldiers of the Kaiser were giants, but they fell like flies. Blood splashed everywhere. I must have shot a hundred with my own revolver. The remnant of the German command finally fled for their lives, but not many escaped. When our survivors got back to Charleroi we lost more than a score when the Germans mounted a howitzer in the church steeple, despite the fact that building was flying a Red Cross flag.

The s.s. Carthaginian sailed at 5 last evening, taking one passenger for Halifax, Mr. H. Worby.

TURKS MENACE THE BULGARIANS

London, Sept. 17.—A despatch from Petrograd says it is announced that the Turks have concentrated a large army on the Bulgarian frontier and that General Von Sandoes, the Prussian Cavalry officer who trained the Turkish army, is expected to take command.

PRES. WILSON HEARS PROTESTS

Germans Allege Use of Dum Dum Bullets by Allies—Belgians Allege German Brutalities—Wilson Cautious

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Belgian bill of complaint against the German Army was this afternoon laid before President Wilson in the historic east room of the White House.

The President received the delegation of Commissioners appointed by the King of Belgium to protest against alleged outrages in Belgium by German troops.

A brief carefully prepared response by the President awaited the Commissioners, who were accompanied by and introduced by Secretary of State Bryan.

The Belgian Minister and attaches of the Belgian legation were also present.

President Wilson's Reply.

Washington, Sept. 17.—President Wilson yesterday replied to Emperor William's protest that the Allies were using dum-dum bullets. The President's reply follows closely the statement made to the Belgian Commissioners protesting against alleged German atrocities.

His reply to President Poincaré's message will follow along the same lines.

The text of the President's reply to Emperor William is as follows:—"I received your Imperial Majesty's important communication of the 7th, and have read it with gravest interest and concern.

"I am honored that you should have turned to me for an impartial judgment as the representative of a people truly disinterested in regard to the present war, and truly desirous of knowing and accepting truth. You will I am sure, not expect me to say more at present.

"I pray God that very soon this war may be over. The day of accounting will then come, when I take it for granted that the nations of Europe will assemble and determine a settlement, where the wrongs committed and their consequences and responsibility involved will be assessed.

"The nations of the world, fortunately, by agreement, have made plans for such a reckoning and settlement.

"It would be unwise, it would be premature, for a single Government however fortunately separated from the present struggle; and it would be even inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation which, like this, has no part in the contest, to form or express final judgment.

"I speak thus frankly because I know that you will expect and wish me to do so as one friend should to another, because I feel sure that such reservation of judgment until the end of the war, when all its events and circumstances can be set in their entirety and their true relation, will commend itself to you as a true expression of sincere neutrality."

BRITAIN CAN RAISE ARMY OF 6,000,000 MEN IN 3 YEARS

So Says the Military Expert of the London Times—Britain's Ability to Arm Cause of Great Surprise to Her Enemies

London, Sept. 13.—The London Times' military correspondent says:—"We shall raise a million men the first year, two million the second year, and three million the third year. We shall have a very respectable army five years hence, and it is really most tactless of the Germans to talk of peace when it will take us such time to get into our stride.

"Poor old Paul Kruger made just the same mistake as the Kaiser has

AUSTRIA CRITICISES GERMANY

Says the Germans Selfishly Neglected to Come to the Aid of the Austrian Troops

HAD TO FIGHT RUSSIA ALONE

And the Odds Were Too Overwhelming Against her Austrians Suffer Terrible Losses

Vienna, via Rome, Sept. 15.—There is increasingly bitter feeling here against Germany, and an almost universal demand in popular circles that the Government sue for peace.

The acknowledgment that the Austrian armies were compelled to meet the Russian assaults alone and unsupported, while Germany invaded France, with the result that the Austrian army was crushed by overwhelming numbers, has resulted in a storm of bitter criticism of the Government.

Enormous Losses

The known losses are enormous, and it is believed that they have been far greater than the Government will admit. So strong and bitter is the feeling that it is not believed that the Government can hold out much longer against it. Unless Austria sues for peace in the near future, it will be very hard for the Government to prevent stormy scenes, not alone in Vienna, but in every large city in Austria-Hungary.

Cannot Move all Wounded

The admission is made that the railroads are unable to transport the wounded. The Austrian Red Cross last night issued a demand that all automobiles within the country be turned over to it, to transport the wounded to places where they can be properly cared for. Every hospital in Vienna is filled with desperately injured soldiers. All public halls have been requisitioned and are also full. Private houses are now being utilized and still the long trains of men, torn by shot and shrapnel, continue to arrive here.

Fought Bravely

The Austrian troops fought with the greatest bravery. All reports from the front agree to this. But they were always outnumbered. Russia was ready for war long before her mobilization was complete. The armies hurled across the Gallican frontier were enormous. It is estimated that the force which moved against Lemberg and attacked the Austrian armies that invaded Russian Poland, numbered at least a million and a half men. The Russians pursued the German tactics of utilizing their entire force in attacks, but with the lesson of their last war in mind, the Russian movements are reported to have been very open.

Has Prorogued

London, Sept. 17.—Parliament will probably be prorogued on Friday. The new session, it is understood, will begin the first week in November unless some national emergency should demand an earlier attendance of the members.

GERMAN PAPER MAKES PROTEST

Against Treatment Given Prisoners of War by Kaiser's Troops

Amsterdam, Sept. 15 (via London)—The Berlin newspaper Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, prints an article protesting against the cruel treatment of prisoners of war, and adds that if the reports of cruelties, of which it cites several alleged cases, are true, the severest measures should be adopted to stop them.

The Vorwaerts gives Herr Traub, a member of the Reichstag, as authority for the statement that a male nurse who wrote the last will of a dying French count was subjected to corporal punishment for so doing. It also quotes a report received from Liebenstein, Saxe-Meiningen, describing how a party of Belgian prisoners, being transported through the town was attacked by a furious mob, which seized and lynched a priest who was among the prisoners, because he was accused of having incited the Belgian populace to commit atrocities on German soldiers.

GERMANS ALTER CAMPAIGN PLAN

Will Maintain Defensive Against Allies in France and Take Offensive Against the Russians

Rome, Sept. 16.—The Tribune states the German headquarters staff has adopted a new plan of campaign which consists on maintaining a defensive against the Allies in the west while undertaking an offensive movement against the Russians in which twelve German corps will be employed.

RUSSIANS PRESS ADVANTAGES

Austrian Army Too Shattered to Oppose Them and They Are Marching on Przemysl

London, Sept. 16.—A despatch from Petrograd gives an out line of the situation in Galicia.

The position at Grozem occupied by the Russians is 13 miles west of Lemberg. The Austrians abandoned this position after the capture of Lemberg.

Moselska to which the Russians have advanced is a little over 40 miles west of Lemberg on the main line between Przemysl and Lemberg. The shattered second Austrian army was evidently incapable of staying the Russian advance and take refuge in Przemysl from which the Russians, according to the latest official report, are only 19 miles.

"LANCASTER" SUNK LINER

Kronprinz Wilhelm Sunk At Sea by British Warship According to Statement of Officers

New York, Sept. 16.—The North German Lloyd Liner Kronprinz Wilhelm has been sunk at sea by the British cruiser Lancaster now off the Ambrose Channel lightship, according to information brought ashore today by pilot Nicholas of the Pioneer who boarded the Lancaster yesterday.

The pilot says that the Lancaster's officers so declared.

Submarine Sank German Cruiser

London, Sept. 17.—The Admiralty announces that submarine E9, Lieut. Commander Horton, has returned safely after having torpedoed a German cruiser six miles south of Helligoland.

It is believed the cruiser was the Hele.

Meanwhile we are getting on very well. Trade is reviving after the first shock."

SOME BLIGHT FROM HEAVEN SEEMED TO HAVE DESCENDED AND SMITTEN THE GERMANS

Paris, September 15.—"It was as though some blight from heaven had descended upon the German ranks, smothering them in an embrace of death," declared a member of the American Branch of the Red Cross, who returned to Paris today after a visit to the battlefield near Meaux.

He had gone with an ambulance to collect wounded soldiers and thus describes the scenes which met his eyes. "I saw trenches filled with German dead, just as they had been left by the French guns. It was not so much the sight of death that was so appalling; it was the outlandish postures of those rigid corpses and the look upon the faces.

"Since the angel of death passed above the camp of the Philistines I am sure nothing like it has been seen. It was as though some blight from heaven had descended upon the German ranks, smothering them in an embrace of death.

"Dawn was just breaking as I came upon the trenches where the fighting had been the bloodiest, the gray light rested upon a ghost-like silent company. Clusters of corpses, with rigid arms and legs protruding filled the bottom. Along the rim, with rifle to shoulder and head bent along the barrel, stood a line of dead. They died as they stood upon the firing line and their bodies were held in an upright position by the bodies behind and around them.

GERMANS OFFER GENERAL BATTLE

Have Fallen Back on Strongly Fortified Positions Where They Will Try Conclusions With the Allies Once More

(Official St. Pierre Bulletin.) Paris, Sept. 16.—During the 14th and 15th our pursuing forces came in contact with the German rear guards. The latter were compelled to show fight after being reinforced by some of their main armies.

The enemy is offering battle on the whole line, certain points of which they have most strongly fortified.

This German battle front runs along the region of Noyon, the heights north of Vic-sur-Aisne, Soissons, Laon the heights north of Ville-sur-Tourbe, thence continuing beyond the Argonne mountains passing north of Varennes—this point has fallen into the hands of the Allies—and reaches the river Meuse near the forest of Forges north of Verdun.

During the pursuit effected after the battle of the Marne, the Germans abandoned considerable equipments and numerous prisoners were taken. The War Office has not given an estimate of the number, but says it will only publish the same when exact figures can be procured.

Petrograd, Sept. 16.—Our operations in the region of Lublin and Kholm and completing the Russian successes against the Austrians who are still retreating.

At Radom a division of the Landwehr and Germans who came to the rescue of the Austrians, were defeated by Russian cavalry. The latter took 125 prisoners.

Nish, Sept. 16.—The Serbs are occupying Visegrad.

U. S. After Turks

Washington, Sept. 16.—The United States Ambassador at Constantinople was instructed to protest to the Turkish Government against its abrogation of the capitulations (relative to the status of foreigners in Turkey), Secretary Bryan announced today.

GERMAN RETREAT STILL CONTINUES

London, Sept. 16.—The official statement says the situation continues favorable to the Allies. The Germans are slowly drawing back. Several attempts have been repulsed with heavy German loss.

The British have captured two thousand prisoners.

The Portia left St. Joseph's at 8.30 a.m.

The Prospero left Fogo at 8.20 a.m. She is due here tomorrow afternoon.

The Nellie Louise left Pernambuco Tuesday for St. John's.

ALLIES REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

Enemy Meets Heavy Losses and Continues to Fall Back Before the Allies all Along the Line

London, Sept. 17.—The Official Press Bureau, yesterday, gave out a statement, which says that the general position along the Aisne river continues very favorable.

The enemy has delivered many counter attacks, especially against our first army corps. These have been repulsed, and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops, and the French armies on our right and left.

The enemy's loss is very heavy, and we have taken 200 prisoners.

IRELAND GRATEFUL TO BRITAIN

British Democracy Have Kept Faith With the Irish, Says John Redmond in a Manifesto

NEW ERA OPENS IN OUR HISTORY

Ireland Now Bound to Britain by Ties of Sympathy and, As Ever, Ready To Fight For the Empire

London, Sept. 17.—"The democracy of Great Britain have kept faith with Ireland and it is now a duty and an honor for Ireland to keep faith with them," says John Redmond in a manifesto issued in which he calls on Irish men to bear their share in the war in which the Empire is engaged.

"The Irish people," Redmond continues, know and appreciate the fact fully that at last, after centuries of misunderstanding, the democracy of Great Britain have finally and irrevocably decided to trust them and to give them back their national liberty.

"By an overwhelming British majority the charter of liberty for Ireland has three times been passed by the House of Commons and in a few hours will be the law of the land.

"A new era has opened in the history of the two nations. We have, even when no ties of sympathy bound our country to Great Britain, always given our quota and more than our quota to the firing line and we shall do so now."

BIG LOSSES OF AUSTRIANS

London, Sept. 17.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following announcement last night:

"It is stated from Russian official sources that the rout of the Austrians in Galicia is complete though full details have not yet been received. Petrograd, Sept. 16.—Our operations in the region of Lublin and Kholm and completing the Russian successes against the Austrians who are still retreating.

The Germans made desperate efforts to save the Austrian army, but failed completely.

At one point the Germans lost 36 pieces of heavy artillery, and at another several dozen pieces of siege artillery.

BRITISH TRADE IS RECOVERING

Mr. E. C. Robinson, brother of Hon. J. Alex. Robinson, passed through St. John's on his way to Halifax. Mr. Robinson informs us that trade conditions in England are much more favorable than a month ago and that the British people are bearing the strain of the war in a calm but very hopeful manner. Mr. Robinson returns to St. John's next week and will visit the Labrador.

Stephano Here

The s.s. Stephano, arrived in port at 8 a.m. from New York, via Halifax, after a passage of five days. She brought a large freight and the following passengers:

From New York—J. N. Patterson, S. Perlin, Miss L. Templeton, P. Morris, S. Klupp, M. Klupp, 18 round trippers and 17 steerage.

From Halifax—W. A. Avery, M. Bastow, C. A. Evans, H. Olsen, J. McDonald, M. Walsh, R. B. Brown, J. R. Powner, E. Patton, A. N. Medd, F. M. Spooner, S. R. Crowder, C. Making, D. Making, E. Gibbons, L. A. Hogan, J. D. Halfyard.

Prof. and Mrs. Dunstan and Miss Dunstan left by the Digby yesterday for Halifax en route to New York.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

GENERAL NOTICE!

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

Our Business is being carried on in the Store one door west of our old stand until further notice. We have a shop both in the front and rear; the entrance to rear being through arch.

We have received a complete new stock of general hardware Tools, Guns, Cartridges, Rifles and Ammunition, etc.

The space in our present premises is very limited and will not allow us to display all our goods as previously, therefore we request that enquiry be made for any goods desired in our line.

P.S.—We have still a large stock of goods damaged by Fire which we are selling at low prices to clear.

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See the Boots for Men, \$3.00. and \$3.50 regular for \$2.50. Good stuff.

See the Ladies' 4 strap Oxfords with a four dollarish look for \$2.70.

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Wall Papers with Borders to match from 20c. up.

Come right along to this great event.

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THE RIGHT HOUSE
Corner Water and Adelaide Streets.

A Between-Seasons Suggestion

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

¶ Gown of Sheer White Lace mounted on fine Brussels net lining. It has the new three tier skirt; Waist and Sleeves of Lace, in soft, graceful draping; Vest caught with tiny crystals; and wide crushed girdle of Pale Blue Satin

¶ Elegant Gown of Black Chiffon over soft White Lace, lined throughout with White Silk; handsome and effective trimming of rich Helio Velvet.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

WORDS OF THE BRAVE THAT SPURRED THEIR MEN ON TO GLORIOUS VICTORY

Colin Campbell and His Heroic Highlanders in the Crimean War.—Also the Charge of the Famous Light Brigade

EVER MEMORABLE NELSON EPISODE

Wellington at Waterloo—How the Grenadiers 'Opened the Ball' in the Peninsula—Gordon Highlanders at Dargai

In the grim hour of battle there is small time for words; it is the time for the strong arm and the stout heart; and such words as are spoken must be few and to the point.

No general knew better than that gallant Highlander Sir Colin Campbell, how to say the words that fire courage or reward brave deeds. On that "day of heroes" at Balaclava, when his Highlanders were awaiting the shock of the Russian cavalry, he rode down the line, and in two calmly spoken sentences nerved every man for the death that seemed inevitable. "Remember, men," he said, "there is no retreat from here. You must die where you stand." And with one voice swer "Aye, aye, Sir Colin, we'll do that!"

When Collingwood's ship was about to open the great drama of Trafalgar the Admiral, calmly munching a biscuit on the break of his poop, summoned his officers, and said to them, "Now, gentlemen, let us do something great of which the world may talk ever after." Within a few moments several lines of battleships were emptying their guns into the Royal Sovereign and every man was "fighting like an angel."

Famous Nelson Episode.
"Leave off action!" exclaimed Nelson to his lieutenant, the stump of his lost arm jerking angrily to and fro when the admiral had given the signal to discontinue the fight in the Battle of the Baltic. "Leave off action. I'm hanged if I do! You know Foley," he said, turning to his captain. "I've only one eye; I've a right to be blind sometimes." And then putting the glass to his blind eye, he exclaimed, "I really do not see the signal. Keep mine for closer action flying."

Napoleon had called Wellington "a Sepoy general," and this taunt was not forgotten when the crowning battle opened on the plain of Waterloo. "I will show him today," Wellington said, gleefully, "how a Sepoy general can defend himself." A few hours later, as he sat with a few of his surviving officers at supper, his face black with the smoke of battle, "he repeatedly leaned back in his chair.

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rubbing his hands convulsively, and exclaiming aloud, "Thank God, I have met him!"

Throughout the long day of battle when the fate of his country was in the balance, Wellington's mood was that which befitted one of the greater soldiers the world has produced. "If you should be struck," one of his generals asked him, "tell us what is your plan." "My plan," said the Duke, "consists in dying here to the last man."

When at Balaclava, Lucan told Lord Cardigan to lead the Light Brigade on that mad charge down the "valley of death." Cardigan answered, "Certainly, sir; but the Russians have a battery in our front, and riflemen and batteries on both flanks." Lucan, with a shrug of his shoulders, said, "We have no choice but to sobey" whereupon Cardigan turned quickly to his men. "The brigade will advance," he said, as he rode off at its head, saying to himself, "Here goes the last of the Brudenells."

AVERAGE COST OF KILLING A MAN IS ABOUT TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

Figures Based on the Big Wars of the Past Century—Enormous Cost of the Great Conflicts

In the Science et la Vie, Gen. Percin of the French army states that he read in an American newspaper that to kill a man in modern warfare costs in the neighborhood of \$15,000. "This figure seems to be excessive," he says, "I sought to verify it. My result shows that really the newspaper was below rather than above the truth. To get at the cost of killing one soldier it is necessary to divide the cost of the war to one of the belligerents by the number of men killed on the other side.

Enormous Cost
"In 1870-71 France spent about two billions of francs in the actual warfare and a billion more in restoring its own property and in payments for injuries caused to others, which it is perfectly fair to include in the costs. "Then there were five billions for war indemnity and still two billions more for interest, loss of revenue and seizures by the enemy for maintenance during the German occupation. The last may or may not be a cost in a given war, so that it had better be left out of the reckoning.

Modern Warfare
"In the same way the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 cost two billion francs to the Turks and the Russo-Japanese war, 1905, cost the Russians six billions.

"In the Franco-Prussian war, there were 28,600 Germans killed or mortally wounded; in the Russo-Turkish war, 16,600, and in the Russo-Japanese, 58,600, in the latter instances, of Russians and Japanese, respectively. "From these figures it is evident that the price per man killed to the opposing side was, in 1870-71, \$21,000; 1877-78, \$15,000; and in 1905, \$20,000, all of the figures in excess of those named in the American journal.

General Progress
"I rather expected when I undertook this calculation to find that the costs were increasing. On the one side the engines of war cost more as they are perfected. On the other hand progress in the art of killing is always surpassed by progress in the art of defence.

"The result is that the ratio of men killed is continually diminishing. This ratio was 6 per cent. under Frederick the Great, 3 per cent. under Napoleon, 2 per cent. in 1870, and 1/2 per cent. in Manchuria. But in 1870 there were not a dozen great battles.

Less Killing
"The German armies fought little between Froeschwiller and Sedan, and the French little between Sedan and Coulmiers. The fight was taken up again in December, but less sharply than at the beginning. During much of the time men did not kill, but the expenses never ceased.

"In Manchuria, on the contrary, they fought nearly every day. The battles were long ones, fifteen days at Mukden, twelve at Cha-Ho, and eight at Laio-Yang. This increase in duration of the battles compensates for the slight loss in any individual hour of the fight. One may see also why the cost of a man killed is not higher in 1905 than in 1870.

Difficult to Predict
"It will be impossible to predict with exactness how much it will cost per man killed in the next war; the sum will depend upon the nature of the struggle. If fighting continues nearly every day, as in Manchuria or

"Cluses, take your Grenadiers and open the ball," were the words of Sir John Moore which started the fighting at Corunna. When towards the close of the battle, Moore was dying, his chest shattered by a conon-ball, one of his staff tried to unbuckle his sword, but the dying soldier stopped him. "I had rather," he said, "it should go out of the field with me."

Turning to Colonel Anderson, he said, "Anderson, you know I have always wished to die in this way. I hope my country will do me justice." Then, in a tone of apology, "I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying." "Do you see those fellows on the hill, Pakenham?" Wellington said, just before striking his decisive blow at Salamanca. "Move on with your division and drive them to the devil!" "Yes," was the answer, "if you will give me a grasp of that all-conquering hand;" and in a few minutes Pakenham's columns, advancing in the face of a tornado of bullets, had swept away the enemy as with the blast of a whirlwind.

"Men of the Gordon Highlanders," said Colonel Mathias at Dargai, "the General says that position must be taken at all costs. The Gordon Highlanders will take it." Almost before the words had left his lips the brave Scotsmen were racing up the rugged steps in the face of a deluge of death, to drive the enemy from his lair like so many terror-stricken sheep.

in the Balkans, the cost will be approximately the American estimate, if the battles are as in 1870, at rare intervals, the cost will increase in very appreciable ratio. It will not diminish, that is certain.

"That which kills and reduces efficiency in war is not the cannon or the rifle, but fatigue, cholera and typhoid. In 1870 there were registered in the hospitals no less than 350,000 Germans, who, although they survived, were inactive for some time.

"The Crimean war cost the allies four times as many deaths from sickness as from battle. This ratio was three to one among the Russians in 1877-78 and only two to one among the Japanese thanks to their excellent hygiene. I count more, therefore, on improved hygiene methods and the art of avoiding losses in war than on progress of ballistics and of the means of destruction."

WIDOWS NINE SONS WERE ALL WOUNDED

On the Field of Battle—French Officer Says Germans Fight Without Enthusiasm, but They Fight Well

Paris, Sept. 13.—One woman in Paris, Mme. Bonnard, has received news that all of her nine sons have been wounded. She is a widow.

A French sous-officer just back from the front, after praising the terrible work of the "brave little cigars," meaning the 75-millimeter French gun, said: "The Germans fight without enthusiasm, but they fight well. One would say they were automatons. They never stop to rescue a comrade, nor do they pay any attention to their dead or wounded, but march on over heaps of slain comrades, victims of our quick-firers. They are like ants, innumerable ants."

This man praised the scouting work of the German aeroplanes, saying that the moment a regiment changes its position it is certain to receive a visit from a German aeroplane and shortly after the German fire changes its direction and shells begin to fall thick on the new position.

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Grace Building.

The Daily Short Story

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

(By Captain F. A. Mitchell)

GENERAL HASSETT, commanding the 4th division of the 1st corps of the Army of the Cumberland, was a military man from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. He was a colonel in the regular service.

It was the general's personality that insured obedience to his orders. He was born to command. He was nearly twice the age of those to whom he gave orders, and this, with the double star on his shoulder strap, insured his great respect from them. If he had ordered a soldier to commit harakiri the man would not have consulted the army regulations to learn if the order was legitimate. The best of him was that the general had on his troops a real kindness of heart that underlay his external sternness.

Captain Garland of General Hassett's staff was twenty-two years old and handsome as a picture. Moreover, he was a favorite with all who knew him. The country girls along the line over which he passed, who had never seen anything above those indigenous to the soil on which they lived, welcomed him like flowers under a hot sun. The captain had nothing to do with this except smile, and he smiled on them all alike. Indeed, he was unconscious of the blights he was leaving behind him. One day the general said to him:

"Captain, we will march from here soon and proceed to M., thirty miles south. I desire that you proceed in advance and find a site for our headquarters camp. Take a couple of orderlies with you and set out at once."

Within half an hour the captain was riding along the turnpike headed southward, the two orderlies riding at the regulation forty paces to the rear.

Garland selected for his general's headquarters a vacant lot on the southern extremity of the town next to a residence. But before appropriating it he dismounted before the house to ask if it would be agreeable to the occupants to have a camp there. He was received by a middle-aged lady, who heard his request—made simply through politeness—for he could camp where he liked—and seemed uncertain what to say in reply.

"We are to have a wedding here before long," she said at last. "Do you suppose that a camp on the lot beside us will in any way interfere with it?"

"Not at all, madam. On the contrary, the presence of the general commanding the troops which are to occupy this point will be a protection to you."

"In that case, you have my consent."

The young man rose, bowed and was about to leave when the lady asked him when the troops would arrive. He replied that they would come in a few days. When she asked where he would stay in the meantime and he replied that he would bivouac on the lot he had chosen she was moved with compassion and invited him and his men to stop at her house. Garland accepted the invitation, but his men preferred the lot. They had their rations in their haversacks and were soon engaged over a fire, while the captain supped in the house.

It was at supper that Garland met Miss Lucille Rutledge, the bride expectant. She was one of those willowy southern girls with peach complexions to be found only in the southern states. Southern ladies during the war whenever they would come in contact with their enemies almost invariably treated them with politeness, often with consideration. Miss Rutledge made a slight inclination to Garland, though it was her mother who caused him to feel at ease by conversation.

During the chat Garland asked if music had been provided for the wedding, whereupon Mrs. Rutledge informed him that no music was to be obtained. There had been an amateur orchestra in the town before the opening of the war, but the players were now all in the Confederate armies.

"In that case," said Garland, "our general will, I have no doubt, be pleased to direct the band of one of his regiments to furnish music for the occasion. One of our bands, that of the 1st regulars, is the best in the service, and if you prefer an orchestra one composed of the players can easily be made up by the bandmaster."

At this Miss Rutledge looked at Garland to express her admiration of the offer, and for the first time their eyes met. Whatever of antagonism for a Federal officer had been with the young lady went out like a candle and was replaced by something very different. It was impossible for antagonism to exist under the gaze of the captain's eyes, which expressed only kindness and admiration.

Garland took his meals and slept in the house, waiting for the arrival of the command. Having nothing to do, he sat during the day on the veranda, entertained either by Mrs. Rutledge or her daughter, usually by the daughter, for the mother took upon herself the preparations for the approaching wedding.

One day while Garland and Miss Rutledge sat on the veranda a man rode up on horseback and handed the latter a letter. She tore it open and read it hastily. Then she rose and went into the house. Garland could hear her talking with her mother, but not what was said. Mrs. Rutledge was evidently much excited, not to say angry. The young lady did not appear again on the veranda, but sent a note by a negro to the messenger who was waiting without.

Garland did not see either of the ladies again till supper time, and then only the mother. She sat with a stormy brow till the meal was ended, not speaking a word, then revealed the cause of her irritation. The wedding for which she had been waiting for weeks, months even in some respects, was indefinitely postponed. The bridegroom wrote that owing to the approach of the Federal army his affairs were in a deplorable condition and he must remain on his plantation to take care of them. "But this is not the real reason," added the lady—"at any rate, not the only one. We have heard recently that a widow has been setting her cap for my daughter's fiance, and we suspect that she has captured him."

Communications had been kept up between Captain Garland and the army to which he belonged. He had written a brother aid-de-camp of the approaching wedding, that he had offered music for the occasion and that he hoped the command would reach M. in ample time for him to redeem his promise. The matter had been talked over at the mess table in the presence of the general, who evinced an interest in it, saying that Garland's offer must be made good and if the command did not march in time for the wedding half a dozen musicians should go anyway.

But one night an order came from the department commander to move the next morning at daylight. When the sun rose every regiment and battery was in the road ready to move, and the order "Forward!" was given.

It so happened that General Hassett reached M. on the day before the wedding was to have taken place. Garland was sitting on the veranda with Mrs. and Miss Rutledge when he heard a clattering of horses' hoofs and the general with staff and escort came down before the captain could vocate. Seeing his aide, the general

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

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

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rode up to the house, dismounted and strapped to the jingling of spurs and rattling of side arms to where the three sat.

"Happy to meet you, ladies," he said, removing his forage cap and bowing low. "I presume this young lady is the bride to be. Captain, I was about to send the music when the order came to move."

All this, of course, was very embarrassing. Mrs. Rutledge, thinking it better to have the changed conditions known and over with, spoke up: "General, there is to be no wedding."

"No wedding. Why not?"

"There is no bridegroom."

"But there is a bride."

"Yes, there is a bride, but her fiance has deserted her for another."

The general looked sympathetically at Miss Rutledge.

"There shall be a wedding," said the general decidedly. "I command here, and since the preparations are made and the music provided the wedding shall take place."

All looked astounded at this, and the general proceeded: "Captain Garland, hold yourself in readiness to act as bridegroom on this occasion. When was the marriage to have taken place?"

"To-morrow at noon," replied the captain, a smile breaking over his face.

"Very well. You will report here in person to-morrow at 12 o'clock for duty—I mean—"

"You're not going to force me on the bride, are you, general?" asked Garland.

"The bride! Oh, I forgot that. Of course not. All is subject to the will of the bride."

Now, if there were not cases in which love acts like lightning this story would have a very abrupt and unnatural ending. The little god had begun his work at the first meeting of Captain Garland and Miss Rutledge and had been galloping on ever since. Garland looked at the young lady, and the young lady looked at Garland. And these looks were a mute proposal and acceptance.

The next day the wedding took place, the band playing both the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie." And this is how one southern girl was brought north as a wife by a Federal army.

VON KLUCK, MASTER OF THE ART OF WAR

Has Shown Great Resource as Well as Hardihood in His Operations

Paris, Sept. 12.—The admirable discipline and censorship were revealed by yesterday's communications which showed that the only ones outside of the military authorities who knew of the whereabouts of the great battle were the Germans.

The latter learned of it none too soon and their diversion from the route to Paris, heretofore attributed to fear of the Paris defence works, was simply a clever manoeuvre to escape a desperate situation.

The Germans penetrated France in three columns, but the force consisted of five armies and at least 800,000 men. The plan evidently was for a quick direct attack on Paris by General von Kluck, while the armies of Wurtemberg and Saxony and the Crown Prince dealt with the other armies of the allies.

The audacious commander of the German right wing, surprised by the resistance of the allies at Guise and Compiègne was rendered cautious and must have discovered the presence of the army of Paris on his flank. He showed his resourcefulness by a sharp counter movement against this protecting force.

The critics give Von Kluck full credit for skill as well as hardihood, and referring to General Joffre's plans, say it is a match between masters in the art of war.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

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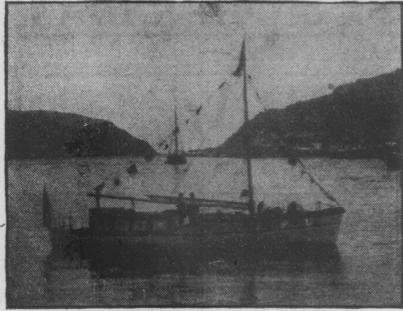
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Pain Remover will relieve all forms of Rheumatism. It has cured others, why not you?

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aug21,lm



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For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.

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

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

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

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

W. F. Coaker.

Headquarters

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Batteries, Spark Plugs, Spark Coils, Magnetos, Trouble Lights, Propellers, ETC., ETC.

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Black Oats!

Just arrived

500 Bags
Black OATS
George Neal

The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,

Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

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

JUST IN:

1 lb. Bags Table Salt
5 lb. " " "
10 lb. " " "

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J. J. ROSSITER,
Manufacturers Agent
May 7, 1914

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Supreme Court on Circuit

THE people of the North are indignant concerning the waste of public money now being perpetrated by placing the Fionia on the Northern Bays and the conveying of the Supreme Court from place to place at such a time as this when every possible cent should be saved to meet the needs of the hungry coming winter. The Supreme Court on circuit is not required and that fact is well demonstrated by the amount of work now being transacted by the Court.

A St. John's man takes the expenditure of public money as a matter of course, but the Northern man who toil hard and long and save every possible cent, look upon the expenditure of public money as coming out of their pockets and then their feelings are outraged when they see money thrown away on such fads as the Supreme Court on circuit at a time when every toiler is worrying about the short catch of fish and the high cost of every article of food; while on every hand they are told by business men that the price of their fish is uncertain and every day they are told by buyers that the price will drop.

Northern men take life serious and are hard workers and are all desirous of being independent and having a little cash for a rainy day. They are not spendthrifts. They will not tolerate waste and extravagance in public men. They were greatly annoyed the past season by the foolish proceedings of the Government in reference to purchase of spaw lobsters. They beheld large comfortable motor boats with large crews plying about from harbor to harbor not to collect lobsters but to see that lobster catchers were throwing away spawny lobsters and marking them down against the Government. And when Dee came around and abused some of them for not having more lobsters marked down against the Government they became furious and the universal cry was we have lunatics governing the Colony.

When one comes to consider exactly what Dee has been doing the only reasonable conclusion that can be arrived at, is that the man responsible for public affairs are either a bunch of lunatics or professional squander-

ers. To abuse a man because he asked payment for 10 lobsters at 10 cents each rather than 100 at 10c. and threaten to take him before the court for lying is about as bad a piece of bluff or knavery as any lunatic could be guilty of. Men were allowed to throw away spawny lobsters as they captured them and mark each one down for payment and what they said they threw away they were paid for. They could catch the same lobster ten times a day if they were bad enough.

Talk about the people being furious, why if they were not they would all deserve burning in the face of such proceedings.

Now in addition to such an insult to their intelligence the Fionia is conveying the Supreme Court on circuit from port to port for six or eight weeks at a cost of some \$1,500 a week, when everyone knows there is no necessity whatever for such expenditure.

We asked the Government early in August to cut out this huge waste and save the money to feed hungry people the coming winter.

A day or two ago Mr. Coaker wrote the Government showing what conditions existed amongst the Labrador settlers and asking that action be taken to investigate now and arrangements made to prevent any from starving the coming winter. The Government's reply was that the usual facilities were open and any deserving cases would be dealt with as in days gone by.

That means that no investigation will be made or any special arrangements undertaken and if any one is actually starving they may be traveling somewhere from one to five hundred miles come to a so called relieving officer and get a few pounds of flour.

We have an idea that if the Government don't seriously consider public matters and set to work to find ways and means to aid those in want before the winter sets in that Newfoundland will be the scene of civil war long before next April and the Germans of Newfoundland will wish they had taken our advice and done their duty to those whom they are supposed to serve, as well as by spending \$250,000 on sentiment as is now being done.

The people must be fed and it is the Government's duty to feed them when overtaken by want; and if not fed, who can blame them if they help themselves where food is obtainable. No man would be a man if he allowed himself or his children to starve when food was within reach but withheld for gold.

Go on, Sir Edward, you will repent sooner or later, but your repentance will be unavailing and for you there will be no forgiveness, for if you will not be guided by the dictates of common sense and prepare to feed the hungry you will not escape the vengeance of the people.

Unsolicited Advice

A letter written by someone who possesses more impudence than discretion appeared in this morning's News in reference to fish shipments. That busy-body wrote about matters he knew very little about. His advice is not wanted. The fishermen are well able to look after their own interests without the advice of such men.

There is no congestion. Every order for fish received this season has been filled. There is no withholding of fish. Men would be mad if they sold fish in outports to merchants at \$5, while \$6 was being paid at St. John's and on the West Coast and at some outports.

And a more hopelessly barren and insipid report it would be impossible to give out. From beginning to end, it most carefully shirks a direct statement and is absolutely non-committal.

Prof. Dunstan came here at the invitation of the Government to tell us about our coal areas, whether they are of commercial value or not.

Has he done this? Not at all—he has contented himself with "sending the fool farther." He recommends that the Geological Department be extended by a properly qualified staff, so as to carry on the work of investigation.

This is the only sensible feature of the whole interview.

He further recommends that special attention be given the coat of the Middle Barachois, Robinsons and the Codroy.

A Stern Test

Stern indeed has been the test to which the troops of the allied armies have been subjected since they began their steady retreat southward from the battlefield of Mons.

To give back without being decisively defeated; to retire when all the predictions of the men were for a set battle with the enemy, to permit the adversary to pursue his advance from day to day without standing up to him on the field of battle,

THE NICKEL THEATRE, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

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and all because the Commander-in-Chief has decided that it is such strategy as will eventually result in victory, is a line of conduct that sorely tries the best of fighters.

To these gallant Britons and their French comrades it must have been irritating indeed to turn their backs to the foe and we can understand with what reluctance our own regiments, victors of many stricken fields, marched away before the foe, instead of grappling with him.

But through all these trying weeks the allied troops preserved their discipline and their orderly manoeuvring and when the glad time came for them to discard the cautious defence and assume the offensive, they did it with a vigor and success that showed how ardently they had been longing for a change of tactics.

In their conduct throughout a long retreat, with persistent rearguard actions, the troops of the allies have won as a great moral victory over the Germans as if they had annihilated their armies in Belgium. They have long process and are now showing become seasoned soldiers in the try their mettle in their forward movements.

After the record of the opening weeks of the war, few of us indeed can have any reasonable doubt that victory must at length crown the operations of the allied forces.

The Oracle Speaks

SO, AT LAST, the great Professor Dunstan has spoken! This oracle, who came to rust: over the country and, rushing, determine the value of our mineral deposits, has given his views to The Herald.

And a more hopelessly barren and insipid report it would be impossible to give out. From beginning to end, it most carefully shirks a direct statement and is absolutely non-committal.

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This is the only sensible feature of the whole interview.

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We thought Prof. Dunstan was to tell us once for all whether those coal deposits were valuable or not. He tells us in effect to dig some more, continue the exploration. Maybe there is coal there.

Any noodle-head could tell us that, so why go to the expense of bringing a professor here at great expense for such a purpose.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

LITTLE NAVY MEN ANSWERED

London Telegraph:—"The extraordinary demonstration already given of what British sea-power is has fortified the most timid. We know that within a single week of war the vast mercantile marine of Germany has practically ceased to exist. It is a state of things well-nigh incredible; but it is a fact: It is a fact which makes a somewhat ironic appeal to many thousands of comfortable gentlemen, now feeding well and sleeping sound of nights, who have argued and voted for years past in favor of a weaker navy."

NOT AS BISMARCK WISHED
Manitoba Free Press:—"Bismarck, the exponent of the 'iron and blood' doctrine that brutal and selfish might is the absolute master of mankind, warned his countrymen, shortly before he died, against themselves 'the moral forces of Europe.' He looked at the matter practically. The manner in which Germany has by this war, as the New York Independent says, 'brought on herself the condemnation of the world,' is enough to make Bismarck turn in his grave. He would have managed very differently."

RELYING ON BRITAIN
Echo de Paris:—"We have never doubted the decisions taken in London. They mark one of the greatest events of history. Rarely has Great Britain been seen to interfere with all her forces in a war between the peoples of the Continent. That only happens about once in a century, and when she has intervened the conflict has never terminated until the power which she was fighting for supremacy has been beaten and the equilibrium of Europe restored."

SONG AND VICTORY
London Telegraph:—"Let no one think that a great war-hymn is a mere literary exercise. It is far more than that. It is a living thing. When nations are stirred to their depths they may be moved to frenzy by the song or the hymn which suddenly is found to be what, for fault of a better word, we call inspired. Think of some of the songs which have stirred nations to their very soul. Happy is the army which goes on singing longest, for where there is song there is victory."

WHAT THE NAVY HAS DONE
Observer, London:—"There has been as yet no great naval action, but who amongst us realizes sufficiently what has already happened? Our own trade routes are reopened more fully than they ever were at the outset of any previous war. We have begun to capture and harry the enemy's colonies. We are sweeping up his ships. We have rigorously suppressed his ocean-borne commerce. If anything corresponding to these things had happened in land operations, the whole world would have rung with it. They are things which strike to the very vitals of an opponent."

THE PEOPLE VS. THE SWORD
New York World:—"The new treaty of London can have no other meaning than that all the resources of men and money of the greatest Empire ever known have been enlisted for the war and are to be drawn into the balance. It will take time to make them available, but with a resolute spirit behind them it is certain that eventually they will bear heavily upon their adversaries. The prospect is solemn enough to impress even those who are at peace, for it foreshadows a strain upon civilization such as was never before known. It is to be a contest not so much between peoples and empires as between systems. It is British self-government, British sea power, British commerce and British wealth,

WORSE THAN ATTILA

Manitoba Free Press:—"The region round Louvain has from the earliest times been the theatre of war. It has witnessed the strife of many centuries. In more modern days the legions of France and Spain have again and again rolled past Louvain. But the recurring periods of peace always found the treasures of Louvain undestroyed. It has been left to modern Germany, ruled over by an Emperor who claims a close alliance with the Almighty, in the year of grace 1914, to plunge the world back into barbarism and savagery. What the fury of the Huns did not seek to accomplish has been brought for us by the withering, paralyzing hand of German militarism."

MUST BE PERMANENT PEACE
Spectator:—"But suppose, as in the end we are confident they will, the German ideals of autocracy and militarism and monopoly do not beat those of freedom and national independence, then there will be a great duty imposed upon us and upon the States, and one which, the longer and harder is the fighting, will be the more difficult to accomplish. That duty can be expressed in a single sentence. It is to yield to no temptation, however great, to let peace, when it comes, be merely a truce, a peace that shall have in it the seeds of future wars, which shall store up disaster for the future as assuredly as did the Peace of Frankfurt."

UTOPIA OR HELL?
Nation, London:—"We must cast from us once for all the fear of being 'Utopian.' We have to choose between Europe of separate peoples and local hegemonies is gone for ever. Sir Edward Grey has ended once for all our dream of isolation. The Franco-Russian Alliance broke down the old distinction of East and West. The moral of this war is that henceforward any war must be a general war."

REAL PEACE MUSIC
New York Times:—"It is in time of peace that 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' 'Rule Britannia,' and 'Die Wacht am Rhein' really come into their own, especially in times of peace that are fast verging on war. They rouse the feeling of devotion to country and create enthusiasm; but when the civilian has become a soldier and is actually engaged in his grim business, no great thrill is likely to come to him when he hears the too-familiar air. It is all very well to sing 'Rule Britannia' as a mass meeting to create interest in enlistments, but when Mr. Atkins is led against the foe he gets ten times more of breezy courage and self-confidence from 'It's a Long Way to Tipperary.'"

ARE NOW FLYING
TURKISH FLAG
Goeben and Breslau Have Been Renamed by the Turks

Washington, Sept. 12.—All doubt as to the status of the battle-cruiser Goeben and the protected cruiser Breslau was removed to-day by A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador who announced that the two ships were taken over from Germany by the Turkish Government on Aug. 16.

Both vessels now fly the Turkish flag, he said, and had been given new names.

The Goeben has been re-named the Sultan Selim; the Breslau has been renamed the Midilli, which is the Turkish word for Mytilene. The vessels are now at the port of Constantinople with the rest of the Turkish fleet.

KAISER'S AILMENT IS "MANIA GRAZIOSA."

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—German prisoners say the speech delivered by Emperor William to the troops on their departure for the front was of a character which the press is forbidden to reproduce. Its text appears to have been as follows: "Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. One me, as German Emperor, the spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon, His sword and His vice-regent. Woe to the disobedient! Death to cowards and unbelievers!"

Russian newspapers remark that this speech goes far to prove that the German Emperor is suffering from a familiar form of insanity known as "Mania Graziosa."

world-wide in their extent, in a life-and-death struggle with consolidated German autocracy and militarism, which for forty years have burdened mankind with armaments and menaced it with war.

"It is the rule of the people or the rule of the sword, not in Britain alone, not in Germany alone, but throughout the earth, now and for generations to come."

Broad Arrow:—"How are we to exert the pressure necessary to the conclusion of a satisfactory peace with her unless through commerce destruction combined with naval and military successes? It is argued that Germany has herself prevented the United States from saving any portion of her trade by sowing the North Sea with mines. But the British Navy, at considerable risk to the officers and men engaged in the work, is sweeping the trade routes clear. To enable neutrals to take advantage of it by supplying the enemy would be a natural crime. The moment any Power shows signs of helping Germany in this way both the Declaration of Paris and the Declaration of London should be thrown aside."

Gravenstein Apples, very best pack, No. 1s & 2s. Pears 1s & 2s, in half barrels. California Oranges, Grapes, Bananas, Preserving Plums in six quart baskets, Red, Blue and Green, at GLEESON'S, 108 Water Street, East. Strict attention paid to outport orders, very lowest wholesale prices.—sep16,tf

ARE NOW FLYING
TURKISH FLAG
Goeben and Breslau Have Been Renamed by the Turks

Washington, Sept. 12.—All doubt as to the status of the battle-cruiser Goeben and the protected cruiser Breslau was removed to-day by A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador who announced that the two ships were taken over from Germany by the Turkish Government on Aug. 16.

Both vessels now fly the Turkish flag, he said, and had been given new names.

The Goeben has been re-named the Sultan Selim; the Breslau has been renamed the Midilli, which is the Turkish word for Mytilene. The vessels are now at the port of Constantinople with the rest of the Turkish fleet.

AUSTRIANS ARE BADLY BEATEN

Russians Have Administered Hopeless Defeats To Their Armies

London, Sept. 11.—A despatch to the Times from Petrograd says: "Although some of the Austrian army corps in the province of Lublin will probably make good their retreat, official despatches describe the route of Generals Dankl and Von Auffenburg in Shaway as to warrant the inference that the enemy is hopelessly beaten.

"Large German forces have detained at Tchenstochow and to the eastward the stream of German troops continues.

WOUNDED MEN VERY NUMEROUS

Constant Stream Arriving at Vienna From the Front

Vienna, Sept. 10, via Rome.—The hospitals, schools, hotels and all public houses of Vienna are filled to overflowing with an almost incredible number of wounded who are arriving in constantly increasing numbers on special trains from Poland and Galicia.

Thousands of wounded Austrians are being rushed right on through here to Baden and several other surrounding cities.



PUBLIC NOTICE!
PULP WOOD

Licenses to cut Pulp Wood on Crown Lands on the Labrador may be issued by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The license shall continue in force until June 30th, 1915, and no longer; Provided that any Licenses shall have the right to export any pulp wood so cut at any time up to and including December 31st, 1915;
2. The Licensee shall pay an export on any pulp-wood exported of \$1.00 per cord;
3. The Governor-in-Council may prescribe the rate of wages to be paid men employed by the Licensee for the purpose of cutting and exporting such pulp-wood.
4. The export duty is to be paid at the Port of Entry when wood is exported.

Any person exporting Pulp Wood without a License shall be liable to a fine of \$5,000.00 and an amount equal to double the amount of duty on the quantity so exported.

PIT PROPS.
Any person may export by the usual export Entry any timber or Lumber for pit props to any place in the United Kingdom for one year from 1st September, 1914.

S. D. BLANDFORD,
Min. Agriculture & Mines.
Dept. Agriculture & Mines.
10th September, 1914.
sep11,2tw,1m

"WHAT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN BELGIUM IS NOT WAR BUT OUTCOME OF HATE"

Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, Describes the Woes Brought Upon His People by the German Invaders

GERMANS BRUTALLY TAKING REVENGE

On the Belgians For Resisting the Violation of Their Neutrality — Archbishop Witnessed Scenes of Barbarous Savagery

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Temps prints an account of an interview given to a French newspaper man in Rome by Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines, in which His Eminence paints a terrible picture of the miseries suffered by his unhappy country as the result of the German invasion.

"I do not know how I ever managed to arrive here," says the Cardinal. "I cannot shut my eyes without seeing again the bodies of Belgians, desolated towns and villages, and blood everywhere. I wanted to stay among my priests and remain with the hideous of innocent victims of the savagery of the Germans. I called my chapter together and was urged that my first duty was to go to Rome."

Spectacle of Unhappiness
"As I travelled through Belgium the spectacle of its unhappiness seemed to draw me back to my devastated Malines, to the side of my King and the suffragan of Liege—today a hostess; to-morrow, perhaps, a martyr."

All along the roads I could see unburied human bodies mingled with the carcasses of horses. I could recognize some of the faces. Here lay one of my fellow students and there was a fine young fellow whom I had confirmed.

"What has taken place in Belgium is not war, but the outcome of hate. The Germans are taking their revenge for the stigma attached to them as the violators of neutral territory. They imagine that history, terrified by their orgy of blood, will forget their shameful infraction of a treaty—these savages who dare at every step to invoke the name of God, and not only attack harmless creatures, but wage war even against the Divinity."

Deeds of Blood
"In undefended towns, after having bombarded the houses, they have given the churches to the flames and have used their wooden statues on the altar as torches to light them to their deeds of blood. In Malines, a peaceable, undefended town, they made a target of the Church of St. Rombold, and Louvain has been burned by the Germans under the pretext that the inhabitants fired on the soldiers; but at this time, when the holidays have emptied the universities, there would not be ten riflemen in the town, which is mostly peopled by priests, old housekeepers and widows. These bomb-carrying Germans wanted to strike at the heart of Belgium. They wished to raise to the ground Belgium's intellectual capital throwing into the flames alike the contents of a laboratories and libraries. Ought not the word 'droit' standing out in letters of gold on the old buildings have made them shudder?"



ROYAL YEAST CAKES ARE USED, AND ALWAYS GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION

"The German deeds in Belgium have nothing to do with war, either of the old days of chivalry or the modern and scientific form: it is an eruption of barbarians into a prosperous, honest and industrious country. It is a blind ebullition of rage against art, sacred or secular, and still more against God in the massacre of his helpless women and child ren."

KAISER IN DANGER FROM AVIATORS

Belgians Dropped Bombs Near Palace Where He Was Stopping

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 11.—It was admitted here to-day that the Kaiser and the German general staff have been in danger from a Belgian-French bomb attack by aviators.

They are directing the general campaign against France from the German legation in Luxembourg, capital of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. This was known to the French and Belgians, and a few nights ago it was admitted Belgian and French aviators flew over the city and attempted to drop bombs on the legation building. Four bombs fell near it, but it is stated they did no damage.

In order to forestall another attempt however searchlights have been mounted and aviators are constantly on watch.

SAW HER FAMILY ALL SHOT DEAD BY THE GERMANS

Woman Had Husband Executed Before Her Eyes in the War of 1870

WORSE TRAGEDY IN PRESENT WAR

When She Saw Her Son and Grandsons All Killed by the Germans

London, Sept. 15.—What is surely one of the most poignant tragedies possible to imagine is sent by a Dutch correspondent. The truth of the story is vouched for by Lamberts Harrelbrinck, of Maastricht.

"During the Franco-German War of 1870," he says, "the Germans by their invasion of Alsace, spread untold miseries among the villagers whose properties they claimed. A certain well-to-do farmer named Hauff became so much enraged by the plunder of his well-stocked farm that he shot dead two German soldiers. He was immediately taken outside his house and executed. In vain his wife begged for his life. She afterwards found their little boy crying on the dead body of his father."

"Mother," the child said, "when I grow up I shall revenge father and shoot Germans."

"The widow finding further abode in Alsace under German rule unbearable, emigrated to Belgium and settled near Vise, where she took another farm.

"Her boy became a man, the father of a family, including two boys, and for forty-two years his mother shared with him and her grandsons happy family life at Vise. Then came the present war, and two weeks ago the German troops arrived at Vise.

"The Belgian inhabitants had just before destroyed a bridge over the Meuse. For this they were severely punished by destruction of their houses. Farmer Hauff witnesser these outrages and, besides himself with distress and remembering his promise over his father's body, shot one German invader dead. At once a number of soldiers seized him and dragged also from his house his two sons.

"All three were placed against a wall and summarily executed.

"It was thus the fate of the poor widow to see her husband, her son and her two grandsons shot before her eyes."

GERMANS EXCEL IN NUMBER OF MACHINE GUNS

Have Six to a Regiment as Compared With Two For the French—Poor Cavalry—Don't Like Bayonet Charges

Paris, Sept. 12.—Where the Germans are superior to the French is undoubtedly in their mitrailleuses. They have six to a regiment whereas the French have only two, and mitrailleuses are invaluable for defending positions. In heavy artillery also they have a great advantage, but the efficiency of this weapon except for siege operations is apt to be exaggerated. In field artillery they have nothing comparable to the celebrated French 75, and their cavalry is inferior in horseflesh. In dash and mobility the German infantry is not equal, as a rule to the French, and nothing will induce any German soldier to stand a bayonet charge.

A Desperate Fight.
A wounded British officer who arrived here from St. Quentin, said:—"It is the shrapnel and mitrailleuse fire of the Germans that is the worst. Their rifle and big shell fire don't count much. Their heavy shell often do not burst at all, and when they do in the open they merely break in two or three pieces. Their light field artillery is not a patch on ours and their aim is not good. We gave them a tremendous hammering, but there were too many of them, and nothing could stop such masses."

"The British had a desperate fight at St. Quentin," he said, "but it was against an overwhelming mass of Germans."

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SEE IT RISING!

What? Why! The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none just at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!

Sea Dog Matches

Just in, Ex. "Cacouna" 25-50 Gross Cases
Sea Dog Safety Matches.

CANNED TOMATOES
100 cases 3 lb. tins due this week.

NEW ARRIVALS
50 boxes 4 Crown California RAISINS.
20 pails MOIRS' KISSES.
20 pails MOIRS' CAMELS.
30 boxes MOIRS' TANGO KISSES.
150 MOIRS' FRESH CAKES.
25 cases California ORANGES, 288's.
25 cases S. P. ONIONS.
45 cases HEINZ Goods.
100 cases ARMOURS' Pork and Beans.
LOW PRICES.

STEER BROS.
PHONE 647.

Wall Paper and Bordering

Arrived ex S.S. Sardinian:
2029 Bundles, 75,000 Rolls
Wall Paper!
Specially selected for the Newfoundland trade.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

ROBINSON EXPORT Co.

ASPHALT FELT

We have just received a shipment of
1000 Rolls No. 3
Asphalt Felt
OUR PRICES WILL SUIT YOU.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
BIRD & SON, Hamilton, Manufacturers

The Direct Agencies, Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS.

Stoves! Stoves!

Tinware! Tinware!
We have received a shipment of
STOVES
"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"
"Improved Standard."
We also carry a large stock of
Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures and Funnels.
Local Councils and Union Stores requiring such goods should order at once.

Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Limited.

SAWN LUMBER.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF PINE & SPRUCE OF VARIOUS SIZES
FOR SALE!
ADDRESS ENQUIRIES TO:
ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
ACCOUNTING DEPT., GRAND FALLS.

Dorothy Dodd

On Parade

Your feet are always on parade in these days of short skirts, hobble skirts and all the other new style skirts.

Don't let a broken or shabby pair of shoes embarrass you, wear "DOROTHY'S" and you will always have the self-satisfaction of knowing they "LOOK ALL RIGHT."

A NEW SHIPMENT JUST IN!

MARSHALL BROS.
AGENTS.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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.

Highest Prices Paid For Raw Furs.

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

Ladies' and Children's JOB COATS
Just Opened.
Fit Out Your Boy and Girl for School.
Boots, Caps, Bags, etc.
BEST VALUE.

The West End Bazaar,
51 Water Street West.

Est. 1860 Phone 659

Attention!

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

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

HOW SUBMARINES LOCATE ENEMIES FROM THE DEPTHS

Themselves Invisible, They Can See All That is Transpiring on the Surface

DONE BY MEANS OF PERISCOPES

Tubes, Which Are the Only Part of the Craft Showing Out of the Water

THE greatest battle at sea in the world's history can't be far off. Germany cannot keep her fleet bottled up much longer.

And when the terrible sea battle comes what will the submarines do? Will the deadly little ships that sail below the surface of the water decide the combat?

The strain of watchful waiting must be terrific to the admiralty of both England and Germany. So nava experts tell us to look for movements by submarines—either the English below-sea boats sneaking in to harbors where the German navy monsters are hiding, or the German submarines boldly going to sea to attack Britain's great warships.

No Defence

There is little or no defence against the submarine. Torpedo nets and booms are useless; armor is important; vigilance of no avail. Even speed cannot save a ship marked for destruction for there is no telling when or in what direction to flee.

At 1,000 yards a torpedo seldom misses its mark. The 200 pounds of gun cotton it carries is sufficient to send the biggest battleship to the bottom in a few seconds. And a submarine prepared to fire a dozen torpedoes, can get within 300 yards of its victim with little probability of detection.

How They Do It

How do the little demons do it? They rise occasionally for light an air like a seal or do they grope their way, blindly, deep below a protecting curtain of water?

Periscopes, a clever adaptation of an old idea, make detection almost impossible. They are L shaped tubes 20 feet long and as many inches in diameter. The foot of the L projects out of the water. In fact, that is all of the submarine which does show above the surface.

Picture in a Mirror

In the periscope is set a lens which casts a picture of the horizon above water into a mirror set at an angle of 45 degrees. The mirror reflects the image cast by the lens down the long tube on to a white screen in the captain's cabin. If you have ever seen the picture cast on the ground glass of a camera you know the kind of image always visible to the officer in charge.

He gives few commands when the enemy is sighted. Every man of his crew is a volunteer and an expert seaman who knows his duty and does it.

Fleet in Sight

A black smudge on the horizon shows the position of the blockading fleet. The commander descends from the conning tower. Quietly he turns to the steersman.

"Divide to 20 feet!"
"Divide to 20 feet, Sir," repeats the man at the wheel and gives the horizontal rudder a flip. The little craft slips under the water as easily as a duck after a frog.

At the command the engineer shuts off the gas engine and the submarine glides along under electric power at perhaps 11 knots an hour. The ventilators close automatically as they dip under the water and make the slip air and, of course, water-tight. The closeness is relieved by compressed air. Enough of it is stored to last 24 hours.

Nearing the Target

Only the periscope shows as the little craft slips through the sea rearing and nearer to its mark. Larger and larger the image of a big battleship grows on the screen.

"Prepare to fire!"
The gunner takes a final survey of his work. In a long tube, really a magnified air gun, rests the torpedo, 17 feet long. Made of bronze it closely resembles a huge cigar except that twin propellers project from the pointed end. A torpedo flies to its mark under its own power developed in a compressed air engine of its own.

Hard to Detect

Now the little terror barely creeps along. Dozens of eyes on the battleship are watching for it. Powerful marine glasses sweep every yard of the sea's surface. But the periscopes do not project more than a foot or two out of water. The color of these little poles are sea color and besides they dip behind every wave of the rolling ocean.

PROPOSED SONG FOR "NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT."

Air: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."

Don't you hear the war's alarms
From ten million men in arms,
Don't you hear the clash of swords and cannons roar,
Don't you hear the Teuton boast,
That he'll smash the allied host,
And he'll drench the European plains in gore.

Chorus:—
Then up brave boys of Terra Nova,
To the highest heavens let your slogan ring,
Sons of Britain's oldest daughter,
We come o'er the Western water,
And we'll fight for our country and our king.

When Great Britain sent her call
To her scattered children all,
To bravely stand together for the right,
And to stop the foe's advance into Belgium and France
Terra Nova joined her sisters in the fight.

Chorus:—
Then up brave boys, etc., etc.

In the fight the Lion and Bear
And the Beaver will be there,
And the Dog of Newfoundland so true and brave
Firmly in the line he'll stand
When there's fighting on the land,
And you'll hear him when his bark is on the wave.

Chorus:—
Then up brave boys, etc., etc.

Now the Empire's sons assemble,
They will make the tyrant tremble,
From shore to shore the meteor flag's unfurled,
Fighting in a righteous cause,
For God, freedom, and just laws,
See the Britons clasping hands around the world.

Chorus:—
Then up brave boys, etc., etc.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
September 16th, 1914.

M. A. DEVINE.

List to the Rattle Of the 'Can Brigade'

Last night to the rattle of the sticks on the oil can drums two squads of the Broomstick and Can Brigade took charge of Water and New Gower Sts. As they marched up Water Street, the majority thought that the Volunteers were out on the march and a rush was made for the windows and doors to see the boys in khaki pass by, but when the healthy looking youngsters passed along the onlookers had to wear the smile that won't come off for the boys looked as if they were in earnest and one would pity any German who might be at large.

The usual crowd was at the post office and when they heard the "rolling of the drum" they stopped "killing the Kaiser with their tongues" and went to the street to see the "soldiers' ass by."

Each spectator had to admit that the Broomstick and Can Brigade are reckoned with in the future.

WEDDING BELLS

Haley—Strickland

Miss Helen Hayley, of Bonavista, and Mr. H. Strickland, formerly of St. John's, were united in matrimony at Lower St. Parsonage at 9 p.m. Monday by the Rev. Mr. Hemmison.

The bride, who was very attractively gowned, was attended by Miss Edna M. Hill and Miss Lizzie Duffett, while Mr. F. Haynes gave the bride away.

The groom was supported by Mr. I. Strickland. The Mail extends congratulations.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Do you suppose you could see two green fence posts sticking only a foot or two out of a huge field of waving and rolling green grain 1,000 feet away?

Now the submersible is in good range of its target and points directly at the battleship as if to ram it amidships.

"Fire!"

Torpedo Fired

At the word the cap at the muzzle of the tube flies up. There is a muffled thud as the plunger gives the torpedo a smart push. As it passes out a catch depresses the throttle of the torpedo's own engine and the propellers are whirring as it enters the water. A gyroscope steadies the rudder and the torpedo holds its course in spite of sea swirls and currents.

The submarine crew braces for a shock. In a moment it comes. The little craft rolls and plunges as if in a whirlpool. The torpedo, exploding, has caused a mighty convulsion in the water.

Presently the quaking subsides and the periscope shows a listing, sinking coffin of steel where there had been a proud battleship!

LOTS OF FISH AT HOLYROOD

Only Drawback is a Scarcity of Bait—Activity on Every Hand

Holyrood, Sept. 15.—This thriving settlement is looking its best just now. The industrious farmer is gathering in their abundant harvest of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, hay oats, etc., etc.

The fishermen are still plying their daily avocation catching fish which latterly have appeared plentifully on the grounds, the fish is of superior quality, large, but unfortunately bait is very very scarce. This is regrettable. It looks as if the squid have forsaken its usual haunts of former years when, besides supplying home needs, hundreds of bankers would find no trouble in securing this valuable bait fish.

All around there is great indications of activity as numerous new homes are being erected especially in this connection is the handsome and costly cottage now high completed by Mr. Dunphy, the popular village wheelwright.

Chiefly owing to want of accommodation for his congregation the Rev. Father Finn is compelled to enlarge the church by adding a wing or an annex of about 12 feet in width, which when completed, will give an additional seating capacity of 25 new pews.

Contractor and Builder, Mr. M. Farady and aids, are rushing matters, and hope in a month from now to have the new wing completed. After which Rev. Fr. Finn contemplates the erection of another tower in keeping with the one already erected on left side of edifice.

Your esteemed fellow townsman D. Galway, Esq., (Merchant Tailor) and his bride arrived here by Monday night's train and drove to O'Rourke's Hotel, which was decorated with bunting on the occasion.

P. H. W.

Responsible Command

The many friends of Captain John Williams, late Chief Officer of the Red Cross liner Stephano, will be pleased to learn that promotions have been rapid to him since he joined the Bowring fleet on the other side of the water.

He is now captain of the big oil tanker Rosalind and since the outbreak of the war he has made three trips to the grand fleet with oil, supplying the submarines and torpedo boats.

S.S. Coban, 2 days from Sydney, has arrived to the R. N. Co. with coal.

S.S. Parthenia left Botwood to-day for Browhead for orders with 5,500 tons paper and pulp.

WAR NEWS STILL GOOD

French War Office Sends To St. Pierre Encouraging News of Progress of Allies

(Official St. Pierre Bulletin)

Paris, Sept. 16.—On the left wing yesterday the Germans resisted at north of Laisne on a line from the Eagle Forest to De Gronne. In the centre their line of resistance was transferred to the North of Rheims and at Camp Dechalons in order to permit communication with the town of Vienna at the west of the Argonne. The enemy occupying southern part of the Argonne accentuated their movement of retreat between the Argonne and the Meuse holding late last night a front from Varennes to Consenveye.

Are Retreating

On our right the Germans are retreating on Etrain, Metz, Delme and Chateau Salins.

In the Vosges and Alsaces the situation is unchanged.

The Belgian army continues to harass the enemy in the vicinity of Anvers and are in close touch with the enemy.

On the front from heights of Laisne to the west up to north of Rheims and centre our advance continues between the Argonne and the Meuse.

False Report

It is absolutely false that the army of the Kron Prinz besieged and bombarded Verdun as this town has not been attacked at all except for the fort of Troyon which is past the defence of the heights of the Meuse and as been violently attacked but is well defended and since yesterday is in fear of the enemy.

On the right there is nothing of importance to tell.

In Italy, the concentrations of the Caribaldians at Lioni is now at an end. They form four battalions and are commanded by General Peppino Caribaldi. This movement has been the cause of imposing Franco-Italian demonstrations.

Czar's Congratulations

Herewith is a message from the Czar to President Poincaré: "The news of French victories fill me with joy and I transmit to you my most cordial congratulations for the valor of your troops and the talent of their chiefs in this great action and I have such pleasure in expressing the admiration with which I am inspired."

The President replied: "I thank our Majesty for your congratulations which will profoundly touch France and her army. The big victory won by Russian troops in Galicia has rejoiced all our French hearts. The Government of the Republic and we have not slightest doubt that it will be followed by other brilliant successes in Germany."

Weird and Wonderful Film at the Nickel

The Judgment of Buddha was presented at the Nickel Theatre last evening to large audiences. It is a strange story and was very cleverly acted.

It showed the story of the Sultan's life. His favorite baby daughter is taken when an infant. When eleven years old she is a pretty dancer and the Sultan is charmed by her. The villain who was responsible for her being kidnapped advises the Sultan to marry her, and the wedding takes place.

A burlesque on her shoulder arouses the Sultan's suspicions, and after he learns that she is his daughter. They are imprisoned but are afterwards released and given back their power but because they fail to rebuild the temple in ten days they are turned into stone. It is a weird story from start to finish.

"The Power of the Sea" is a beautiful drama in which Rosemary Thelby plays the part of the heroine. Those who wish to enjoy a good hearty laugh should see John Bunny as an actress. He is simply immense. Flora Finch plays splendidly with him.

Tonight the programme will be repeated, and judging from the success of last evening it should be largely attended. Mr. De Witt C. Cairns will sing a new song.

Patriotic Fund

Already acknowledged	\$35,615.50
A Friend	50.00
J. T. Croucher, Esq.	20.00
Andrew Abbott, Esq.	5.00
Peter Cassidy, Esq.	2.00
Wm. Roberts, Esq.	2.00
Henry Morris, Esq.	10.00
F. Lewis, Esq.	5.00
Thomas Marks, Esq.	2.00
Hebrew Benevolent Society of Newfoundland, per E. G. Gilterson, Treas.	150.00
	\$35,861.50

J. S. MUNN, Hon. Treas.



"Made In England."

FIRST SHOWING OF New Blouses

for Early FALL WEAR

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS have now an opportunity of showing they can produce BLOUSES that are equal in every respect to those of GERMAN and AUSTRIAN Manufacture.

These we are showing to-day are both stylish and practical, and embody all the best features of the Continental models.

Our illustrations give an idea of the Styles.

Ayre & Sons
LIMITED

LIVE NEWS NOTES FROM THE NORTH

Joe Batt's Arm, Sept. 13.—From North, South, East and West comes the glad tidings of the prosperity that the F.F.U. brings to all just men who are enrolled within its ranks.

We have been visited with much stormy weather during the past fortnight, but in spite of this our brave fishermen have pushed ahead and done fair with fish. Squid has not yet put in its appearance and we fear our fall fishery will this year pass out of existence without having the pleasure of using the squid as bait. Herring bait is now the only thing that is available.

With eagerness we wait and watch for The Mail and Advocate as we entirely guide and guard ourselves in every and all respects by the wise counsel and advice contained therein.

Tomorrow we expect the arrival of schooners bringing us provisions and to take our fish at prices which none but Union men can secure. How vain the man which pitied the Union man because he the Union man would not sell his fish and get no provisions so now you piteous man I would advise you not to again lose all your sympathy and pity but try to convey in future to more sympathetic purpose.

Some time previous it looked as if we would lose our good doctor, viz. W. E. MacLean, as we understand he had strong ideas of removing from here to Horwoods; but as soon as it became known the residents of Joe Batt's Arm and Barr'd Islands got quickly to work and devised means so favorable to him that he again decided to labor amongst us as a skillful doctor and gentleman which titles he most certainly deserves.

Sept. 9th was the stormiest day for the season, as we had a gale from the eastward with thunder, lightning and rain.

Every evening crowds are seen around the telegraph office anxious and eagerly waiting for war news. When encouraging news is being read smiles may be seen on every face. All honor to our volunteers.

LOVER OF RIGHT

Schooners Home

The Deputy Minister of Customs had word that the following schooners had returned to Westville from the Labrador: Columbine, 550 qtls.; Vera B., 700 qtls.; Bessie H., 300; Cold Storage, 100.

At Pleasantville With Volunteers

Bright News Notes of the Camp Where our Soldiers Are Training

Yesterday was a very cold day for the lads under canvas. The time was spent by the volunteers in drilling. In the morning they were formed up on the parade ground and in command of Adj. Rendell, the regiment was put physical drill and manual exercises and company marching until dinner hour.

In the afternoon they went for a long tramp and returned to the grounds about 5 o'clock.

Quite a number of visitors visited the camp and were shown through the grounds.

A few accidents happen every day at the camp yesterday a young volunteer, James Irving, of the St. John's Meat Market, received a nasty blow on the forehead with a rifle from one of his comrades. It was purely accidental, as it happened in the tent when the lads were playing about. He was brought to the hospital tent and the wound dressed and was alright again a few hours later.

Another named Noseworthy also had his leg wrenched while playing football, and will be laid up for a day or two.

The camp is in a healthy condition. All the lads are enjoying good health. About thirty more volunteers joined camp yesterday making the number now 515 under canvas.

DIFFERENT TO-DAY

New York Sun:—"In the present struggle the Government of a united and determined people is being moved to the port of Bordeaux when no French army has been destroyed or surrounded and captured and when the British and French navies command the sea with all that the advantage imports; when France has the valuable and zealous cooperation of allies both in the east and the west, and when her regular army, despite its retreats and losses, is unbroken and maintains its fine morale. France amazed the world in 1870 by her recuperative powers and by the fight she made when all seemed to be lost save honor. Strategically, politically and economically her state is very different to-day."

DROVE THE ENEMY INTO FISH POND

Dramatic Incident in One of the Recent Battles in France

London, Sept. 12.—The Morning Post correspondent at Nantes, department of Seine-et-Oise, France, writing under date of Thursday, says: "Never since General Joffre began his magnificent retreat from Belgium has the allies position looked so promising. At the same time we should be cautious in proclaiming the good news."

Want Rest

"The Germans want repose. The German soldiers I have seen are dead beat and their case is general. It therefore is possible that the German commanders will, if they can, remain content to hold the allies at bay for a time."

"Prisoners confirm reports that two Austrian army corps are operating with the Germans in France. If so, they must be upon the lines of communication, for they have not been in action since no Austrian prisoners have been taken."

Dramatic Incident

"A dramatic incident in the recent fighting may be mentioned the grim work at the ancient fish ponds near Ermenonville. These ponds are shut in by high trees. Driving the enemy through the woods, a Scotch regiment hustled its forces right into the fish pond, the Scotchmen jumping in after the Germans up to their middle to finish them in the water, which was packed with their bodies."

Northern Schooners From the Labrador

The following schooners were reported at the Board of Trade yesterday from the Labrador:
At Herring Neck—Narilla, 800; St. Helena, 500; Vancouver, 500.
At Westville—Lady Andrews, 230; Secret, 200.

FOR SALE

A Gordon Setter, thoroughbred, nine months old. Apply at this office.—sep15,31