

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Vol. I. No. 172.

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

FRENCH CAPTURE COLMAR, TOWN IN UPPER ALSACE

And Have Thus Succeeded in Outflanking the German Forces

ATTEMPT TO CHECK FRENCH FAILS

Big Reinforcements are Being Received by Both French and Germans

London, Aug. 11.—The capture by a French army of Colmar was confirmed to-day together with the stories of Belgian successes against the Germans. The taking of Colmar means the outflanking of the German invading army. The defeated army of the Kaiser is nowing dire vengeance on the Alsatisans who have harassed their every step into the country.

Dammed a River
It is announced that the Germans are damming the Sille River, a tributary of the Moselle, which forms part of the boundary of Lorraine, in an attempt to check the French advance on Metz. This is regarded as very significant, indicating that the French army posted on the Lorraine frontier has also assumed the aggressive and is moving against the German army centred at Metz.

ENGAGEMENT IS REPORTED IN THE ADRIATIC

London, Aug. 10.—A Milan despatch to The Daily Chronicle says that a steamer which arrived at Trieste reports an engagement in the Adriatic Sea.

One hundred wounded, according to these reports, have been taken to Pola, the great naval port of Austria.

earth within the French lines at Belfast with valuable information as to the location of the German troops.

The monoplane was literally riddled with bullet holes, and the aviator may survive.

Captured Cities
An official war office statement today announces that the French corps hold the cities of Femy, Mulhausen and Altkirch and that the whole line in front of those cities is constantly in contact with the German front.

ESSEX SEIZED GERMAN LINER

According to a Story Told the Customs by Crew of an American Liner at New York—Say They Intercepted Wireless to This Effect

New York, Aug. 11.—When a Customs Inspector boarded the British tank steamer Narragansett, in today from Rotterdam, he was informed by the Narragansett's crew that the North-German-Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm was captured by the British cruiser Essex, and that the Essex was taking her to Hamilton, Bermuda.

The sailors said that a wireless message last Saturday from the Essex to the station in Bermuda was intercepted by the Narragansett and told of the capture.

The North-German-Lloyd Line disbelieves this story. Word is said to have been received here from the liner

HALIFAX, PORT CLOSED

HALIFAX, AUG. 10.—PORT WAS CLOSED TO-DAY.

TWO NATIONS MAY JOIN FRAY

Expected That Popular Sentiment Will Force Italy to Join Triple Entente—Turkey Mobilising Her Army

Paris, Aug. 10.—Thousands of bayonets and big guns are to-day stretched from Holland to Basle in Switzerland. Belgium is the peaceful neutral first country to bear the brunt of the German attack.

First Move
In this case the first move would be to take possession of the Italian Provinces annexed by Austria in the Adriatic.

AERIAL FLEETS FIGHT BATTLES

Belgian Aeroplanist Engaged a German Dingible Balloon and Destroyed it at Cost of His Own Life—Some Other Heroic Acts

London, Aug. 11.—A Times correspondent in Brussels reporting the fighting at Liege, says aerial fleets were used by both Belgians and Germans.

The fighting in mid air was desultory but deadly. A huge Zeppelin sailed over Liege during the early fighting but was pursued by a Belgian aeroplanist who risked and lost his life in destroying it.

Advices from Northern Europe emphasize in strong fashion the bitter hatred that Germany has aroused in Belgium and Holland where the peasantry regard the struggle as a Holy War for liberty and are prepared to go any length in resistance.

An Austrian Army of Thirty Thousand Men Hastening to the Help of the German Forces

London, Aug. 11.—A Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. forwards a despatch from Basle, Switzerland, saying that Austrian troops have arrived there coming by way of Constance. They comprise 30,000 men of the Fourteenth Corps under the Grand Duke of Tuscany which were withdrawn from the Tyrol to prevent them from being sent against the Servians.

British Cruisers Watch For Any German Raiders In American Waters

The adventures of the Kronprinzessin Cecile, which saved its \$10,000,000 in gold and its own skin by putting into Bar Harbor on the Maine Coast, gives a clue to the whereabouts of the warships of the warring powers which are off the Atlantic Coast.

German Ships on Atlantic Coast.

The German cruisers whose activity Sydney fears and whose movements are being watched by the Admiralty are the three which the great German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm is supposed to have gone to meet when it left New York suddenly and without warning last week.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, in common with all the other North German Lloyd ships in United States ports, was ordered to remain in port until the possibility of capture was less than it is believed to be at present.

Ship	Tons	Comp'd	Armament	Speed	Comp't
Karlsruhe	364	1908	420 12, 4.1-inch	27 knots	361 men
Strasburg	446	1912	450 12, 4.1-inch	27 knots	373 men
Dresden	364	1912	354 12, 4.1-inch	27 knots	361 men

It will be seen that all three are of the fastest type of modern light and unarmoured cruisers; all are capable of making 27 knots, two are only two years old, and the third has only been in commission six years.

France's Three Ships.

Ship	Tons	Comp'd	Armament	Speed	Comp't
Conde	9856	1904	2, 7.6-inch	21.4 knots	615 men
Descartes	3970	1896	4, 6.4-inch	21 knots	358 men
Friant	3882	1895	6, 6.4-inch	18 knots	358 men

On the Pacific Coast.

Ship	Tons	Comp'd	Armament	Speed	Comp't
Leipzig	3200	1906	10, 4-inch	23 knots	303 men
Nurnberg	3396	1908	10, 4-inch	23.5 knots	322 men
Idzumo	9750	1901	4, 8-inch	22 knots	672 men

Japan Hourly Expected To Declare War And Chip In With Great Britain

London, Aug. 11.—A despatch from Tokio says "A night Cabinet conference and activity in the Navy Department have strengthened the popular belief that Japan is about to take an active part in the war. Announcement by the Government is hourly expected.

Germany Mobilising Million Men To Take Part In Invasion of France

London, Aug. 11.—A despatch from Brussels says that Germany is mobilising another million men who include those of the Landstrum for the invasion of France.

Eastern British Fleet Chases German Warships Into Tsing Tau

Shanghai, Aug. 11.—The British fleet is proceeding towards Tsing Tsu passed Shanghai today. Cannonading is reported by an incoming ship and it is believed the German warships are bottled up in Tsing Tsu Harbor.

And Now Disease Stalks Abroad Among Warring Austrian's and Servian's

Rome, Aug. 11.—It is reported here that cholera has broken out among both the Austrian and the Servian troops.

Thirteen Austrian Battleships Hurrying To Rescue of the 'Goeben' and 'Breslau'

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Austrian Ambassador is awaiting the response of his Government to the complaint made by France that an Austrian fleet of thirteen battleships and sixteen torpedo boats are said to be going full steam toward the Strait of Otranto, which connects the Adriatic with the Ionian Sea.

British Seize Hamburg American Liner With Five Million in Specie on Board

London, Aug. 11.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Caportegal, with \$5,000,000 in specie aboard has been captured by the British. The liner sailed from Buenos Aires July 13 for Southampton.

Fifteen Hundred Montreal Men Volunteer For Service on Canadian Cruiser 'Niobe'

Montreal, Aug. 11.—In Montreal during the past few days 1500 men have volunteered for service on the Canadian Government cruiser Niobe, but of these only five have been accepted, every one of whom had his discharge papers from the Royal Navy.

Admiralty Gives Shippers Permission To Take Coal to Norway and to Italy

London, Aug. 11.—The Admiralty announces that permission may now be obtained for the shipment of coal from England to Norway and Italy.

Hundreds of German Spies in Belgium Captured and Big Numbers are Shot

Brussels, Aug. 11.—A lull in the fighting around Liege since Saturday appears to be the lull before the storm. There is little doubt that an engagement on a scale not yet witnessed in this war is imminent.

Kitchener Asks For Hundred Thousand More Volunteers For Another British Army

London, Aug. 11.—A rush of recruits joining the British fighting forces and territorial continues. Kitchener says he will appeal to the Lords Lieutenants of the counties for 100,000 more regulars. "This," he said, "is not an ordinary appeal from the army for recruits, but is the formation of a second army."

Great Britain's Army Splendid War Machine, And Equal to The Best

London, August 7.—Everything is going well for England. We are awaiting eagerly the news from the North Sea. Naval Experts here are inclined to believe that the German Admiral-in-Chief Von Tirpitz will not risk everything on an immediate and decisive action, unless he is compelled by the British Fleet. His reason for this is that the odds are considerably against him. So far as is known, we are at least sixty per cent. stronger in battleships and torpedo craft than is Germany, and we are overwhelmingly stronger in submarines. Our ships are much heavier and greatly superior in armament.

Belgians Win Admiralty.
The stubborn and successful defense made by Belgium has aroused the admiration of the British Officers, Belgian courage and military genius being hitherto held in very low esteem. Each hour the Germans are delayed by the Belgians is an enormous gain to the general scheme of land operations.

Britain's Fine Army.
The Belgians are eagerly awaiting the arrival of our expeditionary force, which will be the finest equipped force ever dispatched from this country.

A Splendid Response.
The response to the army mobilization order has been splendid. Numerous retired territorials have rejoined the colors and even old naval and military deserters are surrendering themselves and saying now that England is at war they want to fight.

Hatred of Germany.
Advices from Northern Europe emphasize in strong fashion the bitter hatred that Germany has aroused in Belgium and Holland where the peasantry regard the struggle as a Holy War for liberty and are prepared to go any length in resistance.

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| Salvage, | Baie Verte |
| Greenspond | Coachman's Cove |
| Wesleyville | Seal Cove |
| Seldom-Come-By | Bear Cove |
| Fogo | Western Cove |
| Change Islands | Jackson's Arm |
| Herring Neck | Harbor Deep |
| Twillingate | Englee |
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War and Bloodshed Are Not New To This Warlike People

BRAVE AND RECKLESS

400,000 of the Four Million Population Are Soldiers—History a Strange One

War and bloodshed are not new things to Serbia. For hundreds of years she has been busy fighting for liberty, and with civil wars. Since Roman empire days, when Serbia was part of the Roman Province of Moesia and was people by warlike Thracians and Illyrians, it has been in succession overrun by Huns, Ostrogoths, Lombards, Avars and other tribes. All these have left their traces in the Serbian people of to-day, who are akin to the unconquerable mountaineers of Montenegro and the fierce tribesmen of Albania. As fighters the Serbians are a race not to be despised—hardy, brave to recklessness, and with hate for Austria, which has lived and grown for ages.

Of a population of a little more than 4,000,000, fully 400,000 Serbians are on the army lists of King Peter. Their history shows why their warlike character has grown for ages until now, when Russian influences are said to sway the actions of Serbian leaders.

Became Christian in A.D. 800.

About 700 A.D. the Serbs entered the Meesian district. A.D. 800 they largely embraced Christianity, and for a time acknowledged in surly fashion the rule of the Byzantine emperors. In the eleventh century the Serbians rebelled, and their supreme chieftain, Michael, was proclaimed king, and was recognized as such by Pope Gregory VII. Thus began a struggle for independence, which took the form of guerilla warfare, and lasted for two generations. In 1165 Stephen Nemanya became king, and for nearly two hundred years his family maintained a sort of rulership over the turbulent, fighting people. Under Stephen Dusan (1336-56) the kingdom of Serbia included all Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, Northern Greece, and Bulgaria. About 1374 a new dynasty ascended the throne in the person of Lazar I, who was captured by the Turks at the battle of Kossova (in Albania) in 1389 and put to death. Serbia became tributary to Turkey.

Became Province of Turkey

About the middle of the fifteenth century Serbia became a Turkish Province and so remained for nearly 200 years. By the peace of Passarowitz in 1718 Austria received the greater part of Serbia, with the capital, Belgrade. But by the peace of Belgrade in 1739 this territory was transferred to Turkey. Early in the nineteenth century Serny George placed himself at the head of malcontents, and, aided by Russia, succeeded after eight years of fighting in securing the independence of his country by the peace of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. The war was renewed in 1813, and the Turks prevailed.

In 1815 all Serbia rose in arms under Milosh Obrenovitch, and Milosh was elected hereditary prince. Milosh was compelled to abdicate in 1839, and was nominally succeeded by his son Milan, who died immediately, leaving the throne to his brother Michael. In 1842 this prince was compelled to quit the country. Alexander KaraGeorgevitch, son of Czerny George, was elected, but in December, 1859, he also was forced to abdicate. Milosh was then recalled, but survived his restoration little more than a year. His son Michael succeeded him (1860), but was assassinated by the partisans of Prince Alexander, July 10, 1868. The princely dignity was then conferred on Milan Obrenovitch, grandnephew of Milosh.

King and Queen Murdered

After the fall of Plevna in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, Serbia took up arms against Turkey, and by the treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) it obtained an accession of territory and full recognition of its independence. In 1885 a short war took place between Serbia and Bulgaria, resulting in favor of the latter.

A period of internal strife followed, culminating in June, 1903, in a revolt among army officers and the brutal murder of King Alexander, his wife, and several of his household in the palace in Belgrade. On the following morning Peter Kara Georgevitch was proclaimed King of Serbia in Alexander's stead, and a week later he arrived in Belgrade and took possession of the blood-stained throne.

Recently Peter gave the regency to his second son, Alexander, his eldest son having been disinherited some

ADMIRAL CALLAGHAN

Something About The Man Who Commands Britain's First Fleet.

JELlicOSE

Chief Admiral.

ADMIRAL Sir George A. Callaghan is a type of the complete British sailor. The Iron Duke, his flagship, is herself a stranger to all except those who have actually manned her, for she was commissioned for the first time only a few months ago, is 25,000 tons, and carries ten 13.5 and twelve 6-inch guns. She is therefore, in the language of the handsmen, a "super-Dreadnought," or, in the language of the prophets already on the way to becoming a "superseded Dreadnought."

There is no talk, even among the gossips of the lower deck, of Sir George being a "royalty" sailor. "Royalty So-and-So" used to be a title given to any officer who got to the head of things. But Sir George Callaghan has never been unduly hoisted aloft. Although he was A.D.C. to King Edward for eighteen months, got his C.V.O. on the occasion of the Review in the Solent in 1907, his K.C.V.O. when the King and Queen went to Malta in the Victoria and Albert in 1909, is a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy and the same in the Legion of Honor, he remains, to all intents and purposes, a plain man who has worked through all the stages of the service strictly according to the regulations. A meagre knighthood is the most that comes the way of the big man of the navy.

Money and the Mess

Sir George's present appointment is the one that matters most to an officer who believes in serving at sea. The Lords of the Admiralty have divers advantages, but to be Admiral of the Home fleets—which in reality means the control of several fleets—is to be at the head of the naval profession. With a salary of \$8,000, augmented by table money to the tune of \$7,000, the Admiral is, from the service point of view, well paid. From the national point of view, however, we get our Admirals very cheap.

A No-Clique Man

An Irishman, Admiral Callaghan nevertheless contrives to keep his shivallah up his sleeve. He is not on the Admiral's black-list of the contentions. He belongs to no clique, and talks nothing but Hindustani to the interviewers who go to him for salty comments on naval administration. And, in belonging to no clique he is in the latest naval fashion. Cliques are now broken up, discredited, and finally wiped out.

Broken China

His Hindustani he learned in the early years of his career, and the no less complicated science of Fortifications he mastered while he was still a boy. Since then he has mastered every branch of his trade, from gunnery to sea-planes. In China in 1900 he was one of the most prominent figures in the march of the Allies to Peking, and himself commanded the British naval brigade. But he did not, like most of his fellows, capture a Pekinese chimney-pot for loot and convert it into an umbrella stand for the use of his ladies at home, but he has sufficient relics of that famous episode and was, moreover, mentioned in despatches. Both at land and sea, he is capable of the best sort of devotion. In other words, he is a sailor fit for the King.

Admiral Callaghan is now in command of the great British fleet in the North Sea, and is expected to give a good account of himself. He was born in 1852, and is a native of Cork, Ireland.

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time ago for his disgraceful conduct. Recovering his health a few days ago, King Peter resumed his throne. Serbia's part in the recent bloody struggles in the Balkans is still fresh in the public memory.

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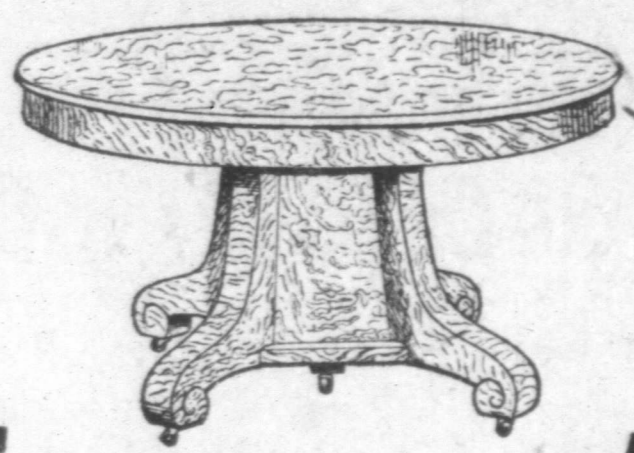
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"ALSACE-LORRAINE" THE MARTYR PROVINCES

PERHAPS the greatest incentive to the martial spirit of France in the present conflict will be the hope of recovering her lost province of Alsace-Lorraine, taken from her as part of the price of victory by Germany in 1870. From the ratification of the Treaty of Frankfurt on May 23rd, 1871, until the present, France has lived in the hope of recovering her lost territory. Although much of this territory was originally German, and although to-day eighty-five per cent. of its inhabitants speak German as their mother tongue, she has always regarded it as her own from the time Napoleonic conquest had fired the line where it was previous to the outbreak of hostilities in 1870, and she will certainly strain every nerve to recover what she then lost.

Two Provinces

Alsace-Lorraine, as the name indicates, consists of two provinces. They form an inverted L running roughly from north to south at the extreme south-western angle of Germany. Alsace, the more southerly of the two, is bounded on the east by the Rhine, which was originally the international boundary line. The total area of the two provinces is not large, as we consider large in Canada, being only 5,601 square miles, or about twice the size of Prince Edward Island. The population is, however, slightly in excess of two millions.

Alsace-Lorraine is one of the most fertile and beautiful of the German Provinces. Within its boundaries are to be found mountain land, plain, plateau, and navigable streams. The Vosges range runs in a northerly direction from near the French fortress of Belfort, while between this mountain chain, snowcapped for six months in the year, and its spurs stretches a fertile plain forming the eastern half of Alsace. In the north-west a high and undulating plateau occupies nearly the whole of Lorraine. The climate is temperate, so much so that grapes are one of the principal crops in Southern Alsace. Elsewhere the natural products are very much the same as those of Canada. Lorraine is very rich in minerals. Owing to their geographical position and natural resources the two provinces have developed rich manufactures of various kinds. The richness of these small provinces is shown by the annual revenue, considerably in excess of \$15,000,000.

Historic Ground

To France Alsace-Lorraine is historic ground. When war broke out between Germany and France just 44 years ago last week, Alsace-Lorraine was one huge French camp. To the north, Marshal MacMahon with the first army corps held Strassburg. The fourth corps, under de Ladmirault, lay at Thionville with Bazaine, and the third corps resting on Metz, behind him. Just beyond the border line the Guard and the seventh corps, under Bourbaki and Douay,

respectively, encircled the two fortresses of Nancy and Belfort. It looked then as though Alsace-Lorraine were held scarcely less securely than the Department of the Seine itself. Even when, after several days of aimless marching and countermarching, some of the French corps had been moved beyond the borders of the provinces, Alsace-Lorraine, seemed secure as an integral part of French territory. This impression was confirmed by the result of the first skirmish of the war—for it was little better—at Saarbrücken on July 30. It was a small but decisive victory for the French, and it was won just beyond the border of Lorraine.

Complete Reversal

Five weeks later saw a complete reversal of earlier conditions. Bazaine, bewildered by the Germans' savage rush, intimidated by the brilliant tactics of Prince Frederick Charles, and finally completely cowed by the news of Gravelotte and St. Privat, shut himself up, at the head of a whole army corps in Metz, almost on the easterly boundary of Alsace and merged from it only to lay down his arms at the head of his troops. Farther to the north another entire army corps with the Emperor himself had been overwhelmed and captured at Sedan. Strassburg had fallen, Belfort was invested, Alsace-Lorraine was lost, and the German army was on the way to Paris.

But the lesson of 1870 was not lost to France. Alsace-Lorraine has been a name of almost magic magnificence in Paris ever since. On the Place de la Concorde sit eight huge stone figures representing eight of the principal cities of France. Among these is the figure of Strass, since 1871, no longer a French city. Yet not a day has passed since then that the seated figure has not borne evidence of what the loss of Strassburg meant to France and of the grim determination of Frenchmen to win it back. The French tricolor flies aloft from it, its shoulders are draped in black, at its feet hangs a shield with the significant word "Ouanndme" upon it. Often a little bunch of fresh flowers, a handful of violets or lilies, or a red rose lies upon the stone pedestal, the silent offering of some unknown to a national memory as painful as the national determination is fixed.

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FRENCH HAVE BIG COLONIES ABROAD

And Now that the European War Has Become General, Germany Will Try to Harry Them With Her Warships

In war time naval powers pay rather unpleasant attention to one another's possessions over seas. France, Germany and Britain have many dependencies, but Russia and Austria hardly figure in the list of powers owning territory not contiguous to their own boundaries. Germany has colonies with an area of 2,658,449 square miles which would be imperilled in a conflict with France and Britain. In Africa she has German South-West Africa, German East Africa, Togo and Kamerun, and in Asia she has Kiaoo Chau, China, where German warships are preparing for a possible attack by the British fleet. It is known that all small river cruisers have been abandoned by their British crews, who have joined the main Pacific fleet. Some have gone to the defence of Hong Kong and other British possessions. In the Pacific Ocean Germany owns the Samoan Islands, and German New Guinea. Japan would possibly attack them if a world war develops.

France's possessions abroad are much larger and more valuable than those of Germany. In Africa she has Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Upper-Senegal and Niger, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Sahara, Somali Coast, Madagascar, Mayotte, Comorro Islands, and Reunion, and she also has exclusive rights in Morocco. In America she has Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana, and St. Pierre and Miquelon. In Asia, besides possessions in India, having Pondicherry as their capital, she owns French Indo-China, Cochinchina, Tonkin, Annam, Cambodia and Laos. In Oceania her dependencies are New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, Taumotu and Austral Archipelago.

Britain, of course, has a great overseas Empire, and a multitude of crown colonies, as well as the large dominions, own allegiance to the Union Jack.

PITHY PARS

Sandy, strolling up the banks of the river, came across an English visitor fishing in the stream. "Man," said Sandy, "ye winna catch one fish there. You'll ha'e to gang a bit further up till ye come to a guid spot?" "Hoots, man," said Sandy, "ye can easy tell a guid spot by the number o' empty bottles lying around."

The perplexing question had arisen many times during their brief matrimonial experience. Again, Mrs. Flint asked her young husband if he thought they could get along without the cook. "I think so, dear," he answered. "Why if the worst comes you can do the cooking and I can get my meals at a restaurant."

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By mail The Daily to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, \$2.00 per year.
To the United States of America, \$5.50 per year.
The Weekly issue to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, 60c. per year.
To the United States of America, \$1.10 per year.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 11, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

WHAT IS THEIR OBJECT?

THE public is becoming very restless regarding the inaction of the Government respecting the financial situation and seven-eighths of the people endorse the position set up by this paper since the war opened.
Conditions are steadily growing worse. Flour in Canada and the United States advanced eighty cents during Saturday and yesterday, beef, pork, and sugar have steadily advanced every day since war was declared. Tea is now eight cents per pound higher than before the war. Men in town who held large stocks of flour before the war came, have sold at five times their usual profits.
Fish is down to \$5. No one should sell at that figure. Unless \$6 is paid no fisherman should sell for at least two months.
Lobsters are \$12 per case, yet the whole pack is not enough for one firm to handle. Lobsters should find ready sale in England, France and America and should go to \$25 before December.

No packer should sell until late unless he receives the price we name from time to time. Not one scion has the Government taken except that of offering to the Home Government 1000 Naval Reservists and 500 ordinary volunteers from the Brigades, which offer in view of Sir Edward's utterances in England two years ago, when he stated Newfoundland could supply men enough to man ten dreadnoughts if such was necessary—places the country in anything but a favorable position as regards Imperial support in time of war.
The Government has utterly failed in its duty to protect the peoples' interests and if any crash comes no one but Sir E. P. Morris will be to blame.
We give him ample notice, now whatever comes will be laid to his door.
Some of his grabat followers are hoping with savage delight that the Trading Co. will go down before the financial cyclone which they think is about to come.
They were never further astray. All that Reid or Morris or any of their henchmen can do to injure the

Trading Co. will fail, and recoil upon themselves.
The Trading Co's. affairs are as sound as the best firm operating in Newfoundland.
The Company can defy the efforts of all and sundry to injure it.
Their longing wish so eagerly voiced during the last few days that this crisis would destroy Coaker and the Trading Company will never be realized.
Their great hope of securing Confederation on Reid's terms—that is Reid's interests to be taken over by Canada and give the skimmed milk to the Colony—will never be realized even though war and a depleted Treasury confront the Colony.
We will die fighting before we will allow one politician to become riel out of Confederation at the expense of the Colony.
We intend to handle everyone of those hoping to thrive at the public expense without gloves as we will have power enough to prevent any of them from knifing poor old Newfoundland.
We know what the Premier and others have been talking the last few days and we care as little for him or Reid or all of them as we do for the worst case in the Lunatic Asylum.
Let them beware. Their talk and their contrivances, even with the help of the Bank of Montreal, will be to the Trading Co. as water upon a duck's back.
If they could only smash Coaker and the Trading Co. the road would be free of all obstacles and a straight march could be made for the goal so long desired.
Only one man now stands between them and the accomplishment of their dream.
But that man holds the key. They imagined that our interest in the commercial standing of the Colony is founded on our anxiety to secure what may assist the Trading Co. and they concluded that the Trading Co. was getting into deep water.
In reply we assert that along the whole of Water Street there is not a firm whose standing is more secure or satisfactory than that of the Trading Co.
What will the fishermen who \$100,000 hard earnings are invested in the Trading Co. think of the unscrupulousness of creatures who conspire to destroy their investment in order to crush the only man in the Colony they cannot overcome?
Arouse yourselves men of the North. Men of the F.P.U. be ready at a moment's notice to assert your rights and administer punishment to creatures that would destroy your earnings in order to trample upon your rights and rob you of your heritage.
When we say the word response like the sons of those who in days past fought to maintain their liberties and protect their rights.
We will let those contemptible creatures who have bled our country white in recent years know that they cannot longer continue their base contrivings with impunity.
The patience of the people is about exhausted and they will have a square deal in future or know the reason why.
Now then Premier Morris and Czar Reid and Autocrat Patten, start your mine and see whether the explosion won't destroy yourselves instead of Coaker.
The fishermen should to-day thank God more sincerely than ever before that they have an F.P.U. and a Coaker for it is all that now stands between their task masters and their rights.
The F.P.U. was organized for a glorious purpose and just in time to strike a blow to save Terra Nova.
It will do its work and in doing it every enemy to the great cause will receive his just deserts.

WHAT IS MORATORIUM?

MANY good people are puzzled by the statement in the cable despatches that the French Government has granted a moratorium and that the British Government has followed suit.
Briefly, a moratorium is a legal right given to debtors to delay payment of their obligations for a certain time. Only in the gravest emergencies do the heads of a country's government decree a moratorium.
The object is to protect the financial condition of the country, to prevent panic and runs upon monetary institutions in times of emergency or crisis, and to safeguard individuals against undue pressure of ruinous distraint by Shylock creditors.

WHERE ITALY STANDS

GERMANY realises the difficult position in which she is now placed and most probably understands the impossibility of the task she has so recklessly set herself, and Germany is showing that realisation by the desperate efforts she is making to cajole or to bully Italy to throw in her lot with the other two members of the Triple Alliance in the present war.
Italy, however, has little or not-

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ing to gain by doing this. In fact, she would be playing the game of her real enemies if she acceded to the demands of her German and Austrian allies.

As a matter of fact, the Triple Alliance was a good thing for Italy in "piping times of peace," but with Europe Italy is better outside its entanglements.

With Europe at peace the Triple Alliance was a national asset to Italy, in that it secured for her the backing of two powerful nations. But with the Triple Alliance involved in war Italy is better neutral than actively engaged in hostilities.

Italy's attitude toward the Triple Alliance with a great war in progress has long formed a subject of speculation amongst diplomats and a couple of years ago, when the Alliance was renewed, an English Press Correspondent made the following comments on her position:

"Italy," he said, "is immediately interested in maintaining her alliance and her good understanding with Austria-Hungary for naval, military and Balkan reasons; Italy is equally interested in maintaining a close understanding with France, England and Russia for naval, military, Balkan and North Africa reasons; Italy is interested in maintaining a good general relationship with Germany for reasons of commerce and general policy, but there is no reason visible to the naked eye why the Italo-German Treaty of Alliance should contain any clause or rider directed against France or against England.

"The shrewd statesmen who control Italian policy may be relied upon to safeguard the interests of their country while incurring as few risks as possible, and to surround the renewal of the Triple Alliance with such guarantees that it will perform to be an element of equilibrium in Europe—without destroying the equilibrium of the Mediterranean."
Recent Italian history has been a record of great progress. The Italians have developed an enormous trade in the Mediterranean; they have built up a fine merchant marine and have laid the foundation of a great sea power. And if they united with Germany and Austria in the present war they would risk all these great national assets, with the chances all against them.

More than this, they would be playing the game of a rival power, or Austria began the war with Serbia primarily to obtain a Mediterranean sea-coast, and, once in possession of this, she would be a dangerous competitor of Italian trade.
Italy neutral will conserve her own strength, obviate the exhaustion that would result from a long disastrous war and at the cessation of hostilities will be in a position to participate in the big revival of trade that will then result.

Besides, and this is a most potent reason for the neutrality of Italy, the Italian popular sentiment is too strongly favorable to France and to Great Britain to permit of Italian diplomats, however strongly inclined toward it, to declare for war with the Triple Alliance and against the Triple Entente.

FACES THE WORLD

GERMANY against the World? That is the amazing situation that has developed thus early in the present war and that is the terrific proposition that the Kaiser and his forces are now called upon to face and to overcome,—if they can.

And just here the question arises: Did Emperor William and his advisers foresee such a contingency when they declared war on Russia, or did they just blunder into the amazing position in which they now find themselves?

If they deliberately planned to tackle the big undertaking of whipping practically the whole of the civilised world of Europe at once, then they were either extremely fool-

hardy, or else they were obsessed with a magnificent idea of the powers of Germany. On the other hand, if the situation arose without anticipation on their part, then of tacticians they are the greatest failures and of blunderers they are the chief.
At any rate Germany and the German Kaiser have proved the great aggressor in this year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen, and as a result of the extreme provocation they have given the other Powers, all Europe is now an armed camp.

The situation, of course, was made possible by the fact that the control of the navy and of the immense army of Germany is absolutely in the hands of an irresponsible one-man form of government—the Kaiser.

There is no parliamentary control, no popular control, no consideration of world-wide public opinion.

Such a condition of affairs is highly dangerous to free institutions such as these we live under.
It is plain that Great Britain cannot, for her own national safety and well-being, afford to put herself at the mercy of such an enormous fighting-machine, seeing that at present it is controlled by such irresponsible hands.

Britons are bound in self-defence to fight for liberties and freedom, for the liberties and freedom of France, for humanity at large when this mighty organisation is turned against us and them.

Associated with the German Kaiser is a second organisation, also largely German, and welded into a fighting machine under the irresponsible control of the Emperor of Austria, whose word is law over parliament, public opinion and the institutions of mankind.

The struggle is between modern freedom as against a mediæval feudalism controlling a fighting machine equipped with all the latest discoveries of modern times.

Such is the Autocratic fighting machine of Germany, even as of Austria.

What have the two Emperors planned to do?
Let us give them the credit of supposing that they foresaw all contingencies and that in 1914, even as in 1870, when war broke out it was but a matter of selecting the campaign plans suitable to the present contingency and fighting along lines mapped out in definite detail.

"Germany against the World" would be the proper label for a set of campaign plans to deal with present contingencies.
And what a stupendous undertaking!

It means fighting England and her navy, fighting Russia on one frontier and France on the other, the little south-eastern states (Serbia included) at a third. And it means certainly also the French navy, and in all likelihood Japan and her navy.

To do this he must seize and occupy Holland and Belgium, invade France, resist French invasion, resist Russian invasion, and fight at sea to keep the German mercantile marine in service and to get in food stuffs from outside wherever he may be able.

Can the Kaiser and his single ally accomplish so much against the embattled forces of the other great nations of Europe?

Hardly—unless the usual course of events is reversed.
Rather it seems that the German Kaiser was far too aggressive, and somewhat shortsighted—in brief, he appears to have very much overreached himself.

THE COCKPIT OF EUROPE

ONCE again the little Kingdom of Belgium has become the central field of battle of a whole continent in arms. As far back as the days of good Queen Bess, when England was struggling with Spain for the supremacy of the seas the struggle on land between the two contending nations was carried on chiefly on Belgian territory.

Upwards of a century later, William, Prince of Orange, afterward King William the Third of England, fought many a battle against the forces of Louis XIV. of France on the same stricken soil.

Then when war arose over the question of the Spanish succession, and England became embroiled, Marlborough won the glorious victories of Ramillies and Oudenarde in that portion of the Netherlands which now forms the southern part of the Kingdom of Belgium.

Later on when the Austrian succession was the cause of an international war the opposing forces fought several battles on Belgian soil and it was in this country also that the power of Napoleon was crushed at the battle of Waterloo.

Territorially, Belgium is a small Kingdom, but it occupies an important strategic position as the gateway between Germany and France. It consists of but 11,373 square miles, or about one half the area of Nova Scotia, and yet into this small territory is crowded a population greater than that of the Dominion of Canada. According to the census of December, 1910, the total population of Belgium was 7,423,784. Of these, 2,822,005 speak Flemish, and 2,574,805 French. About 700,000 speak both French and Flemish. Other languages employed are German, Dutch and, in some few cases, English.

In recent years the Belgians have given a great deal of attention to military training. This was due as much to the foresight of its administrators as to their desire to take such precautions as the lessons of a stirring past had taught them were necessary. Belgian statesmen have long realised that whenever war arose between Germany and France, the Germans were bound to attempt to force their way through Belgian territory to strike a blow at the French nation.

Recognising this fact a measure was introduced into the Belgian legislature last year providing for a scheme of general service to place the army of the Kingdom on an effective basis. This measure provided for a first line army of 150,000 men, which were regarded as sufficient to ensure the full garrisoning of all the fortified places of the country and which was to be further supplemented by a second line army of 180,000 men, making a grand total of 330,000 men in the army of Belgium.
The general revenues of Belgium amount to about \$150,000,000 per year, and as the people are fairly well to do, the country is in excellent condition to stand the strain to which it is now being subjected, even better indeed than some of the so-called "Great Powers" of Europe.

As their history proves the Belgians are pre-eminently a martial people and are exceptionally brave, resolute and patriotic and their recent conduct has amply proven that they still possess these characteristics to a marked degree. It is therefore no exaggeration to characterise their army as one of the best trained and most perfect fighting machines in the world.

Of course it would be ridiculous to expect the Belgians with all their wonderful heroism to be able single-handed to prevent the passage of the German army. At best they can but "hold the foe at bay" pending the arrival of the allied English and French armies. But while they are doing this, and the longer they continue to do it, the better they are playing the game for their national independence and the more effectively will they help the forces of the Triple Entente which are hastening up to the battle with the German aggressor.

Can the Kaiser and his single ally accomplish so much against the embattled forces of the other great nations of Europe?

Hardly—unless the usual course of events is reversed.
Rather it seems that the German Kaiser was far too aggressive, and somewhat shortsighted—in brief, he appears to have very much overreached himself.

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FRANCE FORTIFIED.

Descriptive Sketch of the Armed Barriers Which Germany Will Have To Climb in Order to Conquer.

By seizing the railway lines of the Duchy of Luxemburg at the very outset of hostilities between herself and France, Germany is doing only what military experts have always predicted she would do should war break out. Press despatches emphasize the fact that in so doing Germany is violating the neutrality of the Duchy; Luxemburg was declared neutral territory in 1867 and its integrity and independence jointly guaranteed by the Great Powers at that time. No one has ever supposed, however, that Germany would be bound by any such guarantee in the event of war.

To understand the significance of Germany's course of action it is necessary to know something about that vexed territory, the Franco-German border, running from the Swiss mountains on the south, to where the river Meuse enters Belgian territory, and even beyond that, where the Belgian fortresses of Namur and Liege guard the river, the real strategic boundary between the

two countries, although the political boundary, established by the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871, runs some miles to the eastward.

German Strategy

It is to be hoped at this point that Germany has no fortification on her side of the boundary. German military strategy has staked everything upon the chance of an early and immediate success after the outbreak of war. If they fail in that they have no defensive line upon which to fall back and the failure to achieve immediate success under such a policy means defeat.

France, on the other hand, has adopted no such policy. Following the establishment of the new boundary between the two countries, after her defeat in 1870-1, France at once set about the task of making the new boundary between herself and her conqueror "impregnable," or as nearly so as the science of fortification could make it.

Means to Delay

Modern fortification is not intended to protect a weaker power from a stronger one permanently, it is meant only to delay an invading force until the nation which is acting on the defensive can bring up her troops to compel the invader to employ three men for every man employed by the defender, in a word to give the defensive force time in which to act. Wars within recent years, notably the Russo-Japanese and Balkan wars have demonstrated the soundness of this theory. Port Arthur and the Tschatalja lines showed the effectiveness of the modern fortress against even the strongest besieging forces.

With this object in mind France set about the creation of her great series of ring fortresses.

Great Series of Forts

Beginning just above the Swiss Alps France built the first of this series of great forts at Belfort. North of Belfort comes a stretch of mountainous country, the Vosges so difficult of access and transit as to form a natural barricade needing little or no artificial strengthening.

Just behind the Vosges country lies the second ring fortress, Epinal. Then comes Toul, then Verdun in the Meuse river and just above Verdun the Meuse enters Belgian territory.

Were Germany in the habit of respecting treaties it would be unnecessary for France to consider fortification above this point, but no one has ever supposed that, in the event of war, Germany would respect any declaration of neutrality made by Belgium or for Belgium by any other power. Therefore the continued fortification of the Meuse in Belgium territory is of cardinal importance to France. This fortification is ensured by the existence of two great Belgium strongholds, one at Namur and the other at Liege.

Germany's Plans

Now, the series of obstacles makes it altogether probable that Germany, instead of trying to pierce through the centre of the frontier as she did in 1870 will attempt to turn the flank, or get around the end, of the line of forts. Where will she do this?

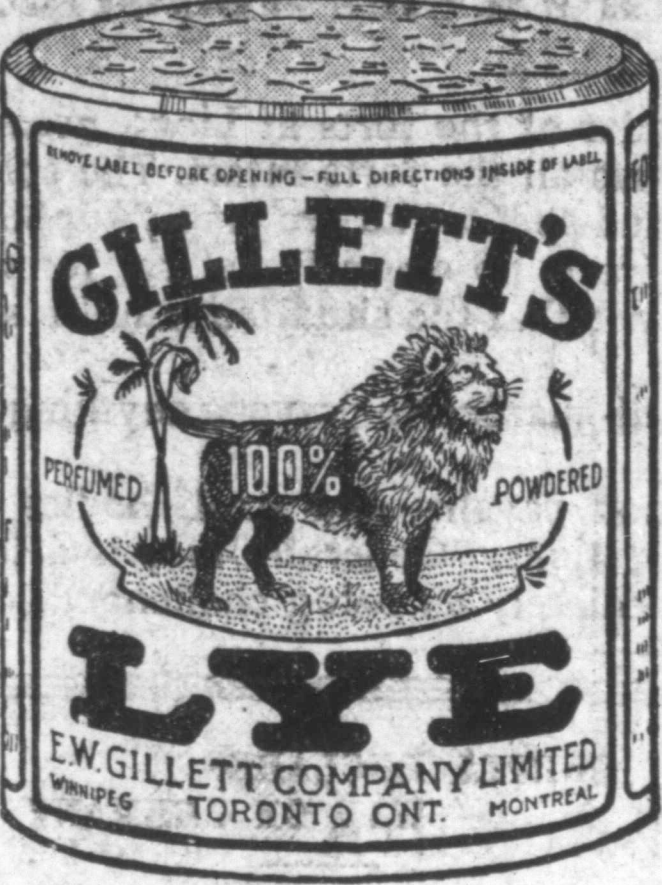
To attempt to turn the French line to the south would mean the marching of great bodies of troops through exceedingly difficult countries. Supposing even that Switzerland consented to the violation of her territory by Germany, the country to the south of the French line is a mass of mountains, intersected by few roads where a small force of defenders would have all the advantage and where the difficulties of debouching into open country after crossing the mountains would be very great in the face of an opposing army.

Weak Spot

With these great difficulties in the way of a turning movement to the south it is safe to assume—an assumption borne out furthermore by the seizure of the Luxemburg railway—that Germany will turn her attention to the north end of the French line.

As we have seen, France and Bel-

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



gum have not been under any illusions as to the likelihood of Germany's respecting Belgium neutrality, hence Namur and Liege. The German attack would have to be made along the line of the lower Meuse River. The Germans cannot cross the Meuse lower down than Liege and march through Belgium, neglecting Liege, because if they do so their line of communication, the breaking of which means defeat to any army, would run between Liege and Antwerp with strong garrisons and with a third fortress, Namur, a little further on the line of advance. Antwerp and Liege lie far apart but the former is indefinitely suppliable by sea and, so long as Germany does not control the sea, can be made the base for an ever increasing force. Similarly a German force cannot cross between Namur and Liege for the same reason, the necessity of protecting its line of communication. Nor is it likely that the Germans can attack Namur before Liege since Liege stands nearer the German frontier than does Namur. Between Namur and Verdun there is a long gap, but the frontier here, the Ardennes, as in the case of the Vosges, is mountainous, ill-provisioned, preceptuous and thickly-wooded. Military critics do not believe that the Ardennes march could be undertaken, till Liege, the most northerly stronghold in the French system, had been reduced. It is not so inaccurate as it sounds to speak of Liege as an integral part of the French fortification of her eastern frontier as is any other of the great ring fortresses. It, together with Namur is garrisoned by Belgian troops in times of peace, a source of weakness owing to scarcity of numbers and dissimilarity of training.

What Will Follow?

Presuming, therefore that German troops cross the frontier with Liege as their objective point, for reasons which we have seen, what is likely to follow?

If one may judge by the war history of the past ten years, a long and bloody siege for Liege is one of the best examples in Europe of the ring fortress.

The ideal ring fortress would be a town capable of ample provisioning and lying within an exact circle of heights of an average of some 8000 yards distance, each height some 4000 yards from the next, each crowned with a self-contained closed work and each such work within support of at least two others. Skill and the natural conformation of the ground have combined to make almost these ideal conditions around Liege.

Liege's Strength

The great strength of Liege is that it is on the main avenue of approach from Germany. On the north the whole half circle of fort around the city lie on crests overlooking gradually falling ground. There is not a yard of ground around any of the forts which cannot be swept by a supporting fire from one or more adjoining forts and there is a "key fort" the carrying of which would mean the domination of the whole situation.

To sum up: it seems inevitable that Liege and the lower Meuse will be the objective point of the earlier German attacks, that the idea of "rushing" Liege must be abandoned and that the stronghold must be reduced by a regular siege before a general German advance into Belgium is safe and that to bring about this reduction of the city a large force will have to be employed for some time. For Germany to attempt to invade France through the centre of her line of fortifications would mean a delay sufficient to enable France to concentrate her troops and, what is more would give Russia the time needful to throw an enormous mass of soldiers across Germany's western frontier.

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READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

TERRIBLE FACTS INVOLVED IN WAR

Twenty Million Men Now Armed For the Fight—A Comparison of the Standing and Efficiency of the Various Armies

Boston, Aug. 3.—"With Russia coming to the aid of Serbia in the present war," said Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, "it is difficult to see how the rest of the six powers must be drawn into the conflict, and no man can say what the result will be."

"If Russia stays out and Germany, as she now says she will do, backs Austria, it will simply amount to Austria's taking possession of Serbia and doing as she pleases with that country."

Gen. Miles was in Boston on his way to the opening of the Cape Cod Canal.

Terrible Thing

"It is a terrible thing to contemplate," he continued, "for if Europe is involved it means that there will be nearly 20,000,000 men available for war. Russia alone can put 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 men in the field, and Austria would make a far different showing than she did in the war with Japan."

"Then she had to take her soldiers 5,000 miles over a single track railroad, which was in poorer condition than any one of our own six trans-continental lines. The Russian army is now in good condition and very powerful."

Big Armies

"Germany can put 5,500,000 men in the field; Austria can show 2,500,000; France, 2,000,000, and Italy, 1,000,000. Just what Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria will do is problematical. You know that last summer Roumania took advantage of the situation when Serbia and Bulgaria were at war to mobilize 200,000 of her army of 400,000, threw troops right across the Danube and seize Bulgarian territory, which Roumania still holds. What she will do in the present crisis I cannot say."

England's Position

"I cannot guess, either how many men England can put into the field. Her standing army is not so very remarkable, but if she calls in territorial troops from India, she can produce a vast army. I do not think so many would come from her other colonies. Neither Canada nor Australia is a thickly settled country, and the troops from there would be correspondingly few."

"Austria's army is in good condition. It has not been actually engag-

ed for a good many years and is well recruited and finely trained.

"I had some opportunity to accumulate information about the armies of Eastern Europe last summer when I visited my son. He is the military attache in the Balkan States—for we have one Minister who is accredited to Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece jointly."

Forces Engaged

"Yes, military attaches will be present at the war, if there is one, as observers for their governments. It is probable that they will be kept very much in the rear, more than in any previous war. But they will be given sufficient information after military movements to enable them to write accurately to their governments the dispositions that they have made."

"I agree entirely with those who predict that this will be one of the bloodiest wars of all history and that it may very probably be the last great war."

"As to the first proposition, you will remember that the fighting last summer was close enough to Belgrade so that we would hear the artillery fire plainly in the city."

"Few people appreciate the fact

that there were 750,000 men in that fighting—300,000 Bulgarians, 300,000 Serbs and 150,000 Greeks. There was a frightful loss of life. Bulgaria in the war against Turkey lost 86,000 men in killed and wounded. I do not know the other losses.

"The expense of keeping 20,000,000 men in the field, the fact that millions of men would be taken from industry, the cost of their equipment, which in these modern days is a very high expense, the cost of their maintenance, the cessation of commerce and transportation, makes a terrible total."

"The war debts simply cannot be borne by the people of the Continent at this rate for long, and I hope and expect that the day will come when we shall see established a congress of nations for arbitrations."

WE SHOULD WORRY!

Hardly, but advertisers should worry, and that's a sure thing. Almost every newsboy in town sells *The Mail and Advocate*, as well as a large number of shop agents, in different sections of the city and outports.

THERE IS NO COMPARISON

Between Molassine Meal and other sugar foods. The manufacturers of Molassine Meal never attempt to COMPETE with anything else, their product being

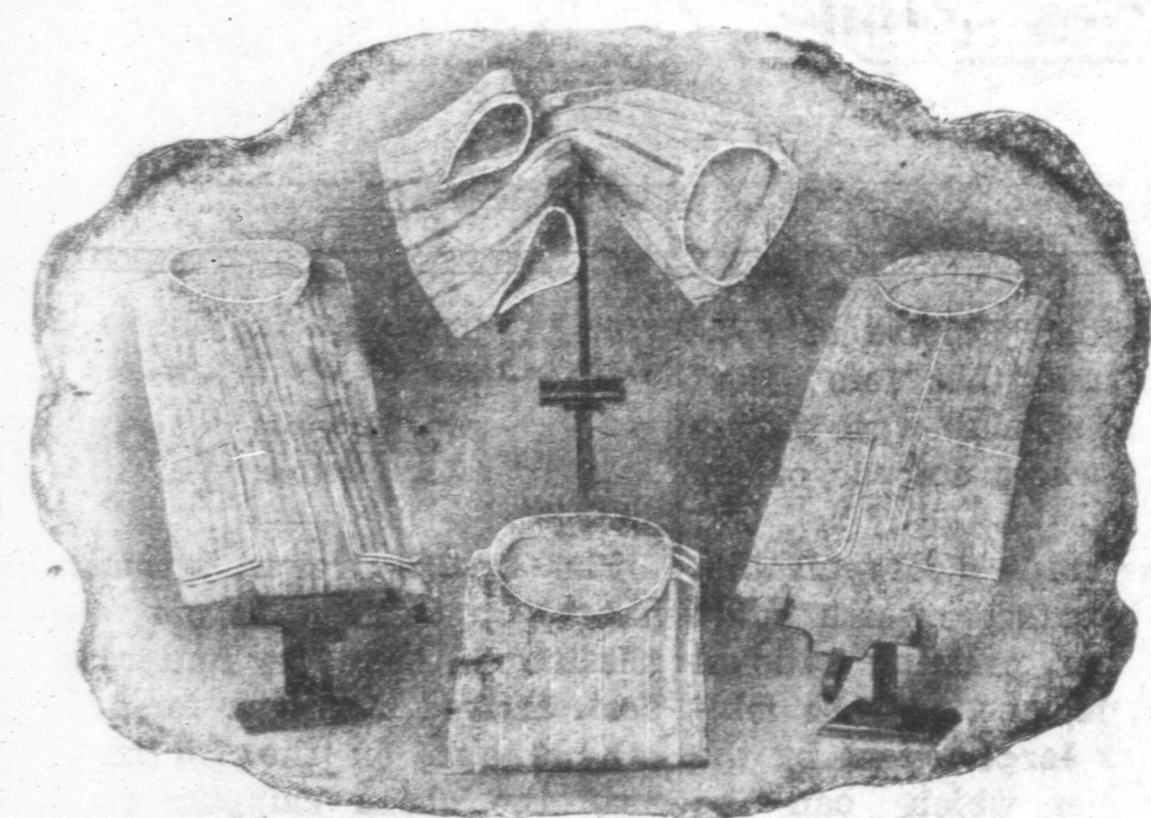
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Shirts, Neckties, Straw Hats, Soft Collars, Linen Vests, etc.



SHIRTS.

Men's Fancy American Cambric, Soft front, stiff cuffs **60c.**

Plain and Fancy American, Soft Front, Soft Cuffs, some with soft detachable collars. **70c.**

Superior Quality fine American Mercerized Cambric, Soft Front, Soft Reversible Cuffs and Soft Detachable Collars. **1.25**

Strong English Cambric and Gingham SHIRTS,

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

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

NECKTIES.

We have a large assortment, newest shapes

15c. to 40c.

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

30c. & 40c. each.

Soft Collars = = = **15, 17 and 20c.**

Swiss Straw Hats - **70c. and \$1.00**

Fancy Linen Washing Vests = = **\$1.00**

STEER BROTHERS.

Warner CORSETS

We place on our counter the New Models so new they are refreshing to look at, every line a line of beauty, every fit a satisfying sight. Time saving, labor saving, for the reason that we can pick at a glance your model.

Come and see them while our enthusiasm is fresh and bubbling. We are always enthusiastic over the WARNER, but when they are "just in" our enthusiasm knows no bounds.

MARSHALL BROS.

Agents.

Time For Government To Take Some Action

The subjoined letters, which appeared in this morning's issue of The Daily News, so admirably sum up our general financial situation that we republish them herewith.

Small wonder that business men, and others are asking: "Is the Colony drifting to perdition, and have we no authority in our midst to lead public opinion at this juncture?"

Are the Government waiting until things have become so bad that any action they may finally decide to take will be but a forlorn hope?

PROTECT THE TRADE

Dear Sir.—It is regrettable that the future outlook appears so gloomy, both commercially and financially, and that no action as yet, has been taken by the Government to place business and finance on a sound footing in this emergency.

It is the Government's duty to act, and act promptly.

Their first duty is to arrange with the Banks to accommodate the fish supplying merchants sufficiently to carry on their respective businesses in the usual way.

Their next duty is in co-operation with the Banks, to arrange for our exchange to pass through New York instead of London.

Their next duty is to make an order, that the gold remain in the banks, so that any depositor or customer drawing money will be compelled to take the bank notes instead of gold.

Their next duty is to issue one million dollars in Treasury notes of a different denomination from those already in circulation. These notes to be made legal tender within the Colony, and to be deposited with the four banks according to their re-

ESTABLISH A MORATORIUM

Sir,—Is the Colony drifting to perdition and have we no authority in our midst to lead public opinion at this juncture?

The obvious course is to convene the Legislature and take authority to declare a moratorium.

My cable advices on Saturday night said "Bank of England rate is 5 per cent. and business is normal." Here the bank rate is 16 per cent. and Bank managers appear to be more or less atrophied.

Surely a modus vivendi can be arrived at whereby the general trade can find relief and our fishermen be given an outlet and value for their labour.

Unless something be done and that quickly, St. John's could be no worse off were she a besieged city.

—W. B. GRIEVE, St. John's, Aug. 10th.

pective trade. These notes to be kept in circulation in the same way as ordinary bank notes.

The above is merely a suggestion and is open to improvement. —WATER STREET St. John's, Aug. 10th.

On Account of Presence of the Germans All Canadian Ports Have Been Closed And Shipping Not Allowed To Put Out

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Under directions from the Naval department, all the shipping on the St. Lawrence route with the exception, of course, of incoming vessels, was stopped yesterday, pending further instructions.

The stopping of sailings from the Atlantic coast has been followed by a similar temporary cessation of departures from the Pacific Coast pending the location and either the sinking or capture of four German cruisers, three on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific, known to be hovering about looking for prizes of war.

In addition mines have been placed in the St. Lawrence and at the entrance to the harbor of Halifax and Vancouver. The location of these mines is, of course, known only to the Naval Department, and that is another reason why it is considered unwise, for the present at least, to allow vessels to leave. Special provisions will be made for piloting incoming vessels so as to avoid the danger of submerged mines.

There are now three British ships on this side of the Atlantic, namely the Essex, Berwick Lancaster Bristol and Suffolk cruiser. The Drake is now on her way across.

The Niobe will be in commission by the end of this week and with all these vessels searching for the enemy, it should not take long to clear the North Atlantic and make the passage to England again secure.

It is understood that the Essex sighted one of the German cruisers about two hundred miles off the coast last week, but the latter being speedier than the British cruiser rapidly got out of sight.

Patriotic British Employers

London, Aug. 11.—The best class of English employers are giving full weekly wages during absence on foreign service; others are giving half pay with the promise of maintenance for wives and children. Over two hundred motor cyclists volunteered Saturday and Sunday.

THE AUSTRIAN FLEET

Australia's Fleet, which is at present in her own waters, where Australians themselves have already admitted it can be of no use to either Australia or the Empire in the present crisis, consists of the following vessels:

Tonnage	Comp'd	Armament	Speed	Compl'm't
18,800	1913	8, 12-inch	26 knots	790 men
Battle Cruiser		16, 4-inch		
Melbourne	5,400 1913	8, 6-inch	25.5 knots	450 men
Protected 2nd Class Cruiser		4, 3-pounders		
Sydney	5,400 1913	8, 6-inch	25.5 knots	450 men
Protected 2nd Class Cruiser		4, 3-pounders		
Encounter	5,880 1906	11, 6-inch	20.7 knots	454 men
Protected 2nd Class Cruiser		9, 12-pounders		
Pioneer	2,200 1900	8, 4-inch	20 knots	234 men
Light Cruiser		11, 3-pounders		

Public Notice

A Public Meeting will be held in the Armory of the Church Lads' Brigade, Harvey Road, on Wednesday the 12th instant at 8.30 p.m., to take into consideration the question of enlisting citizens for the land service abroad in the war in which Great Britain is now engaged, and also the establishment of a corps for "Home defence." His Excellency the Governor, Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., etc., will occupy the chair.

Liege Forts are Still in Good Condition Defenders are Well-fed and Well-armed

Brussels, Aug. 11.—The commander of the forts at Liege, according to an official announcement, reports all the forts intact. The soldiers manning them are in fine health and spirits and are amply supplied with provisions and ammunition. There is no cause for alarm for the population of Liege. The official view is that the situation is quite satisfactory.

All approaches to Brussels are well-guarded to prevent anything in the nature of a surprise.

Reconnoitering parties of German cavalry and small bodies of Uhlans have been signalled in all directions. Generally they had lost their bearings and surrendered immediately on being challenged.

REPORTS NOT ENCOURAGING

General Fishery Conditions Still Continue Poor and Unpromising

Aug. 8th.—From W. White (Trouty to Port Rexton)—The total catch is 1330 qtls. and for last week 550. Thirty-five traps, 40 boats, but no dories or skiffs are fishing. Prospects are a little brighter than formerly. There is a good supply of caplin but no squid.

The best lobster factory, with two men, has 15 cases. On Monday the 3rd one trap had 100 qtls, another 80, two more 40 each and many others from 5 to 10. Unfortunately this week fishing continued for one day only and very little has been taken since.

Aug. 8th.—From R. Brown (Upper Amherst Cove to Cape L'Argent)—Sixty-five traps, 380 dories and skiffs with 3 men each, and 3 large boats with 6 men, are fishing. Two boats returned from the Wadhams with about 30 qtls. each and reported cod very scarce.

Prospects are very poor. The caplin has gone and there is no squid for bait. The ground here has been well tried and fishermen say they never found cod so scarce. Probably the catch is less than 4,000 qtls., or will not now exceed that estimate. The total is 4,000 qtls., and for last week, 500.

Aug. 8th.—From S. E. Chafe (South

SERBIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Vienna, Aug. 10.—A despatch to The Daily Telegraph reports that Serbia has declared war against Germany. This step it was explained, was taken in order to get rid of the German Minister at Belgrade.

GUARD SHOT TRESPASSER

Quebec, Aug. 10.—An I.C.R. man guarding the railway bridge shot and killed a trespasser below Quebec.

An accident occurred last night at Mink Lake, near Lake Bouchelle, when an engine of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway fell through a burned bridge, resulting in the death of three men.

There is some hint of the bridge having been burnt by a criminal. The officials are very reticent about the matter.

TO MAN "NIOBE"

Toronto, Aug. 10.—The first detachment of men who will man the Niobe left this morning for Halifax. The detachment consisted principally of stokers.

Head Brigus, to Bay Roberts Point) —Prospects are not encouraging and no bait is obtainable. The total catch is 580 qtls. with 80 for last week.

Eleven traps, 55 boats, punts and skiffs are fishing, but no dories. Cod is very scarce and traps have taken very little this week. From quarter to half quintal each is being landed by nets, but nothing by hook and liners.

MANY CLASHES ON FRONTIER

Numerous Skirmishes Are Taking Place Between the French and the Germans —French Win Big Fight in Mountains

Paris, Aug. 11.—A statement issued by the Military Department at a late hour last night says numerous skirmishes are taking place along the entire front of the French Army.

One clash with the Germans was violent and the losses on both sides were serious.

The official communication adds that the German troops have received reinforcements and that the French are also being strengthened.

A battle began on Saturday evening on the ridges of the Vosges Mountains and aeroplanes took part in the engagement.

The French troops, after a desperate encounter, obtained possession of the mountain passes of Bonhomme and Sainte Marie and when fighting was resumed took up a position dominating Sainte Marie aux Mines.

The losses sustained by the French in the taking of Sainte Marie are not specifically given in the official report which confines itself to declaring that they were serious.

Wounded French and German soldiers were taken to the French fortress of Epinal for treatment.

A French aeroplane, which ascended during the engagement was repeatedly fired at and the officer acting as observer of the movements of the Germans received several wounds.

The pilot of the machine, however, brought him safely to land and he was able to return to the fort whither the aeroplane was sent for repairs.

German troops have inundated the valley of the Selle, hoping by this means to stop the advance of the French, but the quantity of water was not sufficient and the French troops were able to continue their march.

French troops today were on the outskirts of the forest of Hardt in front of Neubreisach, which appears occupied in force.

Portia left Curling at 6.30 last evening for Sydney.

Prospero sails northward at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

C.L.B.

Meeting of Members of the C.L.B., Old Comrades and Ex-members of the C.L.B. will be held this Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock at the Armory.

By order, WALTER RENDELL, Adjutant.

Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Trans-Atlantic Service Deferred Rates

Customers will please note that in consequence of the delay on Atlantic Cable Traffic the conditions applicable to the transmission and delivery of deferred telegrams and Cable and Week End Cable Letter are suspended until further notice and such messages are only accepted subject to the prior transmission and delivery of full rate traffic.

R. C. SMITH, General Superintendent, Aug 10, 11

St. John's Municipal Council

TENDERS

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Trenching and Backfilling" will be received until 4 o'clock Friday next, 14th inst., for the necessary trenching and backfilling on Cochrane Street to relay the water main.

Specification of the work and all particulars in reference to it will be supplied on application at the Office of the City Engineer.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

By order, JOHN L. SLATTERY, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sensational Offering!

LADIES' COATS

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

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

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

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

\$18 COATS for \$5.00

Less than ONE-THIRD OF Original Price.

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

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

SHOW ROOM IN OUR Upper Building.



ARRANGING ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

Preliminary Meeting Was Held in Executive Council Chamber Last Night

PUBLIC MEETING FOR WEDNESDAY

Big Number of Volunteers Expected to Offer Their Services

In connection with the Volunteer movement in Newfoundland, a preliminary meeting was held in Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. The Premier presided and among those present were: The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bennett; Lieut.-Commander MacDermott, of H.M.S. Calypso; Inspector-General Sullivan, Capt. Wakefield, M.D., of the Legion of Frontiersmen; Lieut.-Col. Rendell, of the C.L.B.; Major Carty of the C.C.C.; Major-Hutchings of the M.G.B.; Lieut.-Col. Paterson of the Highlanders; Capt. Goodridge and Capt. J. W. Morris of the Rifle Club.

Arrange Public Meeting The Prime Minister pointed out that the object of the meeting, which was merely preliminary, was to arrange for a public meeting to be held on Wednesday night in the C.L.B. Armory to be presided over by His Excellency the Governor.

England was now in a state of war, fighting with France and Russia against Germany and Austria, that in the struggle was involved the exist-

ence of the British Empire of 500,000,000 people, and that less than one-tenth of that number were paying the cost of the whole defence of the Empire.

Also that the trade disorganization and other evil effects which must flow from the war, creating national and individual damage, will be minimized to a very large extent by the ready contribution which can be given His Majesty's Government in bringing about victory.

Expected English Win The Premier felt satisfied that, as far as trade and commerce were concerned, in a very short time there would be a decisive naval battle in favor of England, which would confine the theatre of war to the continent, and would then in no way embarrass the trade, as the British Navy would be able to patrol, with perfect safety the trade routes of the Empire; that already we were contributing to the defence of the Empire by our Naval Reserve, which had now been in existence about 20 years, but that further aid was necessary.

Read Correspondence He read the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies and he proposed that a public meeting should be held on Wednesday next in order to give the citizens themselves an opportunity of dealing with the matter and at which meeting a Citizens' Defence Association or Volunteer Corps could be formally established.

All present were unanimous in the opinion that the time had arrived when England's oldest Colony should take her share of the burden of Imperial defence.

To-morrow night's meeting will, no doubt, show that our people are prepared to make sacrifices in the interests of the Empire upon which their lives, their properties, and their liberties depend.

CHASED TO PORT BY THE GERMANS

The British freight steamer Fairhaven, Capt. Tong, from Gullport, Mississippi, bound to Rotterdam with deal, arrived at 2 a.m. for orders.

At 3 a.m. on the 7th inst., when near the ocean shipping route, the Fairhaven sighted a 3-funnel 2-mast warship cleared for action. She was lying to without lights. As soon as the warship saw the Fairhaven she crowded on steam, circled her bow and then vanished into space.

Capt. Tong believes it was a German cruiser, and that she was lying in wait for some valuable prize, but when she saw the Fairhaven's decks loaded with deal, she would not molest her.

The next day the Fairhaven sighted the Averford and by signals learned that war had been declared between England and Germany. The Fairhaven is now awaiting orders.

SHIPPING

No word of Bruce arriving at Basques this morning.

Lintrose left Basques at 10.55 last night.

S.S. Cacouna, 10 days from Montreal, arrived at 10 last night, via usual ports.

The Cacouna is the first Canadian steamer to be used as a transport. At Charlottetown she took 125 soldiers, 6 officers, 40 horses and four large guns, and proceeded to Hawkesbury. Sixty of the soldiers were for Canso to guard the cable and the others were landed from Sydney, from where they will proceed to guard the wireless station.