

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1914.

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SHORT SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY ON SATURDAY

Put Through the Moratorium and Death Duties Acts In Short Time

ASSENTS TO TIMBER EXPORTATION BILL

Will Make Effort to Keep Open the Marconi Stations on the Labrador

The House met at 3 o'clock Saturday and after a short sitting of one hour closed again at 4 p.m. to meet this noon.

The Moratorium Bill went through with very little discussion. Mr. Kent thought that we should go very cautiously with such a measure, and thought it wise not to proclaim a moratorium till dire necessity called for it.

The Premier agreed with Mr. Kent's views and said the Act would not be put in force till it was absolutely necessary.

The Death Duties Bill passed all its stages and went to the Upper House. This bill provides for assessment on the estate of all who die after the passage of the act.

The Stamp Act was read a first and second time and held over till today.

Much Discussion.

The Exportation of Timber Bill created some discussion, but went through with some amendments. The amendment was introduced in order to provide that the license should not be extended beyond one year's cutting. As originally framed the law could be evaded and timber surely cut the second winter, making practically two years cutting.

Mr. Downey thought that as far as conservation of our forest goes, we have done something, but there yet remains a lot to be done, if we are to get the full measure of value from our forest areas. He thought our forest wealth considerable. He would be loath to see the exportation of unmanufactured timber from Newfoundland, but was willing to consider the export from Labrador, where climatic conditions forbid the manufacturing of pulp.

If the mine owners of Great Britain needed timber, then he thought we should be prepared to make some sacrifice.

Mr. Coaker asked that the Government do something to keep the Marconi Stations open, as the closing of them would mean great inconvenience, especially to those engaged on Labrador.

The War Office has ordered the closing of all Marconi Stations with the exception of four, Cape Race, Cape Ray, Point Amour, and Belle Isle.

The Colonial Secretary promised to send a request at once to have the other stations kept in operation, as well.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF HOSTILITIES

War Office Outlines Standing of Allied Troops at End of a Month's Fighting

Washington, Sept. 6.—The British Embassy has made public a review by the London Foreign Office of the first month of war.

It is claimed that the allies have unchallenged command of the sea, and that their fighting strength in France is unimpaired. The Russian armies are about to enter Central Germany, and successes have come to the Allies in the Colonies.

The Foreign Office states that enlistment is going forward in Britain at the rate of a division a day. A few unemployed are reported, but the situation is pronounced satisfactory.

The statement continues that as the result of the Allies' Naval Supremacy 500,000 troops have been able to cross the sea in different parts of the world without the loss of a man. This includes the movement of the British forces to the Continent, and of Colonial expeditions to the German Colonies in Africa

BRITISH LOSSES IN WAR TO DATE NUMBER 15,151.

London, Sept. 7.—An official list of the British casualties was issued tonight. This was the third list made public and completes casualties up to Sept. 1st, as follows: Killed, 9 officers and 33 men; wounded, 27 officers and 180 men; missing, 49 officers and 4,558 men.

The previous lists accounted for 10,355 men killed, wounded and missing, making a total of 15,151.

WAR SESSION IS TO BE CLOSED THIS AFTERNOON

First Newfoundland Regiment Compose Guard of Honor—Provision For Those Who Attend

His Excellency the Governor will close the War Session of the Legislature at six o'clock this evening.

The Guard of Honor will be composed of members of the First Newfoundland Regiment, while His Excellency will be attended at the throne by Lieut-Commander McDermott, of H.M.S. Calypso, Insp.-Gen. Sullivan and the Commanding Officers of the various brigades.

No official invitations to the closing have been issued, owing to the shortness of the time, but provision will be made in the Legislative Council Chamber for clergy, consuls, officials and citizens who may find it convenient to attend.

R.C.R. ORDERED TO BERMUDA

Halifax, Sept. 7.—It is expected that the R.C.R. will leave about the middle of week and their destination is supposed to be Bermuda. Their place will be taken by a composite regiment to be formed of eight strong companies drawn from different infantry units in the Maritime Provinces Division.

It is likely that Col. Carpenter, second in Command of the R.C.R. will command the composite regiment. The nucleus of the staff will also be from the permanent staff.

ARE DESERTING FROM AUSTRIANS

And Defection is Taken as Forecast of Dissolution Of Austrian Empire

London, September 6.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Milatava, learns, through Bucharest, that the Russians are advancing southward, after having occupied Czaronowitz without resistance.

It is said that the inhabitants of Bukovina, in which district Czaronowitz is located, have joined with the Russians.

This, the correspondent says, is regarded as the first sign of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

AUSTRIAN SHIPS SENT TO BOTTOM

Paris, Sept. 6.—A despatch from Petrograd says that a paper there has received a message from Tokio, saying that the British destroyer Willard has sunk several German torpedo boats.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh winds, with showers; Tuesday strong breeze to moderate gales, clearing.

and the Pacific, also the movement of French troops from Algeria to France.

BRITISH ESTABLISHED SUPERIORITY OF EVERY ARM OF MILITARY SERVICE OVER THE FORCES OF THE GERMANS

Although Our Troops Have Been Engaged in Warfare Under the Most Trying Conditions, They Are Still in Good Form and Good Spirits

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF THE BRITISH ARMY AMOUNTS TO 15,000 OF ALL RANKS

Germans Opposed to Them Have Lost at Least Three Times as Many Men—French Has High Praise for Shooting of British Infantry and Artillery—Cavalry Does Well

London, Sept. 7.—A statement was issued by the Official War Information Bureau to-day which reads: "It is now possible to make another general survey in continuation of that issued August 30th regarding the operations of the British army during the past week.

No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have, indeed, been battles in various parts of the immense front which in other wars would have been considered operations of the first magnitude, but in this war they are merely incidents in the strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces, caused by the initial shock on the frontier in Belgium and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the West theatre while suffering heavily through weakness in the Eastern.

The British expeditionary army conforms with the general movement of the French forces and have acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French General Staff.

British Troops Strongly Reinforced

Since the battle of Cambrai on August 26th, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from the deadly turning attack attempted by an enormous German force, the Seventh French army has come into operation on the British left. This, in conjunction with the Fifth army on our right, has the necessary strength to take the strain and pressure of our left.

The French army, on August 29th, advanced from the line of the Oise River and met a counter German forward movement and a considerable battle developed from Guise.

In this, the Fifth French army gained marked and solid success, driving back with heavy losses and disorder three German army corps, the tenth guard and a reserve corps.

It is stated that the Commander of the tenth army corps is among the killed.

Retirement Southward Continues

In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed from it, the general retirement to the South continued, and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops remained practically in continuous contact with our rear guard.

During the whole of this period of marching the fighting has been continuous and in the whole period, the British casualties, according to latest estimates, amounted over 15,000 officers and men.

Fighting has been of the open order upon a wide front and this with repeated retirements has led to a large number of officers and men and even small parties losing their way and getting separated from the army. It is known that a very considerable number of these now included in the total will join the colors safely.

Troops Well and in Good Spirits

These losses, if heavy in so small force, have in no wise affected the spirit of the troops and they do not amount to one-third of the losses inflicted by the British forces upon the enemy, and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements.

Drafts of 19,000 have reached our army or are approaching on the line of communication. Advantage has been taken of the five quiet days which have passed since Sept. 1st to fill up the gaps and to consolidate the units.

Enemy Neglecting Paris.

The British army is now South of the Marne and is in line with the French forces on the right and the left. The latest information about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris and marching in a south-eastern direction towards the Marne, and towards the left centre of the French line.

The first German army is reported between Laferte, Souze Jouarre and Effies Befort. The Second German army after taking Rheims is advancing on Chateau Thinery and to the East of that place the Fourth German army is reported to be marching to the South, and on the West of Ergonne between Puppies and Ville Jourbe. All these points were reached by the Germans on Sept. 3rd. The Seventh German army has been repulsed by a French corps near Dieuville.

It would therefore appear that the enveloping movement on the Anglo-French left flank has been abandoned by the Germans because it was no longer practicable to continue such a great extension of their line or because the alternative of a direct attack upon the allied lines was preferred.

Whether this change of plans by the Germans was voluntary or whether it has been forced upon them by the strategic situation and great strength of the allied armies in their front will be revealed by the course of events.

British Superiority.

There is no doubt, however, that our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans and that they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful.

The shooting of the German infantry was poor while the British rifle column devastated every column of

LINER WAS SUNK BY FLOATING MINE EIGHTY LIVES LOST

London, Sept. 6.—Two hundred survivors of the Wilson liner Runo, which struck a mine in the North Sea, and was sunk, have been landed at Grimsby. About 80 were lost.

ALLIES AGREE TO WAGE WAR TO BITTER END

Great Britain, France and Russia Undertake to "Stick It Out"

SIGN AGREEMENT TO THIS EFFECT

No Peace For Any of Them Until Germany is Brought To Her Knees

London, Sept. 7.—The following is the text of a protocol signed today by representatives of Britain, France and Russia.

The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments hereby declare as follows: The British, French and Russian Governments mutually agree not to conclude peace separately during the present war and the three Governments agree that when the terms of peace without previous agreement with each other as allies and in faith whereof the undersigned have signed this declaration and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in triplicate, this fifth day of September, 1914. (Signed) E. Grey, British Secy. of Foreign Affairs; Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to Britain; Beckendorff, Russian Ambassador to Britain.

ception of one subaltern and two gunners. These continued to keep up one gun and kept up a sound raking fire and came out unhurt from the battlefield.

On another occasion the support of a supply column was cut off, by a detachment of German cavalry and the officers in charge was summoned to surrender. He refused and starting the motor off at full speed, dashed safely through leaving only two lorries.

It is noted that during the rear guard action of the Guards brigade on Sept. 1st, Germans were seen giving assistance to our wounded.

Weather has been very hot with an almost tropical sun which has made the long marches of the soldiers very trying. In spite of this they look well and hearty and the horses, in consequence of a plentiful supply of hay and oats in the field, are in excellent condition.

In short, it may be said that the war, as far as it has advanced, has given most promising opportunities of adding to the reputation of British arms and of achieving substantial success, but we must have more men so as to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the Empire.

British Light Cruiser "Pathfinder" Sunk By Floating Mine In North Sea

London, Sept. 7.—Another British cruiser has been destroyed by a floating German mine in the North Sea. H.M.S. Pathfinder struck one of these and, according to a statement issued, went down a short time after.

No details are given regarding loss of life, but it is understood that by far the greater part of her crew of three hundred men were taken off by the boats of the other ships nearby.

H.M.S. Pathfinder was the flagship of the Sixth Destroyer Flotilla. She was an unprotected scout cruiser of 2940 tons, and was built in 1905. Paymaster Sydney W. Finch was killed and Commander Captain Francis Leame wounded. Six junior officers and two petty officers are missing.

SAYS THAT 62,000 GERMANS DEAD

London, Sept. 6.—An Antwerp despatch says a sack containing 62,000 identification plates taken from dead Germans has reached Brussels to be forwarded to Berlin.

SAY GERMANS ARE AT A LOSS

Are in Vicinity of Paris But Seem Undecided as to What to do Next

London, Sept. 6.—The Matin in a leading article describing the positions of the respective armies, says: "The Germans are stagnating before Paris, undecided what to do. France has drawn large bodies of African troops into line. England has Sepoys landing at Antwerp to harass the German retreat when begun."

Million Men Under Arms

London, Sept. 6.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Amsterdam says that an aeroplane dropped three bombs in Ghent and Eecloo without damage to either city. A despatch to the Chronicle from Paris says that a million men under arms are now gathered in Isle de France awaiting the grand battle of the Nations. Since Tuesday there has been a pause in the fighting along the main front while the Germans have detached a force to the south-east, which force is now reported on the River Marne making an effort to outflank the Allies.

London, Sept. 6.—A despatch from Paris says it is officially announced that the German right wing continues to go further away from Paris and is still proceeding with the movement towards the southeast commenced by it two days ago.

The announcement states that according to the latest information, the enemy's troops have evacuated the region of Compiègne and Senlis.

DENIES GERMAN ALLEGATIONS

British and French Authorities Say No 'Dum-Dums' Are Used by Troops

London, Sept. 6.—The British Government made, to-day, an official denial to the German charge that Dum Dum bullets had been found on English and French prisoners.

The statement was, that neither the British nor French Army has in its possession, nor had issued any but the approved patterns of rifles, and that the ammunition used does not infringe in any respect the provisions of the Hague Convention.

JAPS ISOLATE GERMAN BASE

Paris, Sept. 6.—A Petrograd despatch says the Germans in Tsingtau are completely isolated by the Japanese.

Tokio, Sept. 6.—The Japanese Naval Commander reports that two seaplanes reconnoitering Tsingtau, in the German territory of Kiao Chaw, yesterday, and dropped bombs on the wireless apparatus there. One of the seaplanes received 15 shots in its planes, but both returned safely.

SERVIANS GAIN ANOTHER VICTORY

Athens, Sept. 6.—Word has been received here of a great victory by the Servians over the Austrians, resulting in the loss of 3,000 men for the latter.

The place where the battle was fought has not been made public.

ALLIES PERFORM FLANK MOVEMENT

London, Sept. 6.—A despatch to the Times from Boulogne says that the Mayor of that city is reported to have received a telegram this morning stating that General Joffre had succeeded in turning the German lines and that the French had gotten ground on the left of the German army.

BRITISH WAR SPIRIT CALM AND UNDAUNTED

British People Did Not Wish For War But Will Push It Now

PATRIOTIC SPIRIT SHOWS ITSELF

In Actions of Business Men and in Thousands of Recruits Offering

(Special Correspondence) THERE was no wish for the present war by the people of England. Not even among the manufacturing or shopkeeping classes. All dreaded it. They felt and knew what disastrous effects would be produced on the trade of the country. All hoped a way would be found out without sacrificing the honor of the country. It did not come so they settled down to do the best possible.

I met Sir George Pragnell, who is one of the principals of Messrs Cook, Son & Co., a large wholesale house in London, and in a short conversation he evinced the determination characteristic of a large portion of the employing class of this country that the time had come to test the depths of patriotism existing in our people.

What are we prepared to sacrifice? What is our duty to those we employ? To those among them who will volunteer for the war?

Test of Patriotism Now is the time that will test the patriotism of our Newfoundland capitalists. Certain it is Sir George Pragnell and his associates are setting a good example. Three hundred and forty of his firm's employees volunteered and about 250 have been accepted. So you see what it means to the firm to have the wages still going on for so many.

At Hazle Grove, where a store had advanced prices, a serious riot was only prevented by the speedy action of the authorities closing the store and giving an assurance that any undue advantage taken by shopkeepers would be rigorously punished.

Hartley's (jam manufacturers) have notified all consumers of their products that any information given them as to increased prices on their products will be dealt with by cutting off the retailers supply. This is being done by a number of other manufacturers.

Unfortunately, over here unemployment is steadily increasing. In Manchester it exceeds this time last year by 11,000 and still growing, while other towns and cities have similar reports. Fish steak is 10d. per lb. Beef and salt pork 9d. lb. Salmon 10d and 1 lb. of sugar 3 1/2d. Loaf sugar 4 1/2d. Flour advancing.

But how do the people feel? you may ask. They are still calm. Occasionally you will hear a strong adjective such as "Damn the Kaiser." "Send him and his advisers to hell."

Plenty to volunteer. No need for conscription. This morning I stood in a recruiting office in St. Paul's Square and watched those coming in the door to volunteer. All young men whose ages I should say varied from 18 to 30. Some showed the stress of poverty, while many were well clad and very intelligent looking.

Good Type of Recruit The sharp, snappy replies to the recruiting-sergeants when asking name and the other customary questions, showing a splendid type of recruit. To be candid it was a trying moment to me resisting the strong desire to volunteer. I was in the office for about fifteen minutes, while there must have been about thirty who volunteered. London's record last week was 10,000.

The Socialists are the most active among laborites, in pressing the claims of democracy and see the need for firmness in dealing with the war lords of Germany. Every man must do his duty, either by volunteering or helping those at home, so they say. Blatchford, Wells and Shaw say let it be a fight to a finish; let it be a bull-dog grip that will not let go till

(Continued on page 6)

### REUTER'S GREAT NEWS AGENCY

Something About the Great Bureau That Supplies Newspapers With Information From All Parts of the World.

"WHAT is Reuter?" is a question that quite a number of people who know nothing of the organization of a newspaper are asking just now. The answer is, of course (says the Manchester Guardian), that Reuter's Telegram Company is a great news-gathering agency which telegraphs to every English daily paper the staple of its foreign news.

In spite of its German name, Reuter's Agency is a purely English concern, and is not directly concerned with the supply of news to any other country. It has its own correspondents in every capital and in every important city in the world.

#### Saw Its Importance

In the very early days of the telegraph one, Julius Reuter, a young Prussian Jew, was the first man to see the journalistic importance of the

new invention. In 1849 he formed at Aix-la-Chapelle an organization for collecting and telegraphing commercial and financial news. Many places in those days were not connected by telegraph at all, and Reuter bridged the gaps sometimes by railway train and often by carrier pigeon.

In 1861 Reuter came to London and established his now world-famous agency there. It was at first still an agency for the distribution of commercial news, and its principal customers were Greek merchants, who chiefly wanted information about the wheat cargoes on the Danube.

Reuter very soon saw the possibility of a syndicated service of general foreign news for all English papers. Each paper at that time was dependent entirely upon its own correspondents for its foreign news service. In 1858 Reuter persuaded The Morning Advertiser to take a service from him. The paper at that time was paying what we should now consider the trifling sum of £40 a month for its foreign telegrams. Reuter offered to do it better for £30 a month. The Advertiser and six other papers accepted the service, and that was the beginning of Reuter's Agency as we know it now.

#### First Great "Scoop"

The following year Reuter's Agency got its first great "scoop." The Austrian Ambassador had had an audience with Napoleon III. at the Tu-



Besides collecting news there are many subsidiary services and enterprises that the Agency has taken up. For example, at ordinary times Reuter's Agency despatches an average of perhaps 1,000 telegrams a day for private persons. It is able to send these telegrams cheaper than a private person could for himself by virtue of its elaborate system of coding.

It also remits money abroad for private persons, and in this way millions of pounds a year pass through its hands. It owns a bank which floats foreign loans and holds foreign concessions.

#### Wonderful Enterprise

Baron de Reuter died in 1899, and the present managing director of the firm is his son. Under his management the famous Agency still keeps up its wonderful enterprise and achieves "scoops." To take the latest, it was twenty minutes before anybody else with the British declaration of war the other day. It was an hour before any other correspondent with the news of the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand, and it was two hours before anyone else with the news of the Empress of Ireland disaster.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

### INVESTMENT FOOLISHNESS

Military Expert Says Any Such Action of Germans Regarding Paris Would Be Only Immense Bluff.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Lt.-Colonel Leonce Rousset, the military critic, writing for his paper, the Petit Parisien, reassures those who may have been frightened by the possible investment of Paris. He declares:

First, that in 1870 the capital was held for nearly five months under conditions much different than those of today.

Second, the Germans had a free disposition, at least as far as Nanteuil-sur-Marne, of the Strassburg-Paris through railroad lines, while at present they have not yet been able to touch the eastern fortified frontier and have been driven back of Mortagne, north of Valenciennes.

Third, their sole line of communication which passes by Belgium, is at this point so precarious that it can be destroyed in a moment.

The investment of Paris, he declared, if it should occur, would be nothing but "an immense bluff," and would be soon interrupted.

### "The London Times" Is Censured In The Commons By Mr. Asquith

For Printing Scare Stories About British Losses, and Is Also Threatened by Authorities

London, Sept. 1.—The direct threat that certain of the London newspapers which have been publishing historical accounts of the reverse to the Allies on the Continent may be suppressed was made in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, by Premier Asquith. The censor on the Continent has passed a number of stories, chief of them one to The London Times, which declared that only bits of the British regiments were left after the sustained fighting of last week which carried the British south from Mons, Belgium to a point well south of St. Quentin, France, a retreat of more than 50 miles.

This story of the losses was directly contradicted by Earl Kitchener, the War Secretary, who placed the losses at 6,000 men and described the retreat as orderly and well conducted. The issue of veracity thus raised has embarrassed the government.

Premier Asquith publicly reprimanded the London Times for having published the despatch which created such excitement Sunday morning.

"The publication of this despatch," said the Premier, "seems to me a regrettable exception to the patriotic reticence which the press as a whole has shown up to the present and I trust it will not recur."

Mr. Asquith opposed the suggestion to allow correspondents to go to the front, but admitted that the public was entitled to prompt and authentic information as to what was happening there and said that arrangements

were being made which he hoped would prove adequate.

Reverting to The Times despatch the Premier then said:

"It may become necessary to ask the House to pass some drastic legislation which I shall be very loath to propose until the urgency becomes extreme."

The London Times on Sunday morning printed a despatch from Amiens, France, in which the correspondent took a very pessimistic view of the situation.

### BRITAIN AFTER GERMAN TRADE

The British Government is taking steps of immense importance to capture German and Austrian trade with the Dominions, Colonies and neutral States. German imports and exports before the war totalled over £900,000,000, of which about £200,000,000 reached or left Germany by land.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Mr. Herbert W. Stirling, L.L.C.M., resumes lessons in Organ, Piano, Singing, Harmony, etc., on Monday, September 7th. STUDIO: 29 Victoria Street.

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- 5th. Has proved itself superior to all others.

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See the Men's Shirts at 50c.  
75c. Shirt for 50c., Neglige, daintily striped—they're all talking about them.  
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.  
Take a glance at the beautiful Baby Beds. Regular \$20.00. Now \$16.00.  
Wall Papers with Borders to match from 20c. up.  
Come right along to this great event.

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Also, the above can be supplied in damaged stock, which we are selling at very low prices.

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Also a stock of the FAMOUS "ROSS" RIFLE  
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Front and Rear Next West of Old Store

## 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.**

## CITY OF PARIS WELL FORTIFIED AGAINST ATTACK

Details of These Defences  
Kept Jealously Secret, but  
Strength Well Known

### FORTS COMPOSE THREE CIRCLES

Each of Which Composes a  
Complete Defence in It-  
self For the City

Washington, Sept. 3.—The fortifications of Paris with their ability to resist a siege are receiving the close attention of military observers now that Paris is the announced objective point of the German forces, and since the French Ministry of War has adopted urgent means of strengthening the city's defences to the utmost.

While details of the city's defences are guarded with strict secrecy by the French military authorities, yet their general character and formidable strength are well known to military experts, who recognize them as among the strongest fortifications in the world.

The fortifications consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city—first, the solid wall of masonry 18 feet high, extending for 22 miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of 17 detached forts arranged at intervals, two miles beyond the wall, and making the circuit of the city 34 miles long, and, third, an outer girdle of forts 75 miles long on the heights commanding the valley of the Seine.

Each of these circles of masonry and steel is a complete defence in itself, the forts being linked together with redoubts, with bastion and glacis which permits a cross fire against approaches from any direction. The magnitude of the system is shown by its area, which extends 400 square miles.

#### Third Line is Modern.

The wall around Paris and the 17 detached forts two miles beyond the walls were built by Louis Philippe. They sustained the German siege of 1870-1871, and the outer forts have since been greatly strengthened. The third line of forts, on the hills of St. Germain, Cormilles and Villiers, are of modern construction, with the latest types of batteries and heavy guns.

The inner wall about Paris surrounds the best known and most important sections of the city, including the business sections of the city, including the business sections along the grand boulevards, the residence section to the north and west of the city and the Latin quarter and other sections on the left bank of the Seine. Outside of the wall a circle of suburbs extends for many miles, including Neuilly, Argenteuil, Versailles, Vincennes and many others. The forts of the second and third line of defence are dotted among these suburbs, protecting them and the approaches to the capital. The wall contains 93 bastions and 67 gates. Some of these have been abandoned owing to the pressure of modern construction and trade. But recent advices received here from Paris state that all the gates still existing are now closed at 8 o'clock at night, with rigid regulations against movements from within or without.

The second line of forts includes

#### PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

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

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buying or wish to sell  
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276 Water Street,  
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### PARIS "RING OF STEEL"

The present ring of forts guarding Paris, which has been ordered cleared by Sept. 2, not only is far superior to those of 1870, but constitutes a "ring of steel" that is considered by many as almost impregnable. The circle of defence has a sweep of 85 miles, and a zone comprising 600 square miles is guarded. It cost the nation, as it stands to-day over \$800,000,000.

In side this area is a population of about 3,000,000 persons, nearly twice as many as used to live within the old fortifications that the Prussians conquered. An investing army, it is estimated, would have to have a front of approximately 100 miles and a force of 500,000 efficient fighting men.

To defend the city, however, it is believed that only 350,000 men are necessary, and France figures that easily twice this number could be spared without impairing seriously the armies now in the field. The French, of course, would have their base right in Paris, while the Germans would have to draw their supplies from many miles in the rear.

The strength of the defending forts is considered to be unusually strong because of the height at which most of them are placed. Most of the larger works are armor-plated or their guns are mounted in steel cupolas or turrets. Some of the rifles are placed upon disappearing mounts, and but very few of them can be reached by direct fire. The majority of the heavier weapons have been so placed that they will fire from behind the ramparts, using high angle trajectories and aimed by means of position finders.

The defences include about 3000 guns, and armored trains are provided so that cannon can be transported from fort to fort. The French Government has been providing for the emergency of a siege for years, and is completely equipped.

Experts estimate that for the Germans to invest Paris successfully they would have to maintain 1,000,000 men there and would have to supply an almost inconceivable amount of ammunition. It has been conservatively estimated that each man at the front would require daily five pounds of supplies in the shape of food, drink, tools, tents, clothing, medicine, small arms, ammunition, fuel and forage. For an army of 1,000,000 men this would call a daily despatch westward from Germany of 15 trains consisting each of 20 heavily laden cars.

On the other hand, the Government of the city of Paris is fully prepared against a long investment, and it has profited by the lessons of 1870. Immense quantities of provisions in the way of prepared foods and canned stuff to-day are in storage in special warehouses, and facilities also are provided for the killing and preserving of the flesh of livestock which can be driven in from the outlying fertile country and killed and frozen as convenience dictates.

To-day the available pasturage is enormously greater than during the Franco-Prussian war, when so much of the region lying within the belt of the detached forts was built up. Then there was no means of refrigeration of the fresh meat, nor were there any available sources of food for the livestock.

Now compressed fodder is to be had for the feeding of the cattle that might be driven closer to or even within the city in case of need. The Governor of Paris has seen to it that reserve supplies of coal, wood, charcoal, mineral oil, chemicals and so forth have been placed in storage, and the city to-day can withstand a siege for many months without fear of famine.

the famous fortress of Montvalerian, which was the centre of attack in the German siege of 1870. It is strengthened by two groups of works—Pantes Bruyeres and the Chatillon fort and batteries. South of the city is the row of forts at Ivry, Bictre, Mont Rouge, Vanves and Issy, North and east of the city are three great forts around St. Denis, and two others at Fort Aubervilliers and Fort Charenton, commanding the approaches from the great wood of Bondy.

#### Defences Require 170,000 Men.

The outer circle of forts, which are of the most modern type, have from 24 to 60 heavy guns, and 600 to 1200 men. In all the three lines of defence require 170,000 men to operate them, not counting troops assembled in the city. According to Military experts, it would require a force of 500,000 men to invest these defences.

General Count von Moltke, field marshal of the German forces at the time of the siege of Paris 1870-1871, stated in a report on that siege that the French artillery armament consisted of more than 2600 pieces, including 200 of the largest calibre of naval ordnance. There were five hundred rounds for each gun, and a reserve of 3,000,000 kilometers of powder. Count von Moltke emphasized that the bombardment of a fortified place in the heart of any enemy's country was difficult, if not impossible unless the invader was master of the railways or waterways by which heavy siege guns could be brought up in full quantity. He explained the failure to bombard Paris at the outset of the siege by saying it would have required 300 heavy guns with 500 rounds for each gun. The movement forward of these heavy guns would

have required 4,500 four wheeled wagons and 10,000 horses, which were not available.

At a later stage the Germans brought up their big siege guns attacking the enclaves and ports, and dropping 300 to 400-centimeter shells into the heart of the city. Notwithstanding the fury of the German attacks Paris withstood the siege for 132 days. Since then the entirely new and outer line of defence has been erected, and military experts say the fortifications as a whole are far more formidable than those which resisted the siege of 1870-71.

### EXPENSIVE UNDERTAKING

Is That of Clearing One of  
the Ships of the Fleet  
For Action

London, Sept. 1.—A blue jacket's letter, received by his mother, describes the scene as the fleet prepared for the Germans. He says:

"We started throwing overboard all the wooden things, to lessen the danger of fire. Two pianos have just gone, and the organs, chairs, and tables will follow suit. The officers' things are also being thrown over. It is just like throwing a gentleman's drawing room into the sea. The other ships are doing the same. Among the things which go floating by are sofas, tables and chairs. We have thrown over about one thousand pounds worth. Don't worry, mother."

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Instead of those  
"Made in Germany" or "Denmark" or "Tim-buc-too"

Abram Lincoln, President of the U.S.A.,  
once said:

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I do know this much: when we buy goods abroad, we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; when we buy goods made at home, we get both the goods and the money."

This may be a hard winter for our Colony, keep your money at home, buy Matches made in Newfoundland. Matches that are the Best, Cheapest and most suitable for Home, Woods and Vessel.

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Greenspond	Coachman's Cove
Wesleyville	Seal Cove
Seldom-Come-By	Bear Cove
Fogo	Western Cove
Change Islands	Jackson's Arm
Herring Neck	Harbor Deep
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(To Every Man His Own.)

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 7, 1914.

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

At The House.

THE Legislature will be prorogued at 4 this evening. The Bills passed at this session are as follows:

(1) An Act providing for a Moratorium. This Act is to be put in force when the Government see it is necessary.

(2) An Act enabling the Government to make bank notes legal tender, thus protecting the banks against a run for gold payments.

(3) An Act providing for the enlistment of a Volunteer Force to be used only for fighting the alien enemies of the King. The Act covers one year's duration, and unless re-enacted within a year, it becomes void.

(4) An Act to extend the powers of Public Commission of Enquiry in order to investigate matters relating to the fisheries. It was not necessary as the Government have power under the Public Enquiry Act to enquire into anything in reference to the "good government of the Colony" and the enquiry into the Newfoundland disaster should have been concluded long ere this and this Act is only intended to bluff the fishermen and excuse the childish actions of the Government respecting this disaster.

(5) An Act providing for Wireless telegraphy on sealing ships and ships taking more than 60 sealers to or from their homes. This will prevent such steamers as the Earl of Devon, Bauline and Ingraham taking more than 60 sealers from St. John's, and will thus end such miseries as were endured last spring by the sealers who took passage by the Earl of Devon.

(6) An Act to permit the cutting of pulp wood on the Labrador the coming winter and until the last of next June. It also permits mining props to be cut for one year, and exported to England. The object of this Act is to provide a supply of props for the miners in England during the continuance of the war, as the supply which is principally imported from Norway is now cut off owing to the presence of so much danger in the North Sea.

(7) An Act was also passed giving the Government the power to confiscate any goods improperly withheld from sale or to interfere when

extortionate prices are charged for food during the continuance of the war. This Bill is another piece of bluff, for no action will be taken. It is of no use now. It was passed in Canada and England when the war opened and saved the people from being robbed by provision dealers. Had it been used a month ago, or if it now provided for the fixing of prices by a Commission, and allowing a fair profit only in addition to the cost of the article, it would have saved some \$400,000 for the people.

Flour purchased before the war broke out at \$5 per bbl. is being imported and sold now side by side with flour that was purchased at \$6.50 per bbl., and the firms which purchased at \$5, is getting the same price as the firm whose flour cost \$6.50.

The Government permits this for the Premier says no one can object to firms asking prices equal to the price of the article at the mills abroad plus the cost of importing and a fair profit, consequently 100,000 bbls. of flour purchased before the prices advanced abroad will be sold at \$7, when \$5.50 would well pay the owners, and but for the war \$5.50 would be the price they would have sold at.

The Premier refused to accept Mr. Coaker's suggestion to get after those firms and take the money for the public chest. Nothing has been done during the session for the toiler. He has been treated as so much rubbage.

Seven Bills were passed in reference to the Government's financial measures, including two to raise a loan of \$250,000 to meet six months expenses of the volunteer force.

The new taxation has already been referred to in our columns, they include taxes on sugar, tea, kero oil, flour, hay, pork and beef.

An estate death tax has also been passed which taxes all estates from \$1000 up, ranging from 1 per cent. on estates up to \$2500 to 11 per cent. on estate worth over \$1,000,000.

A stamp tax, which compel a 2c. stamp to be attached to every cheque presented at the banks, and the attachment of stamps to various other commercial papers was also passed.

Not one cent was taken off salaries, or one useless expenditure cut off. Every brass button and heeler that sucked blood before the war will still continue to bleed the people in their miseries the coming year. The vote for Tuberculosis, Agriculture, Lobster Propagation, Supreme Court on Circuit, and extra steam services could have been cancelled and very few would suffer thereby.

The people's indignation against the Government will know no bounds when they realize that \$500,000 extra taxation has been placed on their drooping shoulders, while not one loafer in the public service has been dismissed or one cent reduction in salary made. This action of the Government is, exactly in line with their past wasteful conduct, and there is absolutely no hope of any change in their policy of waste and extravagance during their term of office.

Not one cent has been granted to provide employment or to make provision in any way for the destitution that must be faced by one-fifth of the people the coming winter. The only course open to the Government will be to make all paupers and deal out a few pounds of flour, an ounce or two of tea and a quart of molasses to the hungry, through their usual business heeled and thus make serfs and paupers of the people.

We warn them in time against such behavior for we can assure the Government that the Northern men will not allow the Government to make paupers out of them nor will they permit peddlers to give out weekly allowances of flour, tea and molasses as was done when the Tory Governments were in power in days gone by.

Labor must be provided for those worse in need, and each man must be paid in cash, and purchase where he can buy cheapest.

The Government's conduct during the present session of the Legislature surpasses all their former efforts in their attempts to fleece the people and bluff the electorate. The people will laugh them more and more, and while Newfoundland endures the name of the Morris government will be remembered as an oppressor and blunderer.

**FORESAW WAR TEN YEARS AGO**

Speech Delivered by Japanese General Amounts to a Prophecy

The French paper "Excelsior" publishes an extract from a speech by General Nogi, the Japanese commander, delivered 10 years ago:

"The general war of the future will have Europe as its field of operation, and will decide the Franco-German conflict and the Anglo-German rivalry. France and Germany will perform that decisive part in the Belgian plains, very probably near Waterloo, the only susceptible place allowing

the deployment of the formidable masses who will combat.

"The frontier of France and Germany, such as it actually exists, bristles too much with fortifications for the two enemies to cross it.

"The result of this war does not appear to me to be doubtful: the French will beat the Germans on land and the English will inflict a maritime defeat.

"This war will be the last struggle by force of arms which will be produced in Europe. The civilized states will emerge from this crisis so much spent and terrified that they will only consider how to constitute a sort of coalition in order to avoid any event of that kind in future."

**NICKEL--Another Big Week-Opening Bill**

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, featuring

**"LIFE'S PATHWAY."**

A two-part production, presenting the clever Thanheuser actress, Flo Labodie, in a duel role. This photo-play indicates the episodes in the lives of two sisters—who take divergent paths, which lead them into different points, letting false fate shape their destinies and fickle fortunes. A pretty story—excellently handled.

**"THE FLIRT."**

A la Dion Boucicault's comedy-drama, "The Jilt." One of those admirable blendings of humour and pathos.

A PATHE WEEKLY—With some late events interestingly depicted. A KEYSTONE COMEDY—With a riot of fun and then some!

P. J. McCarthy, Pianist; Joseph Ross, Realistic Interpretation. DeWitt Cairns sings the Baritone Solo, entitled, "A Son of the Desert am I."

A PROGRAMME IN WHICH THE SPIRIT OF VARIETY PREDOMINATES.

**WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR**

**GERMANY'S BREADBASKET**

Springfield Republican:—"The main opportunity for the delivery of foodstuffs to Germany will apparently lie through Holland, and for this reason, if or no other, the Germans may carefully refrain from violating Dutch neutrality as they did that of Belgium. To interfere with the delivery of foodstuffs consigned to merchants in Rotterdam, for example, would be more or less awkward, even though it might be assumed, with entire correctness, that such provisions would ultimately find their way across the Dutch border into Germany."

**NO PASSIVE LOTALTY**

London Daily Mail:—"Not the ordinary passive loyalty is demanded of Englishmen in this hour of fate, but the consuming fire of the higher patriotism. Life was committed to them not to be hoarded, but to be spent at such a moment in such a cause, which is that of freedom and their country. By coming forward gladly in their tens of thousands they will prove their manhood and verify anew that great saying of Carlyle's, 'Never pleasure but suffering and death are the lures which draw true hearts.'"

**AT AN AWFUL PRICE**

London Express:—"Germany is not going to be beaten easily, either on land or on sea. She alone among the nations has been carefully preparing for this struggle for years, and while we properly denounce the calculating mediocrity of the Prussian war party that has enslaved Germany, it would be puerile not to recognize the bravery and persistence that have always characterized the German people, and still characterize them. Nothing is so foolish as to underestimate an enemy. Germany will be beaten after what will probably be the bitterest, bloodiest, and most costly war the world has ever seen."

**BLEEDING TO DEATH**

Springfield Republican:—"Figuring conservatively a fortnight ago, the London Economist found that the war was costing already \$22,500,000 a day. Multiply by 365 and you get \$8,212,500,000 as the cost for one year. But eight billions a year is by far an under-estimate even of the first cost. The Economist figured on 9,250,000 soldiers being maintained on a war basis but the number now in arms in all the nations at war, and also in neutral nations like Italy, Switzerland and Holland, not to mention Japan, which have been preparing for emergencies, must be far in excess of 10,000,000. The war has only to continue long enough and Europe will be bled to death."

Mr. Cyril Fox, who was visiting the Old Country returned by the Pomeranian.

the deployment of the formidable masses who will combat.

"The frontier of France and Germany, such as it actually exists, bristles too much with fortifications for the two enemies to cross it.

"The result of this war does not appear to me to be doubtful: the French will beat the Germans on land and the English will inflict a maritime defeat.

"This war will be the last struggle by force of arms which will be produced in Europe. The civilized states will emerge from this crisis so much spent and terrified that they will only consider how to constitute a sort of coalition in order to avoid any event of that kind in future."

**RUINOUS POLICY PURSUED BY THE MORRIS GOV'T.**

Make Haste to Incur Ruinous Expenditure in Every Direction, Whereas the Situation Calls For Economy and Retrenchment

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—That glorious symbol of British Justice—the Union Jack—which has for so many centuries never been lowered by the proudest of England's foes, is at last threatened by the despot of militarism—the Kaisery of Germany.

The Motherland is endangered and she has raised her voice and called her sons from across the seas.

By the swarthy Hindu, by the patriotic Australian, as well as by the sterner sons of the North, has the call been responded to.

Nor has Terra Nova been lacking in her duty to the Empire. Her sons are flocking to the Standard at once, and on this point I wish to express my humble opinion.

Why has the Morris regime offered to equip and defray the expenses of such a contingent for the front at such a time as this? Can not Morris see that Blue ruin stares us in the face? With the Labrador fishery the worst on record for many years, with every avenue of employment closed, with every inhabitant of this unfortunate country of ours taxed to the neck, Morris has madly decided to raise an additional Seven Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars, probably by direct taxation.

His madness is so apparent as to be instantly recognized by the man on the street.

**How Can We Do It?**

The question which suggests itself is how are we going to raise this amount without additional taxation. To my mind there are three ways to do this, viz.:

1st.—The abolition of the Council of Higher Education.  
2nd.—The abolition of newly-created positions.  
3rd.—A retrenchment of all salaries of Civil servants who receive more than five hundred dollars yearly.

In order to explain more fully, I will take up the points mentioned above and say a few words on each.

First—the C.H.E., as far as outposts are concerned, is nothing less than an educational treadmill, a system of cramming, and works havoc on the health of both teacher and pupil.

The abolition of such a system would mean the saving of quite a considerable amount at this time, when we may have to face a financial crisis probably greater than many of us expect.

Second—The Morris Government found it expedient to create new positions in order to reward their heeled for work (?) done during the election campaign.

We have many cases of this in our suffering country and one in particular in this district. A position is created for a Morris supporter on Conception Harbor who is sent north on the Customs service and draws a fat little salary of forty-five or fifty-dollars a month. Except for the trouble of drawing this little cheque he has nothing to do but to count how many times a blue-tail fly alights on a particular spot on the window pane during the day.

Third—And last but not least is the unreasonable increase in salaries of civil servants who were known to be partisans of the Morris Government.

**Some Instances**

We will take for instance the magistracy of this district. Why is M. F. O'Toole drawing \$1,000 a year when his predecessor was obliged to do the work for \$300? Has he more ability or are his gentryman attainments superior to those of Mr. Murray?

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

Booklet on request.  
**Colin Campbell,**  
85 Water Street.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not wish to discuss personalities here. Everyone knows why M. F. got the job, and everyone knows why he got his \$1,000 a year.

His political tactics are known by all.

He, as well as many other civil servants, is not earning the big salaries allotted them.

They should be reduced at least 25 per cent.

The House opens on Sept. 2nd and I think these matters should get careful attention. Surely Sir E. P. Morris cannot be so bad as to put on additional taxation.

If so, with the already enhanced price of provisions it spells starvation for many of our people.

Our quota for the Empire far exceeds that of Canada, when we take under consideration the relative populations of both countries, and I think we would have done all that could be expected had we kept abreast of such a pretentious country as Canada.

I trust that your readers will not consider me unpatriotic in thus expressing my views on this matter and criticizing what I consider a great mistake on the part of Sir E. P. Morris in this volunteer movement.

And if ever the day should come that the Empire should need her sons to stand by her, I should be one of the first to answer the call and think it an honour to die for the cause, for—"How can man die better than facing fearful odds, For the ashes of his fathers and the glory of his gods."—PATRIOT.

Hr. Main, Aug. 26, 1914.

REAPING WHAT SHE SOWED

New York Sun:—"The ultimatum of Japan to Germany is like that of Austria to Serbia in that the demands were manifestly drawn with the deliberate intention of making compliance impossible and war certain. The first thought in every impartial mind will be of the outrageous brutality of this proceeding on the part of Japan at a time when the German Empire is fighting for life against three of the greatest of the world powers. The second thought will be that Germany, in the hour of her distress, is reaping what she sowed 20 years ago, when the Kaiser, for his own purposes, stepped between the new young power of the Far East and the fruits of her victory over China."

**EXTENSION LECTURES**

Arrangements are being completed with Canadian Universities by which candidates from Newfoundland may qualify in St. John's for the beginning of the third year in Arts and other courses; and the Superintendents of Education are maturing plans for providing the necessary lectures in the subjects covering the second year's work.

The charges will be the same as are generally made in Canada. Students (male or female), desirous of taking advantage of the lectures or of obtaining further information should apply at an early date to one of the Superintendents of Education.—aug. 26, 31, eod

**Bishop Feild College**

Re-opens on Wednesday, Sept. 9th at 9.15.

Boarders to be in residence on Sept. 8th.

New Boys should be entered on Sept. 8th when the Headmaster will interview parents between 9.30 and 11.30 for this purpose, at the College.

For Prospectus and Terms apply to

**R. R. WOOD, B.A.,**  
Headmaster.

aug 28, sep 7

**The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,**

Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,

**F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,**

Mr. F. Roberts, of the Elite Tonsorial Parlors, begs to announce to his many patrons, that he has installed the very latest Massage machines for face and hair; also that he will carry full assortment Choice Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

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

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Engine is fitted with a Patent Clutch Pulley and regulated with a Governor, and is in first-class condition.

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Holds 14 World's Records.  
Used by 16 Governments.  
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Has been on the market for 21 years.  
N.B.—It has stood the severest tests under the most exacting conditions from the Arctic Regions to China and Japan, and is installed in Oil Tankers, Fishing, Coasting, Passenger and Cargo Vessels and in all services has proved its Economy, Efficiency, Simplicity and Reliability.

Bolinder's, the Makers, are behind their Engine and they will make good all they say of their Manufactures.

Fishermen and others interested are invited to visit the Boat "Bolinda I" and see what this Engine really is.

**Alex. McDougall,**  
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## WAR RUINS GERMANY'S EXPORT TRADE

By L. G. Chiozza Olney, M.P.

THE British trader has a very real opportunity to help his country in the war by turning his attention to the export markets which Germany is now unable to serve. The matter is of very great practical importance, for the amounts of trade involved are large. In 1913 German exports amounted to £496,000,000, and in 1912 to £440,000,000. Analysis of the last figure shows that £39,000,000 consisted of food, £106,000,000 of raw materials, and £295,000,000 of manufactured articles. As to a considerable proportion of the last item, the exports are made in competition with British manufacturers, who now have an extraordinary opportunity of winning trade.

### Suggestive Items

The account of the imports from Germany into the various parts of the British Empire, prepared by the Board of Trade for the purpose of the Statistical Abstract of the British Empire, contains many suggestive items. The figures for 1912 are:

Imported Into	£
United Kingdom	72,200,000
India	6,900,000
Australia	7,200,000
New Zealand	700,000
Canada	3,000,000
South Africa	2,300,000
Straits Settlements	800,000
Ceylon	400,000
West Africa	1,400,000
West Indies	200,000

Total above and other places . . . . . £95,500,000

As far as the first item on the list is concerned, we have, of course, to remember that some imports from Germany are far from being competitive, as, for example, zinc and dyes. On the other hand, there are many competitive imports into the United Kingdom which can be replaced by home productions.

With regard to India, the British Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, it will be seen that there is a very large amount of German trade to pick up, and much of it is directly competitive with British products. Take, for example, the German trade with Canada. The chief German articles imported into the Dominion are iron and steel manufactures, earthenware, drugs, fancy goods, gloves, hardware, cutlery, musical instruments, paint, paper, glass, clocks, woollens, and silk.

**South American Imports**  
No export markets are better worth attention than those of the South American Republics, whose expansion has been so wonderful in recent years.

The trade of Argentina has assumed very large proportions, and the latest analysis we have—that of 1912—shows how much German trade there is to be won in the republic at the present time.

In that year the imports into Argentina from the United Kingdom were worth £23,700,000, the imports from Germany were worth £12,800,000, and those from the United States of America were worth £11,800,000. Thus the opportunity in Argentina is very much greater even than in India. The imports into Argentina include iron and steel manufactures, brass goods, machinery, bolts and nuts, locomotives and other railway plant, agricultural machinery, electrical machinery, cement, textiles, paper, glass, and earthenware.

**Considerable Proportion**  
The proportion of trade taken by Germany in some of these cases is considerable. For example, in general iron manufactures Germany supplied one-third, while the United Kingdom supplied about one-fifth. With regard to machinery, the United Kingdom supplied thirty per cent.

And Her Extremity is Great Britain's Opportunity—Did An Annual Trade of £95,500,000 With All British Dominions

while Germany supplied thirty-seven per cent. As to cotton and woollen goods, the United Kingdom supplied 55 per cent.; nevertheless, Germany supplied 24 per cent. Of Argentina's imports of paper, Germany supplied over eight-tenths. In dynamos and electrical motors Germany supplied 75 per cent., while the United Kingdom supplied only 13 per cent. These and many other items which might be mentioned show how much Germany stands to lose in this wealthy market.

Turning to Brazil, we find that of the imports of 1912 £16,000,000 worth were supplied by the United Kingdom and £11,000,000 worth by Germany. While this market is not yet as important as Argentina, it is questionable whether in the long run it will not be even more important. Germany has of late years considerably increased her hold upon the Brazilian market.

With regard to Chile, whose import trade is almost as great as that of Brazil, although her territory is so very much smaller, imports from the United Kingdom were worth £8,000,000; while imports from Germany were worth £6,000,000. This is another great and rapidly develop-

ing market, attention to which is doubly worth while at the present time.

### German Imports Into U.S.

In the market of the United States the British trader has now the double advantage of the lower tariff and the absence of German competition. The figures for 1912 are:

From	£
United Kingdom	54,600,000
Germany	34,300,000

It is no small matter, this £24,000,000 worth of imports into the United States from Germany. It largely consists of goods as to which we are in the running, and it will be very much the fault of British traders if the opportunity is neglected. Here are some of the main items:

Cottons	Machinery
Woollens	Electrical goods
Hosiery	Tools
Lace	Cutlery
Clocks	Hardware
Dyes	Iron and steel
Colours	Glass
Toys	Pianofortes

The German flag has been swept from the seas with a promptitude which is as incredible as it is the reverse of complimentary to the German Navy. British shipping is almost secure; it will soon be proper to write that it is absolutely secure. British ships should therefore soon be bearing to the three corners of the world the proof that British traders are determined to play their proper part in a mighty contest of men and resources.

## Frightened Citizens Of Malines Hid In Cellars From The Germans

Correspondent Describes The Uncanny Scenes He Witnessed in Some of The Underground Hiding Places

London, Sept. 2.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Antwerp, Dr. Charles Sarolea, in the course of a long message described a visit to Malines, wherein he says:

"On reaching the gates of Mechlin we first realized that all accounts of recent events were grotesquely exaggerated. No doubt thousands of windows were smashed and a large number of houses, from sixty to eighty, nearly destroyed, but not a single public building had substantially suffered. The Tower of St. Rombaut hardly showed any traces of bomb shell. Only its large stained windows had been shattered.

"It was at once obvious that the moral effect had been out of all proportion to the material destruction and the startling revelation was made that a city can be bombarded with heavy artillery for three days without decisive result.

As we moved through the town we found the streets deserted. I went down into some cellars and there saw the most uncanny scenes I have witnessed during these eventful weeks. Underground passages extended in every direction, and everywhere on the earthen floors and along the walls, oozing with moisture, I perceived through the darkness, shadow of about two hundred old men and women, stretched on mattresses, shaking in all their limbs. They stared at me in a frenzy of horror. In vain did I try to reassure them. They only asked, 'Are they coming? Are they here? Are they coming to kill us?'

"As I passed along they gazed at me even as ghosts in Hell looked up at the shade of Dante in the circle of Inferno. Confronted with this weird underground vision in the alms house, I for the first time fully understood what was meant by the terror of the Teutons and why scores of thousands of refugees had fled from Malines."

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Germans Shot Louvain Citizens Regardless Of Their Age Or Sex

Eyewitness Describes The Appalling Butchery—Saw Fifty Men and Women Shot Down in One Batch

Rotterdam, Sept. 3.—Stories of the sacking of Louvain, almost unbelievable in their horror, are reaching here. One of the most vivid is told by a Dutch resident of Louvain, who was a salesman in a bicycle store. He says:

"At midday on Tuesday there was a fearful uproar in the streets while we were at dinner. The crackle of musketry was soon followed by the roar of artillery. Hearing shrieks in the streets, I rushed to the window and saw several houses in flames. Soldiers were smashing shop windows and looting in all directions, one hand and arm full of groceries and the other stacked up with boxes of cigars. As the people rushed into the streets from their burning houses they were shot down like rabbits."

"The Dutchman told how he had hidden with his employers in the cellar. The shooting became more brisk after nightfall. Presently they found their own house blazing, and had to choose between making a dash for their lives or roasting. They escaped by representing themselves as Germans.

They were conducted to the railway station by German soldiers. The salesman continues: "Our walk through the streets to the railway station was like a walk to hell. The whole town was a sea of flames. Bodies of the dead lay thick in the streets. Dreadful cries came from many houses. We reached the railway station at 5.30 o'clock in the morning. The soldiers were still going about the streets with lighted

brands and explosives in their hands, setting alight many buildings that remained intact. In the parks they had already begun to bury the dead. In many cases in the shallow graves in the large park each body was visible.

At the railway station were fifty citizens, men and women, who had been brought from houses from which the soldiers swore shots had been fired. They were lined up in the street, protesting with tears in their eyes that they were innocent. Then came a firing squad and volley followed volley and the fifty fell dead where they stood. This incident was confirmed by a Dutch journalist, who says that five hundred citizens were ranged at the station and were ordered shot. This was done, regardless of sex or age, before the eyes of the others.

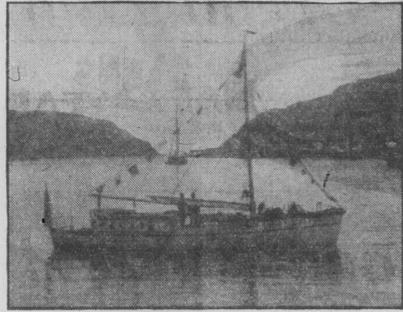
### Relief For Sufferers

Do you suffer from any form of stomach complaint? Then you are assured of relief and cure, if you take Herb Root, a positive cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Pain Remover will relieve all forms of Rheumatism. It has cured others, why not you? These reliable remedies are put up and are for sale by

JOHN HOLMES, Shearstown, Bay Roberts, aug21,1m

### DO IT NOW!

Its no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in The Mail and Advocate.



MOTOR BOAT F.P.U.

## 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. Nineteenths 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 Motor Boat Supplies

In Stock, a full supply of Batteries, Spark Plugs, Spark Coils, Magnetos, Trouble Lights, Propellers, ETC., ETC.

### Lowest Prices

Gasoline, Kerosene Lubricating Oils.

AGENTS for New FERRO Kerosene Engines, The Standard of the World.

DISTRIBUTORS for Imperial Oil Co., Limited, Canada.

OUR Stock is Complete—Prices Right. INSPECTION INVITED.

A. H. Murray Bowring's Cove.

## For Sale!

### ONE MOTOR BOAT

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

SMITH CO., Ltd.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

# Hosiery!

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

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

OPENWORK HOSE 35c. to 90c.

CASHMERE HOSE Plain and Ribbed.

At Prices to suit all Purses.

All Sizes in Children's Hose.

Anderson's, Grace Building.

# CANNED MEATS!

are at present being quoted at a considerable advance over last years prices.

We offer at a reasonable figure:

- 500 Cases 24 1's Cooked Corned Beef
- 450 " 12 2's Cooked Corned Beef
- 650 " 24 1's Roast Beef
- 250 " 12 2's Roast Beef

You will save money by stocking from this shipment which was

Secured Before the Advance. HEARN & COMPANY

## ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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

TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

LEONARD ASH, Carbonear, Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO. Agents for Newfoundland.

# 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.

## 'GOOD FELLOWS' ON OCEAN TRIP

Passenger Writes a Chatty Account of the Pomeranian's Voyage Across the "Herring Pond"

The Pomeranian arrived yesterday from Liverpool at 7 p.m. having covered the passage in eight days, meeting favorable winds nearly all the way with a little fog on Saturday about 200 miles off the coast, necessitating the vigilant and careful commander, Capt. McDonald, slowing down for the night to avoid all possible dangers and particularly those dreaded, white monsters of the Atlantic—the icebergs. Some were impatient at delay, but the captain knew his business and none felt more glad than these impatient ones when they found the next morning a large berg about 100 feet high on the port side of the ship.

### Poor Weather.

It winds were favorable the weather was opposite, there being only two really fine days and the rest either rainy or cold, but that did not dampen the spirits of the passengers who were bent on getting as much pleasure out of the trip as possible.

Games of shuffle boards and quarts were indulged in and in the former nearly all the passengers played for the championship which was won by Mr. Humphries, a native of Newtown, B.B., while our own popular townswoman, Miss Stick, came a close second by three points, having been felled by her coach from being champion.

### Interesting Game.

The popular game of draw-poker was shared in by a number of the male passengers, which is a rather interesting game in that no matter whether the players have been playing continuously a penny a game for five, seven or ten days, the participants claim that they all came out about equal at the end of the day. Usually when luck does go against a player the occasional use of a well-known adjective is heard. This was substituted during the voyage by the result of an incident in which Mr. Harrington of the Methodist College is concerned.

### Too "Heady".

Being a rather tall man, in entering the smoking room he did not stoop low enough to pass through without giving his head a heavy bump against the doorway. All expected the usual adjective by Mr. Harrington. Instead he muttered "Dash it," which became the substituted adjective for "Damn it." Mr. Harrington may be unconscious that his unpleasant experience with the doorway has served such a good purpose.

### Ocean Concert

On Saturday when nearly all the passengers had fully recovered from seasickness, Mr. C. J. Fox, a very genial and companionable young man busied himself in arranging a programme of entertainment which took place at night. The Rev. Bro. Ryan, whose many friends in St. John's will be glad to hear has returned fully recovered in health after two years sojourn in Ireland, occupied the chair, when a good programme took place. At the close a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Professor Boyle, sec. by the Rev. MacQueen, was tendered to the contributors, to the chairman, and to the captain, officers and stewards of the ship for the kindness manifested by them during the voyage.

### Good Proceeds

The proceeds of the collection taken up amounted to \$30.00, which went towards the Scottish Sailors and Orphans Fund. Capt. MacDonald is a splendid type of man, genial company, and in his quaint Scotch style told many a good story, sometimes at the expense of the ladies, though his good nature made them feel that he was somewhat like themselves in one respect, i.e., to know what he means take the opposite of what he says. Mr. H. E. Cowan in the interval during the concert in a very humorous speech presented Mr. Humphries with the trophy won by him as champion of the shuffle board game, which Mr. Humphries replied to in suitable terms.

### Sunday Service

On Sunday service was held by the Rev. C. Clench, of Salmon Cove, near Clarke's Beach, and an interesting discourse on Godliness was heard. All were glad when land was sighted again, particularly our bed-room steward, Mr. Quinton, who proved to be with his hearty "good morning gentlemen," "yes, yes, yes," the right man in the right place, especially to the seasick.

Only once was Mr. Quinton ruffled—when Mr. N. Snow lost his box of liver pills. Mr. Quinton had carefully searched for them day after day and at last gave it up saying he had a pain in the liver looking for the pills.

All of the buyers returned by the Pomeranian with the exception of Mr.

## FISH EXPORTS FOR AUGUST LAST

Shows a Decrease in Dry Fish of 68,000 Quintals and of 4,000 Quintals of Pickled Fish

The following figures of the exports of fish and fish products for August last, have been posted at the Board of Trade Rooms:

From Outports	
	Qtls.
Dry Fish	14,274
To Europe	2,009
To Canada	180
To United States	16,463

Qtls.	
	Qtls.
Pk'd Fish	13,738
To United States	2,363
Also 28 barrels turbot, 1740 barrels herring, 14 barrels salmon, 20½ casks cod oil, 930 casks whale oil, 4½ tons whale gill bones.	310

From St. John's

Qtls.	
	Qtls.
Dry Fish	5,377
To Brazil	3,955
To West Indies	2,363
To Europe	310
To United States	12,005

Qtls.	
	Qtls.
Dry Fish	13,738
1914	28,468
1913	97,251
Decrease	68,738
Increase	4,327

Also 499 tons cod liver oil; 648 tons seal oil, 18 tons cod liver oil, 11 tons whale oil, 3 tons pitchings, 4,070 barrels herring, 312 barrels salmon, 8 tierces salmon, 75 barrels caplin, 76 barrels turbot, 20 boxes squids, 6 cases lobsters, 48,894 seal skins.

Qtls.	
	Qtls.
Dry Fish	13,738
1914	28,468
1913	97,251
Decrease	68,738
Increase	4,327

## FISHERY NEWS RATHER GLOOMY

Many Places Are Still Hampered by a Scarcity of Bait

Aug. 29.—From T. Hogan, Carbonear to Western Bay—The catch to date is 1,805 qtls. with 20 for last week. All the traps have been taken up, and only 50 dories and skiffs are fishing. There is not enough squid for bait, only a sign being taken yesterday. Two locals and 14 Nova Scotia bankers are here for a supply.

No Traps Out  
Aug. 29.—From R. Lawton, South Head Keels to Knight's Cove Point.—No bankers or schooners from the grounds or Straits have arrived. About twelve skiffs are fishing, but no traps are out. The total catch is 1,200 qtls., and for last week 65. Prospects are poor. Squid is fairly plentiful within shore, but will not jig well. There is some caplin also to be had in places. Cod is very scarce on the grounds, and dogfish are interfering with hook and liners and trawlers.

Cod Plentiful  
Aug. 29.—J. Benning, Sandy Cove to Lawn Point—Fishermen say that cod is fairly plentiful on the grounds and good work might be done if bait could be obtained. There is no squid and only a very little herring. Those who got a few herring secured fine catches with hook and line. No traps are out, but 48 dories are fishing. No bankers arrived this week. The total catch is 5,240 quintals with 40 for last week.

W. Knowing, Mr. James Ayre and Mr. Taylor, of Frew's.

Each year sees a new face added to the list of buyers. Mr. Roger is claimed to be the oldest now, with Mr. Greaves next and Hon. S. Milley, Messrs. W. Marshall, H. E. Cowan, J. Stick, A. Lumsden and R. Taylor, following in order.

The Passengers  
Among the passengers were the Rev. Bro. Grangel, who is on the way to Halifax to open a Christian Brother Monastery. Professor Boyle, a son of Dr. Boyle, of Carbonear, who has been making good in Canada, and who is just returning from England where he had been engaged in research in Radium and Electricity. He is now attached to a chair in one of the Western Canadian universities. He came this way to meet his father, who will be taking a trip with him to the West.

The Rev. C. Hall, a native of Bonavista Bay, is also returning to his native country after twelve years living in England. He will be attached to a mission in connection with the C. of England body, presumably Salvage, B.B.

Mr. Humphries is also another native returning from England where he had been taking a course in theology at St. Boniface College, Salisbury. He will probably be ordained as a clergyman of the Church of England at the Cathedral in October.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

## VOLUNTEER FORCE NUMBERS 813.

Contingent Marched From Camp Yesterday and Attended Services at Various City Churches

Saturday night Recruiting Officer Montgomerie was in attendance at the C.L.B. Armoury when the following entered their names, making a grand total of 813:—

Wm. Noseworthy, T. F. Coady, M. J. Keating, F. J. Ricketts, Richard Cullen, John W. Youden, Thomas W. Cullen, John Hardy.

James Bartlett, Wm. A. Joy, Jas. Puddister, J. F. Harding, C. B. Warren, all of St. John's.

W. J. Parsons, Burin. A. T. Millett, Westleyville. W. J. Hartnett, Seldom Come Bye. F. W. Waterman, F. G. Roberts, Change Islands.

For Examination  
This evening the doctors will be at the C.L.B. Armoury for the purpose of examining the volunteers. All who have not yet undergone the medical test should attend this evening. This delay is hindering the work.

The Committee will also continue at testing tonight and as same has not yet permitted individual notices being sent out, all those who have been passed by the examining doctors and have not received notices, will parade at the C.L.B. Armoury tonight at 8 o'clock.

Sunday's Camp.  
The first Sunday in camp was well spent.

The squad on the Southside attended services at their respective churches.

All in camp at Pleasantville, excepting the orderlies also attended service.

The Contingent numbering 260 left camp at 10.30 in charge of Major W. H. Franklin and at King's Bridge the C.C.C. Band under Capt. Bulley met them.

To St. Thomas.  
They marched along King's Bridge Road to St. Thomas's Church where the C. E. members attended matins. Major Franklin, Adj. Rendell, Capt. N. Alderdice and H. Outerbridge and Lieut. Kershaw, of Bell Island, were present. They occupied pews in the front of the church. The National Anthem was sung at the close.

The R. C. Division, under Capt. A. O'Brien, and accompanied by Major G. T. Carry, Capt. C. J. Howlett, and L. C. Murphy, went to the Cathedral where Mass was celebrated by Rev. Mons. Roche.

At Gower Street.  
The Methodists under Capt. Chas. Ayre, accompanied by Lieut. E. S. Ayre, proceeded to Gower St. Church where morning service and sermon was conducted, and "God Save the King" rendered by the entire congregation.

The Presbyterian Church was attended by the Highlanders, under Lt. Colonel Paterson, Lieuts. J. A. Leedingham and R. H. Tait.

Special prayers were offered in all the Churches yesterday for the nations in time of warfare in distress; for the sick and wounded of our own army and the enemy's, and all were commended to the mercy of God.

Special Prayers.  
In the C. E. Cathedral the following petitions were added:

That it may please thee to give thy guidance and protection to all who bear command by sea or by land;

We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.

That it may please thee to inspire the sailors and soldiers of our King with courage and endurance, with gentleness in victory and patience in reverses, and to shield those who are called to posts of special peril;

We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.

That it may please thee to comfort all that are in anxiety or sorrow, to cheer the sick and wounded, and to show thyself in mercy to the dying;

We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.

After services the Volunteers met at Cavendish Square, and then marched through Government House grounds, where they marched past His Excellency the Governor on their way back to camp.

During the afternoon thousands of citizens visited Pleasantville.

The camp grounds were not open to the public, but the land opposite to the lake was used as a social field. The C.C.C. Band gave an open air concert which was much enjoyed. Things are going along favorably there.

Miss Stick; Messrs. A. K. Lumsden, N. Snow, H. E. Cowan, G. F. Grimes and J. Stick, who were purchasing new goods in England, returned by the Pomeranian last evening.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

## C.C.C. BOAT CLUB HOLD MEETING

And Condemn Actions of Boat's Crew which Caused Collision with 'Cadet'

The C.C.C. Boat Club held a largely attended special meeting Saturday evening. The President, P. F. Collins presiding.

A suit of resolutions was passed condemning the action of the two individuals (members of the Shamrock's crew) in the Society Race on Regatta Day whereby for a moment, the lives of the "Cadet's" crew seemed imperilled, especially in the case of Coxswain Phil Brown.

It was resolved that those two individuals be reported to the Regatta Committee at its final meeting tonight with the request that they be prevented contesting in future Regattas.

Should the C.C.C. Boat Club's protest not meet with the committee's approval to-night, the club resolutions states that they positively refuse to allow their racers from ever taking part in any Regatta that may be held in future.

'Prospero' in Port  
S.S. Prospero, Capt. A. Kean, returned from the northward at 5 p.m. Saturday, after a fine trip.

The Prospero brought a small freight and the following passengers: Messrs. Rev. Prescott, H. Taylor, Crawford, Alcock, Ridley, Sulley, Evans, Dr. Mallett, Janney, E. Breen, Blackmore, Roberts, W. Blacklar, Taylor, J. Hanlin, Wylan, R. Manuel, F. Bugden, J. Belton, Ebsary, J. P. O'Neil, J. Lockyer, W. Clarke; Messdames Blackler, Oakley, White, Spurrell, Ebsary, March Targett; Misses Cutler, Bedford, Alexander, Boyles, England, Jennings, Day, Hughes, Somerton, Simmonds, Earle, Lahey, White, Alderdice, O'Neil, Bussey and 49 in steerage.

Welcomed Home  
Rev. Bro. Ryan returned by the Pomeranian last evening. He friends will be pleased to learn that his health has been fully restored.

A large number of friends assembled on the pier and gave him a warm welcome. Rev. Bro. Cooney arrived with him.

GERMAN TROOPS AGAIN WITHDRAWN  
London, Sept. 6.—The German troops that have crossed the Rhine to try to take Belfort are reported to have been withdrawn again and transported to East Prussia.

Official Statements.  
Paris, Sept. 6.—Two official statements were issued today. One from Bordeaux says the situation is unchanged on the left.

In the centre and on the right the enveloping movement of the enemy is being definitely checked.

At Paris defensive works proceed. At Mauberg the city resists under bombardment despite the destruction of three forts.

A second official statement from the Military Governor of Paris says the Germans continue moving away from Paris to the southeast.

Rheims Captured?  
London, Sept. 6.—A German official statement claims that Rheims was captured without fighting.

Mr. C. Hutton returned from England last week.

Rev. E. and Mrs. Clench returned from England by the Pomeranian.

1st Newfoundland Regiment. Pay Department.

From date, no accounts for stores, supplies, and for other services whatsoever, will be recognized unless duly requisitioned by means of the Regimental forms signed by either:

H. OUTERBRIDGE, (Actg.) Quartermaster.

H. A. TIMEWELL, (Actg.) Paymaster.

By order, W. H. FRANKLIN, Camp Commandant.

St. John's, 7 Sept., '14.

**MENS WEAR**

# HATS and CAPS!

Wearers, and prospective wearers, of the "TWEEN" HAT will be glad to know that the war has not affected the supply of those famous, easy-fitting hats. Our Fall stock, in half sizes, is now showing---YOUR size and style amongst them.

SOFT FELTS are going to be very popular this-Fall. We have the right shapes in the fashionable Green and Brown shades.

The FALL CAPS are here too, in New Materials and becoming shapes. SEE WINDOWS!

## Ayre & Sons LIMITED

## BRITISH WAR SPIRIT CALM

(Continued from page 1.)  
The German eagle is screaming for mercy.

EVERYWHERE a martial spirit is falgar Square little fellows, 6, 8 coming to the front. In France and 10 years old, dress themselves in newspapers and use flat pieces of wood for sword and gun at the same time. They have their officers who drill, march, counter-march, skirmish, etc. It is amusing to watch the little officer about two feet high commanding his soldiers to march out the spies, line them up, give the order to fire and see the acting spies all fall to the ground.

Military Everywhere  
Everywhere is seen companies, sometimes regiments, of reservists marching through the streets, but no excitement or crowd following any more than before the war.

At the theatres Grey, Carson, Redmond, and Asquith receive ovations which from a London audience is surprising, for London is Conservative. Kitchener of course eclipses them all.

There is no display of animosity toward the Germans or Austrians. Finally every one feels that while reverses are sure to come now and then, eventually the allies will win.

—G.F.G.

LOOK FOR THE BEAR-- 'TIS ON EVERY PAIR

This is the Trade Mark of the Wales Goodyear Shoe Co., whose celebrated BEAR BRAND Rubbers will be on sale this winter in the following towns:

District of Placentia and St. Mary's:—Placentia, Jersey Harbor, Harbor Buffett.

District of Harbor Grace:—Bay Roberts, Spaniard's Bay, Harbor Grace.

Watch for the name of your town.

Cleveland Trading Co., St. John's

BRITISH WARN COAST SHIPPING

London, Sept. 6.—The British Admiralty has issued the following notice: "All aids to navigation on the coasts of England and Scotland, both by day and night, may be removed at any time without further warning than is contained in this notice."

## GERMANS RUSH TROOPS TO PRUSSIA

London, Sept. 6.—Six German army Corps to the number of 400,000 men are said to have been rushed to Prussia, and Galicia from France, their place being taken by second line of troops.

SPAIN TO MAKE PRONOUNCEMENT

Paris, Sept. 6.—A despatch from Madrid to the Petit Parisien says that the new Spanish Ambassador to France, Marquis de Valliera, will hand to President Poincare a letter which an authorized person declares will make an excellent impression in France.

ALLIES MAKE OFFER TO ITALY

Rome, Sept. 6.—Italy, it is reported, has been offered by the Allies the same voice as the Entente in peace arrangements if she will fight Germany.

LEARN TO SHOOT

Every good and patriotic citizen should learn to shoot. The defence shooting gallery Adelaide Street will open this afternoon and night with up to date Martin Rifles. (Prize and match shooting.) Practice Tickets \$1.00 per 100 shots.

ALL HANDS TO THE WAR!!

The whole "Head of the Bay" going after Sept. 9th.

No German can stand us—we'll get strong for the road.

at HOLYROOD GARDEN PARTY

## PUBLIC MEN RECRUITING

London, Sept. 6.—Recruiting for the British Army is being spurred on by a campaign of oratory, addressed by prominent men and speeches at theatres urging young men to enlist.

The Government is making preparation for the training and barracking during the winter of a large army, whose members will be drafted to the Continent as soon as they have been drilled enough of active service.

Sir S. Furness Dead

London, Sept. 7.—Sir Stephen Furness, widely known in the shipping world died to-day. He was born in 1872.

SNEAKY WORK FOR A FLEET

London, Sept. 6.—The Official News Bureau announced this afternoon that a German squadron had sunk fifteen British trawlers in the North Sea.