

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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"Never, I Venture To Say, Has Duty Been More Clearly And Heroically Discharged Than During The Last Two Weeks, By The Belgian King And The Belgian People. We Are All Proud Of Their Allegiance And Of Their Friendship"---Mr. Asquith

London, August 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, rose amid cheers, and moved the following resolution:

"That a humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying him to convey to His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, the sympathy and admiration with which this House regards the heroic resistance offered by his army and people to the wanton invasion of his territory and the assurance and determination that this country will support, in every way, the efforts of Belgium to vindicate her own independence and the public law of Europe."

Continuing, Premier Asquith said: "Very few words are needed to commend to the House the terms of this address."

"The war which is now shaking to its foundations the whole European system, originated in a quarrel in which this country had no direct concern."

"We strove with all our might as everyone now knows, (cheers) to prevent its outbreak and when that was no longer possible to limit its area."

"It is important that it should be clearly understood when it was, and why it was, we intervened."

"It was only when we were confronted with choice between keeping our solemn obligations to discharge a binding trust and shameless subservience to naked force that we threw away the scabbard."

"We do not repent our decision."

"The issue was one which no great self respecting

nation, certainly none bred and matured like ourselves in this ancient home of liberty could, without undying shame, have declined."

"We were bound by obligations plain and paramount to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a small and useful state."

"Belgium had no interests of her own to serve (cheers) save and except the one supreme and overriding interest of every state, great or little which is worthy the name,—the preservation of her integrity and her national life."

"History tells us that the duty of asserting and maintaining that great principle which is, after all, the well spring of civilization has again and again, at most critical periods in the past, fallen upon States relatively small in area and in population but of great courage and resource—on Athens, Sparta, the Swiss cantons and, not less gloriously, three centuries ago, on the Netherlands."

"Never, I venture to say, has duty been more clearly and bravely acknowledged and heroically discharged than during the last two weeks by the Belgian King and the Belgian people."

"They have faced without flinching the almost incalculable odds and horrors of European devastation and outrage. They have stubbornly withstood and successfully arrested the inrush of wave after wave of a gigantic and overwhelming force at the defence of Liege. (Loud cheers)."

"In the annals of Liberty, the Belgians have won for themselves that immortal glory which belongs to a

people who prefer freedom to ease and security and even to life itself."

"We are all proud of their alliance and of their friendship."

"We salute them with respect and honor."

"We are with them heart and soul because by their side and in their company we are defending at the same time the two great causes—the independence of small States and the sanctity of international obligations."

"We assure them to-day, in the name of this United Kingdom and of the whole British Empire, that they can count to the end on our wholehearted and unflinching support."

Bonar Law, seconding Premier Asquith's motion said: "His motion will command the warmest approval, not only of the Commons but of the nations engaged in this struggle, which was not sought by them, and which neither their wisdom nor their forbearance could have averted."

"The Belgian army has offered a resistance against overwhelming odds which has been as conspicuous as it was heroic and which has moved the admiration of the whole world."

John Redmond, on behalf of the Nationalists, said he associated himself with all that had been said by the Prime Minister and Bonar Law and continuing declared: "In no quarter of the world has the heroism of the Belgian people excited more genuine enthusiasm than it has within the borders of Ireland."

The resolution was agreed to unanimously, amid cheering.

JOFFRE GIVES HIGH PRAISE TO THE BRITISH

Effectively Protected the Left Wing of French Army In Big Battle

EXHIBITED DEVOTION, AND PERSEVERANCE

Have Inspired the French To Deeds of Bravery and Of Self-Sacrifice

BRITON GIVES PRAISE

To the French Regulars Who Showed Highest Qualities and Efficiency

BRITISH TROOPS ENTIRELY UNBEATEN WHEN THEY RETIRED

London, Aug. 27.—The British soldiers in the big battle in Belgium were unbeaten when the general situation necessitated General Joffre's order of a retirement all along the line.

London, Aug. 28.—Genl. Joffre in a telegram to Sir John French, says: "The British army did not hesitate, but threw its whole strength against forces which had a great numerical superiority and in so doing it contributed in a most effective manner to securing the left wing of the French army."

It exhibited, in this task, devotion, energy, and perseverance to which I must now pay my tribute, qualities which will be shown again tomorrow and make certain the triumph of our common cause."

One in Spirit.

"The French army will never forget the services rendered it. Our army is inspired with the same spirit of sacrifice and determination to conquer, which animated

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY DONATES BIG SUM TO FUND

Montreal, Aug. 27.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has voted one hundred thousand dollars to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and it is expected the employees of the company will give one day's pay which will aggregate another hundred thousand.

the British forces and will make good to them its debt of gratitude in the battles of the near future.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that the fighting has been on a front of twenty miles along a line between Cambria and Lacatau and between the Rivers Scheldt and Sambre. While the Germans have been steadily attempting an outflanking movement by forced marches, the allies have the advantage of working on interior lines and have been falling back in the interests of concentration.

Praises the French.

London, Aug. 28.—The Premier announced in the House of Commons that Sir John French had reported that he was yesterday engaged against superior German forces. The British troops fought splendidly and the French considered the prospects in the impending battle satisfactory.

The Premier added "General French speaks in high terms of the quality and efficiency of the French regular troops and their officers."

Some Changes.

London, Aug. 28.—The British press bureau at 12.30 this morning gave out the following: "French operations of war over a distance of some 250 miles have necessitated certain changes in the position of our troops who are now occupying a straight line to meet the German advance supported by a French army on both flanks."

"The morale of both parties appears to be excellent and there is little doubt that they will give a good account of themselves in the positions they now hold."

Squad were plentiful at Petty Harbor yesterday.

VICTORY WAITS ON THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY

Offensive Operations, in Germany and in Austria, Prove Successful

ROUTED THE ENEMY IN EVERY BATTLE

Have Captured a Hundred Cannons From the Soldiers of Germany

BALTIC NAVAL FIGHT

In Which the German Cruiser Magdeburg Was Sent to the Bottom

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The following official communication was made public today:—"Our offensive both in East Prussia and Galicia has developed increasing success."

"On August 25th the Germans hastily retreated everywhere towards Koenigsburg and Allenstein."

"The Russians have occupied Tilsit, a town 60 miles north-east of Koenigsburg in East Prussia."

"In Galicia our troops are marching rapidly on Limberg. They are approaching the city quickly."

"Our cavalry has pursued the enemy, everywhere on our line of advance. Frequently we are engaging the Austrians who each time have been beaten and routed."

German Troops Retire.

Paris, Aug. 27.—An official statement by the War Office, this afternoon, says:—"The German troops have retired to the region of Maazmen. The Russian Government announces victory after victory."

"The Russian advance is unretarded in that country, which presents difficulties, and the outlet of which was occupied yesterday. It is confirmed that 100 cannons were taken from the enemy."

Russian Navy Active.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—via Amsterdam and London.—The German Admir-

"HANDYMEN" OF BRITISH FLEET GUARD OSTEND

London, Aug. 27.—British marines have occupied Ostend to prevent the Germans from getting a foothold on the English Channel.

ality have issued the following:—"The light cruiser Magdeburg ran ashore in a fog on the Island of Oudenburg, in the Gulf of Finland. Owing to thick weather, the other German warships were not able to render assistance, and, all efforts to float the vessel having failed, the captain decided to sacrifice his ship, as a superior Russian naval force was preparing to attack."

"Under heavy fire from the Russian fleet the majority of the cruiser's crew were saved by the German torpedo boats. Seventeen men were killed and 25 wounded; 85 including the captain are missing."

"The Magdeburg was blown up. The survivors reached Germany today."

BRITISH SINK GERMAN LINER

Great 15,000-ton German Liner Which Had Been Converted Into an Auxiliary Cruiser and Was Preying on Merchantmen

London, Aug. 27.—The Admiralty announces the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse by H. M. S. High Flyer off the West Coast of Africa. The German steamer was armed with ten four inch guns.

"This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the Cape and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers which succeeded in getting to sea."

The survivors were landed before the vessel sank.

The High Flyer had one man killed and five wounded in the fight which occurred before the German ship was sent to bottom.

BRITISH GOT THEIR BAPTISM AROUND MONS

Daily Mail Correspondent Describes the Arrival of Wounded at Mons

HAVE ENDURED MUCH HARDSHIP

But Are Bright and Cheerful and Ready to Have Another "Go" at Enemy

SOME EXPERIENCES

Related By Men Who Were Injured—Some Had No Cover

London, Aug. 28.—The Rouen correspondent of the Daily Mail describes the arrival of wounded there and gives their stories of fright. He says the appearance of the wounded was terrible but not harrowing. They were, despite their wounds not miserable, but instead displayed a cheerful stoicism. Not many of the British had bad wounds, but many have only been broken down from long marching and will be well again in a few days.

Kept Hard At It.

One described how his regiment was ordered out of Mons on Sunday morning and came under fire immediately. They had no trenches or cover of any kind and were obliged to lie down all day and pop up their heads occasionally to fire, and when night fell they did their best to make trenches.

Another British Regiment was luckier. They were entrenched and, although the Germans bombarded

The Admiralty sent the following message to the High Flyer:—"Bravo; you have rendered a service not only to Britain but to the peaceful commerce of the world."

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was a 14,349-ton auxiliary cruiser, built in 1897.

BRITISH LOSSES WERE VERY HEAVY IN LATEST BATTLE

London, Aug. 28.—Premier announced in Commons today that the British troops in Wednesday's fighting were exposed to the attack of five German corps and the losses on both sides were great.

them for nearly 24 hours, they had very few casualties.

Another of the British wounded said: "We marched into Mons on Sunday about ten o'clock on the morning and were just about to be billeted when marching orders came and we were off again."

Covered by Artillery.

We were to advance under cover of artillery fire, but the enemy was doing a bit of artillery work, too, so we threw up trenches and snuggled down to wait for whatever might happen."

"The German gunners were over a ridge two or three miles in front and their shells came whistling around us. I got my baptism fire and at first did not like it, but fortunately most of their shells burst behind us and did no harm."

"We thought they might stop when it got dark, but they kept it up as hard as ever."

"There was much difference of opinion among the British soldiers as to the accuracy of the German gunners."

GERMAN ATTACK ON LILLE FAILS

And the Attackers Are Beaten Back By the French Troops

Paris, Aug. 27.—Sharp fighting occurred at the gates of Lille between German cavalry and French troops, but it is reported here that the Germans were beaten towards Seclin, losing a number of prisoners.

This detachment of Germans approached Lille from Mouseron advancing until between Roubaix and Tourcoing.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

BEHAVIOUR OF THE BRITISH WAS ADMIRABLE

More Than Held Their Own With a Much Stronger Body of Germans

BORE BRUNT OF CAVALRY ATTACK

And Inflicted Very Heavy Losses on the Opposing Troops

GEN. JOFFRE'S THANKS For the Efficient Way in Which the British Protected French Flank

London, Aug. 28.—The Premier's announcement to the House of Commons was as follows:

"We have heard from Sir John French that in the fighting which took place between our army and the enemy and which appears from the French official reports have been in the neighborhood of Cambrai and Lecateau, our troops were exposed to the attack of five German army corps and two divisions of cavalry reserve corps and a second cavalry division."

"Our second corps in the fourth division bore the brunt of a cavalry attack while our first army corps was attacked on the right and inflicted very heavy loss on the enemy."

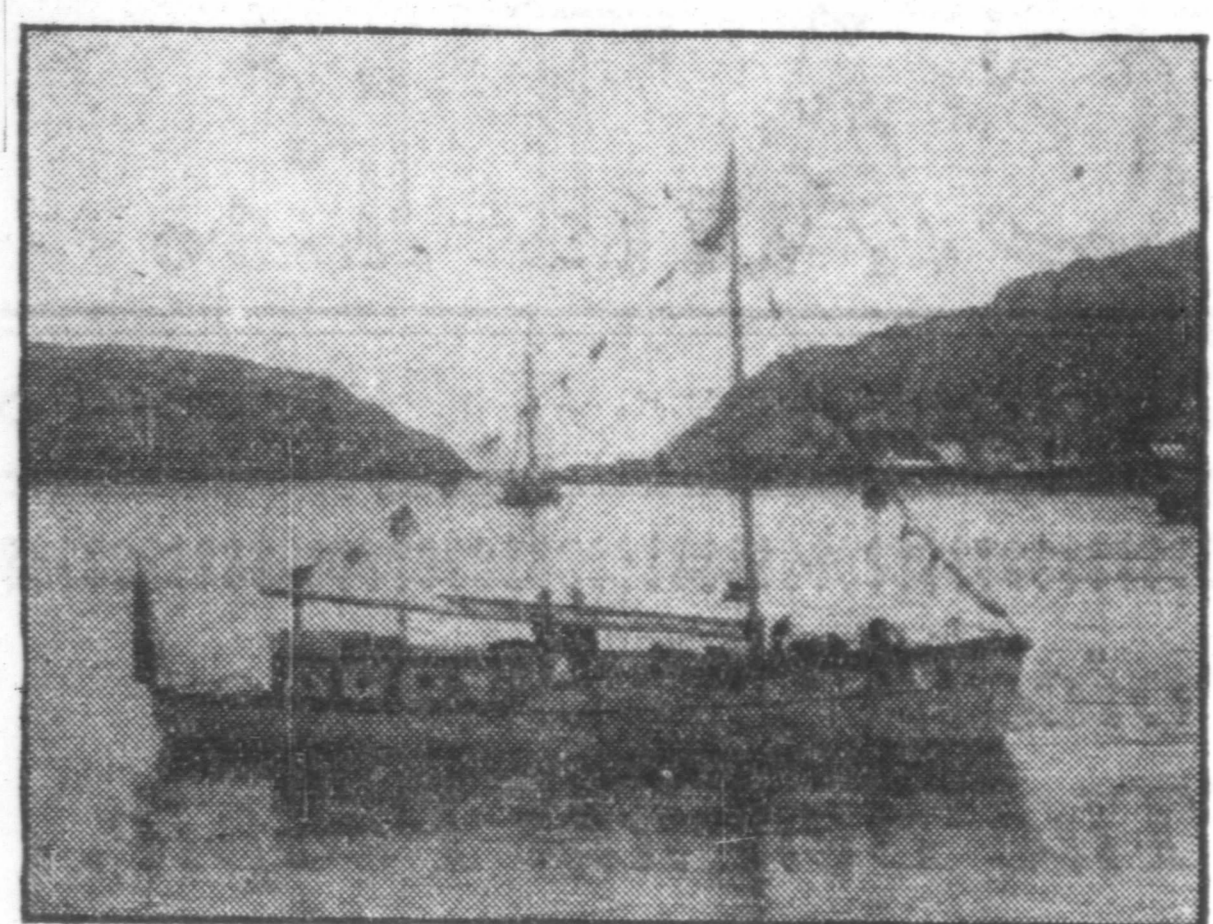
"I regret to say that our casualties were heavy, but the exact number is not yet known."

"The behaviour of our troops in all respects was admirable."

"General Joffre, French Commander, in a message published this morning conveys his congratulations and sincere thanks for the protection so effectively given by our army to the French flank."

AUSTRIAN SHIP SUNK BY BRITISH

London, Aug. 28.—A British destroyer sunk an Austrian destroyer off Corfu after 10 minutes fight,



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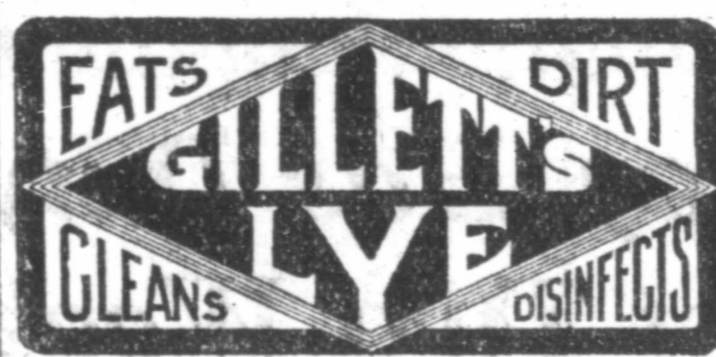
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TYPES OF MEN WHO ARE LEADERS
OF ARMY AND NAVY ON BOTH SIDES

Colleagues of General Joffre—Admiral Jellicoe, of the French Fleet—Earl Kitchener, British War Minister—Sir John French, in the Field—Something About the Leading Russian and German Generals

In the great war, so long dreaded, which has now been inaugurated in Europe, involving more or less directly every one of the powers, great and small, they have embarked upon the fray with the knowledge that it is a fight for their very national existence. Each has taken up the sword with the conviction that it was risking its all.

It may be therefore of timely interest to offer here a few brief notes concerning the men thus chosen to determine the fate of their native land by victory or by defeat on the battlefield or in naval action.

Probably the least known of them all in this country is the generalissimo of the French army, who left Paris on Tuesday last for the front, and who by the time that the mobilization is completed will have considerably over 3,000,000 officers and men under his command, obedient to his slightest word. General Joffre, for that is his name, is the youngest officer of his rank in the French service, and is indebted for his position at the head of the army not to any political intrigues or favor but to the unanimous votes of the foremost generals in France, comprised in what is known as the superior council in war.

General Joffre

Like so many great military leaders Gen. Joffre is a very silent man, rather retiring in his demeanor, yet of the kindest, quietest, most unaffected and easy going manners, which do not at first convey the impression of his rigid will and steel-like determination that constitute his chief characteristics. Burly in figure, with heavy flaxen mustache plentifully tinged with silver, thickly tufted eyebrows, shading a pair of very clear blue eyes that often twinkle with merriment, are usually genial and but seldom hard, he suggests when in civilian clothes one of those courtly country gentlemen that are to be found in rural France. Yet he can be very grim, and there are some who regard him as harsh, notably those officers of high rank, comprising a dozen colonels and no less than five generals, who last year at the close of the annual manoeuvres were by one sweeping and sudden stroke of discipline relieved by him of their commands and placed on the retired list of inefficiency; in one word, for their failure to stand the stern test of the manoeuvres that had been carried out under his direction.

Three Years in Command

During the three years that he has been in command of the army the latter has had time to take his measure, with the result that it has accorded to him its unbounded confidence and believes in him as a leader who can be trusted to lead it to victory. He is liked and respected by the officers, and above all by the rank and file, the soldiers describing him as the finest of "chiens de garde" (watch dogs), calm, but always ready to bite." He in his turn has had during these three years of command in time of peace the opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the officers and men upon whom he now has to depend for the execution of his carefully matured plans against the enemy, and if they are enthusiastic about him, he is equally enthusiastic about them.

Although the cleverest mathematician in the army and a scientific soldier in the best sense of the word, Gen. Joffre is the most determined supporter of attack in war. The only tactics that he has any use for are those of the offensive, and it is these that are best suited in his opinion for troops of the temperament of the French soldier of to-day.

His Career

Hailing from the Pyrenees, a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris, from which all the engineer and artillery officers of the French army obtained the rudiments of the scientific branches of their profession, he at the age of 18 commanded a battery of artillery throughout the siege of Paris, and on the restoration of

peace was appointed to a first lieutenancy in the Engineer corps. He took part in the Formosa and Tonkin campaigns, and later was engaged in West Africa, directing the construction of railroads there, heading the relief column which went to the assistance of Bonnier expedition, and finally penetrating as far as Timbuctoo, and seizing that mysterious city, which for centuries had been the headquarters of the native trade of Central Africa.

He likewise had a large share in the conquest of the island of Madagascar, of which he was governor for three years. Then he became commander of the second army corps, with headquarters at Amiens, and just before his appointment as generalissimo of the army was director-general of military education, a post for which he was particularly well qualified as one of the best mathematicians of the army. No French commander stands higher in the estimation of the war department at Berlin and St. Petersburg.

Joffre's Lieutenant

Gen. Joffre's principal lieutenant, chief deputy and alter ego is General the Marquis de Castelnau, son of the general of the same name who was Napoleon III's principal aide-de-camp at the battle of Sedan in 1870, an officer so brilliant and so clever that Gen. Joffre and the other members of the Conseil Supérieur de Guerre have insisted upon his being retained in office, in spite of the repeated charges made by dismissed officers and by Radical politicians that he was honeycombing the entire war department and the higher ranks of the army with Jesuitism and monarchical intrigues.

Among the other generals who have already received commands at the front at the hands of General Joffre is old General Paix, one of the heroes of the battle of Froeschviller, where at the age of 22 and as a young lieutenant he lost his right arm. So great was the gallantry which he displayed on that occasion and so excellent was the use which he learned to make of his left arm and hand that he was allowed to remain in the service and rose in course of time to the very head of his profession.

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tion. I have already related the patriotic fashion in which he stood aside three years ago to make way for the appointment of his friend and comrade as generalissimo. He was retired on the score of age last year, but has now been recalled into active service.

General Lyantey

Then there is Gen. Hubert Lyantey, hitherto commander-in-chief in Morocco, for the conquest of which France is indebted to him. He is a man of excellent birth, is a member of the academy one of the Forty Immortals of France, belongs to the two exclusive clubs in Paris, the Union and the Agricole, and contributed in no small degree to bringing the rich island of Madagascar under French rule. He, too, is a veteran of the war of 1870, although he was only a boy of 17 at the time.

Admiral de la Peyrere

As for the French navy, it is under the supreme command of Admiral de la Peyrere, who may be remembered as having visited the United States some years ago with a cruiser squadron the occasion, if my memory serve me, of the Jamestown celebration. Acknowledged at home and abroad as the most distinguished officer of the French navy, he has both in his capacity as chief of the admiralty staff and as minister of marine completely reorganized that service, eliminating the dead wood, abolishing hundreds of almost incredible abuses, consigning to the scrap heap battleships and cruisers that were out of date and paying particular attention to the development of submarine navigation.

Extremely Popular

His popularity among all grades of the service is very great, and when minister of marine he still further enhanced it on one occasion by an exhibition of personal pluck thoroughly in keeping with his character and antecedents. Learning that in consequence of the number of disastrous explosions in connection with the handling of the charges of the big guns, notably the terrible destruction of life on the ill-fated battleship Jena at Toulon, the sailors and officers had become convinced that it was almost as dangerous to stand behind the gun or anywhere near its breech as at its muzzle, he hastened to Toulon, went on board one of the battleships there, ordered it into the effing under the pretext of witnessing some experiments with the guns, then caused the ammunition to be brought up haphazard from the hold, and throughout the entire firing, extending over a period of several hours, made a point of standing in the immediate proximity of the breech of the gun so that if there had been any explosion he would have been the very first to be blown into eternity.

With knowledge of warfare at sea, derived from his experiences as chief of staff to Admiral Courbet in France's naval conflict with China, it is to him that not only his own country but also Britain and Russia look for the protection of the interests of the triple entente in the Mediterranean, where all the naval forces of France are concentrated under his command.

Sir John Jellicoe

Those of Great Britain are for the greater part assembled in the North Sea, where the principal naval battle with Germany may have been fought, with Germany ere this appears in print. They are under the chief command of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, until now second sea lord at the admiralty and renowned as the shortest officer of the British navy, barring of course the midshipmen. His exceptional brevity of stature did not, however, prevent him from winning fame in his younger days as an all-round athlete and as a boxer.

Moreover, he has seen plenty of fighting, having been present at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 and afterward taking part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir as an officer of the naval brigade, while he was badly wounded in the attempt to relieve the beleaguered foreign legations at Peking, fourteen years ago, receiving a Boxer bullet through his lungs. His recovery was in the nature of a miracle.

But he seems to bear a charmed life. Thus, some years previously, he

(Continued on page 3)

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1. 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

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

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GENERAL JOFFRE, FRENCH LEADER OF THE TROOPS OF THE ALLIES, CLEVER, ACTIVE AND CAUTIOUS

(Continued from page 2)
was very ill, suffering from Malta fever, on board the battleship Victoria when it was rammed by the Camperdown and sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Syria, carrying down with her Admiral Sir George Tryon and more than 600 officers and men. He was one of the very few who escaped. Indeed, having entered the shark-infested water when his temperature was over 105, he was fished out of the normal 98, cured of his illness; so that it was irreverently said of him that he was born to be hanged. He is married to a very rich woman, namely, the daughter of Sir Charles Cayer, head of the Clan Line of steamers.

Earl Kitchener

As for Britain's military forces in the present international conflagration, they are under the supreme control of her foremost soldier and most successful commander-in-chief, Field Marshal the Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, who has just been appointed Minister of War. His achievements as the conqueror of the Sudan and as the victor of the battle of Omdurman in 1898, the success with which he put an end to the Boer war three years later, his complete reorganization of the army and military defences of India and more recently his magnificent constructive work as British plenipotentiary in Egypt are so familiar on this side of the Atlantic as to need little more than passing reference.

Like the famous Field Marshal von Moltke, he is a scientific soldier who prepares for his victories by plans laid out beforehand with mathematical precision, leaving nothing to chance. He organizes victories as well as winning them. Just four years ago while on his way back from India and Japan to England he spent a week in New York as the guest of the Pilgrims Society, which at a great banquet that it arranged in his honor afforded an opportunity to several hundred of the leading men of the city to make his acquaintance.

Sir John French

The chief command of the British forces in the field has been allotted to Field Marshal Sir John French, who is to head the troops dispatched to the assistance of Belgium. He too has visited New York within the last three or four years, and until a few months ago was chief of the general staff of the army, a post which he resigned owing to his differences with the government in connection with the military dispositions for dealing with any disturbances resulting from the armed movement in Ulster.

Son and grandson of naval officers, Sir John was originally intended for the church and was sent against his will into the navy, which he quitted as sub-lieutenant to join the army as a Hussar officer. He enjoys the well merited reputation of being the most able cavalry leader of the British army and won fame as such during the Boer war, especially in connection with his memorable dash at the head of a large force of cavalry to relieve the siege of Kimberley. He also assisted Lord Kitchener in the crushing of Cronje and in the capture of his entire force.

General Sukomlinoff

As for Russia's gigantic army—which on its present war footing is estimated as numbering over six million men—it is under the chief command of two men, namely, General Sukomlinoff and the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaiovitch. The latter is to direct the operations in the field as generalissimo, whereas the former remains at St. Petersburg as minister of war.

Unlike most of his predecessors at the war department, Sukomlinoff is a Slav and a Russian Nationalist. His work, until summoned from Kieff a few years ago to assume the task or reorganizing the military forces of Russia, as minister of war, was entirely concerned with the strategic problem of the western frontiers of the empire. He took part in neither the Chinese nor Japanese wars nor in any of the Asiatic campaigns, but fought brilliantly in the Turkish war of 1877 under the celebrated General Dragomiroff, whose favorite lieutenant he was and whom he succeeded in command of the south-western provinces, with headquarters at Kieff.

Till he came to St. Petersburg as minister he knew little or nothing of court circles, but reached the capital with the reputation of being the ablest strategist, the most clever organizer and the most capable commander of the entire army, as the one man, above all others, destined to play an important role in the war with Austria and Germany. Of course he has encountered numerous obstacles in

his task of placing the Russian army upon a fighting basis, since it was necessary for him to remove many officers of high rank to make way for men more capable. The czar, however, and Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaiovitch, realizing the excellent work which he was doing, backed him up through thick and thin, and not even the sensational scandals in connection with the divorce of the lovely Mme. de Butkevitch, in which he played a leading role, and her subsequent marriage to him, were able to shake his position.

By profession he is a cavalryman, and if Russia is to-day in a position to show a bold front to Austria and Germany, instead of being compelled to comply with their demands, as in 1909, when owing to the unreadiness of the czar's army the empire was humiliated in the sight of the entire world, it is wholly due to General Sukomlinoff.

Grand Duke Nicholas

As for Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaiovitch, he is probably the tallest member of the reigning house of Russia, and looks what he is, a born cavalryman, spare of figure and of exceptionally distinguished bearing. He won the St. George's Cross for conspicuous gallantry at the battlefields of the Turkish war of 1877, is the eldest son of the late Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaiovitch, who commanded the Russian army in the campaign, is rated by the German war department at Berlin and by the military experts of Europe as the most clever and brilliant cavalry leader now living, and has for several years past been at the head of the military district of St. Petersburg and of the capital, and as such responsible for the safety of the czar, the reigning house, and of the government. Like General Sukomlinoff, he is married to a divorcee, his wife, Grand Duchess Stana, one of the daughters of the King of Montenegro, having secured a dissolution of her union to the late Duke George of Leuchtenberg in order to wed him.

Archduke Frederick

It is to Archduke Frederick that Emperor Francis Joseph has confided the chief command of his armies in the present war. Very short and stocky, he is the eldest brother of the Queen Mother of Spain, and is on terms of the utmost intimacy with the kaiser, and as such a frequent visitor to Potsdam, where one of his daughters is married to a Prussian officer, Prince Emmanuel Salm. Enormously rich, he inherited the vast fortune as well as the Duchy of Teschen from his uncle, Archduke Albert, victor of the battle of Custoza, and who for so many years was generalissimo of the Austrian army.

Heroic Grandfather

Moreover, he is a grandson of that Archduke Charles, one of the heroes of the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the nineteenth century and famous as the victor of the battle of Aspern. Archduke Frederick is one of the only members of the imperial family whom the murdered heir pre-

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sumptive, Francis Ferdinand, did not dare to eliminate from the army, aware of the reputation which he enjoyed as one of the most capable of Austrian commanders. Yet the two men were barely on speaking terms with one another, since the late Archduke Ferdinand could not forget that his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, had been summarily dismissed from the household of Archduchess Frederick on its being discovered that she had induced the ill-fated heir presumptive to jilt for her sake the daughter of her employers.

Two Other Archdukes

Two other archdukes who are called upon to play a role in the present war are Archduke Leopold Salvator, who as inspector-general of artillery has done much to plan this branch of the service on an excellent footing, and Archduke Eugene, grand master of the Teutonic order, who is in chief command of the Landwehr of both Austria and Hungary. The war has served to ally for the nonce all the animosities of the Hungarians toward the Austrians and to unite them together against Russia. For there is no nation in the world for which the Magyars entertain such a bitter hatred as the Russian, since they can never forget the devastation which they suffered at the hands of the Russian Marshal Paskievitch, who at the head of a Muscovite force put all Hungary to the fire and sword when he invaded the ancient kingdom of St. Stephen in 1849 to assist Austria in suppressing the Magyar revolt.

Von Hotzendorff

General Conrad von Hotzendorff, as chief of the general staff of the Austrian army, is likewise a very prominent figure in the great war in Europe. A wonderful organizer, a soldier of the Field Marshal von Moltke and Kitchener type, insisting that everything in connection with the Austrian army shall work with clock-like precision and that nothing shall be left to chance, it is to him that has been confided by Emperor Francis Joseph the task of preparing for the present conflict. Indeed he spent several weeks in April last very quietly at a small resort near Carlsbad with General Julius von Moltke, the present chief of the general staff of the German army, elaborating plans for the present joint action of the German and Austrian armies against Russia and France.

Short and fair, he stands particularly high in the confidence of his sovereign, who has the very highest opinion of his ability. Indeed on the several occasions when he resigned his position as chief of the general staff in consequence of his differences with the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, with whom he was continually at variance, the old emperor insisted upon his remaining at his post, would not hear of his going and upheld him against his nephew.

Von Moltke

As for General Julius von Moltke, the nephew of the great Field Marshal von Moltke of the general staff, is as huge and burly as General von Hotzendorff is short and spare. The great Field Marshal von Moltke, it may be recalled, was celebrated for his taciturnity. His nephew, German chief of the general staff, is renowned for the rarity of his smiles, while such a thing as laughter is entirely foreign to his character.

He always has an appearance of profound gloom, and even of downright misery, impressed upon his fat countenance. To such an extent is this the case that the kaiser always speaks of him as "der traurige Julius" (the gloomy Julius). There is, it must be admitted, some reason for this gloom. For Emperor William is a difficult man to satisfy in military matters, and the general is a constant subject of imperial criticism. Notwithstanding this he has managed to retain hold of his office for close upon seven years, according to some owing to the difficulty of finding a better man for the place.

Kaiser is Supreme

Emperor William himself of course is exercising supreme command over the German army in the present war. In times of peace the rulers of Bavaria, of Saxony and of some of the larger states of the German confederation retain the more or less theoretical control of their respective armies. But the moment that the empire is involved in war the supreme and sole command of the military forces of all the German states is vested by the terms of the constitution in the kaiser.

As he possesses no war experience of his own it is probable that he will avail himself of the advice of some of the older of the German sovereigns who have smelt powder on the battlefield instead of in sham fights, among them being King Louis of Bavaria, who still limps from the effect of a Prussian bullet received in the war of 1866, and King William of Wurttemberg, and Duke Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, both of whom wear on their breast the Iron Cross, bestowed upon them for feats of conspicuous gallantry under fire as young cavalry officers in the Franco-German war of 1870.

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ROBERT TEMPLETON

St. John's Agent.

The Mail and Advocate

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914

The Present Situation

THE public are greatly alarmed over rumors current around town in reference to the intention of the Government to place a tax of 2c. per lb. on sugar, 5c. per lb. on Tea, and 25c. per bbl. on flour when the House opens next Wednesday. Needless to say sugar at 10c. per lb. which it will become immediately two cents duty is added to the present price will give but little revenue to the Colony for the use of it will be reduced some 70 per cent. It is quite possible that the price in the States will increase another two cents per lb. before Xmas.

The price of tea has advanced locally owing to high exchange and war freights and insurance risks and to place a duty of five cents per lb. will be to make the cost of tea almost prohibitive to the poor.

Flour won't be sold at less than \$7 to \$7.25 if a duty is placed on it, so all around nothing but misery and unrest will attend any advance in the prices of those articles caused by taxes placed by a Government representing a minority of the electorate.

One way to raise some of the money required to meet the Treasury demands is to make the well to do find it through an income tax, a tax on rents paid absentee landlords, a tax on estates when probated and a thorough pruning into public expenditure, cutting out every useless cent voted, dismissing useless officials, reducing the salaries of all in the civil service receiving large amounts.

Public affairs were never worse conducted than at present, and no Government since Responsible Government was granted lacked ability, strength, integrity and true patriotism in such a degree as that which now rules.

At such a time as this the best men available in the country should be responsible for public affairs and no one considers that the members of the present Government are any better than ordinary school boys in the management of public affairs.

Yesterday France taught the world a lesson respecting united action and harmony in a National Crisis and although the Government was as strong and powerful as any Government France has had for ten years, yet they decided that their first duty was to the Republic and the Government resigned in a body and the resigning Premier was invited to form a new government and within an hour France possessed the strongest government it has had since the Republic was established.

It contains no less than four members who once held the Premiership—even the much despised Socialist Leader became a member.

All parties are united in France as in England and presenting a united front to the enemy—while in Newfoundland every action of the Government since war was declared has been taken without consulting the other Party Leaders, and no effort has been made by the Premier or the Governor to secure political harmony.

The Opposition Party represent a majority of the electorate and possess the confidence of the people, while the Government Party is unpopular and mistrusted by three-fourths of the people. They have availed of every pretence and trick in order to hold on to office.

Sir Edward Morris should have followed the example of Mr. Asquith and Sir Robert Borden, and if such examples did not sufficiently appeal to him then the example shown by France yesterday should suffice.

It is useless now to expect the Union Party at any rate to endorse the blunders and folly shouldered by the Government since the war opened. The Union Party absolutely decline to be catspaws in the hands of the men who compose the present Government.

A situation has arisen that calls for united action and complete harmony and if this is to be accomplished the Government must resign and a new Government embracing all the best men of all parties must take charge of public affairs while the war endures.

No other course will be acceptable to the people or be equal to the demands that will surely have to be met by the rulers of Terra Nova during the ensuing year.

We call upon the Premier to-day to take action on the lines adopted by the French Government yesterday and place the resignation of the whole administration in the hands of the Governor and arrange at once for the formation of a new administration composed of the best available in all parties and let the new government meet the House on Wednesday and take united action in reference to matters confronting the Colony that must be dealt with in a united and harmonious manner or failure and untold misery and consequences hard to foretell must result.

We state on behalf of the Union Party and its Leader that no other course will be approved of by it or him, and further, that Mr. Coaker is ready to shoulder his portion of responsibility for public affairs, and take his place side by side with other leaders in the formation of a new government under the leadership of Sir E. P. Morris or Sir R. Bond, or Mr. Morine, or Mr. Kent.

There is no time to be lost and the whole responsibility now rest with Sir Edward Morris, for he has the power to carry out our proposal. We can see no other way out of the crisis confronting the Colony.

If Sir Edward is sincerely desirous of doing his best for the Colony and Empire at this time, he has an opportunity now to prove it by deeds as well as by words.

One thing he must feel convinced of and that is that the public will no longer tolerate a continuance of the political condition in this country that have prevailed since the war opened. No matter who must make the sacrifice or who will be sacrificed the only remedy is as pointed out above.

Just Read Over This Programme at the Nickel for the Week-End

A PATHE PLAY IN TWO PARTS

THE DEATH SONG.

With the celebrated Actress ASTA NIELSEN in the leading role. She was just his wife until she found she had a voice—but then she became an artist with a career, it brought her money and fame and the love of a celebrated composer. The husband was left behind—until he realized it. What he did and how it affected the other two—that's the crux of this big, effective picture.

The Widow Maloney's Faith.

A beautiful Irish drama produced in two parts

The Price of Thoughtlessness.

Produced under the Auspices of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Children safety Crusade. Let the children see this picture

"DYED, BUT NOT DEAD," a Biograph Comedy

"CANALS OF VENICE—ITALY," Interesting travalogue

And by special request we will repeat

OUR OWN BIG LOCAL FEATURE—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF BOWRING PARK AS USUAL THE CHILDREN'S BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY EXTRA PICTURE.

BRITAIN'S CAUSE

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—At a time like this, we, of the clergy, should speak with no uncertain sound. Canon Smith, in his able letter published a few days ago, has struck a chord which, I think, should find a response in the breast of every true Newfoundlander. He has pointed out what it would mean to ourselves, should Great Britain and France, at the end of this terrible struggle—which the whole world is watching with such intense anxiety—have been found to have been vanquished.

Impossible Possibilities.

It is easier imagined than described, what our own condition would be, when dragged into serfdom to a power, which "has placed itself outside the pale of civilization," and shamelessly perpetrates such crime and cruelty as could scarcely be surpassed, in the dark age of medieval barbarism.

Great Britain used every effort to preserve peace. But when the saw treaty rights trampled under foot—small countries bullied and forced into war against their will British ships fired on before war was declared, and, further, when a courteous message of enquiry from the British Government was met with an insulting reply—the ut-

PRICE OF FISH

ANY fisherman unable to dispose of dry codfish at \$6.00 per quintal here in town should apply to President Coaker at his office when arrangements will be made to dispose of dry fish at six dollars per quintal.

We make this announcement because some firms are taking fish at \$5.00 and \$5.25, while others are paying the price we have asked the fishermen to demand.

The price of cod oil is \$75.00. The Union Trading Co. is buying oil at that figure. We quote this figure because some firms are not offering \$75.00 per ton.

The fishermen all over the country will be glad to learn that the price for fish demanded by the F. P. U. two weeks ago have been secured.

Fish is likely to advance steadily from time to time as the high price of other foods must eventually cause the price of codfish to advance.

Fishermen residing at the near-by outports who bring fish to the city should refuse to sell unless paid \$6.00 per qtl.

Don't trouble to sell for the rise in price unless you have a written guarantee for nothing else can be depended upon.

Let the Premier act to-day and take Messrs. Kent and Coaker into his confidence and within five hours a new government embracing our best public men of all political parties can be ready to shoulder the responsibility of doing all possible to assist the Colony, the People and the Empire at this life and death epoch in our country's affairs.

We make this proposal in all true sincerity and after serious consideration and solely in view of doing all possible for Country and Empire, and we ask Sir Edward Morris to accept it in good faith and in the sense it is intended.

No one man or one party can carry the country through the present crisis. It is a crisis that calls for the best in all our public men, and in all our political divisions, and if our proposal is not acceptable to Sir E. P. Morris he must shoulder all responsibility for the future as well as the past.

It is for him to decide.

By making this proposal we have done what we believe is our duty to the People, our Country and our Empire.



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LOOK OUT NOW!

Everybody's doing it now? Doing what? Why, reading The Mail and Advocate of course. It's surely the house paper now! Without doubt the most widely circulated in the country.

A Just War.

War was declared with Germany, and justly. As a British statesman has said, "No nation ever went to war with a better heart and a clearer conscience than Britain has!"

She is fighting for her altars, her hearths and her homes! She is fighting for the cause of our common humanity, and "to save civilization from the greatest peril that has ever threatened it." Verily, our cause is a just one. But we must not forget that war is also a chastisement of God! It is one of those scourges which is permitted by God on account of a Nation's sins.

Great Britain, notwithstanding that she is a Christian Nation and honorable, has her sins. We, in this our "Island Home," have our sins, which merit, etc., chastening rod of the All-just and Holy One, Who cannot look on iniquity.

No Time for Frivolity.

In this season of our great peril and deep distress it is no time for frivolity, for pleasure, or for self-indulgence. Our noble officers, our brave soldiers are drenching the soil of Europe with their blood, their mangled and mutilated bodies are bestrewn the grim battlefield, while we here in Newfoundland are enjoying, undisturbed, all the comforts of home and dear ones.

There is surely a call for deep humiliation and earnest prayer. No doubt in every place of worship in Newfoundland prayers are offered up to the throne of grace, that the Almighty and Most Merciful God would take our cause into His hands, and give us the victory over our enemies.

Expect Divine Favor.

But as Canon Smith says, "we might expect a blessing from God,

in this most perilous and awful crisis in our country's history, if we were all to unite in observing a day of public humiliation, with fasting and prayer, imploring His Divine Majesty's mercy and assistance, in this time of our dire necessity.

Our plea:

"With pitying eye behold our need, As thus we lift our prayer: Correct us with Thy judgments, Lord Then let Thy mercy spare."

We shall thus be using a weapon far mightier than any earthly weapons of warfare. In one great united voice of fervent prayer, we shall be imploring a holy violence at the Gates of Heaven. Crying "mightily unto God," we may well hope for a shortening of these days of tribulation and the bringing nearer the time, when the strife and tumult of contending hosts at Christ's command shall sink down into the great calm of a sweet and lasting peace.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,
T. G. NETTEN.

Topsail, Aug. 27, 1914.

GERMANS BROKE THRU THE LINES

But the French Hurried Up and Soon Mastered the Situation

London, Aug. 28.—A despatch to The Times from Boulogne says the German troops presumably cavalry broke through the French lines near Arras in the Province of Pas de Calais.

The French moved up with rapidity and, it is declared, have the situation well in hand. The despatch says the allied troops are being swiftly arranged to deal with any further attempt to break through the lines between Dunkirk and Lille.

Note of Thanks

Capt. John F. Lewis, Holyrood, sincerely thanks the Dalton Council, Knights of Columbus, Harbor Grace, the Star of the Sea Association of Holyrood, Rev. W. P. Finn, P.P., Wm. Penney and other friends for notes of sympathy and other acts of kindness tendered on the death of his father, the late William Lewis.

The express is due at 8 this evening.

Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.35 a.m.

Lintrose left Basques at 9.20 a.m.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

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

BRITISH FORCE HOLDING OSTEND

Soldiers and Sailors Sent to Reinforce the Belgians Holding the Port—Churchill Says Force is a Very Strong One

New York, Aug. 28.—A cable from London published in the Sun says England has stripped her reserve ships of the North fleet of marines to aid in fighting in Belgium, because of the alarm of airship raids to which England would be exposed should the Germans establish a permanent base in Ostend.

British sailors and soldiers have been sent to reinforce the Belgians now there.

In the House of Commons Winston Churchill announced that marines were now at Ostend. He said that the Expeditionary force was a large one but did not give the figures.

British Marines in Control.

London, Aug. 28.—British Marines in force are now in control of Ostend, says a despatch from there to The Times.

They continued landing all day yesterday and several quick firers were brought ashore early today.

The men present a splendid appearance, all eager for an engagement with the enemy. Meanwhile, the approach to the station is thronged with sightseers and citizens who express regret that the Marines were not landed sooner.

The British officers declare the reason they did not land sooner was because of the objections of the local authorities, who objected to the British landing.

The fighting at Snaeskerke on Tuesday changed the minds of these objectors and the city fathers forthwith asked the British Government to send the marines.

NATHAN RICE VOLUNTEERS

Mr. Nathan Rice, formerly employed with the Gas Co., and a prominent non-com. of the C.L.B., who left for Canada two years ago, has volunteered with the 79th Fusiliers at New Westminster, B.C., for active service. A young man named Wells, of Fover's Cove, has volunteered with the same regiment.

'Home Boats'

The Pomeranian leaves Liverpool to-morrow for here. The next boat coming across will probably be the Sardinian, replacing the Mongolian which is now at Philadelphia and is being scheduled owing to recent delay at home. The Carthaginian now bound to England will follow the Sardinian out.

TWO CARLOADS OF UNION FLOUR

Two carloads of Union flour consigned to Bonavista Union store, are now en route to Bonavista from Port aux Basques.

Some six thousand barrels is now on route to Sydney for shipment by the Reid system.

The Cacouna, due next Tuesday, is bringing 1,000 barrels for the Union Trading Co.

Patriotic Fund

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts:

Bowring Brothers	\$2,500
Rothwell & Bowring	1,000
E. R. Bowring	1,000
J. S. Munn	250
E. A. Bowring	250
	\$5,000

J. S. MUNN,
Hon. Treas.

Newfoundlander Offers Services

A gentleman hands The Mail a copy of the "Sunset," published at Vancouver, containing a picture of another Newfoundland who has volunteered for the front, Serat. J. C. Goodridge, who has volunteered with the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles of Vancouver.

"Charlie," as he was known in St. John's, was a member of the C.L.B. and went through the South African war with the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards.

He was wounded at the battle of Baddelphsberg, and wears a South African medal. He resided in St. John's for a short time after the war, and then moved to Vancouver, where he has since lived.

A Volunteer

Mr. Ernest Tessier, of "Germondale" St. John's, and ex-member of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, who has been in Canada for several years, has volunteered for service and joined the 102nd Regiment of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, British Columbia.

MARRIAGES

TAPPER-CAKE—At Bonne Bay on Aug. 22nd, by the Rev. G. H. Maitment, Nina A. Tapper to Stanley W. Cake.

The S. A. College Re-Opens

TUESDAY, September 1st.
aug28.31

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

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.

ANTWERP CITY GREAT FORTRESS OF THE BELGIANS

Elaborate Fortifications of the Seaport on the Scheldt

THE KEY TO THE LOW COUNTRIES

Defensive Works Are Of An Exceptionally Powerful Nature

THE removal of the seat of government in Belgium from Brussels to Antwerp, following the development of Germany's plan of campaign, is not a hasty step, but absolutely in accordance with Belgian intentions formulated some years ago, when the menace of a German invasion east its shadow over the country. Events now taking place would go to show that the great port on the Scheldt is destined to play an important part in the war.

The likelihood is that the entire Belgian army will be concentrated in Antwerp in which case that fortress will become the nation's only stronghold.

It may be that the British expeditionary force actually landed at Antwerp, in order to take the invading German army in the flank. It is known that British strategists have taken the greatest interest in the modern defence scheme of Antwerp, and when the big guns are fired it is not at all likely that they will be served exclusively by Belgian gunners.

Napoleon's Dictum.
Whether Napoleon was strategically justified in describing Antwerp as "a pistol pointed at the heart of England" is still a controversial subject with military experts. The best judgment does not confer in the description. As a naval port Antwerp itself is open to

THE FORTS OF ANTWERP

New York, Aug. 22.—The armies of the world could not capture Antwerp with its circle of modern forts, is the statement made at the Belgian consulate, where doubt is also expressed as to the reported capture of Liege by the German invaders.

Antwerp it is said, has the most modern of fortifications. They guard the entire city forming a circle practically immune against seizure. On the East, the West, and North and the South, are forts, and on the extreme Northern section of the city are dykes which can be opened if the German army appears from that direction. Antwerp, Namur and Liege are the only well fortified cities in Belgium, it was said, the others being but slightly protected by forts of less modern construction and but lightly armed.

In the transfer from Brussels 200,000,000 francs of \$40,000,000 gold were taken from the capital to Antwerp.

numerous and weighty objections, and it is a question whether any amount of money and labor would render it suitable for such a purpose. "But Antwerp has always been, and will always remain, the key of the Low Countries, a fact which accounts in some measure for the elaborate fortifications by which it is encompassed. Some six miles from the quays of Antwerp down the devious and treacherous river Scheldt two grim-looking armoured turrets come into view on the right bank, half concealed by earthworks.

Heavily Armored
These works are known as Fort St. Philip, and are reputed to be armed with heavy artillery of somewhat obsolete design. Half a mile lower down on the opposite bank, but more hidden than St. Philip, are more of these powerful structures. The turrets are so placed that they command a wide stretch of the river in either direction, and are even capable of shelling Antwerp. The landward defences of the city, however, are much more im-

posing, at all events to the unprofessional eye. The grass-covered glacis extends for several miles and encloses three sides of the city. It is broken at intervals by roads and watergates, along which all traffic entering the city must pass and at these points there are very strong earthworks and redoubts. Here and there one may discern the lean muzzle of a quick-firing gun shrouded in its tarpaulin, whilst the glacis is dotted with gaily painted sentry boxes.

Were Dismantled
During the last four or five years most of the guns have been removed from the works, and the forts themselves dismantled. The step is due to a decision reached by the Belgian Military Commission, which, after a detailed inspection carried out in 1909, reported unfavorably on the defences of Antwerp in their then state and condemned them unreservedly as a source of weakness rather than of strength from the military point of view. The Commission pointed out that since

the forts were constructed the range of siege guns and field pieces has been more than quadrupled, and that an investing force could comfortably shell the city and port by high-angle fire without suffering any inconvenience whatever from the forts, which lie much too close to Antwerp itself to offer a serious obstacle or to withhold the advancing hosts in check at a safe distance. As the removal of the old defences and the building and arming of modern forts was a matter involving many millions of francs, the question was long and warmly debated before an affirmative decision was reached.

New Fortifications.
The Belgian Chamber finally authorized the necessary disbursements, and the plans for the new system of fortification were at once put in hand. In this work it has been rumored that some leading French strategists took a share, but the stories to this effect have been categorically denied by the Belgian authorities. The work was planned to continue until 1915, but at the present date some idea of the general scheme is to be obtained by a casual inspection. Batteries and redoubts have been thrown up at a distance of nine to twelve miles from the city boundaries and while the forts themselves are of a much simpler design than those they replaced, their armament comprises very powerful modern field and siege artillery.

From what source the new weapons were to be obtained was a question that was keenly debated after the passage of the measure by the Chamber. In addition to a Belgian concern two foreign firms were invited to tender for the lucrative contract, namely Krupp and Schneider-Canet. The Belgian Nationalists were opposed to the acceptance of the German tender under any circumstances whatever. They urged that as the new forts were to exist in the first place as a means of defence against a possible German invasion, it would be folly to acquaint a firm of that nationality, and particularly one with such intimate official connections as Messrs. Krupp, with minute details relating to the number and calibre of the guns to be mounted.

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Powerful Guns.
The armament of the forts include some of the most powerful guns in existence, including twelve inch howitzers which throw a shell weighing eight hundred pounds. The heaviest weapons are mounted in turrets so thickly armoured as to be proof against the biggest projectiles and the howitzers are placed in pits well below the level of the surrounding country.

Every position in the chain of forts is connected with the headquarters by underground telephone and telegraph cables. Some dirigible airships and aeroplanes have been purchased abroad to serve as aerial scouts to the fortress. It is significant that most, if not all, of the available money has been spent on landward defences, for so far as is known the old river forts which command the seaward approach to Antwerp have been left untouched. This fact certainly suggests that the Belgian authorities were more apprehensive of attack by way of their land frontiers than by sea. As regards the entrance to the River Scheldt, the coast on both banks of the estuary belongs to Holland, and it was decided a year or two ago by that country to erect strong batteries at Flushing which would command the estuary. This decision was sharply criticised by British experts and is alleged to have been made under pressure from Germany, who is, of course, anxious to prevent the seaward approach of a relieving army in the event of Antwerp's investment by a German army.

Could Hold Out 12 Months
General Brialmont, one of the recognised military authorities in Europe, has placed on record his conviction that given an adequate and efficient garrison, Antwerp is in a position to hold out against attacks for at least twelve months. As from all accounts the new defensive works are thoroughly in accord with the principles of modern strategy and of an exceptionally powerful character. Ant-

werp must be considered a highly important factor in the military system of Europe.
Most competent German writers on the subject of a Franco-German campaign, in which Great Britain would be involved, have suggested Antwerp as the probable point at which a British force would land to take the invading German army in the flank. This persistent assumption on the German side of Belgium's participation in a great continental war must now be considered symptomatic of German intentions.

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A large, varied and well-selected stock of the following goods now on hand at our Central Stores. The PRICES are the LOWEST; the articles are the BEST and sure to give satisfaction to every purchaser.

Individual orders carefully attended to, but cash must accompany all such orders. Be sure to state how goods are to be shipped.

<p>OIL CLOTHES. We keep the Goodyear Brand only (Black Color) Made up according to our own special instructions, which have given universal satisfaction. Unequaled for durability, very soft and double-stitched all thru. A coating of Linseed Oil preserves them for years LOWEST PRICES Men's Soft Black CAPE ANN OILHATS Anchor Brand HERRING NETS 30 ran up, in 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2 in. mesh Steam Tarred Lines COTTON TWINE HEMP TWINE & MANILLA ROPE Mustad's TRAWL HOOKS in sizes No. 14 and 15</p>	<p>Large variety of MEN'S TWEED SUITS Made with superior linings that make them undoubtedly the BEST value ever offered to the public. MEN'S TWEED PANTS Selected from popular patterns. Medium and high qualities. BOYS' AND YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS In Rugby and Norfolk styles. MEN'S LINEN COLLARS All prices and qualities —in— MEN'S AND BOYS' JERSEYS Ladies' White Linen and Lawn BLOUSE ROBES</p>	<p>Splendid selection of LADIES' BLOUSES In Light and Dark Cottons, Delaines, Lawns. Cashmere and Silk BLOUSES In Cream and Black with dainty Embroidered and Lace effects. Ladies' Fancy COTTON OVERALLS Large variety of designs in Light and Dark colors. Childs' White PINAFORES Trimmed with Insertion Hemstitched CORSETS in all Sizes and Prices Women's, Boys' & Girls' STOCKINGS Men's Black & Colored SOCKS</p>	<p>Blue Denims, Brown Duck, White Cotton Duck, Regattas, Flannel ettes, Grey, Red and White Flannel, Blay and White Sheetings, Red Tick, Cotton Blankets, White H.C. Quilts, Marcella Quilts, Tapestry Table Covers, Cream, Buff and Green Window Blinding, Curtain Muslins (Tassels and Plain), White and Fancy Dress Muslins, Cotton Cashmeres, Lustres, Melton Cloth, Poplins, Venetians, Serges, Ottoman Cloth. DRESS TRIMMINGS All Colors STAIR OIL CLOTH 15 in. and 18 in. wide STAIR CANVAS 18 inches wide</p>	<p>Handsome designs in FLOOR CANVAS 6 feet wide 30 HOUR TIMEPIECES with 10 minute alarm and stem shut off Splendid Quality WRITING TABLETS Letter size and Ruled ENVELOPES Scrubbing BRUSHES Shoe Stove Clothes TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS WOOL CARDS</p>	<p>Children's, Youths' Boys, Girls, Women's and Men's SOLID LEATHER FOOTWEAR Wood and Tinned TRUNKS SUIT CASES All sizes and grades POUND GOODS —in— Regattas, Flannelettes, White Check Muslin, Fancy Cottons, Tweeds, Calico, Shirts, Towels, Towelling, Sateens, Velvets, Misprint, Denims, etc., etc. Motor Boat SUPPLIES KERO OIL LINSEED OIL AXES, STOVES TINWARE</p>
<p>Best Quality TEAS and And High Grade FLOUR —at— Rock-Bottom Prices</p>	<p>New shipment of MOLASSES just arrived Prices Right Fine Granulated SUGAR</p>	<p>LAMP BURNERS LANTERNS and LANTERN GLOBES PAINTS OILS LEADS</p>	<p>BISCUITS of all kinds CREAMERY —and— STERLING BUTTER</p>	<p>RAISINS CURRENTS TINNED PINEAPPLE and APRICOTS</p>	<p>HORSE HARNESS and TRACES BEEF, IRON & WINI SLOAN'S LINIMENT F.P.U. LINIMENT PAIN RELIEVER</p>

The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.

NEWS OF THE CITY AND THE OUTPORTS.

PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE HOLD MEETING

Hear Very Encouraging Reports From the Various Sub-Committees

MANY OUTPORTS ARE LINING UP

And the Work Generally Is Making the Greatest Progress

The Patriotic Committee held an interesting meeting in the C.L.B. Band room last evening. There was a large attendance and considerable business was transacted.

His Excellency the Governor reached the armory at 8 and was received by the Volunteers who were at attention. The vast crowd then sang the National Anthem.

The Governor then attended the meeting of the Committee.

The minutes were read by the Secretary, Dr. Burke. In connection with one paragraph the appointment of Mr. Moore as Instructor. His Excellency was glad to announce that Mr Moore's salary would not be a charge on the General Fund, as the Messrs. Reid had generously offered to pay it.

The principle object of the meeting was to receive reports of the various committees.

The nominating Committee was the first to report, it being presented by Mr. J. A. Cliff:

Nominating Committee.
The Nominating Committee have the honour to report as follows:

In response to our request to the Magistrates in the various districts, branches of this Patriotic Committee have been formed in the following places:

La Scie—B. Duggan, Chairman.
Grand Falls—H. Fitzgerald, Chairman.

Twillingate—W. J. Scott, Chairman.
Bonavista—J. Roper, Chairman.

Trinity—Geo. R. Lilly, Chairman.
Carbonear—Alfred Penney, Chairman.

St. Mary's—G. Gibbons, Chairman.
J. D. Burke, Secretary.

Placentia—W. F. O'Reilly, Chairman.
F. Murphy, Secretary.

Lawn—J. Benning, Chairman.
Grand Bank—Wm. Forsey, Chairman.

A. Buffett, Secretary.
Hr. Breton—Charles Way, Chairman.

M. E. White, Secretary.
Channel—R. T. Squarry, Chairman.

C. T. James, Secretary.
St. George's—R. McDonald, Chairman.

Bonne Bay—G. W. Wilton, Chairman.
Dr. S. B. Fraser, Secretary.

Burgeo—J. W. Small, Chairman.
Burns—S. Avery, Chairman.

All the reports from the Districts named indicate that the formation of the branches was taken up by the people in a whole-souled way, and that a great wave of patriotic enthusiasm is spreading throughout the lands.

Finance Committee.
Hon. E. R. Bowring presented the Finance Committee's Report.

Since last report the Committee has had three sittings.

A Treasurer, Mr. John S. Munn, had been appointed, and Messrs. G. N. Read and Watson, Chartered Accountants, had agreed to attend to the clerical work of the Committee free of charge.

The Committee submitted a draft appeal for a patriotic fund to be applied in making provision for the dependant relatives of those who undertake to fight the battle of the country and the Empire by land and sea.

This appeal is to be signed by His Excellency the Governor, the Premier Sir Edward Morris, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. M. Kent, K.C., and

the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Hon. E. R. Bowring. The appeal will be generally distributed and we feel certain there will be a ready response.

Secure Offices.
The Committee further reported that the Equipment Committee had been authorized to secure the services of the lower flat of the Dooley residence at Pleasantville for offices in connection with the organizing work.

The Committee's Report, including the draft appeal was confirmed. Many will not be able to contribute largely to this fund, but we are confident all people will do their utmost. Young men are giving up positions to fight for the Empire and those of us remaining behind should do our utmost for those depending on the Volunteers for their support.

Recruiting Committee.
Mr. A. Montgomerie submitted the report of the Recruiting Committee which showed that up to Wednesday night the number of applicants for enrolment was 285, including 21 applications for Commissions.

The doctors are now carrying on the Medical examinations and it is hoped a large percentage would be reported as fit for active service. Of the 285 who had applied, only 45 have no previous military drill.

Mr. Montgomerie also reported, that so far 87 had undergone medical examination, and of those 57 had passed, 19 had been put on one side for further consideration, while 11 had been declared unfit for foreign service.

Regarding the Home defence corps no recruiting has yet taken place as the terms of enlistment have not been made known.

Equipment Committee.
Mr. H. Outerbridge presented the Report of the Equipment Committee, which showed hard and assiduous work.

The Governor had pointed out that the Committee met with many difficulties which hampered them but they had the assurance of the War Office that they would make up any deficiencies.

The report dealt with the various matters of equipment, and every effort is being made to see that our boys get the best and most suitable equipment possible, and with that object in view, the Committee is seeking very general information.

The report further showed that Lady Davidson and friends had kindly offered to make the Housewives' Pleasantville had been selected as the camping site. Mr. Woodley had offered the use of his field free. Officers of 47 bell tents, 8 large tents, and 46 smaller tents had been made, and accepted.

A few more bell tents were required. Mr. John Clouston had offered free of charge, the use of four cooking stoves. Mr. McIntosh, Manager of the St. John's Meat Co., who has had experience in supplying and cutting meat for the Army has offered to give any help needed.

Mr. C. B. Dicks has been appointed temporary Quartermaster Sergeant under pay.

The report was confirmed.

Musketry Committee.
Mr. Rennie presented a verbal report from the Musketry Committee. Quite a number of gentlemen had volunteered as instructors, and all arrangements for efficient training of the recruits had practically been finalized.

He was able to report that by securing considerable material from the Calypso the original estimate of cost would be considerably reduced.

This Committee were working with regard to the procuring of rifles, but no decision had yet been reached as to which rifle would be adopted.

Selecting Committee.
The Selecting Committee reported through Sir Joseph Outerbridge. Careful attention had been given to the matter of officers and it was gratifying to learn that 21 had applied for commissions.

At the present time it was thought best to make no appointments beyond temporary camp officers, who would be as follows:

Camp Commandant, Major W. H. Franklin.

STEAMERS GRAIN CARGO SHIFTED

Gloria de Larrinaga Here to Have Her Freight Straightened Up Again

The S.S. Gloria de Larrinaga, Capt. C. H. Ferroll, one of the Miguel de Larrinaga line, Liverpool, arrived yesterday afternoon with her cargo shifted.

She is five days from Montreal bound to Hull, with a cargo of grain. Boisterous weather was met in the Gulf and the big steamer received such a drubbing that the cargo shifted and the captain decided to come here and have it replaced.

Several icebergs were also seen in the Straits.

Mr. T. Kennedy and a staff of men started work on the cargo this morning.

Messrs. Bowring Bros. are agents for the steamer.

The Gloria de Larrinaga was built in 1908 by Russel and Co., Glasgow. She is 4,649 tons gross; 2,972 tons net; 405.1 feet long; 52.0 beam, and 25.6 deep. This is her first visit to Newfoundland.

Artist Visitor

Amongst the visitors by the Florizel and Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, of Philadelphia, Mr. Hayward is an artist on the staff of the New York Herald, and his visit combines business with pleasure.

Gets Appointment

Lord Islington, formerly Sir John Dickson-Poynder, and recently Governor of New Zealand, has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Lord Emmott.

Weekly Meeting

The weekly meeting of the Civic Commissioners takes place this evening at 8.

Bitten By a Dog

The little son of Mr. Peter Byrne, Brien Street, was bitten by a dog yesterday. Dr. O'Connell was called and dressed the wounds of the boy.

To Consider Protest

The Football League meets this evening to consider the protest of the Stars in their match with the C.E.I. Monday.

At the Front

Midshipman John Grattan Esmonde R.N., second son of Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., M.P., is at the war, on board H.M.S. Jupiter, in the North Sea.

Appointed Chaplain

Rev. George H. Hewitt, M.A., who volunteered for active service, has been appointed Acting Chaplain of H. M. battleship Illustrious of 14,500 tons, Commander Cecil H. France-Hayhurst.

Miss Scott, sister of Mrs. Charles Emerson, who has been taking Post Graduate Course during the past year in New York, returned by the Florizel.

Assistant Camp Commandant, Major G. T. Carty.

Camp Adjutant, Lieut. W. F. Rendell.

Assistant Camp Adjutant, Lieut. J. A. Ledingham.

Quartermaster and Commissariat Officer, Capt. H. Outerbridge.

Paymaster, H. Timewell.

Musketry Instructor, Capt. J. W. March.

Chief Medical Officer, Capt. C. Macpherson.

Sanitation Officer, Capt. C. S. Howlett.

Drill Instructor, Capt. A. O'Brien.

The Quartermaster, Medical Officer, etc., will select their own staffs.

Miscellaneous.
In connecting with the issuing of Commissions, the Governor stated these were only issued by the King, but he had asked power to issue them locally.

Capt. J. McKay, suggested the advisability of securing the services of an efficient instructor from Canada who could thoroughly insure the recruits in every phase of the work, there being nobody in this country qualified.

Major C. H. Hutchings, suggested that the pay and equipment of the Camp Officers be provided for, as some of them were leaving good positions and should go under pay at once.

NEWFOUNDLAND VOLUNTEERS

Following is the list of those who had enrolled in the Newfoundland Regiment up to last night:

Leonard Tretheway Tuff
Geo. Beverley Tuff
Hubert Herder
James Henry Carter
Wm. Maxwell Churchill
Herbert Cornick
John Williams
Arthur Joseph Penney
Herbert Taylor
Finlay Richards
Fredk. Allan LeGrow
Rowland Williams
Thos. Jos. Truskett
John Cadwell
James Adams
Martin O'Neil
James Bewhey
Fred Ernest Snow
Daniel Alex. DesRoches
Clayton R. Rose
Harrison Moores
Wm. Hurley
Ed. Butt
Bernard Forsey
Chas. Field
Joseph Erley
Robt. C. Grieve
Claude Burdell
Geo. Langmead, Jr.
Stewart S. Ferguson
John Wesley March
Wm. Dunphy
Henry Mott Rowe
Heber Wheeler
Geo. Colford
David Lewis
George Albert Raina
Clifton Earle
Wm. Trebble
Jas. Coughlan
Alex. Jas. Hennebury
Ewan Stanley Hennebury
Stewart Dewling
Rd. Tilley
John Ed. Elliott
Jas. Roy Tuff
Fred. Alex. Lush
Ernest Fredk. McLeod
Arthur Robert Canham
Wm. E. West
Henry Anderson Winter
Chas. Stevenson
Llewellyn Stone
Walter John Smith
Jno. Walsh
Wm. Edrik LeGrow
Ernest Kelly
Geo. Hayward Taylor
W. G. Henderson Burns
Ernest Wood
Fred. Janes
Arthur Llewellyn Reid
W. Vallance Warren
Chas. Sinclair Strong
Hector McNeil
Hy. Norton Maddock
Wm. Jas. Hall
Jno. Sydney Stevenson
Harold P. Johns
Herbert Richard Voisey
John Field McBay
Wilfred Bradley
Samuel Ebsary
Christopher Bertram Dicks
Wm. Hoyes Grant
Ralph B. Herder
Roy Bennett Leseman
Ernest Pike
Eric Shannon Martin
Jas. Jos. O'Leary
John Sheehan
Stanley Thos. Marks
Robt. Jos. Good
James Hall
Albert Stanley Newman
Dugald White
Robt. B. Martin
Jno. Jos. Ryan
Alfred Seymour Murray
Herbert Harding
Arthur Seaburn Hayward
Ed. F. Edgcombe
Patk. Jos. O'Keefe
Chas. Newbury
Wm. Wallace Richards
Gordon Dawe
Sylvester Madden
Jas. Jos. Cooper
Hy. Skinner Stone
John Lukins
James Lambert
Walter John Lewis
Frank Gordon Best
George Dullanty
Francis Arthur Walsh
Jas. Jos. Rolan
Robt. Murray
Geo. Lukins
Andrew Yelman
Ed. Joy
Wilfred John Rose
Chas. Reginald Tuff
Jno. Jos. Mackey
Michael Francis Kelly
Jas. C. Meadus
Hubert Fredk. Burridge
Noah John Stone
Herbert Jas. Dewling
Wm. Jas. Nicholas
Geo. Cornick
Jno. Jos. Brodnick
Jas. Robins Stick, Jr.
Ml. Madigan
Wm. John Long
Jas. M. Irvine
Wm. Piggott
John Herbert Hockley
Neil McLellan



SAMPLE COATS.

In our Show Rooms in the Upper Building we are showing some exquisite models of the New Styles for Fall

The designs are entirely different to anything we have hitherto shown, and are striking examples of the style tendencies of the season.

Owing to the war, later shipments of such goods are problematical, and it would be wise for our patrons to secure what they want in these garments NOW.

SEE WINDOW!

Full Line of NEW COATINGS and SUITINGS in our Dry Goods Store



Neil Patrick
Eric R. A. Chafe
Wm. T. Ryall
G. Rendell Bart
R. M. Andrews
W. L. Thistle
F. Roberts
Walter H. James
Chas. Sydney Frost
Sydney B. Skeffington
Alex. Bishop
Nath. Crane
Hy. S. Ford
Chas. C. Oke
Jas. E. Thomson
John Spooner
Philip LeMessurier
F. Jos. Jackman
Albert K. Snow
Geo. Boyd Crocker
Jas. Barron
Ingram Rose
Jas. Snow
Thomas Hammond
Jno. Jos. French
Victor W. Miles
Llewellyn Crane
Leo R. Hogan
Rd. P. Walsh
John Caul
Jno. Jos. Vinnicombe
Gilbert T. Gordon
F. Murphy
Chas. J. Renouf
G. Brownrigg
John Buckley
G. A. Jackman
G. E. Walsh
G. Bernard Hatfield
Jno. Jos. Myrick
D. O'Connell O'Shea
Wm. Jos. Ryan
John Sullivan
Wm. Thos. Gellately
Wm. P. Doheny
F. Richardson
Jno. J. Breen
W. B. Cullen
W. P. Kenneth
Jas. J. Glynn
Pierce Maher
W. Leonard Norris
Jas. F. Boland
R. Jos. Squires
F. J. O'Toole
C. Stanley James
Wm. W. Kearney
Rd. Dooley
E. Chas. Bradbury
Jas. J. Tobin
Thos. A. Horan
Leo Francis Dillon
Ml. J. Murphy
Jno. J. Dooley
Frank E. Watts
Thos. J. Morrissey
Jno. J. St. George
W. R. McNiven

Jno. J. Reardigan
Jas. C. McGrath
Eric B. Hann
Jos. P. Connors
R. T. Smith
Ml. F. Sears
Jas. F. Murphy
Ernest Fowler
Jos. H. Snow
N. McLeod
Wm. T. Hussey
Wm. Clare
C. H. O. Jupp
Leo J. Jupp
Ll. A. Miller
R. W. Martin
N. F. Ellis
G. Smith
Wm. P. Knox
R. S. Lacey
Frank Woodford
R. J. Clare
G. T. Kane
Geo. W. Chancey
Geo. C. Martin
Art. Hammond
F. Brien
Ed. Rogers
W. Fowler
Wm. J. Collins
Alf. Marrs
Jos. Kavanagh
Jno. Squires
W. Buckley
Fred. O'Neill
Jas. E. Murphy
Fred. A. Molloy
P. M. Kavanagh
F. Jas. Roberts
W. Reeves
G. Chas. Kennedy
Jas. A. Bendell
Ed. G. Nofall
Jos. Milley
G. Gordon Phillips
Gordon B. Yates
W. M. Filler
Ed. Doyle
W. Noseworthy
Chas. L. March
Chas. O. Butler
G. Alex. Harris
Hy. K. Butt
John H. Simms
H. J. Noseworthy
P. Hearn
Geo. Vokey
Wm. P. Miller
Jno. J. Walsh
W. G. Roberts
Bert. Butler
Ed. Miller
Wm. F. Hickey
Ron. C. Taylor
Nath. Gooby
P. Richardson
Art. J. Rendell
F. Goff

Fred. Mercer
Walt. F. Rendell
W. H. Franklin
Jas. A. Ledingham
Geo. T. Carty
Jos. Nimus
A. O'Brien
Chas. J. Howlett
W. Keats
Hal Mitchell
H. H. Goodridge
Ern. Butcher
Phil Grouchy
Jas. A. Sinclair
F. Dooley
Rd. A. Shortall
J. H. S. Green
Jno. P. Moakler
J. Gardiner
Thos. L. James
F. D. Murphy
Art. J. Skinner
C. McManus
A. Tuckey
G. Kavanagh
Jas. N. Loveys
H. C. James
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L. M. Murphy
Ken. G. Shaw
D. J. Hipditch
Ed. Carey
Thos. P. James
Ed. L. Cole
Geo. Lush
Art. Whalen
Ron. J. Snow
Bernard Ryan; A. Lilly
Edgar Kavanagh; John Evans
Chas. Red; Thos. F. Christopher.

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.