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LOT HORSE NAILS

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45 Stanley and Other Planes

also large assortment of Tools, Locks and Hinges of every description and General Builders Supplies.

Bedsteads, slightly smoked only. 100 dozen Wood Pipes, Axes, Grindstones; also a full line of new goods.

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In the Heart of the City

With a very nice line of Children's and Misses Serge (Navy) School Dresses & Suits

There is no dress more serviceable for little girl's going to school than the Serge Sailor. We have them made from good quality serge—Pleated Stylishly—and Belted round the waist—prices range from

\$1.80 for suits
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\$3.00 to \$6.50

For Box Pleated Sailor Dresses.

Excellent value and neatly trimmed. Bought before the war. On sale this week. See windows. Be patriotic and keep the wheels of business moving.



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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 girdele 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.

AMBERGRIS—WHAT IT IS AND WHERE IT IS FOUND

Ambergris is a wax like substance found at rare intervals, but sometimes in relatively large quantities, in the intestines of the sperm whale. With the exception of choice pearls and corals, it is the highest priced product of the fisheries, selling at upwards of \$40 per ounce. It has been a valuable object of commerce for hundreds of years. It appears to have been prized first by the Arabians, by whom it was called amber, and by this name it was first known among Europeans. The name was later on extended to the fossilized gum, the two being distinguished by their respective colors as amber gris and amber jaune.

Origin Was Unknown.

Though ambergris was a valuable commercial article, little or nothing was known of its origin before the 18th century. Some suppose it to be the solidified foam of the sea, others that it exuded from trees and flowed into the sea, or that it was a fungoidal growth of the ocean analogous to that on trees.

It is now generally conceded that ambergris is generated in either sex of the sperm whale, but far more frequently by the male, and is a result of a diseased state of the animal, caused possibly by biliary irritation, as individuals from which it is secured are almost invariably of a sickly appearance and sometimes greatly emaciated. It is not of frequent occurrence, many whalers with half a century's experience never having seen any. The victim of the malady may eject the morbid substance thus furnishing the shores or floating on the seas frequented by sperm whales.

Continually Searched For.

Although ambergris is of such rare occurrence, the sperm whalers always search for it, especially in diseased or emaciated whales. It is found in any part of the intestinal canal, but most generally at two to six feet from the vent. The instrument used in the search is the common whaleman's cutting spade. The presence of the prize is detected by the peculiar feeling or impression on striking it, very much like the cutting of cork or rubber, and also by its sticking or adhering to the spade, or by its floating upon the water when the intestines are opened.

Ambergris occurs in rough lumps varying in weight from less than one pound to 150 pounds or more. It generally contains fragments of the beak or mandible of squid or cuttlefish, which constitutes the principal part of the sperm whale.

Soft and Repugnant.

When first removed from the animal it is comparatively soft and emits a repugnant odor, but upon exposure to air, it grows harder and lighter in color, and assumes the appearance it presents when found floating upon the ocean. It is light in weight, opaque, wax-like and inflammable. Its color ranges from black to whitish gray, and is often variegated with light stripes and spots resembling marble somewhat.

When dried—the only curing process it undergoes—it yields a subtle odor resembling that of honey. It softens under heat like wax, and in that condition may be penetrated by a needle. A proof of its good quality is a polished needle meeting with no obstacle when thrust through it, and if the needle be red hot the substance will exude an oil.

Conduct Under Heat.

It fuses at 140 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, it dissolves into a blackish, thick oil, and gradually evaporates, leaving no trace of its presence. When stored for a length of time it becomes covered with dust like chocolate. It contains some moisture that gradually evaporates, reducing its weight, but increasing its intrinsic value.

Ambergris has been used for centuries in the sacerdotal rites of the church, and in connection with fragrant gums, it was formerly burnt in the presence of royalty. It was formerly used in cookery, especially in the East, being added to flavor certain dishes. The principal use of ambergris, however, was as a medicine and as a perfume especially in Asia and Africa. Until recently, it held a place in pharmacy, being regarded as a cardiac and antispasmodic, somewhat analogous to musk, and was recommended in typhoid fevers and various nervous diseases.

The principal and almost only use of ambergris at present is in the preparation of fine perfumes, furnishing an important ingredient in the production of choice bouquets of extracts. It also acts as a fixer, and serves to impart homogeneity and permanency to the different ingredients employed. For perfumers' use it is generally made into an essence or tincture by dissolving four ounces in a gallon of alcohol. This is facilitated by first crushing and mixing it with sand.

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

GERMAN CRUISERS HAVE BASE IN THE DANISH WEST INDIES

Have Elaborate Outfit For Coaling and Provisioning and Possess Extensive Dockyards—How They Play Hide and Seek With the British Ships

German cruisers in Atlantic waters are making the Danish West Indies their base of supplies. This information together with the full details of the merry game of hide and seek that the swift little cruisers Karlshruhe and Dresden are playing with British and French cruisers in West Indian and Southern Atlantic waters, was related to a Herald reporter yesterday by a sugar planter residing at St. Thomas, who is at the present time in this city.

According to the planter Germany has in the United States, Puerto Rico, Colombia and Venezuela a well organized system for furnishing supplies to its vessels along the American coast, with a complete chain of radio stations by which communication is kept up between St. Thomas and the German cruisers, and the vessels are kept informed of the whereabouts of allied cruisers and of their own supply vessels.

Charters Neutrals.

The German supply bureau charters Norwegian and Danish vessels, which are sent out from Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, Pa., under contract to find the Dresden and the Karlshruhe at certain specified points. Their contracts specify that if the Germans are not found after a certain number of days of searching the vessels are to proceed to St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and there turn their cargoes over to the German Consul. The cost to the German government must be enormous, for in one contract which the planter says he read the price was \$500,000. This vessel, which cleared from Wilmington, carried coal, oil, water and food supplies. Her contract called for a forty-five day hunt for the Dresden, after which she was to report at St. Thomas, to the German Consul.

German Dockyard.

In the harbor of St. Thomas is a large dockyard owned by a German steamship company. This yard, the Herald informant says, is guarded jealously. On its quays at the present time are 8,000 tons of coal, besides a great amount of other supplies. Also in the harbor are three German merchantmen, which do most of the work of supplying the German cruisers.

Scattered through the islands are several radio stations on sugar plantations. These stations are lookouts for the merchantmen, warning them of the approach of cruisers of the allied nations, and also communicate with the German cruisers.

Hide and Seek.

Warned by wireless that a German cruiser is approaching for supplies, a collier will leave St. Thomas. Somewhere in the vicinity of one of the islands she will find the cruiser and if undisturbed, the trans-shipment will take place. Should a French or British cruiser show up anywhere within sight of the island the wireless will get busy and cruiser and collier will dodge inside, the cruiser to play hide and seek with her opponent through the Leeward islands, and the collier to return to St. Thomas, where she will anchor.

As the Karlshruhe and the Dresden are faster than any of the allied cruisers on this side of the water, they have no difficulty in getting away from their opponents whenever sighted. The cruisers, once coaled and supplied, steam to South Atlantic waters, where they are preying upon British merchantmen.

F. A. MEWS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and NOTARY.

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Genuine Tailor and Renovator,
219 THEATRE HILL

BELGIAN SCOUT ACTED AS HERO

How He Defied Prussian Officer at the Cost of His Own Life

Paris, Sept. 21.—Daniel Lesner (Mme. Jeanne Lapanze), in a signed article in the Gaulois and the Matin, gives Senator Pauliat an authority for the following story:

"The Prussians had occupied the mining village of Lourches, near Douchy. A lieutenant and a half company had arrested fifteen miners and was giving an order to shoot them when he himself was shot dead by a wounded French sergeant lying half hidden in the ditch dug for the miners bodies.

The German soldiers seized the wounded man, clubbing him with their rifles, and sent for their captain. The wounded sergeant asked for a drink of water. A village boy brought it. The captain arriving ragged at the boy, and ordered the "young scoundrel" himself to shoot the sergeant, while the soldiers shot the fifteen miners. The boy took the rifle "I a mglad" you are paying attention. The Germans bayoneted the boy to death. His name was Emil Despres, and a subscription has been opened to build a monument to his memory.

Maxim Guns Saved A Whole Regiment

Held Foë at Bay Until Heavy Artillery Came

Have, Sept. 21.—Private Bryant, a British soldier in a hospital ship, told a story of the fighting near Soissons on the retreat from Mons.

"We were somewhere in the neighborhood of St. Quentin. We had been fighting all day. Our horses were picketed and watered late at night. In the morning shells began to burst overhead, and our horses stampeded. While we were recapturing them, shrapnel, canister, and bullets made the air sing. Our artillery were delayed while the battery horses were being watered. Something had to be done to save the regiment from annihilation, so we got the Maxims up, and in a few minutes were sending eight thousand shots in as many seconds among the Germans. The net result was that when the artillery arrived we charged and captured eleven Krupp guns and many prisoners.

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Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Limited.

Mail and Advocate \$2.00 a Year.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HELIGOLAND

The Possibilities of the Northern Gibraltar.

By J. M. Kenny.

HE LUNN, if you prefer it in its native Frisian; Heligoland, to call it by its present official name. A mere speck on the map, Heligoland will turn out, on inspection, to be two islands and not one. Even the German public would know little about the place if it were not for the bathing facilities offered by the smallest island—the "Duneninsel," or sandbank, separated from Heligoland proper by a channel nearly a mile wide.

The normal population of 2,300 has hardly varied for years; but the visitors raise it to more than 20,000 when the season begins in the early autumn. From the nearest point on the mainland the distance is only twenty-eight miles; from the mouth of the Elbe it is about thirty-six. A boat takes you from Hamburg in a few hours.

Why We Relinquished It.

In 1807 Great Britain seized Heligoland, and it was formally made over by Denmark in 1814. We kept it until 1890, never having made much use of it in the meantime. It did not appear to be worth while doing so; for there was no German navy worth speaking of, and British foreign ministers of the last century did not expect a quarrel between this country and Germany. Our two partners in the Triple Entente were our enemies then. So, one gathers, it was with feelings of relief that Lord Salisbury, in 1890, exchanged Heligoland for Zanzibar and one or two minor concessions in Africa. The people on the island acquiesced in the change.

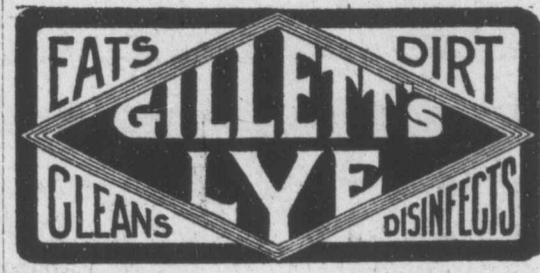
This acquiescence did not by any means indicate disloyalty to England and friendliness to Germany. Now, as always, the standing population is divided into two classes, who are, from a radical point of view, quite different. There are first, the descendants of the original inhabitants of the island—tall, well-built fisherfolk, of purely Frisian breed—partly Anglo-Saxon, partly Scandinavian. They are as loyal to the Germans as they were to us; but their affections are confined to their own little land. Secondly come the trading classes, who have never been Frisian but always Danes or Germans. They are now almost entirely German. The size of the garrison is not known, but it is large, considering the space.

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Harbourage for a Fleet.

The small Duneninsel lies about a quarter of a mile from the larger. It is known that they were formerly connected, but an irruption of the sea in 1720 separated them, and ever since coast erosion has been going on with somewhat alarming rapidity. The large island is in two divisions: Unterland, a small section built on the shore almost at the water's edge, and Oberland, built on the high cliff above, and connected with Unterland by a stair and a lift. The town of Oberland is confined to within a short distance of the edge of the cliff; and to the back of it stretches the remainder of the small rocky plateau, some two hundred feet above the sea level. Here the German Government has constructed powerful fortifications.

A glance at the map will show why Heligoland is admirably situated for purposes of fortification.



It commands, in the first place, the entrance to the Wilhelmshaven—the base of the German Navy; in the second place, the entrance to the River Weiser; in the third, the mouth of the River Elbe; and, in the fourth, the Kiel Canal. In other words the island of Heligoland dominates a naval base, two rivers, a canal, and the town of Bremen, Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven and Hamburg. It is true that the islands of Newwerk, Wangerog, and Spiekroog are geographically in an almost equally powerful position, but they afford hardly any shelter to shipping in comparison with Heligoland. A fleet can ride in perfect safety in the space separating the main island of Heligoland from the smaller.

Did Lord Salisbury Blunder?

For once, then, the inference is that Lord Salisbury was not so far seeing as he generally was in making over Heligoland to Germany. It is, nevertheless, well to remember that the position in 1890 was very different. As I have said, a quarrel with Germany seemed, at that time, to be a grotesque assumption, and the development of our possessions in Africa was of the utmost importance. Until the time comes when a complete life of the late Lord Salisbury can be published it would hardly be fair to judge his action; but it would certainly be interesting to know by what motives he was actuated in giving way such a commanding position.

It is true Heligoland would never have served us as a naval base. It lies too far from our own shores, and yet too near, for such a use. If we had still had possession of Heligoland when the war broke out we may be sure that the mine-layers would have made access impossible. But it is difficult

to argue about what might have happened at the outbreak of war if Heligoland had not been German. In 1900, when the first German Navy Act was passed, and a few years later when the German Navy League had secured an enormous membership and influence, there would have been such an agitation against the appearance of the British flag in German waters that war might have broke out even sooner.

Our possession of Heligoland at the time of the Algeiras Conference (1905-6), or when the Anglo-French Agreement was signed (1904), or more particularly, at the time of the Agadir crisis (June 1911) would almost certainly have brought about a rupture. There would have been precautionary moments of ships and some little excitement, as there was at other places! and the delicate machinery of diplomacy would have broken down.

The Navy Discounts It.

In one respect Heligoland, as it is at present, may be compared with the Rock of Gibraltar. Both positions are so strongly fortified and mined that the boring of another gallery is almost enough to bring about a complete collapse. I saw some of the German preparations for fortifying Heligoland eight or nine years ago; when the work was being carried on openly. Since then it has been pushed forward with vigor; but little strategic use has been made of it. On the declaration of war the German fleet appears to have retired into Wilhelmshaven; and from the exploit of a squadron of our own fleet on August 28th, when five German warships were sunk, we may judge that the defences of Heligoland have caused little concern to our own Navy.

It is doubtful if we shall ever have Heligoland in our possession again. If our ships and soldiers played a decisive part in the war, and helped to win an incontestable victory, it would still hardly be possible for us to ask for the island back again. Our presence

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Nineteen months I have been suffering with heart disease, until I hear of A.I.C. I took a pint bottle and now I am perfectly cured. I tried all doctors and medicine, but A.I.C. was the only cure I could find.
MRS. HENRY ARON.
Southside, Carbonear.

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

I have been a sufferer for eighteen months. I tried all doctors, but all failed to cure me. I took two bottles of A.I.C. and now I am perfectly cured. If anyone doubts this statement, write or see me personally.
MRS. MARY FRENCH.
St. George's.

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READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

there in the future would be a perpetual eyesore to the German nation; and by hook or by crook we should be got out of it again, even though Europe had to run with blood for a second time in this century. We may hope that the destruction or capture of the German Navy will render Heligoland and its superb fortifications entirely superfluous for the purpose of naval strategy.

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<p>Best Quality TEAS 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.

The Mail and Advocate.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SEPT 25, 1914.

THE NICKEL! FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

ANOTHER FINE PICTORIAL PROGRAMME, FEATURING THE VITAGRAPH TWO-REEL FILM-STORY:

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Blind to his wife's tenderness of soul, her heart wilts and she dies hungering for the love that satisfies. Her younger son soon follows her, and too late the husband and father realizes the cause of their death. A big human interest social drama, in which L. Rogers Lytton, Carlotta Le Felice, James Young, Kenneth Casey and Paul Kelly constitute the cast.

PATHE WEEKLY—A full reel of world's events, visualized before you. A RIDE FOR A BRIDE—A comedy by the Keystone Co.

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DeWITT C. CAIRNS Sings "Good-Bye, My Love, Good-Bye."

Musical interpretation and realistic effects.

AND, OF COURSE, THE USUAL BIG MATINEE PROGRAMME SATURDAY.

SERIOUS CRISIS CONFRONTS THE COLONY GOVERNMENT MUST COME TO THE RESCUE

THE country is now about to undergo a serious crisis, due to fish conditions abroad and a want of confidence in our fish exporters, which may seriously affect the Colony. The exporters claim that conditions do not warrant the payment of fair prices for fish and they are saying that prices will likely fall very low when any quantity of fish is offered.

There may be some grounds for their fears, but in six weeks or two months conditions may brighten in an amazing manner, and those who purchased fish at a low figure may reap large profits at the expense of the fishermen and country. To pay less than \$6 talqual for shore fish here will have a serious effect, for if prices once begin to decline, no man can say just where the decline will end.

The country will suffer heavily if a \$6 figure is not maintained throughout the season. The fishermen will assert their dissatisfaction by withdrawing all their earnings from the banks, and refusing to pay their accounts, and if this is done the end will not be difficult to imagine. Something like \$6,000,000 is on deposit at the various banks which, if withdrawn, would seriously affect not only the banks but trade in all its branches.

To reduce prices and cause either a complete withholding of fish shipping on account, or a total collapse of trade, would prove a national calamity.

The price of fish abroad is very satisfactory—just as satisfactory as at any time for a month. Enquiries for fish show empty markets. The enquiries for fish are considerable and would be far in excess of what they are, but for the fact that every exporter is talking about a big slump in prices and possibly a total collapse of purchasing, which has a very detrimental effect upon foreign buyers.

If the situation here was full of hope instead of gloom the orders would be in excess of the supply. Our exporters are doing the country a serious wrong by their continual wail of a slump in prices. What they are expecting to happen the country must be prevented unless a commercial destruction is to overtake this Colony far exceeding that of 1914.

The Government and Opposition must set to work to find a remedy to prevent this approaching calamity. The colony's financial resources, even though not strong, must be utilized at once to carry the Colony through this crisis.

Good prices for fish are offered from abroad. These prices must be maintained and strengthened by action taken here. There is no need of a decline in prices, so far as offers from abroad go, but the trouble is the fear of buyers to purchase at present prices, fearing they may have to wait a long time for payments and may get involved in a financial tangle, owing to the inability of foreign buyers to remit payment for fish. Fish can be sold abroad, and at good prices, and the cash obtained for the fish, but the banks abroad cannot remit the proceeds here except at charges that would be ruinous. The markets or their prices have not failed so much, but the banking system of the world has well nigh totally collapsed.

The exporters say the situation cannot change unless the war situation clears. This is the serious part of it, for it may be that just when all the fish is shipped by the fishermen at the exporters own prices, which they expect will be very small, the war situation may clear, and profits of from \$1 to \$2 per quintal would be reaped by the exporters for prices abroad will soar to unheard of prices, just as soon as there is a clear up in the war clouds.

We repeat that if prices begin to decline, no one can say just how low they will go. A decline would mean commercial destruction to half the business firms in the country and great want—if not starvation—for thousands who have secured a few quintals of fish. Confidence in banks and business would disappear. Many men who owe for fishery supplies would consider that another commercial crash was coming and would protect themselves and their families at the expense of the supplier.

It is in the power of the Government, if backed by the Opposition, to prevent such conditions and to establish commercial confidence to a degree that would secure good prices of fish abroad and at least \$6 for talqual shore fish here.

Business men will have to drop their petty jealousies and unite to assist any move made by the Government.

There is a way out of this situation, if the Premier and his friends will respond. The alternative will be ruin to hundreds—want and riots—a total collapse of trade and business confidence. Which will it be?

Lloyd-George has saved Britain by his boldness in utilizing the nation's financial resources to aid commerce and trade. Newfoundland must do the same if all is to be well.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

EVEN IN BERLIN

Vorwaerts (Socialist, Berlin)—"We could hardly have believed that there would be newspapers which would view with gay satisfaction the destruction of Louvain."

IT HAS THE MEN

Ottawa Journal—"Announcement has been made by the British Admiralty that the navy has all the men it needs. Good word! For some years croakers have been voicing alarm that enough men could not be got for the navy if war came on."

A HOLY WAR

London Free Press—"The resolution with which French troops will fight in Alsace and Lorraine will never be questioned. To drive the Germans out of those provinces will be to them an ambition as keen as was the desire of the Crusaders to drive the Turks out of the Holy Land."

BETTER IN ONE WAY

Philadelphia Public Ledger—"The pilgrimage of doctors and nurses and the exportation of medical supplies to the theatre of war marks the progress of the age, even though the carnage for which this humane provision is made appears a barbarous retrogression. Times have changed since Florence Nightingale had to contend with obstinate traditions and equally stubborn authorities to secure the official recognition of the trained nurse, and efficient hospital administration."

WHAT GERMANY GETS

Ottawa Free Press—"The war for which the military policy of Germany was adopted half a century ago has come, and what is to be the end for Germany? Distress whether she win or lose. If she loses, the crushing of her empire and her homes; if she wins, the maintenance of her overlordship by the despoiling, crushing militarism, the perpetual rule of the sword and the Krupp shell."

NO SCORN FOR THE FOE

Pall Mall Gazette—"The flame of patriotism and devotion burns as brightly and clearly in the brave hearts of the German soldiers as in our own. If we enter upon the decisive phase of the campaign with any feeling of contempt or scorn for the foe in our hearts, defeat will be more bitter, or in the happier, and, we firmly trust, more probable, event, the laurels of victory will be tarnished."

APPEAL AND ANSWER

Louisville Courier-Journal—"Says Mr. Ridder, of the New York Staats-Zeitung: 'I plead with the American people to open their eyes to the danger which confronts them. The day cannot be long postponed when the island empire of the East will call upon the island kingdom of the West, and together they will strike at our own land, even as they are now striking at Germany and Austria. When that day comes we shall turn back to the month of August in the year 1914, and read the first chapter of the cataclysm.' Well, Gen. Von Edelsheim, whose plans for the conquest of the United States have been published, seems to hope that Germany will get to our fruitful and not too well defended soil in advance of the islanders of the Occident or the Orient. Of course, even Gen. Von Edelsheim would admit that much depends upon the results of Germany's present engagement."

THE HOME FLAG

To North and South and East and West, Wherever the Briton homes, On lonely road or sheltered quest, Whatever the trail he roams, To-day a call rings loud and clear, That hearing no man may lag, It stirs our hearts both far and near, The call of the old Home Flag!

Red—for the blood that was shed for it
Ere ever we saw the light,
White—for the men that are dead for it,
Giving their all for its might,
Blue—as the seas that roll under it,
Far as the ends of the world—
Flag of our race, with its Cross of God's Grace,
We hail it, our Hope unfurled!

Wide strown the Empire that we hold,
And never our work is done,
The chain that links us purest gold—
The love of a son for son,
And none may hear it and say it may,
We are one in silk and rag;
Oh, sons of the Motherland, obey
The call of the old Home Flag!

Red—for the blood that was shed for it
Ere ever we saw the light,
White—for the men that are dead for it,
Giving their all for its might,
Blue—as the seas that roll under it,
Far as the ends of the world—
Flag of our race, with its Cross of God's Grace,
We hail it, our Hope unfurled!
—WALTER E. GROGAN.

"WE MUST WIN"

London Daily Mail—"The blows of circumstances will leave the British nation unmoved, resolved only to strike harder and more vigorously, to place in the field more men, to increase the scale and character of its sacrifices. This is a war in which we must win or for us life ceases to be worth living."

In our halls is hung Armory of the invincible knights of old:
We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake—the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held,
Going forward in this spirit, prepared for every oblation, whether of property or of life itself, there can be but one issue to the war."

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE

Chicago Tribune—"True, no autocrat or military cabal can make war without the common people. You cannot have fighting millions without drawing on the masses of laborers, artisans, tillers of the soil, clerks, and small merchants. The privileged element are not large at any time, and during war they almost disappear from view. The common people pay in life, limb, and health for blunders of the autocrats; no one else can pay. But proletarian trainloads somehow bring these simple truths home more forcibly. What did the strictly proletarian crowds in Austria, Russia, and Germany have to say about the war? When and how were they consulted? Most of them are disfranchised, and even the nominally enfranchised ones have very little power and influence. Will the war teach the proletarian crowds to demand proper recognition and representation in government? On that rests the hope of civilization in the future."

Prospero left Change Islands at 9.45 a.m., going north.

S.S. Durango arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon.

Allan Liner Lured German Ships Out Alsatian Used as Decoy Ship At Heligoland

Montreal, Sept. 20.—What was before the war the newest and fastest Allan liner, and is now the British auxiliary cruiser Alsatian, played a notable part in the British fleet's victory over the Germans, off Heligoland. A mate on a vessel at Montreal vouches for the story.

The Alsatian was used under Admiral Beatty's orders as a decoy ship to lure the German warships from out the shelter of their land batteries. The Alsatian's upper and lower decks had been previously piled high with sacks of coal, to convey the impression that she was on her way to coal the British battleships. Dummies were placed standing on her decks as if they were marines.

Following his orders to the letter, the ex-liner's commander steamed his ship close into where the German men-of-war were lying snugly under their forts. Then, as if surprised to discover the enemy's ships the Alsatian turned tail. Several of the hostile ships made after her with all speed, and the Alsatian led them a dance out into the open sea, not one of the enemy's shells reaching her.

Then suddenly Admiral Beatty's warships rushed up and manoeuvred right under the German's guns, many of which by this strategy were rendered useless. The result of the daring British plan is known to the world, and best of all to the Kaiser's war council.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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.

The Newfoundland Fox Exchange.
Dealing in the buying and selling of **LIVE STOCK.**
If you are desirous of buying or wish to sell write us.
Highest Prices Paid For Raw Furs.
—Office—
276 Water Street, St. John's, N.F.

SHOULD KNOW THE FACTS **RUSSIANS NEAR CRACOW FORTS**
Toronto Mail and Empire—"It is true, of course, that the German nation should not be regarded as collectively responsible for the inhumanities of a few; and it is true also that German officers are accused of as much brutality to German wounded and privates as was shown to soldiers and non-combatants on the other side. But it is none the less desirable that a British commission prepare a report upon this phase of the war, so that the world may know the facts on the best authority."

Butter & Cheese
Just received, a shipment of
Choice Creamery Butter
in 14 and 28 lb. Boxes
—and—
30 Boxes Cheese, Twin
Colin Campbell

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman
ROBERT LEWIS General Manager.
TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.
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LEONARD ASH, Carbonear,
Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.
BAINÉ, JOHNSTON & CO.
Agents for Newfoundland.

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.

Black Oats!
Just arrived
500 Bags
Black OATS
George Neal

ALLIES STILL MAKE PROGRESS Slight Lull Now In Great Battle

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Allies have advanced considerably along their western wing, occupying the town of Peronne despite resistance, according to an official announcement at the French War Department this morning.
At the eastern end of the battle line in France there has been heavy fighting on the River Meuse, the Allies alternately advancing and retreating.

Paris, Sept. 24.—A brief official communication issued to-night, announces that on the left wing the battle continues to develop.
Also, that a lull has occurred in the fighting in the centre, and that on the right wing the German attacks apparently have been repulsed.
Fogota left Gander Bay at 10.15 a.m. Portia left Rose Blanche at 2.30 p.m. yesterday, coming east.

