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GALLANT BELGIAN SOLDIERS LITERALLY CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE GERMAN FORCES

Wearing Belgium Uniforms, the Germans Made a Surprise Attack But Were Soon Forced to Retreat

BELGIANS INDIGNANT AT GERMAN TACTICS

Were Badly Treated by German Machine Guns But Fought on Entirely Undismayed

Brussels, Aug. 17.—I have just returned from an automobile tour in Eastern Belgium, where I had found the popular game of Ullan hunting in full swing.

Stray parties of German cavalry which had lost themselves in the country between Warcome and the Belgian line, were being chivied from pillar to post by Belgian scouts, who took a considerable number of prisoners. Some of the captives, all of whom were suffering from acute hunger had not the slightest idea of their whereabouts. Many indeed were under the impression that they had reached France.

The reconnoitering forces seemed to be wholly unprovided with comforts. One German patrol, which ran into the Belgian outposts was quite convinced until it was fired on, that it was making its way back to the German position, whence it had started two days before. The horses of these men were thoroughly exhausted.

A great deal of desultory fighting took place along the northern portions of the line on Sunday. There was an engagement in the country southwest of Louvain. I arrived at the spot in time to witness the end of an encounter of which the cavalry, consisting of Ullans and Hussars, with a mounted machine gun section, the strength of which I estimated to be from 1000 to 1200 men, came from the direction of St. Trond with the intention, apparently, of effecting a surprise. I am informed that they have recourse to a ruse of war, which, if true, is worthy of punishment. The advance guard of the party were wearing the uniforms of Belgian Gendarmes. It is supposed these uniforms were taken from Gendarmes who were made prisoners at Liège, when the Germans entered the city. The Germans were consequently able to approach close to the Belgian line without exciting suspicion.

Germans Opened Fire

A number of the inhabitants of the district had joined the Belgian soldiers and several parties were picking in the woods close to the outposts. Suddenly a terrific fire was opened by the Germans, who were advancing under the guise of friends. The dismounted Belgian cavalry were thrown into momentary confusion by the suddenness of the attack. They rallied at once, however, and with drawn sabres charged the enemy without a moment's hesitation. The pseudo gendarmes turned tail and fled, leaving the brunt of the charge to be borne by the German dragons and Hussars, the latter belonging to the Seventeenth Regiment.

Cut Their Way Through

The gallant little Belgians literally cut their way through to the German mass, piercing the cavalry line until they came under the machine gun fire of the enemy. This ploughed many gaps in the ranks of the Belgians, but quite undismayed, they reformed and wheeling about, dashed afresh into the German cavalry, battering them right and left.

It might have gone hard with the Belgian horsemen, but at the psychological moment a battery of artillery came into action in support of the cavalry. The guns fired on the Germans, who being absolutely without cover were in a few minutes thrown into complete disorder and retreated pell mell. The Belgian squadrons thirsting for a fresh rush at the enemy, could not be restrained, and followed up their earlier brilliant charge by sabring the near ranks of the Germans.

Made Prisoners of Hussars In this last dash, the Belgians cut off and made prisoners of a number

of the Hussars, who apparently had had enough of the encounter, and finding themselves cut off, raised their carbines uppermost in token of surrender.

Several young women of the district were involuntary witnesses of the fight. One girl, who had been talking with some soldier friends, picked up two German bullets which had fallen close where she was sitting. She displayed extraordinary coolness and pluck during the engagement, and when the first prisoner, a German Hussar, was led in, she asked for one of the Tueton's shoulder straps as a souvenir of an interesting Sunday afternoon. The Belgian troops, who had charge of the prisoner, immediately complied with the request of the Belgian girl, who is now the possessor of a strap of grey cloth bearing the German regimental number.

The Belgians Indignant

Great indignation was expressed by the soldiers, who took part in today's engagement at the deception practiced by the Germans in their attempt to surprise the Belgian position. I myself did not actually see any Germans dressed in the Belgian gendarmes uniform, but I am assured by several officers who were present at the beginning of the fight, that the advance guard of the Germans was unquestionably composed of men in Belgian uniforms. Everybody expressed profound regret that none of the military decoys were taken prisoners for the Belgians would have been within their rights in ordering their summary execution.

Tired of the War

The prisoners whom I saw belonged to the Seventeenth Hussars. All seemed to be very glad to find themselves safe in the Belgian lines. They ate ravenously of the food offered them. All told the same old story of being utterly sick of the war, the why and wherefore of which they knew nothing.

One prisoner, a corporal admitted that the German's supplies were short, food was scarce, and the soldiers were consequently on short rations. He told me that the regiment which fought on Sunday, had been absent from its supply base for over two days and had been considerably harassed by the Belgians. In the meantime they had existed on what little food they could pick up on their wanderings. Their horses, too, had little rest, and were on their last legs. Neither men nor horses were able to withstand the shock of the Belgian charge.

Wounded Well Cared For

The wounded are well cared for, and the prisoners, whether injured or whole, are humanely treated by their captors.

One of the Germans who was taken said that he had been told that the Belgians killed every prisoner they captured. His astonishment may be imagined when learning that no harm would befall him by the Belgian hands. The same prisoner asserted that the German cavalry had been assured by their officers that the Belgians would never make a stand, and would run away at the first appearance of the dreaded Ullans.

NOVA SCOTIA OFFERS BRITAIN 100,000 TONS COAL

Halifax, Aug. 20.—The Nova Scotia Provincial Government has offered the Imperial authorities a hundred thousand tons of coal as a war contribution. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

40 WORKMEN LOST LIVES WHEN BUILDING FELL

Washington, Aug. 21.—Forty British and American workmen yesterday were killed in the collapse of the new concrete Custom House at Ceiba Honduras, according to a despatch to the State Department.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL SITUATION, SHOWS BOTH THE FLEET AND THE ARMY HAVE ACTED IN EFFECTIVE FASHION

Seas Have Been Swept Clean by the British Navy and all the Expeditionary Force Were Safely Landed in France and Belgium on the Eighteenth—Fleet Safeguards the Trade Routes on the High Seas

OUTSIDE THE WATERS OF THE BALTIC THE GERMAN SHIPS ARE BOTTLED UP

British Commerce is Now Almost Normal While the German Commerce is Completely Paralyzed—On the Land Continual Minor Successes Have Been Gained by Forces of the Allies

New York, Aug. 20.—The British Embassy here, today, has received a summary of the naval and military situation to date. It is as follows:

Since the declaration of war the fleet has been responsible for the safety of the Expeditionary force, which completed its disembarkation in France on August 18th, in perfect order, and without casualty. The work of the Navy on the Atlantic and elsewhere in safeguarding the Trade routes is best exemplified by the fact that at Lloyds yesterday, the war risk fell to forty shillings per cent., for almost any voyages of British vessels, whereas the rate to insure freight on corresponding steamers from the United States is thirty shillings per cent.

The German fleet, outside the Baltic, is confined to harbors; British commerce is almost normal, whilst German commerce is paralyzed.

The only casualty is the loss of the cruiser Amphion, which was blown up by a mine after having sunk the German mine-layer Koenig Luise. One German submarine has been sunk in the North Sea.

In the South, where the Germans are apparently on the defensive, the French are advancing in a long line into Alsace and Lorraine, a great extent of which they now occupy, after driving back, in several engagements, the opposing German troops.

The Big Conflict

Europe has been at war for over a fortnight, in a conflict which began with appalling suddenness, as far as the civilian world was concerned, with preparedness of high effectiveness in some cases for the fighting forces of these great empires.

Austria and Serbia were at war in the last week of July. Germany, the ally of Austria, professed herself aggrieved at the partial mobilization of French and Russian armies, gave each ultimatum, the shortest time for a reply, and began war by the invasion of Belgium, a country the territories of which she and the other powers had five several and distinct times pledged themselves to hold inviolate, and its declaration against Russia.

On August 1st German forces entered France, violating the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium. Across these little states she unquestionably expected to march in triumph against the French. The unexpected happened. Belgium resisted not only the bribes of Germany but its arms. The first attack was on Liège, one of the fortresses of the Belgian system of defence. That fortress still holds out. France has penetrated and still holds a part of Alsace. French soldiers who have sung "How long, how long, O Lord!" are again on that soil as dear to every French heart. English troops have landed on French soil—Sir John French leading them. The German fleets are bottled up so that the war office has announced that the seas are clear for British commerce. Russia, supposedly unprepared, has already several million men in arms, and these are bearing down on the German frontier like a "huge and ponderous steam roller," as one writer describes it. Italy, which Germany has relied on for aid, in marshalling her land and sea forces and when she strikes, as strike she surely must, it will not be on the side of the "oppressor of Europe."

Such, from the thousands of lines of censored cables which have come to us, seem to be the vital facts.

From these facts so briefly recalled to the memory of our readers, and others, certain inferences which seem sound are to be drawn on various important topics.

The Spirit of the Empire—The British Government exhausted every means to preserve peace. Sir Edward Grey continued, until hostilities broke out, his mediation with the powers in the interest of peace; with all the prestige gained by his great success in dealing with the problems of the Near East, as Foreign Secretary of Asquith's government.

Without a murmur, two strong men of Asquith's government, Lord Morley and John Burns, were let go. The opposition rallied to the support of the government of the day. Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, gave their best in good-will and in knowledge of affairs to aid Mr. Asquith and his Cabinet.

Irish Difficulty

Ireland was on the Verge of civil war. The closest observers saw no way out of the difficulty, which was most real. When the history of this century comes to be written, we believe no scene in the British House of Commons will stand more vividly marked than that in which John Redmond, veteran leader of the Nationalists, stalwart and reticent stood up in this place and said to the Government: "Take every regiment out of Ireland. The Protestants will defend the north, the Catholics its South," thus making true, unless all signs fail, that in a way infinitely nobler than in the sense they were first spoken, that "England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity."

Overseas—The Dominions have been a unit in coming to the support of the Empire. "Britons all." The end of the Earth, its fertile spaces won by the island born in the past, developing by the labours of the Dominion born today, send their sons to fight in the common cause.

The Preparedness of the Empire.

There has been many cries of the British army and navy. To-day those within the four seas who have paid for them, the Briton overseas who gets the full benefit of the land and sea forces of the Empire without paying, go freely on their lawful ways.

Today a battleship and seven cruisers protect the American shores of the Atlantic and its commerce in waters where, at the beginning of the war, there were no men of war. The Mediterranean, highway of the world's commerce from the most ancient times, has on its waters no German armed ship.

The main German armed fleets are cooped up behind forts, and its isolated ships are fleeing from our cruisers and those of our allies.

Our army has landed troops to resist the German attack on our allies. Splendidly have the French and Belgians done. France's attitude is typified by its airman Garros who on the first night of war hurled his frail aeroplane into the Zeppelin and with her destroyed, sank down to victory. Her soldiers hold their own the soil of Alsace. Serious, the French nation fights against aggression, Belgium, not concerned in the war, fights for her own being, as the Spartans at Thermopylae.

WAR OFFICE REPORT BRIEF

Paris, Aug. 20.—A communication given out by the French War Department this morning is one of the briefest for some days. It announced only the bare facts of important developments now in progress in Belgium, and added there is nothing new along the front in Alsace and Lorraine.

GERMANS MOVE TOWARD ANTWERP

London, Aug. 20.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday night, says "the Germans seem to be moving in the direction of Antwerp and any Belgian backward movement in that direction may therefore be explained as strategic movements which point to the early discomfiture of the army."

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate, variable winds; fair and warm. Saturday, local showers, but partly fair.

GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPY THE CITY OF BRUSSELS; BELGIANS NOW FALL BACK

But Only Detachments of Cavalry Have Entered the Belgian Capital So Far, Says Report

BELGIANS RETIRE TOWARD ANTWERP

Have Done Their Work of Holding the Germans in Check and it is Now the Allies' Turn

London, Aug. 21.—The Germans have taken Brussels.

The official announcement of the German victory of Brussels did not mention the casualties of either side. French official advices state that Muelhausen, in Alsace, has been recaptured by the French from Germans, who were said to be retreating on the Rhine, but in Lorraine it was admitted the Germans had forced French to fall back on their base.

Confirmation was received last night of the report that Emperor William has ordered resistance to any Japanese effort to seize Kiao Chau.

Cavalry Outposts.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The German cavalry have occupied Brussels. This official announcement was made last night. Strong columns are following up this movement. The Belgian army is retiring to Antwerp without having been engaged by the Germans.

Along with the announcement of the fall of Brussels, the official statement says: "Our troops have met with brilliant success in Alsace, especially between Muelhausen and Altkirch. The Germans, retreating on the Rhine, left in our hands many prisoners and 24 guns six of which were captured after a sharp struggle by our infantry. In Lorraine the day was less fortunate for us. Our advance troops found themselves faced by exceptionally strong positions. They were forced by a counter attack to fall back in a body, which is strongly established on the Seille and along the Canal from Marne to the Rhine.

VANCOUVER MAY BE BOMBARDED BY ONE OF THE GERMAN CRUISERS

Canadian Minister of Marine Notices the People That a Hostile Warship is Approaching Their Port

WILL TRY TO GET SUPPLY OF COAL

And Vancouver Is Told To Refuse It Even If They Threaten To Lay the City In Ruins

Vancouver, Aug. 21.—The following despatch arrived from Prince Rupert, B.C., late yesterday:

All banks have been notified by Hon. J. G. Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine, of the near approach of a German warship stated to be coming to obtain coal. The authorities have been notified not to give aid to the enemy even under a threat of the bombardment of the city.

ANTWERP READY TO REPEL ATTACK

London, Aug. 21.—The correspondent of the Times at the Hague telegraphs: "Preparations for the defence of Antwerp extend over an enormous area. All classes in the city are joining in the work day and night but there is no sign of panic or confusion."

Prospero left Trinity at 9.40 a.m. and is due here at 3.30 this afternoon.

CAPTURE OF CITY ENTIRELY WITHOUT STRATEGICAL VALUE

No Advantage to the Allies in Putting up Fight There

IT WAS NO SURPRISE

To the Allies, Who Have Made Plans to Engage Germans

Paris, Aug. 21.—The Petit Parisien in a review of the war situation says "A great battle is preparing. Belgium is to be the theatre of most formidable shock in history, the duration of which escapes prophesy."

Repulsed in the south at Dinant by the French, the Germans have been making, since Tuesday, vigorous offensive movement towards the North, which on Wednesday forced the Belgians, after a fine resistance, to fall back on Antwerp.

The Berlin Government will claim a triumph whereas, from a strategical point of view, the movement was of mediocre importance.

The French armies have also taken up their respective positions and it is certain that our General Staff is far from being taken unprepared by our adversaries tactics. The Staff had long foreseen them and is prepared to deal with them under the best auspices.

GERMANS BURN MANY VILLAGES

London, Aug. 21.—A despatch to the Central News from Brussels says that one long line of burning villages marked the German advance.

Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that a third list of German casualties, aggregating about 1,000 men killed or wounded, mainly in infantry men, has been published in Berlin.

The correspondent adds that the Gazette confirms the report that Prince Frederick William, of Lippe, was killed before Liege.

SURRENDERED WITHOUT A SHOT

London, Aug. 21.—The Ghent correspondence to the Chronicle telegraphs "Brussels is now occupied by the enemy having been surrendered to the Germans without the firing of a single shot."

JAPAN READY TO FIGHT GERMANY

Will Back Up Ultimatum With Force of Arms, if Necessary

Tokio, Aug. 21.—Japan is quietly preparing for eventualities following the expiration, next Sunday, of her ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of the German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau.

Strictest prohibition has been placed on the publication of any information concerning the movements of Japanese ships and troops. All correspondence is censored and the newspapers are, closely watched.

The War and Navy Departments are preparing for a move on Kiau Chau where, according to current reports, the fortifications are formidable.

Since the outbreak of the European War, thousands of Chinese Coolies have been employed in strengthening the defences.

Portia left Placentia at 12.20 a.m. Fogota left Fogo at 10.45 a.m.

Graves, Made in a Hurry, May Be Seen For Miles Across The Battlefields

The Horses, With Gaping Wounds, Spread the Reek of Death on Each Side of the Carriage Roads

TERRIFYING ASPECTS OF MODERN WAR

Shells Have Ploughed Up the Asphalt of the Streets of Liege Like a Cornfield

Brussels, Aug. 16.—The toll and the ministry and the pregnant feeling the engender resemble the forced inaction which a heavy fog at sea imposes on blue jackets with a thirst for heroic endeavor. The tension is becoming painful, despite the occasional diversions like the recent actions at Hoelen, Diest and Eghezoo, which rebound to the credit of the Belgian nation, but settle nothing.

For these are but improvised asides in the awful drama which will presently engulf all interests. Yet even those desultory engagements are worth studying, for they throw light upon the impending combat and reveal the specific military worth of the enemy's forces, their physical and moral staying powers and their steadfast or wavering faith in their own cause.

All Crimes Permitted.

Soldiers pillage, burn, kill and break faith without qualms or wrath, as though all crimes were permitted those who wear the Kaiser's coat. Germany is running amuck in Europe and will not leave her neighbors in peace until she

achieves her end or is made powerless forever. In Liege the tension is incomparably greater than elsewhere. Some 30,000 inhabitants have fled from the place in terror, when the enemy's guns began to shower shells upon it. The city bears the marks of havoc everywhere. Gaping bridges, half demolished houses, many without doors, which have been taken off their hinges and cast into the court yard or roadside—fallen roofs and smouldering ruins, tell their dismal tale.

There is not a street in which shells have not fallen. The asphalt has been ploughed up in places like a cornfield. Hurriedly made graves with their soft mounds protrude in unexpected places. The Germans are everywhere. They patrol the principal thoroughfares, stand at barricades which they have raised at all the approaches to the town or creep up towards the forts with remarkable recklessness. Nine of them on bicycles rode to within 300 meters of the forts yesterday. Eight returned unharmed, only one paying for the adventure with his life.

Ghastly Realities.

At Haelen and Diest, the scenes of Wednesday's engagement, one draws nearer to the ghastly realities of war, for here the struggle waxed desperate. Man meeting man, thrusting and wrestling in a struggle for life or death. Here the once peaceful countryside, is utterly transformed. In the background are heaps of ruins that so lately were farm-houses, and still amid pungent smoke. Barricades hastily erected of dead horses, their terrible wounds gaping, are spreading the mephitic reek of

MILITARY UNITS OF THE ARMIES

In order to inform the ordinary reader of war news about the size of the various subdivisions of foreign armies, such as corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, we present herewith a table which gives as accurately as possible the number of men and the composition in such divisions:

Germany
Army Corps—Its staff, 2 infantry divisions, 2 regiments of field artillery, 3 squadrons of cavalry, a company of pioneers, a bridge train, field bakeries, telegraph troops, field hospital, etc., one or two batteries of heavy field howitzers or mortars and a machine gun group. Total, 40,000 men.
Infantry Division—Two brigades. Total, 12,000 men.
Brigade—Two regiments. Total, 6,000 men.
Regiment—Three battalions of 4 companies each. Total, 3,000 men.
Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.
Regiment of Field Artillery—Nine batteries of field guns and 3 of field howitzers; 72 pieces.
Battery—Six Guns.
Brigade of Cavalry—Two and occasionally three regiments. Total, 1,600 to 2,400 men.
Regiment of Cavalry—Four squadrons of 200 men each. Total, 800 men.

France
Army Corps—Two infantry divisions, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 brigade of horse and foot artillery, 1 engineers' battalion, 1 squadron of train. Total, 40,000 men.
Infantry Division—Two brigades of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 12 batteries. Total, 12,000 men and 48 guns.
Brigade—Two regiments of 3 battalions each. Total, 6,000 men.
Regiment—Three battalions of 4 companies each. Total, 3,000 men.
Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.
Cavalry Division—Two and sometimes three brigades; 3,200-4,800 men.
Brigade of Cavalry—Two regiments of 8 squadrons, with 2 batteries of artillery.
Regiment of Cavalry—Four squadrons; 800 men.
Squadron of Cavalry—Two hundred men.
Battery of Artillery—Six guns.

Great Britain
Brigade of Infantry—Four battalions and administrative and medical units. Total, 4,000 men.
Cavalry Brigade—Two regiments of 4 squadrons each. Total, 800 men.
Brigade of Artillery—Three batteries, 18 guns; heavy artillery, 12 guns; field howitzers, 2 batteries; horse artillery, 2 batteries.
Battery—Six guns.
Division—Forty-four guns, 12 howitzers and 4 heavy field guns; 15,000 combatants.

Russia
Battalion of Infantry—Eight hundred men.
Squadron of Cavalry—One hundred and twenty-five men.
Battery of Artillery—Eight guns.

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Loathsome War Squalor Everywhere In Evidence At The Scene of Hostilities

Two Hours Motor Ride From Brussels is a Ruined Countryside Over Which the Deadly Breath of War Has Passed

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF MODERN ARMS

Prussians Break All War Regulations by Looting Private Funds From the Banks

Brussels, Aug. 16.—Two hours' motor ride from Belgium's capital takes one to a world of grim realities and sinister contrasts. Over the country between Tirlemont and Saint Trond, but yesterday rich in corn fields, and carefully tended gardens, the withering breath of war has passed.

Approaching the village of Oranval, unmistakable tokens of desolation meet the view. Shattered windows and domestic utensils flung among the cabbages in the gardens, or before the wretched doors.

Here, a couple of children prattling in subdued tones. There a mother leading three orphaned little girls from the still smoking ruins of their home. Everywhere is the loathsome squalor of war.

Inhuman hate appears to possess these Prussian invaders. Belgians who dealt with them at close quarters at Dormael declare that the Uhlans fought with the bitterness of personal fury. Many corpses have their hands raised on their elbows on a level with their shoulders.

Horrible wounds were inflicted with weapons fired at a distance of a couple of inches from the mouth or breast.

The Uhlans seized 200,000 francs belonging to the National Bank of Belgium at Hazzelt. The bank being a private concern, this act of piracy constitutes a violation of the 53rd article of the laws of customs and welfare drawn up in 1870.

Frederick, afterwards Emperor, forbade seizure of specie of the Bank of France on condition that it be not employed to sustain resistance to the German arms. Similar funds of the Bank of France Strassburg at first requested by the Germans, were restored as private property.

Today the Prussian will is the sole law in Belgium.

Night Brings No Rest.

Night brings no rest. One could see moving masses of our soldiers a vision of hell, which only Dante could describe. The bullets were whistling through the trenches, cracking in the trees or clattering with a muffled thud in the earth.

The Belgian provision for the wounded was efficient and adequate. So far the maimed warriors homeless families, destitute women and orphaned children, who are receiving attention, remind one only of the harvest of misery yet to be garnered.

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.



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See the Ladies' 4 strap Oxfords with a four dollarish look for \$2.70.
Take a glance at the beautiful Baby Beds. Regular \$20.00. Now \$16.00.
Wall Papers with Borders to match from 20c. up.
Come right along to this great event.

J.M. Devine
THE RIGHT HOUSE
Corner Water and Adelaide Streets.

SEVEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS, LATELY BROUGHT FROM AFRICA BY FRANCE, SEASONED FIGHTERS

Turcos, Detachments of Whom Are Now at the Front in Alsace Are Well-Disciplined Men

ALWAYS IN PINK
OF GOOD CONDITION

Foreign Legion Has International Reputation—Big Black Warriors Pet of the French Nation

THE announcement made that detachments of the Turcos, the famous fighting native Algerian troops of France, are accompanying the French forces invading Alsace discloses the determination of France to make use of the splendid regiments of native troops from her colonies. Once before, in 1870, in the hour of her need, France called upon the Turcos, and they fought and died thru the bitter winter of 1870-71, for the Tricolor.

The regiments known affectionately to France as the Turcos are the Trailleurs Algeriens, dusky Algerian infantrymen, splendid fighters, well disciplined and always in the pink of condition from their continuous border fighting. Nine regiments of these fierce Algerian fighters has France at her beck some 20,000 fighting men who have proved their valor in every campaign in which they have been engaged since they were organized, nearly a century ago.

Are Famous Fighting Men

If the Turcos have been called upon it will not be long before the rest of the French Forces in Algeria and Tunisia will be sent to France. The Algerian forces of France are included in their regular military establishment as distinctive from the other colonial troops. Algeria comprises the nineteenth zone in the French mobilization scheme, and the troops there are the nineteenth army corps. This corps includes some of the hardest fighters in the world, with reputations proven time and time again in countless campaigns—namely the Foreign Legion, the Zouaves, the Turcos, Chasseurs d'Afrique and the Spahis.

The Foreign Legion, outside of three companies of mounted infantry the Zouaves and the Turcos are foot soldiers. The Zouaves are Frenchmen; the legionaries of all nationalities, and the Turcos are natives. The Chasseurs d'Afrique and the Spahis are cavalry, the former French and the latter native Arab horsemen.

The Foreign Legion is made up of two regiments of six battalions each, an effective force of 9,800 men, fully thirty per cent of whom are Alsatisians who will not serve in the German army. Another twenty per cent, it is estimated, are Germans, most of them deserters from the German army's rigid rule. The rest is made up of adventurers from all over the world, many of the men who have nothing to live for and who want to die "with their boots on."

No Questions Asked

No questions are asked of the prospective recruit in this corps. If he can pass the physical examination that is all, that is necessary. The

history of the Foreign Legion is one of the most glorious chapters in French army records.

The Foreign Legion was organized on February 4th, 1831. Some of the many campaigns in which it has won renown are the years of fighting against Ab-del-Kedir; the Carlist revolution in Spain, when the Legion was rented to Queen Isabella of Spain by Louis Philippe; in the Crimea, in the Austrian campaign of Napoleon III., in Mexico, where the regiment strange "upheld the honor of France" in a campaign that was otherwise disastrous to the French arms, and last, but not least the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

In the last named the Legion was almost annihilated at the battle of Ardenay, when, with the Turcos, it covered the retreat of de la Motterouge's Army of the Loire and saved it from destruction. At Tonkin and in the later French colonial campaigns the Legion gained more distinction.

60,000 Seasoned Campaigners

There are four regiments of Zouaves in the Nineteenth Army Corps, 13,500 men, and five battalions of African light infantry, 4,600 strong. The Chasseurs d'Afrique the

5,000 strong, six regiments of five squadrons each. The spahis Bedouin horse, who have also met the Germans once before, number 3,500 men, in four regiments.

All in all, the above mentioned troops form a field force of 69,900 men, exclusive of engineers and artillery, seasoned campaigners, who are always "spilling" for a fight, and in whom the spirit of the "revanche" burns as strongly as in the other French troops. It was only sheer weight of numbers that ever made African troops of France draw back in 1870, and when they did their opponents were only too glad to see them go or to follow closely their snarling defiant retreat. It will take a lot of fighting to check the ardor of those French-African troops of today.

Many Fine Soldiers

Of native troops outside of these in the Nineteenth Army Corps France has many fine soldiers in the trailleurs senegalais the big black Senegal, who created such a sensation in Paris a year ago, when they made their first appearance there. There are seven regiments and six separate battalions of them; three regiments of trailleurs malgaches and one regiment of trailleurs annamites. In all, there are forty thousand native troops in the colonial army of France, outside of Algeria, which is included in the so-called metropolitan army. A grand total of 70,000 dusky African warriors could be summoned by France to her aid if necessary, including Turcos, Spahis, Trailleurs and native artillerymen.

JAPANESE ARE ANXIOUS TO OUST THE GERMANS FROM CHINA ALTOGETHER

Japan Has Always Strenuously Opposed Germany's Efforts to Obtain a Footing in the Far East

KIAO CHAU, GERMAN EAST NAVAL BASE

Is an Ideal Stronghold and Has Been Well Fortified At a Tremendous Cost

HURRIED preparations indicate Japan's intention to join Great Britain and Russia in the struggle against Germany. Treaty obligations to her ally, Great Britain, may be a sufficient excuse for participating in the war, but greater than any loyalty to England is Japan's desire to take advantage of the present opportunity to deprive Germany of a foothold in the Far East, says a correspondent who has just returned from the Far East.

Willing to Assist

Willing to assist in the capture or destruction of the Kaiser's Asiatic fleet, now confined in Kiao-Chau Bay, Japan doubtless would like to do more. The assembling of transports, the shipping of siege guns hardly can be significant of anything but a determination to attack the Germans at Kiao-Chau. Two Japanese squadrons, the first the "flying squadron" of seven armored cruisers commanded by Prince Foshima, the second Admiral Kato's squadron of eight battleships are at sea, supposed to be cruising off the Chinese coast in the vicinity of Cape Ya-tou.

Eluding the British squadron that pursued them for two days, the German cruisers Emden and Nurmberg returned to Kiao-Chau. In the inner harbor at Tsing-tau are fifteen German, three Austrian and two Italian warships. The German naval force in Kiao-Chau consists of two armored cruisers, four light cruisers, seven gunboats and two destroyers.

The British China squadron comprises the old battleship Triumph, the armored cruisers Minotaur, Hampshire, Newcastle and Yarmouth, three gunboats and eight destroyers. Available to aid the British Russia has four light cruisers and a number of destroyers. Hong Kong will be the only British naval base, as Wei-hai-wei in the present emergency has no military value.

Bay Easily Defended

Situated in a region of fogs, flanked by the rocky coast of Shantung, Kiao-Chau Bay is easily blacked. The narrow, tortuous, easily defended entrance to the bay leads inward to a wide expanse of shallow, silt laden water. Kiao Chau Bay is a notch in the coast about 50 miles one way and 40 in the other.

The establishment of a naval station necessitated a great deal of dredging. Within the wide landlocked bay, the Germans by great labor and the expenditure of \$17,000,000 constructed an outer and an inner harbor. Besides building breakwaters and great granite piers, the Germans

have at Tsing-tau a steel floating dock large enough to accommodate the biggest battleships.

Very soon after taking possession of Kiao Chau the Germans commenced to fortify. The rocky, treeless hills on either side of the entrance to the bay now conceal many batteries. It is claimed that "German engineering genius at its best is shown in the fortification of Tsing-tau." Germans assert that Tsing-tau now is much stronger than Port Arthur ever was. Twelve forts figure in its chain of defenses.

In addition to erecting at Tsing-tau a typically German city, the Kaiser's subordinates have made the "military colony" of Kiao Chau a point of vantage whence political and commercial pressure could be exerted on China.

Neither, Britain, Japan nor Russia was pleased in 1898 when the Kaiser acquired Kio Chau Bay and more than 200 square miles of adjacent territory. Associated with the acquisition of Kiao Chau was the procurement of railway and mining concessions, immensely valuable and most reluctantly granted by China.

New Markets Opened

The building of a railroad at Tsing-tau through Shantung to Tsinan, thus tapping the lower valley of the Hoang Ho, increased the business of the German port, opened new markets for German goods and added to German prestige. Also it gave Germany opportunities to thwart the Japanese. The efforts of Japan and Germany to outwit each other would form the most interesting if not the most important chapter of unwritten history of financing the new development of China.

Checked diplomatically aforesaid, Japan, as chance offers, is desirous of using force. The reduction of Tsing-tau the capture of German "leased territory" at Kiao Chau, with the help of Britain and Russia, may be cheerfully undertaken despite the cost. "Japan would pay much to have Germany eliminated from the Far East." The expression quoted may express the sentiment of the statesmen who govern Japan.

The Germans at Kiao Chau know the odds against them which they must fight. The garrison at Tsing-tau has been strengthened by reservists brought from Shanghai, also by the German and the Austrian legation guards just withdrawn from Peking.

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A tract of well-wooded land near the City, conveniently situated for a fox farm; nicely secluded.
Apply at this office.—jnc25,t

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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 68, St. John's.

Apples, Potatoes, Etc.

Due To-morrow (Thursday) Ex S.S. Stephano:

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50 Cases SWEET ORANGES
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Rifle & Shot Cartridges

**Double & Single Barrel
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Also, the above can be supplied in damaged stock, which we are selling at very low prices.

P.S. All the above can and will be supplied in new stock unless otherwise ordered

Martin Hardware Co. Ltd.
Front and Rear Next West of Old Store

A Between-Seasons Suggestion

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

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

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

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BEST QUALITY
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Highest Prices Paid
For Raw Furs.

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A Wise Investment

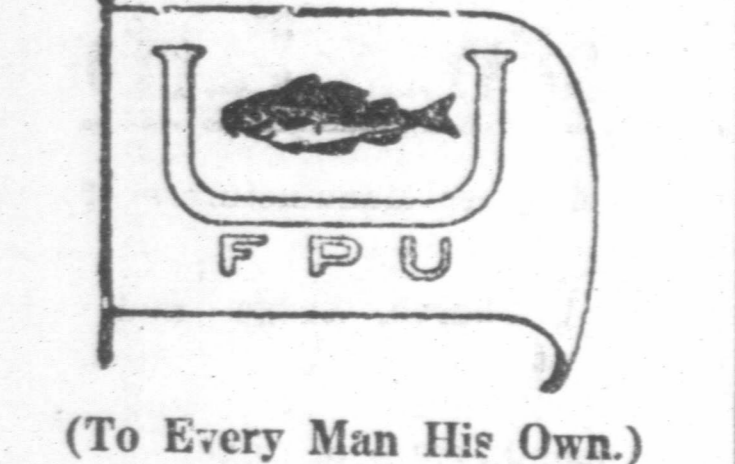
To satisfy a Mortgage,

Those two fine residences near the head of Quidi Vidi Lake, plastered, fitted with electric light and concrete foundation.

Messrs. Dowring Bros. have arranged to make the adjoining land into a handsome park which will enhance the value of these houses.

J. J. ROSSITER,
WALDEGRAVE STREET
may 7, 14

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(To Every Man His Own.)

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All correspondence for publication should be addressed to the Editor of The Mail and Advocate.

Letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only and the real name of the author should be attached. This will not be used unless consent is given in the communication.

The publication of any letter does not signify that the Editor thereby shows his agreement with the opinions there expressed.

All business communications should be addressed to the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 21, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

That Commission.

It has been claimed by the Government that no law exist to permit a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the catastrophe that overtook the Newfoundland's crew on March 31st and April 1st last. An opportunity will be afforded the Government to meet that emergency when the House meets, and the public may look for Legislation dealing with this matter and the appointment by the House of a Commission to fully enquire into all the facts in connection with the loss of the brave men belonging to the Newfoundland and the disappearance of the Southern Cross with all her crew.

As an Awkward Squad.

THE Citizen's Patriotic Committee is growing apace, and bids fair to be a "regiment" of fair proportions. It only needs another batch or two of additional names and the "guns" when it will be ready for the front.

Or do we mistake, perhaps it is not the intention of the Patriots to go to the "front" at all.

As a "committee" it is rather an awkward squad, in point of numbers, and it is this consideration which makes us think that maybe they intend to put a corner on the glory, just as some of the individual "pairs" have attempted to put a corner on the "grub stake."

We are proud to see our noble Premier's name on the list, and we feel sure that if given a chance he will bluff the Germans with the old gag that is spent out in this country.

Brussels

BRUSSELS, officially announced to be occupied by the German cavalry, is the administrative capital of Belgium, as well as of the province of Brabant and is an important railway and canal centre. As the capital, it is the most important city in the country, being the seat of legislative and educational authority and one of the chief industrial centres. It contains the royal palace, the chief courts and the chamber of justice.

The city can, with justice, be described as one of the finest in Europe. The new portion of Brussels is particularly beautiful, being remarkable for the attractiveness of its avenues and the magnificence of its squares, or "places."

At the present time the population is about 200,000.

The city has had a long and chequered history, being first mentioned, under a name resembling Brussels, as long as eleven hundred years ago. When the Province of Brabant was part of a Dukedom of the same name, Brussels was its capital and the site of the duke's castle.

In the old palace, which stood on the site of the present royal palace, the Emperor Charles V. of Spain, abdicated in favor of his son Philip, the sovereign whose Armada attempted to invade England then under Queen Elizabeth.

During the War of the Protestant Succession in Europe, Brussels was bombarded by the great French General, Villeroi, and suffered great damage, a number of churches and over four thousand houses and other buildings being destroyed by the red hot shot poured into the city.

At the time of the French Revolution a republic was proclaimed in the city, but after the revolution of 1830 it became the capital of the Kingdom of Belgium.

Not Alarming

THERE is nothing alarming about the report that advance squadrons of German cavalry have occupied Brussels. Here, too, it is instructive to notice that in the original German plan of campaign, August 3rd was set down as the date for the military occupation of the Belgian capital, but the German plans miscarried—thanks to the phenomenal bravery and military genius of the Belgians—and almost three weeks passed before the troops of the Kaiser could reach this objective.

And even now it is certain that the German occupation of Brussels is not at variance with the plans of the allies. Otherwise it would not be permitted without a fight, and the record of the past fortnight has proven that the Belgian troops do not do any retreating when they engage the enemy—it is the other side that has had to get used to sounding the retreat.

EVIDENTLY the Belgian troops have fulfilled the mission they undertook—that of holding back the Germans and giving their allies time to concentrate in Southern Belgium and thus to block the advance of the invaders forces. They have done right effectively and now the allied French and British are reported as concentrated in strong positions some where about Namur, while the slow-moving Russian has finished mobilising his millions of men and has already invaded Eastern Prussia.

All Germany's plans of striking a swift, crushing blow at France, before Russia had time to move, have been brought to naught by a nation that the Kaiser scarcely considered at all when planning his campaign. His golden opportunity of all chance of surprising France has passed, and with the France has come the necessity of so disposing and so manoeuvring his troops that they shall be able, if possible, to knockout the strong armies of the allies in a series of great battles.

BRUSSELS was of no significance from a military standpoint and therefore it has been abandoned to the Germans. It is not fortified, and to make a stand at the city would have involved much damage to it and for little purpose.

When the Germans are through occupying the city and the farce of proclaiming it and the surrounding territory portion of the German Empire, they must turn south to engage the allies.

Then will come the herculean struggle, with millions of men in the field, and strenuous indeed will have to be



Another Great Big Two Two-Part Feature Programme for Week-End

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A stirring two-part melo-drama tale of the underworld—with startling and exciting situations galore.

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A beautiful story of heart-interest and appeal, excellent photography, gorgeous scenic backgrounds, Featuring Rosemary Theby.

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DeWITT C. CAIRNS, Baritone; P. J. McCARTHY, Pianist; JOSEPH F. ROSS, Effects.

EXTRA PICTURES FOR THE CHILDREN SATURDAY.

Next Week—H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught at the Opening of Bowling Park.

Don't fail to see the first release of the Newfoundland Biograph Company.

TO THE EDITOR

Fire Patrol Loafers

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Can't nothing be done now in the country's hour of financial bankruptcy to cut off some of the use less officials feasting on the blood of the toilers?

We have around here a gang of those blood-suckers, called fire patrol men. One of them is a son of Tommy Howe's and he is drawing a salary for years as a fire patrol man. Many a week they put in one day, and it is easy to find some building houses by days work for other people, cutting hay by days pay and taking money that others ought to earn. And they are at their own work when not working for others under pay.

They are supposed to be on the patrol all the time watching for fire. They are oftener off than on, and we people who know what a cod this fire patrol is are up in arms against it being continued as it is any longer.

Save the money to keep people from starving the coming winter and do away with this robbery of peoples hard earnings.

GOOSE BAY: Goose Bay, Aug. 18, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR

Contradict Grave Libel

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Sir,—As certain members of the Association are continually circulating deliberate untruths regarding the standing of "Davidson" Lodge and its members in connection with the L.O.B.A., we wish, through your columns, to refute such statements as willful prevarications of the truth, and to verify our assertion, we append Copy of Official Circular letter from the highest authority of the Order, viz., the M.W. Grand Mistress and Grand Secretary of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the L.O. B.A., of British America, which is sufficient proof, that the reports so freely circulated, with the intention of injuring "Davidson" Lodge, were untruthful.

BESSIE THISTLE, W. Mistress. LIZZIE CROUCHER, Rec. Secy. Davidson Lodge.

Aug. 19, '14.

[Copy.]

Office of the Grand Mistress Ladies' Orange Benevolent Ass., Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 1, '14.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that "Davidson" Lodge, No. 160, L.O.B.A., is a legally constituted Lodge and working under a Charter granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of B.A., that the members are in good standing and on equal footing with all members of the L.O.B.A., and that Davidson Lodge, No. 160, has all the rights and privileges guaranteed to all Lodges of the Association.

No member has any authority to state otherwise.

(Sgd.) MARY TULK, Grand Mistress. JEANIE GORDON, Grand Secy.

Wonders Never Cease

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Mr. Editor,—We all admire the News Editor's patriotism and sincerity, but few will ever accuse him of being a Mark Twain.

This morning he pokes fun at the editor of The Herald, and we would all enjoy the fun if it were not in connection with the patriotic movement.

In reporting the meeting last night, The News says, speaking of the Finance Committee, "As the work of the Committee would necessitate a considerable amount of work, they

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Booklet on request.

Colin Campbell,
85 Water Street.

HOUSE TO MEET

SEPTEMBER 2

A Gazette Extraordinary, published yesterday, contained a Proclamation summoning the Legislature to meet on September 2nd.

ALLIED FLEETS

BOMBARD PORT

London, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Cetinje says the English fleet, supported by French warships in conjunction with the Montenegrin batteries on Mount Lovcen Wednesday, bombarded the Austrian fortification at Catterac, greatly damaging them.

GERMANS MEET ALLIED ARMIES

And Are Finding Country Strongly Guarded to South—Moving To North

London, Aug. 20.—The following information was given out by the official bureau this afternoon—

The Belgian arm confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. The Belgian troops have admirably performed their duty in delaying the hostile advance, thus enabling the complete concentration of their allies.

The military position is as follows:

The German forces at present extend from north of the neighborhood to Basel through Liege to a point in Belgium, east of Antwerp, near the Dutch frontier.

The outstanding feature of the operations up to the present has been delay in the contemplated German offensive movements across the Meuse, by the defence of Liege, where the forts are still intact. This has permitted the orderly mobilization and concentration of the French Army, and of the British Expeditionary force.

The German troops have now crossed the Meuse below and above Liege, gaining some ground slowly westward, but their advance cavalry has been continually checked by the Belgians.

BELGIANS RETIRE TOWARD ANTWERP

Paris, Aug. 20.—A portion of the Belgian army has begun to retire in the direction of Antwerp, according to an official announcement this morning concerning the situation in Belgium.

East of Namur, the Germans have attained the line between Dinant and Neuchateau. Large German forces continue to cross the River Meuse between Liege and Namur. German outposts have occupied Dyle.

ENEMY FINDS ROUTES BLOCKED

Paris, Aug. 20.—An official communication received from Brussels says the Germans have gained ground on both banks of the Meuse and are in contact with the armies of the allies.

The communication says the "enemy is finding the routes to the southward strongly held by the French and the Belgians discovered an opening to the North; this may entirely change the strategy of both sides."

Another Canadian Banker From Banks

The Canadian banker L. B. Creaser, Capt. Creaser, arrived from the banks this morning with 600 qts. fish. His object in coming to port is to go on dock and have her bottom painted.

Another War Prisoner

Another German prisoner of war was arrested yesterday by Tec. Byrne. He is R. Fraher, a 22 year old German.

CALLS ALL MEN TO JOIN COLORS

London, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Vienna says the Austria Government has issued a final call to arms for all able-bodied men from the ages of 20 to 42 years.

"Bonaventure" Left Port Nelson Yesterday

Messrs. A. Harvey & Co. had a message from Port Nelson via Wintipeg that the Bonaventure was leaving Port Nelson yesterday for Sydney. She will then go to Halifax where she will load for Port Nelson again.

Word is expected from the Bonaventure shortly.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM A.I.C. THE WORLD'S CURE

When everything else fails to cure you give our medicine a trial and be cured. We have scores testifying to its curative value. Hear what Mrs. Aron says about it:

July 7th, 1914.

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.

Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.

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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.

Reservists Return

Two Naval Reservists who were in the States returned by the Stephanos yesterday to join H.M.S. Calypso.

SERIOUS ROW AT PLACENTIA

Smoothed Over by Lawyers Without Going Into the Law Courts

We are informed from Placentia that on Saturday evening last a rather serious row occurred between some men of the place and several of our city young bloods who are there on their holidays. A war of words was the beginning, ending in a fistic combat.

The result was that summons were issued for breach of the peace, necessitating the presence of lawyers R. McGrath and L. Carter, who to their credit be it said, had the summons withdrawn and the affair settled out of court.

Mrs. S. K. Bell's youngest daughter, Miss Beth Bartlett, left Liverpool Saturday by the S.S. Megantic for Quebec, en route to home. She will be met on her arrival by her sister, Miss Sybil Bartlett, and her aunt, Mrs. Woodman.

Wonders Never Cease

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

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For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.

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

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

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

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses.

Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

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Prescott Street, near Rawlin's Cross,

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

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

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Bowring's Cove.

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, MINISTER OF WAR

THOUGH IT IS SELDOM that the true proportions of a man's greatness are appreciable by his own countrymen and contemporaries, it is often possible to anticipate the verdict of history by that of more detached foreign observers. In the case of Earl Kitchener the opinion of Westerners and Orientals alike has very definitely pointed to him as the greatest Englishman of his era.

A Man Not Open to Impression

When Kitchener visited Manchuria and Japan upon the expiration of his command in India, the Japanese laid themselves out to impress him with various exhibitions of their military power, of which they were very reasonably proud. But the most imposing pageant in the world, its pomp and vanities, are as nothing in Kitchener's eyes. His hosts viewed his silence, his expressionless immobility, if with disappointment, at least with profound respect. It was, in fact, like their own ideal of impenetrable reserve, and, as a Far Eastern friend who was in Kitchener's entourage, informed me, Kitchener is regarded by the Japanese to-day as the greatest European they have ever seen.

Incidentally, my object here is to suggest a newer and more accurate estimate of Lord Kitchener's personality. None could be more interesting, if only for the fact that there has been no other modern soldier or statesman whose preparation for the work awaiting him has provided such an example of reversion to the ancient methods of Providence in the fashioning of its heroes—from the days of Moses onwards—amidst the wastes and solitudes of Nature.

The Evidence of "Reserve Force"

There is a common factor in the character of great men which an old writer has described as "reserve force acting directly by presence with old means." "It is a sort of familiar genius," he says, "by whose impulses its possessors are swayed, but whose command they cannot impart. Such men are often solitary, or, if they chance to be social, do not need society, but can entertain themselves very well alone. What others effect by talent or by eloquence, such men accomplish by some magnetism."

When the history of Lord Kitchener comes to be written, surely no more fitting words could be found to describe him. It was said of Lord Chatham that there was something finer in the man than anything he said. So with Lord Kitchener there is a strange innate power which has always found expression, not in words, but in achievement, and in the production of achievement in others.

From "Silly Suffolk"

Irishmen like to claim Lord Kitchener as a countryman of theirs on the ground that he was born at Gunsborough Villa, County Kerry, on June 24th, 1850. But although his father, Colonel Henry Horatio Kitchener, had migrated to Ireland from Leicestershire two years before the birth of his son Herbert, the family is East Anglian, and in the little Suffolk village of Lakenheath there are records of the Kitcheners going back to two hundred years ago, when Thomas Kitchener and his wife Abigail came thither from Hampshire in the reign of the third William.

His mother's family, the Chevaliers of Aspall, in the same old eastern county, have possessed Aspall Hall for over two centuries, and it was in recognition of his mother's family home that Kitchener associated in his title the name of the little East Anglian village with that of Khartoum.

Ireland has given many great soldiers to the Empire—notably Lord Roberts—but "silly" Suffolk produced the stock from which sprang Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspall.

"A Shy, Self-Contained Boy"

As a boy he seems to have impressed observers in different ways. An old friend of the family describes him as a "manly, active and spirited little fellow who could not keep quiet, and consequently, like all boys of his kind, used to get into scrapes, but had great luck in getting out of them." Another says "he was a smart, intelligent, growing-up lad, promising to be a smart young fellow"; while a third remembers him as "quiet and taciturn, good at books, but taking a bad place in outdoor games and gymnastics." To a fourth he was "a shy, self-contained boy, who early showed a talent for figures."

K's friends of his famous days will readily recognise these early sprouts of his later qualities.

His First Scent of Powder

They soon bore fruit in an eagerness for useful experience which crossed his path. Thus even before he entered the Army in 1871 he had had a taste of actual war. While still a Woolwich cadet he was staying during a vacation with his father in

Brittany, for the Irish estates had been sold. France's last desperate struggle against the German hosts was being fought out by brave but ill-organised armies of hastily-raised levies. Young Kitchener offered his services to the French, was accepted, and fought under General Chanzy in the operations around Le Mans. It was to be remembered afterwards when he and Captain Marchand gallantly drank to one another on the Nile at Fashoda.

A Son of the Wilderness

But we need not go out of our way to seek for early germs of K's after greatness. He would be the first to deny that there was any finer quality in his nature than is to be found in the generality of young Anglo-Saxon soldiers.

But he was subjected to a novitiate which has produced many of the world's finest souls. He was led forth into the wilderness. He did not adopt a raiment of camel's hair or a menu of locusts and wild honey, but the strong reflective elements in his nature, the self-sufficing, self-reliant were developed and hardened into wondrous temper in the free atmosphere and vast lonely spaces of the deserts.

The Tale of a Telegram

It was characteristic of so unconventional a nature that his first step to fortunate and greatness was a piece of indiscipline. He was on leave in Alexandria on the eve of the famous bombardment, and knowing that a telegram recalling him to Cyprus was imminent he arranged with a friendly pressman to delay its reaching his hands until the weekly boat to Cyprus had gone. Lieutenant Kitchener with him, at that time, unrivalled knowledge of the natives and their language, was, of course, a welcome find for any commander like Lord Wolseley, committed to operations in a comparatively unknown country. Accordingly his services were retained, and from that moment his future was assured.

He Wanders Garbed as an Arab

There followed twelve months' unremitting labour, broken only by a journey to Sinai, and then, as an Intelligence Officer he disappeared into the desert to the south. His nature had become fully responsive and attuned to the voice of the wilderness, and it was a call he could not resist. For two years he wandered from Cairo to Abu Hamed, from Berber to the Red Sea.

The Arab whose language he spoke and whose garb he wore met him sometimes in far-away villages, in crowded bazaars, or in desert oases. Living the life of the native, he talked trade and commerce with cross-legged Arab merchants between puffs of his chibouk, or Soudanese politics with Bisbarben Sheikhs by palm-shaded wells in the Libyan deserts. And all the time he was absorbing that vast store of information and knowledge which in due season, after fifteen long years, was to materialise in the regeneration of the Soudan.

Kitchener's Way

Genial, affable, kindly, and fond of a joke at ordinary times, when hard work or fighting is afoot he freezes into an uncompromising severity. Hence the constant triumph of his subordinates over apparently insuperable difficulties.

Once, in a blazing Soudan summer, a young officer on a desert post, to whom an order had been sent, was down with a touch of sunstroke. It was a direct contravention of K's regulations, for every one of his officers had to be fit and ready to march in K's invariable half-an-hour in any direction. One of K's staff thoughtlessly pleaded the young officer's physical incapacity. "Sunstroke!" replied K. "What the devil does he mean by having sunstroke? Send him down to Cairo at once."

As this was K's invariable sentence of professional death, the staff-officer hurriedly wired to his friend a warning that he was under a delusion and was quite well. The order was somehow carried out, and nothing more was heard of the matter.

Only Man Who Ever "Talked Back"

Only one man is ever known to have given back-talk to Kitchener in the matter of an order. When at the most critical stage of the long advance towards Khartoum the all-important desert railway was being pushed into the gleaming wastes of rock and sand beyond Wady Halfa. K. one day made a sudden descent upon the officer in charge of the work and strongly objected to some method of construction.

It might well have silenced some men. But the young, and at that time unknown, soldier of French-Canadian extraction, Percy Clonard, looked calmly into the eyes of the dreaded chief and replied deliberately: "Look here, sir, am I working this job or are you?" Kitchener laughed. "Go on," he said. "Do it your own way." He knew his man

and the qualities which gave him such fate in himself.

K's "Must"

The following story affords an interesting comparison, between K's way and that of other commanders. It occurred in South Africa.

Lord Roberts, requiring some important work to be carried out, sent for a senior officer and gave him his instructions. "How soon do you think you can put it through?" inquired the kindly old chief, adding, "I'll try to do it in a fortnight, sir." "I know you'll do it in a fortnight," replied Lord Roberts, as he bade the other good-bye.

The visitor had no sooner got outside than he ran up against Lord Kitchener. "Well?" rapped out K. abruptly. "Oh, I've just seen the chief, referring to the business in hand. 'How soon will you get it done?' was the quick response. 'Well, I told him I would try and do it in a fortnight.'" "Now look here, Colonel," replied K. "unless this is put through within a week we shall have to consider your return home." The work was done.

Independent

No man was ever so independent of his entourage. His office stationery consisted of a bundle of telegraph forms in his helmet and a pencil in his pocket. It was said of him that his chief of the staff in South Africa had nothing to do but to smoke his pipe, and that if an earthquake had swallowed up the whole of his staff he probably would not have noticed it.

Yet none knew better than he how much of his success was due to his wise choice of the tools he used and in their choice he was adamant to all suggestions from without.

Upon this implacable son of the deserts the jobbery and backstairs influences of civilised communities never made a moment's impression. But woman will often rush in where man ears to tread.

"That Awful Woman!"

It happened in the days of his Sir-larship at Cairo that a lady of considerable social influence but little discretion resolved in the interests of a young soldier to make a direct appeal to K. himself. She besought a personal interview. The Sirdar refused himself. Nothing daunted, the lady presented herself at K's official quarters at a time which usually claimed his attendance in the daily routine of business. K. posted an officer on guard with strict injunctions.

Twice she would-be intruder was induced by this look-out man to believe the Sirdar had escaped her. Accordingly she timed her next visit for a more promising hour. The watchman again stood in the breach. "How dare you tell me he is not here!" she rasped. "You shall not stop me." And before the surprised officer could muster sufficient resolution to bar the way the enemy had rushed his position with a wild rustle of silk petticoats and parasol at the charge.

Found Kitchener

Down the passage went the attack, and with unerring instinct into a room at the end. Here, lo and behold, was a tall man engaged in some ablutions and garbed in a deshabille of shirt and neither garments who, with the genius of the great general that he was, at once took cover behind a table and a couple of chairs. The avenger of Gordon afterwards acknowledged that but for the furniture of the xareba he must have been lost.

But help was at hand, and by a series of masterly operations the siege was raised. It was, perhaps, his closet shave the great chief has ever had, and long after, when reference was made to this terrible adventure, K. would observe with uplifted hands and eyes, "That awful woman!"

The most splendid monument to Kitchener's exceptional greatness both as statesman and soldier, will all ways be his present labors for the peoples of Egypt and the Soudan.

Spoken of reverently as "El Lord" or "Kooch-Nohr," he is regarded by the masses of the people almost as a semi-divinity, such as were Seti and Ramesses by the Egyptians of old. For the races of the Soudan he is a far greater one than the old Mahdi. The immense driving power of his strength of character and tireless industry is forcing a succession of far-reaching reforms through hitherto insuperable obstacles, conquering the deserts and bringing well-being and happiness to vast and increasing populations.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

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

Gentlemen!

That Cool, Healthy Feeling, during the Hot Weather, can only be obtained by wearing

Balbriggan Underwear

NOW SHOWING IN OUR WEST WINDOW.

Two Prices:==

50c Per Garment
40c Per Garment

In All Sizes

Anderson's,
Grace Building.

CANNED MEATS!

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

We offer at a reasonable figure:

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

You will save money by stocking from this shipment which was

Secured Before the Advance.
HEARN & COMPANY

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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

TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

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

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Agents for Newfoundland.

Stoves! Stoves!

Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of

STOVES

"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"
"Improved Standard."

We also carry a large stock of

Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures and Funnels.

Local Councils and Union Stores requiring such goods should order at once.

Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Limited.

NEWS OF THE CITY AND THE OUTPORTS.

**TERRA NOVAN'S
IN MONTREAL
GO TO FRONT**

Have Volunteered For Active Service With the Army
WELL KNOWN HERE
And Will Do Credit to Country and to Empire

A correspondent writing *The Mail and Advocate* from Montreal, Aug. 16th, says:
I wish to let you know that there are several Newfoundlanders in the different regiments who expect to go to the war. They are George Roberts, an old member of the Methodist Guards football team, 1908, who is in the Grenadiers (1st regiment).
Don Trappnell is a member of the same regiment.
Our old friends C. E. A. Jeffrey, late of Bishop Peild College, and Geo. Hunt (the one and only "Laidlaw") are connected with the Victoria Rifles.
Jacob Morgan, a resident of Cupids, has also volunteered.
Billy Cornick (William St.), Gus Snow, cabinet maker; Levi Rogers and Billy Skeans, former resident of Carew Street, all old C.L.B. lads, have enlisted.
We wish them all well, and feel certain that they will uphold the old flag and do credit to themselves and the Colony.

**TOPSAIL LADIES
THEIR GOOD WORK**

In Raising Money to Effect Improvements to C. of E. Parsonage

It has been customary for the Church of England Women's Association at Topsail to hold a strawberry festival every summer, towards Parochial Church expenses.
This year, on account of the anxious state of people's minds, with regard to the terrible war raging in Europe, several of the sisters of the Association hesitated, as to the advisability of having any festival at all this summer.
However, a plucky little band of ladies of the Association rallied their President, determined to be up and doing.

Much-Needed Work
Money was needed to paint the Parsonage, the new addition having only had a priming, and the older part looking very shabby and weather worn. Further, the painting had already been commenced in anticipation of the strawberry festival, by means of which it was hoped to raise sufficient funds to meet the expense.
These circumstances prompted the sisters in their efforts. Doubtful as to the results, on Wednesday, Aug. 12th, our little company of workers made their venture, inauspicious to the time seemed. Some of our young men and boys were on hand and assisted in the work.

Well Patronised
The festival was fairly well patronised, notwithstanding counter attractions in adjacent localities. Strawberries and ice-cream were much in demand. Tea tables found customers and the sale of work was remunerative, so that the winding-up of affairs, quite a snug little amount was realized. Our brave little company of lady-workers were much encouraged at the results.
The Incumbent of the mission of Topsail, Rev. T. G. Netten, wishes to thank sincerely the sisters of the C. of E. Women's Association, to whose untiring efforts and self-denying labors he is so much indebted in the discharge of his Parochial duties at Topsail.

He would also gratefully acknowledge the services kindly rendered by male members of his congregation. Also any who gave presents of strawberries, cake, etc. And last, but not least, all who patronized our festival.—COM.
Topsail, Aug. 19, 1914.

**OFFICER FOUND
A STRAY CHILD**

Yesterday afternoon a police officer doing duty on Military Road came across a little tot of a girl scarcely 3 years of age, wandering midway in the road opposite the Colonial Building.
He tenderly lifted the mite in his arms intending to bring her to the Central station, but just as he was Rawlins' Cross he met her father who had come out from the vicinity of Hayward Avenue in search of the wanderer.
The delighted parent sincerely thanked the officer for his kindness.

**PRETTY VIEWS
OF BOWRING PARK**

A Masterly Presentation of a Local Scenic Subject
Messrs. J. C. and W. Parsons, the photographers for the Newfoundland Biograph Company, are to be congratulated on the success attained by them in connection with the first film production under local auspices, "The Opening of Bowring Park" will be the first offering, and those identified with it are fully satisfied that it will meet all the necessary requirements.
The film is a complete record of all the photographic possibilities of this event. Every detail is correctly recorded from the arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught to the formal handing over of the Park to the Civic Commissioners by Hon. E. R. Bowring. The views of the picturesque environs of this pretty resort are especially attractive, and those who have actually seen the Park will appreciate these all the more.
Enthusiasts in the beauties of Newfoundland will welcome this film as an acquisition to the tremendous possibilities of the moving picture industry, and as a successful advocacy of the scenic charms of Bowring Park.

Our old friends C. E. A. Jeffrey, late of Bishop Peild College, and Geo. Hunt (the one and only "Laidlaw") are connected with the Victoria Rifles.
Jacob Morgan, a resident of Cupids, has also volunteered.
Billy Cornick (William St.), Gus Snow, cabinet maker; Levi Rogers and Billy Skeans, former resident of Carew Street, all old C.L.B. lads, have enlisted.
We wish them all well, and feel certain that they will uphold the old flag and do credit to themselves and the Colony.

**FISHERMEN TAKE
UP THEIR TRAPS**

After One of the Worst Voyages on Record—No Bait Available

Aug. 15th—From R. Lawton (South Head of Keels to Knight's Cove Pt.)—The total catch is 1130 qts. and for last week about 80.
All the traps have been taken in since the third day of this week. A few trawlers and nets are still fishing.
Prospects are poor and there is no squid or caplin, only a few herring being secured for bait.
No bankers or schooners from the grounds have arrived.
Nothing was done with traps during the week and only a few quintals taken with trawls and nets.
Aug. 15th—From A. J. Pearce (Twillingate to Trump Island)—Prospects are much improved the past week. Bait is very scarce but the trap fishing is greatly improved all round. Two on one day got 40 and 50 qts. each and the others from 7 to 12.
There is little improvement with jiggers.
No boats but 55 traps and 60 skiffs are fishing. The catch is 2167 qts. with 1100 for last week.
Aug. 15th—From (Salmon Cove Point to Colliers' North Point)—The fishermen are now taking up their traps after one of the poorest voyages on record.
Prospects are discouraging and there is no bait except a little herring.
The total catch is only 50 qts. with 10 for last week.
Hook and liners are doing practically nothing and there is no sign yet of squid.

Relief For Sufferers
Do you suffer from any form of stomach complaint?
Then you are assured of relief and cure, if you take Herb Root, a positive cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. Price \$1.00 per bottle.
Pain Remover will relieve all forms of Rheumatism. It has cured others, why not you?
These reliable remedies are put up and are for sale by
**JOHN HOLMES,
Shearstown, Bay Roberts,
aug21,lm**

The express arrived this afternoon.
Bruce left Basques at 11.45 p.m. yesterday.
Lintrose arrived at Basques at 6.25 a.m.

The English mail per S.S. Digby is extended until 4 p.m.

S.S. Mongolian arrived at Halifax at 7 a.m. yesterday.

A case of diphtheria was reported from Water St. West yesterday; the patient was removed to the hospital.

The following letter from Lind and Couto of Oporto, dated Aug. 3, was received by the Board of Trade yesterday:
"During the past fortnight, as usual at this time of the year, there has been less demand and prices have weakened. August is generally a slack month, but there should be some improvement in September."

**COLLEGIANS
BLANKED C.E.I.
WITH TWO GOALS**

Game Opened Lively but was Slow Toward the Close

SOME GOOD PLAY MADE
By Institute Team But They Failed to do Any Scoring

Line-Up
Collegians—Quick, goal; Ayre, Barrett, backs; Pike, E. Barnes, H. Barnes, halves; Collis, Noonan, Hutchings, Quisey, Maddock, forwards.
C.E.I.—Voisey, goal; Hussey, L. Stick, backs; Drover, Fox, R. Stick, halves; Harris, Evans, Hunt, E. Churchill, M. Churchill, forwards.
Linesman—Hennebury (C.E.I.)
Referee—R. H. Tait.

The Game
At 6.30 play was started before a large gathering of supporters. The Collegians winning the toss decided to defend the eastern goal first.
The game opened lively and a fast game was witnessed, but at times a little slow as the ground was slippery and the ball greasy, which made it difficult for the players.
The C.E.I. forwards worked well together and the Churchill brothers were seen in some very clever play, but the luck of scoring was against them.

Harris on receiving the ball from a pass by Drover sent a beauty to Quick who failed to save it, but Harris being off-sides no goal was given.

This stirred some excitement and the Collegians were urged on. Noonan capturing the ball made a dash at lightning speed to the C.E.I. goal, and within a few yards from the goal sent one to Voisey who failed to reach it and landed the first goal for the Collegians.
Excitement now rose high, but the half time sounded before the institute lads could find the equalizer.

Second Half
The second half seemed to put new life into the C.E.I. team and they had play all their own way. Quick in goal was a busy man, as shot after shot was sent him, and saved splendidly, thus saving the Collegians from being defeated.

The ball now became heavy and the players seemed to lose footing and consequently a lot of falling around was seen.
Time was drawing nigh and it looked as if only one goal would be the result of the match, until H. Barnes sent a beauty to the mouth of the Institute goal, the ball rebounding off the goal post, but Collis was waiting for it and landed it safely between the posts for the second time.

The remainder of the game became slow, as the players seemed to be lagging and the final whistle sounded leaving the Collegians the victors by 2 goals to nil.
The next game will be the Star and C.E.I. A win or draw for the former will give them the championship. If they lose all three teams will have to play off again.

**FISHERY AFFAIRS
LOOKING GLOOMY**
On the Labrador, Says a Correspondent Writing From Holton

Holton, Lab., Aug. 8.—Everything here looks gloomy as far as the fishery is concerned. I left Ice Tickle on August 1st with quite a lot of other vessels, bound down the coast, and everywhere we have touched the cry is the same,—no fish and too much ice.
The prevailing winds have been northwest.
The ice prevents the fish from coming in to the land, but it is far enough off for the schooners to move north along the coast.
The Moravian steamship *Harmony* called in here on her way south and the captain reported having seen the biggest fields and the heaviest ice in all his experience.
WILLIAM SAMSON, Jr.

FOR SALE
Motor Boat "Nymph," 40 ft. long, over all, 22 H.P. Remington Oil Engine; in perfect running order. Speed nine miles an hour. Only reason for selling, owner has no work for her. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. PEYTON, Botwood.—d6i,w2i

**GOVERNMENT
AGREE TO PAY
ALL EXPENSES**

Of the Newfoundland Volunteers Who Will Go To The Front

COMMITTEE WAS TOLD BY AUTHORITIES
Meeting Takes Up Many Details as to Enlistment And Equipment

About a hundred members of the Patriotic Committee met at the C.L.B. Armoury last night. His Excellency the Governor presiding. The object of the meeting was to receive reports.

The Nominating Committee through Mr. J. A. Clift, reported first. The report showed that messages had been sent to the 32 magistrates throughout the country acquainting them of the formation of the Patriotic Committee and requesting them to cooperate by calling public meetings and forming branch committees, the branches to be named after each electoral district.

Hon. E. R. Bowring reported for the Finance Committee. Two meetings had been held, and they had also met the Government and received the assurance from them that the money would be forthcoming.

Dollar Per Day
The precedent set by Canada will be followed, the regimental pay be fixed at \$1.00 a day from time of enrolment. Of this amount it was further recommended that 40c. a day be paid the men at the front and the balance retained for the use of their families or dependents or to accumulate for their own benefit.

The work of this Committee will be extensive and a special secretary was asked for. Hon. P. T. McGrath was nominated and approved of.

The following letters were then read:
Dept. Colonial Secretary,
August 20, 1914.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the Executive Government have decided to pay for the equipment transportation and other expenses in connection with the Newfoundland Regiment, and also to pay the men composing the same, who go to the front, the sum of \$1 per day.

The Government have decided not to ask the British Government to contribute anything towards the cost of this Regiment while on service.
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
**JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.**

Hon. E. R. Bowring,
Chairman Finance Committee,
Patriotic Committee.

Dept. Colonial Secretary,
August 20, 1914.

Sir,—Referring to my letter addressed to you this afternoon, I would add that payment of the amounts required in connection with the expenses and maintenance of the Newfoundland Regiment will be made by the Government to the Finance Committee from time to time as required, the administration of the said funds being in the hands of the Finance Committee subject to the audit of the Auditor-General for the Colony.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
**JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.**

Hon. E. R. Bowring,
Chairman Finance Committee,
Patriotic Committee.

Slightly Higher
It was intimated by His Excellency that the pay of non-commissioned officers would be slightly higher—Corporals and Lance-Corporals receiving \$1.10, and Sergeants \$1.25 per day.

Mr. W. H. Franklin, of the Recruiting Committee reported that so far as possible they had made their arrangements, and that they had appointed a sub-committee to see to the medical examination as to the physical fitness of the volunteers.
On behalf of the sub-committee, Dr. Macpherson reported that, with the assistance of an Admiralty Blue Book, they had prepared a pamphlet containing full instructions for the medical examination of recruits so as to ensure only eligible men being sent on from the Outports.

They also suggested that each recruit should be quartered in a military camp and given a supply of underclothing. The reports and recommendations were approved.

Oath of Allegiance
His Excellency suggested that it was necessary provision should be

Dress Goods.
Wash Goods.
Linings.

REMNANT
SALE

Flannels.
Shirtings.
Sheetings.

To many of our patrons our

Mid-Summer Sale of Remnants

is one of the most important selling events of the year.

School-Opening After Holidays
means NEW DRESSES for the girls, and when
there is a chance to get HIGH GRADE GOODS
at LOW GRADE PRICES it's a good time to buy

We have been preparing for some time getting together all remnants from the different departments and feel sure

Our 1914 Remnant Sale Will Be a Hummer.

Silks.
Ribbons.

Curtain Lace.
Crettonnes.
Sateens.

Linoleums.
Carpetings.

Ayre & Sons

LIMITED

made for the Oath of Allegiance, the reading of the Articles of War, and the selection of the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers. For the latter work he nominated the four Commanding Officers of the Brigades, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, Hon. J. R. Bennett and Dr. Burke. He would also go on the Committee himself.

Major Gosling read a letter he had received from Mr. Allan W. Mallum, of Heart's Content, volunteering for service abroad. Applicant had served several years in the United States Army. The Mayor in expressing the hope that this was an evidence of the spirit which permeated our young men, added that he had replied, referring Mr. Mallum to the Recruiting Committee.

Draft Proclamation
Hon. John Harvey, of the Proclamation Committee, presented a draft Proclamation calling for volunteers, which was approved and passed over to the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. H. Outerbridge submitted the report of the Quartermaster's Committee. They were of opinion that there should be no fatigue uniform and suggested that the troops be supplied with the Service Kit, and further that the Government should telegraph to England for the arms, sidearms and equipment for shipment on August 29th by the S.S. Pomeranian.

A list of equipment was submitted, and the price. If possible orders for uniforms and other clothing should be placed here. They further recommended that the troops should go under canvas as soon as they are passed as medically fit, and that a Quartermaster who will go with the troops be appointed at once.

Asked for Prices
A cablegram had been forwarded to the Director of Equipment and Stores, London, asking for prices of complete outfits, and samples of uniforms and coats. The report was adopted.

Mr. W. H. Rennie reported for the Musketry Committee. They were indebted to Capt. H. Ballantine Dykes for valuable help and advice. Capt. Dykes, who has been here on a fishing trip, belongs to the Officers Reserve and expected to leave for England by the Digby to-day.

An effort is being made to have him retained here as his services would be invaluable, and it is understood the Governor will authorize him to remain.

The Committee made recommendations regarding drill, and suggested a

course of training at the Rifle Range. For initial training in miniature rifle practice, the following will be required: 12 rifles and cleaning outfits and 40,000 rounds of ammunition at a cost of \$178.

Appoint Instructors
They recommended the appointment of qualified instructors, and as an initial step, the employment of Mr. Moore, who has had 21 years' service in the Army.

The Committee also suggested it would be of assistance if rifle practice were permitted on Sunday afternoons in view of the short time at our disposal. The Territorials in Great Britain practice at the ranges on Sunday. The report was approved.

All the doctors throughout the Island have been made members of the General Patriotic Committee, and will be so notified at once.

Qualifications
In reply to an inquiry as to the height demanded for the volunteers, it was decided that 5 ft. 4 inches should be the minimum height with a chest expansion of 35 inches and weight not less than 140 lbs. It is possible that the age limit will be raised to 40 instead of 35.

Hon. E. R. Bowring, on behalf of the Finance Committee, enquired as to what further business they would have to transact, and suggested that a public appeal should be made for assistants of dependents, who would be left behind. He was asked to prepare a suitable form of appeal to the people.

Before the meeting concluded, His Excellency read the following despatch which he was sending to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he hoped would meet with approval:

Governor's Despatch
Secretary of State
London—

"With reference to my telegram of August 18th, Newfoundland Regiment, my Ministers desire me to state that the Newfoundland Government will meet the full cost of the Contingent of 500 men. This contingent will leave at end of September. It is my earnest request that they may be sent to the Guards Depot and attached to the Foot Guards. The rank and file are specially selected men, hardy and handy, enduring and disciplined and crack shots. The officers with local rank of captains, lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, hope to be granted substantive rank for the period of the war."

He also referred to the latest news from the front, which he thought was not too good, suggesting that the Germans, finding themselves unable to penetrate through Luxembourg on the South of Belgium, had made a big turning movement north of Brussels, where the resistance was not so great, the French apparently anticipating that their invasion would take place through Alsace Lorraine.

He anticipated that the first blow of the war would fall on the British Expeditionary Force numbering about 120,000, who might probably be compelled to fall back on other defenses, because of the weight of numbers against them. He thought, therefore, we might be prepared to learn of some reverses at first.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

**GOOD THINGS
AT THE NICKEL**

Another attractive programme has been arranged for the Nickel Theatre this evening. The pictures have been specially selected by the manager and are certain to give satisfaction to all patrons.

There are two two-reel features. The first is entitled "In Prison Garb," a stirring melo-drama of life in the underworld with startling and exciting situations.

The other is "Hearts," a beautiful story which will appeal to every lover of the drama. The photography is excellent with gorgeous scenic background. The dainty actress Rosemary Theby is featured in this great play.

There are two other reels by well known artists.

Last night Mr. De Witt C. Cairns sang that sweet and popular ballad "Dear Old Rose," and was very warmly applauded.

For the children's matinee tomorrow there will be extra pictures. On Monday next the first picture by the Newfoundland Biograph Co. will be presented when H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will be shown opening Bowring Park.

There is great interest in this production because it is a local subject and everyone is anxious to see it.
S.S. Digby arrived at 6.15 last evening, bringing in saloon Mrs. Montgomerie and child. She brought 200 tons cargo, and sails again at 4 p.m. for Liverpool.