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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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"Horrors Swept Us," Says German Soldier Captured Before Liege

German Officers Showed Absolutely No Regard For the Lives of Their Men But Repeatedly Sent Them Forward to be Mowed in Thousands by an Enemy They Could Neither See Nor Reach—Soldiers Showed Wonderful But Unavailing Heroism

THE AWFUL CARRIAGE WAS SUFFICIENT TO FILL THE BRAVEST WITH FEAR, HE SAYS

The Most Unnerving Experience of the German Troops Was Their Inability to Succor the Wounded, Whose Awful Cries, Heard Even Above the Din of Battle, Struck Terror Into All Hearts—Bodies Cremated Wholesale or Thrown Into the River

"MAGNIFICENT BUT NOT WAR."

"Our officers, reckless in their bravery, led us, encouraged us, to throw away our lives. I think there was much unnecessary bloodshed. It was magnificent but not war, as war should be conducted in this age with more destructive weapons."

"If there were moments when we broke and ran it was because a further advance into the jaws of death was a sheer impossibility. After the first assaults with their disastrous endings, the spirit of the attackers was broken. Deep depression followed the buoyant charge with which we marched into the enemy's country."

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The New York Tribune publishes the following cable from the Maas-tricht correspondent of the London Standard:

"Fugitives from the German army operating against Liege have given me details of the advance into Belgium and the attack on Liege from the invaders' point of view. They belonged to a detachment which was overpowered by Belgian cavalry and fled into Holland to escape capture. They were disarmed by the Dutch soon after they crossed the frontier and I understood they intend to emigrate to America. They have had enough of campaigning and a country in which militarism is rampant. Here is the story of the march on Liege as related to me by the most intelligent one: "We went by train to Herbesthal, the last German town, the outskirts of which touch the frontier. We travelled in open trucks, and the journey was like a triumphal procession, everywhere acclaimed by the people. Old men came out to bless us, and women and girls passed alongside the train in stations, encouraging us with kind words and more substantial gifts of food and drink."

Advance a Triumph at First
"At Herbesthal we took to the road and advanced into Belgian territory. On the frontier itself there was absolutely no resistance, though I believe a few stray shots were fired at our cavalry scouts."

"After occupying the first Belgian town of Limburg, where locomotives and rolling stock were found, we continued our advance to Verviers, which was cleared of Belgian troops by our cavalry before our arrival. The inhabitants of Verviers watched our march into the town with terror, with drawing into their houses and peeping from behind closed shutters, evidently fearing we would commit outrages."

"Nothing of the kind happened and we marched to the offices of the municipality and tore down the Belgian flag which was replaced by a German flag amid the cheers of our men. A proclamation of annexation of Verviers and the district was read in French outside the town hall and posted in all parts of the place. Martial law was proclaimed and the residents were warned that any resistance to the German military authorities would be punished by execution."

"A German officer took over the administration of the town and began by requisitioning food and other supplies and various kinds of subsistence for the German troops. His orders were carried out meekly, even zealously by the citizens of Verviers, who told some of our men quartered in the house that they had received instruc-

tions from Brussels to offer no opposition.

Reduced to Sore Straits
"Among the regulations enforced was one compelling the townspeople to be within doors by sunset and not leave their houses before sunrise. They were forced to find quarters for our men and hand over the bread from the bakeries, which were kept working day and night, also to yield stored meats, groceries and eatables of all kinds to such an extent, that the Belgians themselves were left in a sorry plight. Any kind of violence against the civilian inhabitants was strictly prohibited, except when we were attacked. Then we had orders to shoot without hesitations in self-defence."

"After a few hours the Belgians got over the first fright and fraternized with the invaders as far as possible with a difference of languages. Then followed with astonishing rapidity the advance to Liege, the first part of the journey being done by train, but not far."

"The retreating Belgians soon began to tear up the permanent way, so we had to take to the road again and march. The use of the railway to and beyond Verviers caused our sudden appearance before Liege."

Days of Horror and Slaughter
"Then we went through days of horror. I took part in the earlier attacks on the Belgians defending Liege, and though I am not a coward, the sights I saw and the wholesale slaughter of our men filled me with dread. Again and again we advanced, always in close formation, lying and shooting at an elevation given us by officers, running forward and dropping again on our stomachs, continuing to fire and advancing once more, always nearer, nearer to the lines of our enemy."

"As we pressed forward, our ranks became thinner and thinner. Shells burst among us, killing and wounding, and such wounds were far worse than death itself, while the rifle fire of the Belgians mowed down our men in dozens, scores, hundreds."

"Have you ever been under fire? Ever passed forward against the invisible enemy with comrades dropping either dead or mutilated all around you? Ever seen the effect of modern artillery trained on masses of human beings? Ever seen heaps of dead and heaps of wounded all mixed together? Ever heard the cries of fallen soldiers who were obliged to leave to their sufferings in order to continue the battle? If not—you cannot imagine what we went through at Liege. Some of our attacks were by day and others by night."

Magnificent, But Not War
"Our officers, reckless in their bravery, led us, urged us, encouraged us, (Continued on page 6.)"

2 GERMAN WARSHIPS CAPTURED

Shanghai, Aug. 18.—Two German cruisers have been disabled and brought in to Hong Kong.

Confirmation of this fact was received today.

The deck works, turrets and barbettes of the cruisers were demolished and their masts and funnels shot away. Their sides were stained with blood which had run out of the scuppers.

Owing to the rigid censorship established by the British authorities at Hong Kong it is impossible yet to obtain the names of the cruisers.

FRENCH CLAIM GERMAN TROOPS DISORGANISED

Former Making Good Progress in Upper Alsace

MAKE MANY CAPTURES

French Gain Ground All Along the Line of Their Advance

London, Aug. 18.—An official statement issued says, "The situation continues good. We are making methodical progress in Upper Alsace. The German forces are retiring in great disorder, some towards the North, others towards the East. This is proved by the enormous amount of shells and the number of wagons of provisions abandoned."

"The Germans also lost much more heavily in this region than we at first thought; this is proved by the number of bodies found. "We are making the same progress in the Valleys of Saint Marie and Ville. Our troops are strongly based on the Don position and are marching down the Valley of the Druche towards Straasburg."

"Everything goes to show that the Germans in this region are completely disorganized. "Our troops are gaining ground all along the line of Lorquin, Aendage and Marsal."

"We have gained ground varying from six to twelve miles all along the frontier from Belfort to Chabrey and have established ourselves solidly both in Alsace and Lorraine."

MAKES LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS
Lady Strathcona Gives Hospital and Donation to Red Cross Society

London, Aug. 18.—Besides contributing to the Prince of Wales Disaster Fund and \$5,000 to the Red Cross Society, Lady Strathcona has offered and War Office accepted the use of the Glencoe for a hospital, fully equipped and maintained by herself.

The Honorable Donald Howard, who will be the future Lord Strathcona, is with his regiment, the Third Hussars.

BRITISH WIN NAVAL FIGHT

London Hears Report That An Austrian Warship Was Sunk in an Engagement Off the Canary Islands—German Ship Captured

London, Aug. 18.—A Paris despatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "It is reported here that an engagement between a British and a German warship has occurred off the Canary Islands. It is stated that a German cruiser has been sunk, and also that a British cruiser has captured a German ship containing munitions of war."

ALLIES' VICTORY PLEASES ROME

Paris, Aug. 18.—A despatch from Rome says the news from Antivart that the Franco-British fleet had defeated an Austrian fleet, aroused the keenest enthusiasm in Rome

DAMAGED MUCH BY SHELL FIRE

Three Thousand Shells Fall in Belgrade Streets During the Week

London, Aug. 18.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Milan says the newspaper Corriere Della Serra has received an account of conditions in Belgrade in consequence of the bombardment of that city by the Austrians on the opposite banks of the Danube. The streets are silent and deserted says the article, and the people of the town living in cellars. Three thousand shrapnel shells have fallen in the city during the past week. As yet little damage has been done to property, but the shells falling on the central electric works put half the town in darkness. Up to the present fifteen citizens have been killed and many others injured.

"MARSEILLAISE" SPURRED FRENCH ON TO VICTORY

When They Were Getting Severe Drubbing From German Fire

ALMOST IN A ROUT

When Their War Song Sounded Out—Snatched Victory From Defeat

London, Aug. 18.—A Brussels despatch says the French casualties in the fighting between Namur and Dinant were heavy. As the Germans were heavily entrenched their artillery from the outset played great havoc with the French.

The French wing at Dinant had been badly cut up, and nearly routed, when suddenly the strains of the Marseillaise resounded through the French lines. The men rallied and reformed and with splendid gallantry charged, hurling themselves on the German troops, breaking through their lines and putting them to flight.

TURN OUT WAR CORRESPONDENTS

London, Aug. 17.—The British Army Council has decided not to allow any war correspondents to accompany the Expeditionary forces for the present. Some passes had been issued, but these were revoked. The French Army officials have also decided not to allow any correspondents to accompany the forces. It is understood that all correspondents will be asked to leave Belgium. Some are already returning.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate Southerly winds, fair and warm. Wednesday, some local showers, but mostly fair and warm.

Bristol Chased German Cruiser Putting The Latter To Flight After a Short Engagement

Suffolk Caught Karlsruhe Coaling from the Kronz Prinz Wilhelm at Sea

SCARED BOTH SHIPS AWAY

Drove Enemy's Warship In the Direction of Her Consort the Bristol and Lively Fight Ensued

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 15.—For half an hour on Thursday night last H.M.S. Bristol, the smallest British warship in the North Atlantic, fought a long range duel with the Karlsruhe, the largest and fastest of the German cruisers which have been trying to intercept British shipping on the North Atlantic. Ploeing from H.M.S. Suffolk, which interrupted the Karlsruhe coaling at sea from the North German Lloyder Kronprinz Wilhelm, the German cruiser was intercepted by the Bristol southwest of Bermuda, and for half an hour a long range duel took place in the blackness of the semi-tropical night.

In a Rough Sky

Racing through the heavy swell at a terrific clip, the ship exchanged broadsides without inflicting very much damage, the conditions being very unfavorable for accurate gunnery. Although the Bristol's consorts were at least one hundred miles astern, the German would not stand and fight.

Altering his course, he gradually drew away from the Bristol owing to superior speed, and after an hour was out of range of the British ship's six-inch bow-chaser. All through the night the chase lasted, but somewhere in the darkness the German doubled on his pursuers and made off to San Juan, where he put in for coal some days ago.

Suffolk Brings Story

Details of this action, the first single ship fight in which a British man-of-war has engaged in these waters in a hundred years, were brought to Halifax by H. M. S. Suffolk, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Craddock, commanding the fourth cruiser squadron.

The information given out here on the arrival of the cruiser showed that in the past ten days the fourth Atlantic absolutely safe for British shipping.

Not a hostile ship is North of the West Indies now and they are encountering tremendous difficulties in keeping the sea and procuring supplies, owing to their entire absence of coaling stations, and it can only be a comparatively short time until the Karlsruhe and the Dresden are either sunk, captured or interned.

Material Work

The fine work of the Mediterranean fleet in putting the German battle cruiser Goeben out of commission had materially helped in clearing the Atlantic. Had the Goeben escaped from the Mediterranean, she would have proved a most formidable enemy. Single handed, she could have destroyed all the cruisers of the fourth squadron, for against her ten 11-inch guns, her twenty-eight knots speed and her 16-inch armor belt, none of the ships of the country class, of which the fourth squadron is practically made up could have done anything with their 6-inch batteries.

However, there is lots of work yet ahead for British warships in destroying hostile commerce and the first prize taken in these waters has already fallen to the Suffolk, the German tanker Leda, which was captured off Bermuda on Saturday.

Big Fleet for Halifax

A big fleet of British cruisers is now on the way to Halifax to assist in guarding the trade routes. They are mainly ships of the Drake class, of about 15,000 tons displacement, mounting a main battery of 9.2 guns, with a heavy secondary 6-inch battery. The first of these ships, the Good Hope, will be in Halifax tomorrow.

(Continued on page 2)

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

BOTH PARTIES IN THE DOMINION GET TOGETHER

To Pass Necessary Legislation For Dealing With the Present War Crisis

CANADA WILL MAKE \$50,000,000 GRANT

To Help the Mother Country Fight Her Enemies on The Continent

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—Parliament opens this afternoon. The measures to be submitted by the Government have all been submitted to the Liberal leader and both parties will co-operate in passing all the necessary legislation without delay.

The appropriation for war purposes will probably be \$50,000,000, altho' it may be as high as \$75,000,000.

Other legislation to be introduced will include bills empowering the Government to declare a moratorium, to regulate food prices and supplies, to amend the criminal code so as to cover more specifically acts of disloyal character, and to amend the Bank Act in regard to emergency note issues and in regard to gold payments. The session is likely to last a fortnight.

JAPAN TAKES THINGS CALMLY

Tokio, Japan, Aug. 17.—The news papers commenting upon the ultimatum sent by Japan Saturday to Germany say that they consider the document to be reasonable.

No anti-German sentiment has been displayed here.

JAP CRUISER CHASES LEIPZIG

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 18.—The Japanese cruiser Izuma sailed north from here last night, supposedly trailing the German cruiser Leipzig, now coaling in San Francisco Bay.

BRITISH CRUISER MAKES CAPTURE

New York, Aug. 18.—A message from Santos, Brazil, announce that the Hamburg-American steamer Santa Catharina of that Company's South American service, has been captured by a British cruiser.

BELGIANS GAIN MANY ADVANTAGES

Paris, Aug. 18.—A despatch from Brussels says the battle in North is turning to the advantage of the Belgians. According to the Belgian Minister of War, their forces have blockaded the pivoting move Southward, undertaken by three corps of the German army at Liege.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR GERMANS

Tokio, Aug. 18.—The Foreign Minister in a speech to-day said if diplomatic relations between Germany, and Japan are broken off, German subjects choosing to reside in Japan would continue to receive protection to their lives and property so long as they obeyed the law.

KAISER AT FRONT WITH THREE SONS

London, Aug. 18.—A despatch from Mainz says the German Emperor accompanied by three of his sons including the Crown Prince Frederick William, has arrived at that place.

REMOVE CAPITAL TO ANTWERP CITY

New York, Aug. 18.—A despatch from Belgium says that the capital will be removed from Brussels to Antwerp, owing to the approach of German cavalry.

CAPTAIN SAW INJURED GERMAN DREADNOUGHT

In Harbor at the Norwegian Seaport of Trondhjem

WAS IN BAD SHAPE

Funnels Smashed and One Side Scarred by Shell Fire

London, Aug. 17.—A despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News says the Captain of Dutch steamer Epsilon on his arrival at Ymuiden today, reported seeing a German Dreadnought in harbor at Trondhjem which had been put out of action. Her funnels were smashed and on one side she was scarred with holes as from shell fire.

U.S.A. MEDIATION OFFER DECLINED

Washington, Aug. 17.—Britain, France, Germany and Austria, have declined President Wilson's offer of mediation.

GREECE NOW AFTER THE TURKS

London, Aug. 17.—Official despatches say that Greece has received information that Turkish troops are crossing the Bulgarian territory and marching in the direction of Greece.

The Hellenic Government in consequence of these reports has notified Turkey that if this news should be confirmed a corresponding military measure will be taken immediately by Greece.

UNITED STATES WON'T INTERFERE

Will Leave Japan To Assist Great Britain in the Present War

Washington, Aug. 18.—The sudden entry of the Japanese into the European war situation as a factor that might quickly increase the range of the great conflict to the Far East has commanded wide attention both among the officials of the Washington Government and diplomats generally. The attitude of the United States, it became clear, would be one of non-interference in the controversy between Japan and Germany. This was reflected somewhat in the studied reticence of both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

HIS HOLINESS SERIOUSLY ILL

London, Aug. 18.—A despatch says the Pope is in a state of high fever and that his condition occasions serious alarm.

AUSTRIANS MEET COMPLETE DEFEAT

Nish, Serbia, Aug. 18.—The Austrians have been completely defeated near Sabac, 27 miles West of Belgrade, according to Government advices.

They fled toward Les Nutza and Lonitz, pursued by the Servians, who cut up three regiments and captured fourteen guns.

SWISS ACTIVELY MOBILISING

London, Aug. 18.—The Daily Mail's Basel Switzerland correspondent says it is reported in Basel that notices have been posted in German frontier towns calling to the colors all men trained or untrained between the ages of 35 and 45.

Such men, the correspondent adds, number 600,000. The official war information bureau announces that the British expeditionary forces have landed safely on the French Coast.

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BRISTOL CHASE GERMAN CRUISER PUTTING THE LATTER TO FLIGHT AFTER A SHORT ENGAGEMENT

Suffolk Caught Karlsruhe Coaling From the Kronprinz Wilhelm at Sea

SCARED BOTH SHIPS AWAY

Drove Enemy's Warship in the Direction of Her Consort the Bristol and Lively Fight Ensued

(Continued from page 1)

"We were steaming north on Thursday morning last. The crew had just been ordered to general stations when from the foremast head came the hail 'Enemy on the port bow,'" said the flag captain of the Suffolk, in giving out an official statement of the chase of the Karlsruhe, to the Eastern Press.

Prepared for Battle

"As soon as we knew that war was declared, the ship had been prepared for battle. Cabin fittings, all woodwork and everything else that might be at all inflammable was pitched overboard, and the sea for miles around was strewn with debris. Under these circumstances there was very little left to do when the order 'clear ship for action' was given. The gun crews went to battle stations and the stokers were double banked.

"Off on the port bow, about eleven or twelve miles away, we could see the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The Karlsruhe had her boats out coaling from the North German Lloyd, and as we hurried down toward her it was in the hope that she would run short of coal so we would catch her.

Germans Turn Tail

"As soon as the Germans sighted us they took to their heels. The Karlsruhe did not even stop to pick up her boats. Her men clambered aboard as best they could and she hustled away to the northward while the Kronprinz Wilhelm steered off to the east. We knew of course the Karlsruhe had the heels of us. Our only hope was that she was short of fuel and could not keep up her steam, but this hope was fruitless.

"Nineteen thousand yards was the closest we got to our quarry. The Bristol was to the north of us, and the Berwick south. We called both of them up by wireless and ordered them to aid us in the chase, the Berwick trying to cut off the Kronprinz Wilhelm while the Bristol took up a position to intercept the Karlsruhe.

"All afternoon we raced after the fleeing German. By five o'clock her smoke had disappeared, and then all our hopes centred on the Bristol picking her up. At nine o'clock the welcome news came through the air to us from the Bristol, 'enemy in sight.' A few minutes later came the message, 'we are engaging the enemy.'

Made Her Hustle

"Although we must have been fully a hundred miles astern by then we raced on for all we were worth. We had no fear of the result if the German stood up to the Bristol, for we were all sure that our fellows could whip the Karlsruhe easily at close quarters, but we wanted to be in at the finish ourselves.

"The Karlsruhe had the heels of the Bristol too. They were in action for just half an hour. For a few minutes the German stood up and the ships fought broadside to broadside, the Bristol using her two 6-inchers and the five four-inchers on her broadside against the Karlsruhe's five four-point ones. After a few minutes, however, the Karlsruhe turned and ran. The Bristol chased

her, firing her forward six-incher, while the Karlsruhe used her stern chasers.

Difficult Shooting

"It was difficult to make anything like good practice. It was pitch dark and the sea was heavy. None of the German shells landed anywhere near the Bristol, but our chaps think they got some shots aboard the Karlsruhe. However, in long range fighting under those conditions it is pretty difficult to do much and the Karlsruhe's speed saved her again. The Suffolk, Berwick, and Bristol cruised together for several days, but could get no trace of the Karlsruhe or her consort, and finally we heard she had put into Porto Rico for coal.

"We got our prize on Saturday morning. The Leda is a fine oil tanker and was coming up from Baton Rouge empty for New York. She did not know war had been declared and was very much surprised when we ordered her to stop with a blank shot across her bows. However, they took their capture with very good grace. We put a prize crew aboard, and conveyed her over to Bermuda, where we turned her over to the examination service there, and continued her voyage north."

Seven Canadian midshipmen who have been doing duty on various craft connected with the naval service were ordered to report to the Suffolk here, and have joined the cruiser.

SAW BRITISH CRUISER CHASE GERMAN SHIP

The steamer Lovelace arrived in Boston last Tuesday and reported that on the previous Thursday in Lat. 27 N. and Lon. W. she saw a British cruiser chasing a German cruiser. The German came within a mile of the Lovelace, firing her stern gun at the chasing British cruiser.

She came so near that the men on the Lovelace expected that a shell might crash into their ship at any time and a part of the crew went below to help in the stoke hold, and the others prepared the boats for launching. They were so near that the noise was deafening, and the deck shook from the discharge of the warship's batteries. The ships then disappeared.

It was suggested to the captain of the Lovelace that it might have been a British cruiser chasing the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, but he was perfectly certain, as were the officers that both vessels were warships.

The Lovelace is a Norwegian steamer and was carrying sugar from the West Indies to Boston.

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GERMANS ALREADY FACING FAMINE

Cut Off From the Rest of the World, Their Food Supplies Are Failing

Paris, Aug. 16.—Famine and economic ruin face Germany at the present moment. Absolutely reliable private information has reached me concerning present conditions in the Empire. She has been cut off from the entire world and her food supplies are already giving out. No cereals are reaching her, the Russian frontier being closed and the Berlin authorities are now desperately trying to bring in the standing crops by forcing 100,000 aliens, principally Russians, to work in the fields with the women and children.

Under these conditions it is not to be wondered at that the Kaiser's forces are fighting on empty stomachs. Thus the Empire's madness is already bringing over the whole Empire a blasting wave of hunger and distress.

After the general war had broken out, Herr Hasse, the Socialist deputy, said in the Reichstag: "The Imperialist policy is responsible for the torrents of blood now drenching Europe. Those who put the entire responsibility. We tried to keep peace with France but we failed, and we must fight now to defend her frontiers, but we know who has brought misery on millions of our compatriots."

FRENCH ADVANCE STILL CONTINUING

And Their Troops Have Captured Many Guns and Much Ammunition

Paris, Aug. 17.—An official announcement by the French War Office says the advance of the French armies continues to develop. "Our troops have taken the heights to North of the Alsatian frontier in German territory and the French line now passes through Abrechtville, Lorquin, Aoudange and Marsel.

In the Don Region we have occupied Schirmeck, eight miles from Saales, in Alsace, and we have captured twelve German field guns, eight machine guns and twelve gun carriages with ammunition.

"Our cavalry has penetrated as far as Lutzel-Hausen and Muthbach-Rosheim.

"Farther to the South we occupy Ville, East of Durbele, on the road to Schlestadt Mines."

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FLASHLIGHTS ON THE BRITISH FLEET

3. THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

HOWEVER perfect the mechanism of the battleship may be, however powerful her armament, there lies behind all these vast masses of gleaming steel the greatest element of all—the crew.

For many years—in fact, right up to the Russo-Japanese war—the advanced school of naval experts asserted that the time had passed when the crew of a fighting ship was everything, and that the day had arrived when the fearful offensive and defensive powers of the ship would, in the hour of stress, take the first place. But the conflict between the fleets of our Eastern allies and the Russians proved in a very conclusive way that the training and valour of the crews made all the difference between victory and defeat.

The present agitation for a largely increased personnel for our fleet should, therefore, receive careful attention from every man in the British Isles, for that it is urgent we should continue to provide ourselves with more bluejackets is an undeniable fact. With the increase in the size of our fighting ships, the number of men employed to man them efficiently continues to increase, and shortly every one of the monsters now building will be a steel-clad town with a population of a thousand men.

Men Badly Wanted

It is openly admitted now by the Admiralty itself that at the end of last year there was a shortage of about 2,000 men, and at the present moment the powers at Whitehall have the matter serious in hand. Mr. Churchill, in the House of Commons, has pledged himself to raise the personnel from 133,850 (the figure at which it stood at the end of March last) to 141,150 on March 31 of next year, and to add another 5,000 men during the following year, and to go on adding to the personal resources on this scale, besides raising the immediate reserve from its present strength of 2,000 men, to an aggregate of 5,000. This latter move is excellent, for it will enable us to "man" efficiently one of the older squadrons of battleships without calling out the Naval Reserves. The men of this body are now in the prime of life, with a lengthy service in the active fleets, and will be far and away superior to any reserves possessed by a Continental Power.

The Demands of the Future

In the new circumstances that have arisen since the passing of the new German Navy Act, "the Admiralty must not for one moment abandon their well tried methods of manning our fleet; but notwithstanding the promised additions to the strength of the personnel, at the very least another thousand men over and above this number should join the fleet annually to bring it up to considerably over 160,000 in five years' time.

Let us look at the example Germany and Japan have set us since 1904. German sailors have increased by 23,000; in that time our increase works out at approximately 5,000 men; by 1920 an additional 15,000 Germans will be sailors of the Kaiser. In addition to the automatic increase provided for, Japan is in the exactly opposite position to ourselves, and, according to the naval articles in the Japanese Press by Paymaster-Inspector General Katagari, the fleet of our Eastern allies is vastly over-manned, the number of the personnel being from two to three times that of the British navy when the total tonnage is compared. This writer believes that 15,250,000 men could be saved by the provision of a reservist and nucleus crew system that has from time to time been so emphatically commended in England.

Germany's System of Manning

Let us examine the system of manning the German fleet. There the conscript is brought straight from the

plough, for the number of men obtained from the maritime states is exceedingly small. These are drafted in their hundreds into the great naval ports, and there possibly look upon the sea for the first time. In three short and fearfully busy years these fellows have to learn all the complex and manifold duties of a modern "man-o'-warship." Thus every year from autumn until the late spring months, the German battle fleet is practically demobilized by the departure of the trained men to their homes and the arrival of these huge masses of absolutely raw greenhorns; for it has been discovered that not 25 per cent. volunteer for longer service.

But it is not to be forgotten that these men must remain another four years in the first reserve, and then pass through the Seewehr, or second Reserve, and remain in the Landsturms, or third Reserve, as long as they are physically fit for service. This leaves Germany with vast reserves of men who would be called upon to fill the gaps of war, though many would be rather poor stuff, and thus, therefore, the autumn would be chosen suddenly at the strength of the Fatherland. As for us, there is nothing of this weakness, and, furthermore, with our longer service system, we have always with our fleets a vast number of highly trained men, no matter at what time we should be involved in war.

Another question that has just received attention, by the granting of extra pay to certain of our fleetmen, is the state of unrest in the fleet due to various reasons, chiefly pay, cost of uniform and its upkeep, mess expenses, railway fares, and punishment. In regard to pay, it seems a scandalous thing that a highly trained able seaman, a man with eight years' service behind him, and a highly skilled workman, get on an average but £1 per week; less, in fact, than a corporation road sweeper obtains.

The Truth About "Unrest"

In regard to uniform, men are employed in all sorts of very dirty jobs in our fighting ships, but all are expected and made to keep up a smart appearance, and this means a continual drain on the meagre pay of the men. Mess expenses often cost an average man at the very least 5s. a month. Certain food in certain climates, as provided by the Admiralty regulations, is impossible.

One "growl" pertains to keeping the potatoes peeled overnight and left in water under the mess tables, where the men sleep packed as tight as sardines. In the morning, chunks of meat are placed upon these almost black potatoes, which are placed in hot water in a gigantic dish, and the whole mass is put in a very hot oven, and presently emerges as that famous naval dish known as "baking-boiling-cooksum-try," known all the world over, and warranted to try the best digestion to its utmost.

Overcrowded Sleeping Places

Owing to the huge number of men carried in our latest fighting ships, and the hundreds of complex machines that go to make up the whole structure, the fighting man is unduly cramped. At night the sleeping world of a battleship is a weird sight indeed. Down in the "rats," surrounded on every hand by naked steel, and filling every space, are the bulging hammocks, rows upon rows of them, each containing its sleeping sailor-man. The air is warm, filled with strange smells, and throbs with the continuous roar of the fans and the hundred and one other machines that are never still. Thus the great grey mass that squats as solid as a rock upon the water, with her anchors in the mud, seeming silent and menacing in the black stillness of the night, is within her hull never still, never silent, and never asleep.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Jack is always ready and anxious to board the liberty boat to take him ashore. But here we come to yet another grievance, for to avoid putting extra work on the men remaining on duty, steamers and private boats are constantly asked to take the liberty men ashore, and for this the liberty man is asked to pay. At the end he is given leave long distances from his home, and though the railway companies carry him for a return journey at a single fare, it will not be hard to understand that railway journeys make a big hole in his pocket.

Babyish Punishments

Finally, whilst we are on the subject of these grievances that cause talk ashore when the men get among their relatives and friends, and accordingly spreads a feeling that does not help the recruiting officers in their work, is the question of punishment. "Leave breaking" is generally the most frequent offence, and though on the surface of things this appears a wilful offence, in hundreds of cases it is simply the result of a lost train or boat, and a man's character lost causes him the greatest difficulty to regain. For other offences he may be made to take his meals apart, or, most ludicrous punishment of all, he is made to stand facing the paintwork from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., like a naughty small boy. Often this humiliating and absurd punishment has the very opposite effect from that intended.

But let us not run away with the idea that even if a married man with a family has to do the ridiculous "stand-in-the-corner" sort of punishment, the same as his wife metes out to his smallest son, and grinds his teeth and growls as he watches the files on the paintwork, that he is for an instant disloyal. He is ready and willing to do all in his power to serve his king and country, and help to bring honor to the huge steel citadel upon which he is called to serve.

How Pay Has Declined

Though the pay, as we have previously mentioned in this article, has been increased in certain quarters, Dr. Macnamara has officially admitted that pay and allowances to the seaman branch has been reduced by 24s. per head since 1909. The average rate has declined from £37 17s. 7d to £37 13s. 3d., and these parsimonious reductions have been effected in the navy during a period conspicuous for the unrest of the manual workers ashore. Is this the way to make the fleet popular and help us to gain readily the right sort of man that we require?

That a substantive rise will have to be given all round is generally foreseen, but even if it is not at present forthcoming, the naval service, with its splendid traditions, and the "fit" look of the British fighting seaman (who does not outwardly show what he oft-times has to go through afloat) causes thousands to be attracted to the sea life. If only those in power will provide the money, the British Isles will easily produce the men, so that in the day of need we shall not see Portsmouth Dockyard choked with "crewless" cruisers.

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WAR FACTS IN FIGURES.

In war strength the number of men in the armies of the great European powers, in proportion to their population according to latest figures, is as follows:

Germany, 1 man in 12.48 of population; Austria, 1 in 25.67; Italy, 1 in 29.36; United Kingdom, 1 in 62.15; France, 1 in 9.09; Russia, 1 in 31.10.

Figures of their comparative resources in men and money are:—

	TRIPLE ALLIANCE.			
	Population	War Strength	Debt	Total Debt
GERMANY	54,925,993	5,200,000	\$1,177,418,000	\$60,500,000,000
AUSTRIA	51,540,378	2,000,000	1,433,511,000	25,000,000,000
ITALY	35,238,097	1,200,000	2,706,609,000	20,000,000,000
Total	151,504,468	8,400,000	\$5,377,538,000	\$105,500,000,000
TRIPLE ENTENTE.				
GERMANY	45,370,530	730,000	\$3,485,818,000	\$80,000,000,000
FRANCE	39,601,509	4,000,000	6,283,675,000	65,000,000,000
RUSSIA	171,059,900	5,500,000	4,553,488,000	40,000,000,000
Total	256,031,939	10,230,000	\$14,322,981,000	\$185,000,000,000

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.

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—AND—
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 18, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

ANOTHER MORRIS OUTRAGE.

THE only concession granted to importers by the Government was the acceptance of bonds for duty when the amount payable was very large. This concession was intended to assist the small importers, who, if a four months bond was accepted for duty, would stand a good chance of selling the major portion of such imports within the 4 months and consequently would have taken in the value of the bonds and be ready to pay over the cash when the time expired. These bonds were as good to the Government as the law could make them, and the only loss experienced for many years was that when T. Smyth failed.

We are now informed that in this hour of commercial depression, when everyone is wondering what tomorrow will mean for the Colony and Water Street, that the Government declines to accept those bonds in payment of duty, and insist upon a cash payment. Consequently most small business men, who have imported fall goods by the last two steamers from England, will have to leave their goods in the Custom warehouses or find the cash for duty, which is not an easy matter just now, except for a few large firms.

Why the Government acts so now is hard to understand, except their object is to injure as far as possible the small importers and benefit the larger houses who will pay cash and sell the goods which the other houses will not have in stock.

If there was any risk in accepting the bonds the Customs would be justified in the course it has adopted, but the bonds must be signed by three responsible business men or they are refused acceptance and in addition they are given prior claim upon an insolvent estate and if an insolvent estate is only worth the value of the Customs Bonds the whole must go to the payment of the bonds. These bonds are payable in full even before any claims or mortgages by a bank.

One of the few remaining favors

in the power of the Government is thus outrageously withheld and the consequence must tend towards crippling the small importers and favoring the rich grabbers, who, apparently, can exercise their sweet will in any direction in time of war, and be assisted in their robbery by the authorities, for when Morris refused to call the Legislature together to prevent the few large provision dealers from fleecing the public of \$250,000 extra profits put on provisions he was a party to the crime even tho' he secured none of the booty. That \$250,000 would be in the poor peoples' pockets today where it is badly wanted if Morris had appointed a commission to fix the price of provisions.

The war is now passed into the third week and still no action has been taken by Morris to protect the public interests.

Yesterday the first batch of outport people arrived in town and their first visit in the morning was to the banks to draw gold. At the Bank of Montreal thousands of dollars in gold were paid out and the owners took the greater part of the money to their homes. That sort of thing will happen daily for the next four months when two-thirds of all deposits will be withdrawn from the banks, unless action is taken by our so-called Government of lunatics.

Every steamer arriving from the outports will be crowded with passengers intent on withdrawing their little savings from the banks.

Several business firms are experiencing financial embarrassment and someone must come to their aid or they must pass into the liquidator's hands. A moratorium would have aided those firms, and have also greatly assisted the banks. The suspension of payment in specie would prevent runs on the banks and keep money in circulation instead of having it hidden away in trunks where it does no one any good. To realize that at this hour of the colony's greatest need, no action has been taken by Government except to offer England 1500 men which will cost \$300,000 to fulfil and mean greater burdens for the starving, poor, must be galling to every intelligent man in the Colony, and the Premier now stands revealed in his true colours before the people as a man without ability to construct and a rotten stem in a serious emergency, utterly devoid of that knowledge and ability that is always perceptible in able men when trial days overcome a country.

The whole chapter from end to end is blundering! blundering! miserable blundering!

SPLENDID EXAMPLE.

MAGNIFICENT indeed is the example the Dominion of Canada has set the whole British Empire since the Mother Country became involved in the present European War. Men have been offered and money and in everything that constitutes practical patriotism the Canadians have been pre-eminent.

Not only have the Canadian authorities shown their practical wisdom in their conduct towards the Empire generally, they have also put it in evidence in the manner in which they have handled domestic affairs since first war conditions prevailed.

To the absolute truth of this statement the cable messages received today bear witness. The Canadian Parliament, we are told, opens an extraordinary session today to pass legislation dealing with the unusual conditions caused by the declarations of war in Europe. They have a big programme outlined; one that will take them a fortnight to go through.

AND now notice the wisdom of our fellow Britons of the Canadian Confederation. Evidently they know nothing of such a thing as lip-loyalty. The Empire is facing a tremendous crisis and they recognize that it is their duty to shoulder a goodly part of the responsibilities entailed. In the face of such considerations, party lines all disappear and, even as in the Mother Country, the Opposition is at one with the Government in dealing with the crisis.

Legislation to be undertaken by the Canadian Parliament was first submitted to the Leader of the Opposition; he approved of it and declared for his party, that it should pass with the unanimous approval of the House.

Here is an example that the Government of this country might well follow. We have had a plenty of lip-loyalty from Premier Morris and his associates, but they have as yet done nothing practical to cope with the situation. The advances of the Opposition were repulsed and their offers to aid in passing

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MAKE TIME AND SEE THIS SHOW AT THE NICKEL.

THOUGHTLESS, SELFISH OR HEARTLESS CONDUCT

MANY families are laying in supplies of provisions, groceries, and other necessities and luxuries, says a Canadian contemporary. The certain result will be to increase prices unnecessarily and to impose greater hardships on the poorer people who cannot make any such provision for the future. If those who are doing this will think seriously and unselfishly, they will give no more such orders. If they have not thought of the consequences, they should think now. There is a good deal of unemployment. There will be more if the war should be prolonged. There are many persons who are on half time, or whose salaries have been reduced. Upon all these the burden will be the heavier if the well-to-do force up the cost of necessities unduly.

With little money in hand and reduced earnings or no income, many families cannot provide even for a week ahead. It is, therefore, thoughtless, if not heartless, for those who have money to show too much concern for the future. Humanity, to say nothing of patriotism, demands that we shall, if necessary, submit to common losses and stand ready to make common sacrifices.

There will be enough food for us all. Certainly there is no fear that those who have money will starve. What does it matter if, later, they must pay higher prices or go without some of the things to which they are accustomed? On the sea and in the field men are giving their lives in order that we may continue to have free institutions, and that the Empire may not perish. It is not much, therefore, to ask those who remain at home in comfortable circumstances not to be too anxious about themselves, and not to forget the poor upon whom, at best, the burden will be heavy.

They should buy only as they need, and no more than they need from week to week. Most of those, no doubt, who have been buying for the future have been thoughtless rather than selfish and unpatriotic. We hear many reports of generosity and sacrifice by well-to-do people for those who must suffer by the passing dislocation of trade and industry. But already mischief has been done by fearful buyers who seek to fill their cellars prematurely, and who, by exhausting supplies, must raise prices to the underfed and underpaid, of whom we had not a few before the war came, and will have more before it is over.

MAKING PROFIT OF MISERY

COMPLAINTS that some merchants are advancing the prices of necessities of life, already in stock, are being heard.

The excuse given is—The War. Of course, it is perfectly obvious that any foods or other necessities, purchased before the war broke out were bought at ruling prices. The war has not affected by a penny the cost of these goods to their present owners. If the price of them is now raised "because of the war," the horror and misery of war is merely being used by these vendors as a pretext for flinging an extra profit from a purchasing public which can ill-afford to pay it.

Such selfish tactics have only to be named to be condemned. There are countries where men would be summarily shot for these practices. The Government should take prompt steps to put a stop to them, and to inflict effective punishment upon any who may be proven guilty of so taking advantage of the necessities of a war-stricken people. When our brave young fellows are volunteering to risk their lives for the nation, and our elder men are subscribing freely to the patriotic funds, we can surely expect that no loyal Briton will try to coin these sacrifices into unearned profits for his own pocket.

If the war lasts, cruel and inflexible necessity will inevitably raise the cost of most of the necessities of life. This cannot be helped, and the men who are the helpless instruments of this increase, will only be passing on a burden imposed upon them, and will make no more profit than they did before the war. But this stern necessity cannot be presented, as an excuse for increasing the cost of articles bought before the war so much as threatened.

the legislation demanded by the extraordinary situation were refused.

MORE than this the Government called together its supporters and passed a set of resolutions which were kept secret from the Opposition. Then a so-called patriotic meeting was convened and, after those present had assented to these resolutions, the Premier had the brazen effrontery to tell them that they had just endorsed a party measure of his own.

And yet in the face of all this Premier Morris expected the members and supporters of the Opposition to allow themselves to be made the instruments for pulling chestnuts out of the fire for his administration.

President Coaker, for the last three weeks, has been advocating the convening of the Legislature to deal with the grave and extraordinary situation which we now face.

The Government has refused to act in accordance with his advice and have adopted a ruinous policy

iron mines on Bell Island, and of the steel plant at North Sydney. We face one of the worst winters in all the history of this country—yet Sir Edward Morris says there is nothing in the present situation to justify any interference on the part of the Government.

THE Canadian Government will also—with the help of the Opposition—put thru legislation to regulate the price of provisions and to deal with the Bank situation.

Such a measure is badly needed in this country. Prices of food—even of old stock—have advanced by leaps and bounds since war was declared. Something also must be done to protect the men who have fish to sell. The unemployed public must be faced. Reputable firms now in financial difficulties through no fault of their own must be aided over their temporary embarrassment and so saved from bankruptcy.

All of this constitutes unanswerable argument for the Government to convene the House of Assembly and to do it at once.

MEDIATION REFUSED

IT IS NOT at all surprising that at this juncture the nations composing the Triple Entente, should, on behalf of themselves and of their allies, refuse the offer of mediation made by President Wilson of the United States.

There is not the slightest doubt that the chief executive of the great American Republic was actuated by the highest motives when he made his proposition to the warring nations of Europe nor those of the peoples of America would be served by a cessation of hostilities at this juncture.

The present war has been provoked by the irresponsible autocracy of Germany—a system that has for generations constituted a menace to the whole civilized world. Having accepted the challenge of this autocracy the nations of Europe which represent democracy cannot afford to back down until the great issue of The People versus The Autocracy has been definitely settled.

IT IS NOT merely a question of the defining or delimiting of international boundaries; not a conflict to determine whether or not Germany shall have further accessions of territory; not a fight to keep the ambitions of Germany's rulers within due limits—although that follows as a matter of course. Primarily this is a great and sanguinary conflict of the leading civilized nations of the world to decide whether or not the wheels of political progress are to be retarded, yea, rolled backward, and the democratic rule of Great Britain and of France be replaced by an iron-heeled despotism such as dominated Germany for so long.

This is the issue on which the warring nations are fighting, and this is the issue that they must decide, conclusively and permanently before the sword can be sheathed and general peace proclaimed.

TO CEASE hostilities now, would be to leave unimpaired the military power of Germany, and while that is unweakened there can be no stable peace for Europe. While the great Germanic army and navy are controlled by a military mad autocratic clique the insane race for armaments must continue and the war-sword hang over the nations, suspended by the fragile hair of policy, which the slightest breath of the wind of expedience may sever at any time.

Therefore, having lined up against autocracy, the Triple Entente and the allied powers must uproot the ensnangling system. The Kaiser must be shorn of his egregious pretensions to a Divine Right to tyrannize over an industrious people and in the place of a dictatorship must be set up a system of government which

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renders the rulers of Germany responsible to the whole nation for their actions.

IN ALL PROBABILITY, a win for the Triple Entente will mean the dismemberment of the German Empire, to a certain extent. Denmark may get back the two provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, stolen by Germany in 1866, while France is certain to demand Alsace and Lorraine, fruits of the German victories in the war of 1870. The people of the two former provinces are still Danish in language and sentiments and resent the imposition of German rule, while recent events in the expatriated French provinces show their feelings and aspirations are still with the people of France.

Should these nations wish it, it is extremely likely that the boundaries of Holland and Belgium will also be enlarged at the expense of Germany. This is, of course, mostly speculation, but there is one certainty behind the whole great fact of the general European war and that is that autocracy must be rooted out of Germany and international peace and amity established on the broad basis of mutual interests.

This is not possible while the present Germanic system of administration remains unchanged and while Germany is permitted to pursue her mad race of armament and thus to constitute a continual menace to the whole of the world. Hence Germany must be humbled for the time being that eventually she may arise rehabilitated from the ashes of a false greatness and prepared to take her proper place amongst the most enlightened nations of the world.

THE EXTENDED MORATORIUM

THE MORATORIUM, which was first proclaimed for the relief of only one class of debtor, the acceptors of bills of exchange, has now been extended to cover almost all kinds of debt, says The Manchester Guardian.

It now covers even the liability of banks to their depositors. That does not mean anything so drastic as at first sight appears. It will mean in actual practice no more than that for a month it will be left to the discretion of the banks how far they will allow depositors to withdraw their money, and we may have complete confidence that this power will not be abused.

What it is intended to, and will most effectively, secure is that nobody shall be able to withdraw money for the purpose of hoarding. We do not know how many traitors, or weaklings, there may be in the camp, but it is quite clear that anybody whose patriotism is not sufficient to induce him to leave his money at the bank will find some very serious obstacles put in his way before he can withdraw it. The position of the banks under the Moratorium is really peculiar to themselves.

The general effect of the Moratorium as it now stands will be to enable us to make a fresh start. The immediate enforcement of debt incurred before the war would necessarily involve hardship. Therefore time is by law allowed for payment. But debts incurred after August 4,

and with the full knowledge of the facts before both parties, are, of course, on a different footing. There is no reason why they should not be paid, and they are not, in fact, covered by the Moratorium.

POSITION OF THE U.S.

WHILE the United States Government has, naturally, declared its neutrality, it is quite evident that the sympathies of the great majority of Americans are with Great Britain and France in the great European struggle.

This is evident from the construction that some of the leading men and most of the great newspapers place on the circumstances leading up to the present war and the German ultimatum that precipitated it.

In a statement issued by Rear-Admiral Mahan, a well-known U.S. naval expert, the war is represented as being caused by the calculating aggressiveness of Germany.

It is his opinion that the absence of the Kaiser from Berlin when the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia was made, was simply a bluff and an attempt to deceive the nations of Europe into thinking that he had no hand whatever in the matter.

KNOWING from past experience how the matter must be viewed by Russia," adds the Admiral, "it is incredible that Austria would have ventured on the ultimatum unless assured beforehand of the consent of Germany to it. The inference is irresistible that the substance of the ultimatum was the pretext for a war already determined on as soon as a plausible occasion offered. Germany's procedure is to overwhelm at once by concentrated preparation and impetuous momentum."

THE Kaiser," says The New York World, "plunges Europe into the most devastating conflict known to human history, and every civilized country reels under the shock. And about what? In reality because the reactionary party of Germany was determined to invite a general European conflict in order to stay the advancement of political reforms. In the very vanguard of the twentieth century in most respects, Germany has straggled back into the seventeenth century politically.

"The curse of mediæval government has hung over her noblest achievements. Every impulse toward political freedom has been beaten back by the mailed fist, and at a great crisis in their history the German people are deprived of that power over their own political institutions without which the English-speaking races have justly come to regard life itself as intolerable."

ACCORDING to this newspaper the enlightened opinion of the whole world has turned against the two Kaisers as it turned against Napoleon I, when he sought to make himself the autocrat of Europe.

In the words of The New York Post, Germany, having grasped her sword, is laying about her with a high hand. She is playing the outlaw against Western Europe. Her ultimate purpose in violating international treaties is clear. If she could have beaten the armies of France and Russia, with Britain holding aloof, she would have attained the complete dominance of Europe and become a menace to both American continents.

From all of which that the U.S. citizen who observes world-movements and weighs national systems in the balance is persuaded that right, justice and liberty are on the side of Great Britain and her allies in the present struggle.

TALK IS CHEAP

Advertising is also very cheap, if carried in the right medium. The Mail and Advocate is the Can't Lose paper now. Must be true. Everybody's talking. It's not the price you pay but the returns you get.

NORTH SEA, SOWN WITH MINES, NOW UNSAFE FOR SHIPPING

Germans Planted These Instruments of Destruction Right in the European Trade Routes

GREAT BRITAIN SAYS SHE'LL FOLLOW SUIT

If the Admiralty Decide That Such a Proceeding is Wise—This Action Somewhat Contrary to Rules of Hague Convention

Washington, Aug. 14.—Mining of the North Sea, as part of the plan of the European war, not only may close most of the northern European ports to navigation, but the gold-laden cruiser Tennessee and North Carolina and neutral passenger vessels bearing Americans from Europe will be confronted with new dangers.

The American Government was formally advised during the day by the British embassy here that inasmuch as Germany had been "scattering mines indiscriminately," Great Britain could no longer refrain from planting mines near her own ports.

Secretary of State Bryan said that Americans at home might rest assured that the passenger lines plying between northern European ports would take no chances that would imperil life. It is believed that Ameri-

cans in northern ports will remain there for the present, or make their way south and southeast to such ports as Marseilles or Lisbon, to obtain passage from the United States.

An itinerary for the cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina, bearing millions in gold for the relief of Americans, has never been announced, but as both Great Britain and Germany have given warning of the dangers in the North Sea it is being taken for granted here that neither the American warships will venture into those waters. After touching at Falmouth, England, the treasure ships probably will land at some port in France, and then head for the Mediterranean, endeavoring, it is thought, to reach Americans in both Germany and Austria from points in the Adriatic.

One diplomatist points out that the ports of our neutral nations, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, as well as one of the belligerents—Belgium—were practically blocked added through the promiscuous planting of mines in the North Sea.

The Hague convention, which regulates the use of contact mines, stipulates that the belligerents shall undertake to their utmost "to render these mines harmless within a limited time, and should they cease to be under surveillance, to notify the danger zones as soon as military exigencies permit." Naval observers here believe, however, that in view of the titanic struggle this article in the convention will be of little moment.

GILLETT'S LYE

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, CLEANING AND DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, AND FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES.

THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

TO THE EDITOR

TIME TO ACT

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—In the face of the present crisis and the financial condition now confronting the Colony, I think it is time and essentially necessary that Morris should call together the Legislature for the purpose of coping with the strenuous emergencies now threatening Newfoundland.

It is only a fortnight ago, when our protector, the Mother Country was plunged into a state of war with Germany, and the sword which has long been hidden in its sheath untarnished, has once more emerged to defend British maintenance and supremacy. Yet what do we find through the results of it? We find that her oldest colony, Newfoundland, is suffering heavily and nothing has been done by the Legislature to aid her in the coming fight or to protect the commercial affairs of the city and outports.

Some Contrasts

A fortnight has passed away and nothing has been done. Morris, lounging around the corners of his palace and gazing from the terrace of his mansion, only to behold the grim sights of able-bodied men traversing the streets seeking employment, and many, yes very many, waiting for the Hand of Providence or some kind friend to supply them with something to eat, and to help them to their homes.

Woe be to those who govern us in such a despicable way, and for their names will go down in history as cowards in the fight.

Business to-day in St. John's is practically as a standstill. Several firms have had to curtail their expenses to the lowest limit, and as a consequence clerks, mechanics and laborers have been laid off, and to-day the prospects of employment are no brighter than usual, and with

BATTLE HYMNS OF THE NATIONS

ENGLAND—GOD SAVE THE KING

God Save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long live to reign over us,
God save the King!

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall,
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hearts we fix,
God save us all!

Thy choicest gifts in store
On him be pleased to pour,
Long may he reign,
Long may he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the King!

GERMANY—THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

A voice resounds like thunder peal,
Mid clashing waves and clang of steel:
"The Rhine, the Rhine, the German Rhine!
Who guards to-day my stream divine?"

(Chorus)
Dear fatherland, no danger thine;
Firm stand thy sons to watch the Rhine!

They stand a hundred thousand strong,
Quick to avenge their country's wrong;
With filial love their bosoms swell,
They'll guard the sacred landmark Well!

The dead of a heroic race
From heaven look down and meet
their gaze;
They swear, with dauntless heart, "O Rhine,
Be German as this breast of mine!"

"While flows one drop of German blood,
Or sword remains to guard thy flood,
While rifle rests in patriot hand,
No foe shall tread thy sacred strand!"

"Our oath resounds, the river flows,
In golden light our banner glows;
Our hearts will guard thy stream divine—
The Rhine, the Rhine, the German Rhine!"

FRANCE—THE MARSEILLAISE

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives and grandfathers hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms, yet brave!
The avenging sword unsheath;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings, confederate, raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze;
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands staining?

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To meet and vend the light and air,
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Then, shall they longer lash and goad us?

Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
Tha t falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their acts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

Lord, God, protect the Czar! Powerful and mighty,
May he in glory, in glory reign.

(Chorus)
Lord, God, protect the Czar! Powerful and mighty,
May he in glory, in glory reign.
He is our guiding star, great in peace and war.

Our faith's true protector, long live the Czar.

(Chorus)
He is our guiding star, great in peace and war,
Our faith's true protector, God save the Czar!

starvation threatening the country, makes the situation almost too sad to contemplate.

Plucky Action
Men, you who have read Mr. Coaker's letters regarding the present crisis, should admire the plucky and courageous manner in which he has dealt with the situation now enveloping the Colony.

He has not only shown himself to be a great organizer and promoter of unions, but also has proven to the country that his sole object is to demand equal rights for all classes and creeds and to be a friend to the poor and needy.

Newfoundland to-day cannot be in a worse position than it is, were it besieged by the German enemy.

It is a question without doubt that the time has arrived for some one to bring the Governor to his senses and force the Legislature to session for the purpose of opening up avenues of employment and to safeguard the commercial affairs of the country.

Lend a Hand
Now, men of the North, South, East and West, rise up in your might immediately. Demand British rights. Form a deputation headed by the unfaltering leader Coaker who will take you to the front and see that you demand your rights and liberty as true Sons of Newfoundland.

Remember, you have a struggle before you, and now is the opportunity to begin it, and show the Government that you are determined to demand those rights, or hurl into oblivion the greatest gang of conspirators that

ever ruled a people. Have courage to face the fight whether for life or death.

—PRO-RE-NATA.
St. John's, Aug. 14, 1914.

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.
Price \$1.25 and \$2.25

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

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 girle of Pale Blue Satin

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

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.



Notice to Owners and Masters of British Ships.

The attention of Owners and Masters of British Ships is called to the 74th Section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

74.—(1) A Ship belonging to a British subject shall hoist the proper national colours,

(a) on a signal being made to her by one of His Majesty's ships (including any vessel under the command of an officer of His Majesty's Navy on full pay), and

(b) on entering or leaving any foreign port, and

(c) if of fifty tons gross tonnage or upwards, on entering or leaving any British Port.

(2) If default is made on board any such ship in complying with this section, the master of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds.

At this time of war it is necessary for every British Ship to hoist the colours and heave to if signalled by a British Warship; if a vessel hoists no colours and runs away it is liable to be fired upon.

H. W. LeMESSURIER,
Registrar of Shipping.
St. John's, Newfoundland,
15th August, 1914. aug18,3i,eod

ASPHALT FELT

We have just received a shipment of

1000 Rolls No. 3 Asphalt Felt

OUR PRICES WILL SUIT YOU.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

BIRD & SON, Hamilton, Manufacturers

The Direct Agencies, Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

The Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

Dealing in the buying and selling of LIVE STOCK.

If you are desirous of buying or wish to sell write us.

Highest Prices Paid For Raw Furs.

—Office—
276 Water Street,
St. John's, N.F.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

Tailoring by Mail Order

I make a specialty of Mail Order Tailoring and can guarantee good fitting and stylish garments to measure.

A trial order solicited.

Outport orders promptly made up and despatched C.O.D. to any station or port in the Island, carriage paid.

JOHN ADRAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ST. JOHN'S.
(Next door to F.P.U. office.)
Jan20, tu, th, sat

Invictus SHOES

Only at this Store can the far-famed Invictus Shoes

Be Purchased More Handsome Shoes or More Satisfactory Shoes are not to be had at any price.

Our New Stock Has Just Arrived.

All styles, shapes and leathers may be had in

Invictus Shoes

MARSHALL BROS.

NEWS OF THE CITY AND THE OUTPORTS.

EXCITING GAME FOR TO-MORROW

When the Shamrocks and Red Lions Compete For Championship

What should prove to be the most exciting game of baseball ever witnessed in Newfoundland will take place to-morrow afternoon at St. George's field when the Wanderers and Red Lions will face each other for championship honors. It is thought some changes will take place in the lineup of each club.

This game will be preceded by a game between the Cubs and B.I.S. and if the latter should win they will probably be in the running for second place. The first game starts promptly at 2.30 p.m.

JAMES KENDALL GOES TO FRONT

A cablegram from James Kendall now in Australia, to his father, Dr. H. E. Kendall of Sydney, and formerly of St. John's, states that he is going to the war. Mr. Kendall, who left Sydney two months ago for Australia, where he was engaged in the steel making industry, has volunteered with one of the Australian contingents. He is a cousin of Mrs. (Dr.) Duacat. of this city.

MAN INJURED BY GUN ACCIDENT

John Snow, of Manuels, agent for the R. N. Co. at Benton arrived yesterday's express to enter hospital. A few days ago he accidentally discharged a gun which he was cleaning and the charge entered his arm. He was attended by a doctor who advised him to come to the hospital here.

SHIPPING

Lintrose left Basques at 2.15 a.m.
Bruce arrived at Basques at 6.20 a.m.
S.S. Digby leaves Halifax to-day for St. John's.
S.S. Kanawha leaves London on Thursday for this port.
S.S. Frances is due at Manuels to-morrow to load pebbles.
Schr. Snowbird has left Grand Bank for Sydney with 28 bbls. halibut.
R. J. Owens, 32 days from Cadiz has arrived at A. Goodridge & Sons, with salt.
S.S. Stephano leaves Halifax this afternoon at 3. There are fifty-four round trippers on her.
Schr. George Ewart has left Bellaoram for Oporto with 3,000 qtls. fish, shipped by Harvey & Co.

Saw a Cruiser

Word was received from Channel to-day that a schooner had arrived there from Sydney and reported seeing a three-funnel cruiser off Cape Ray. It was thought to be the Lancaster.

Sighted a Liner

Schr. Blodwin, of Carnarvon, arrived at Carbonara yesterday, after a passage of 35 days from Cadiz with salt, to John Burke & Sons.
The captain reports seeing an unknown steamer on Friday last, 80 miles off Cape St. Francis. She was steaming E.S.E. and then changed to E.N.E. and went out of sight. She was thought to be a passenger steamer.

Fogota Sails

Fogota sailed at 10 a.m. taking the following passengers: Edgar Winsor, J. P. Kelly, Capt. Woodland, S.A. Ensign Wolfrey and wife, Florence Payne, Miss A. B. Collins, Miss Snelgrove, Rev. G. O. Walter, Lieut. Omond, S.A., Miss J. Benson, Mfs. Sorries (2), Master Sorries, Capt. Rodway, S.A., Lieut. Barry, S.A., Const. A. Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, M. O'Neil, Isaac Aver, Capt. Saint, Samuel Barbour.

MONGOLIAN SAILS

S.S. Mongolian sailed for Halifax this afternoon, taking in saloon: For Halifax—J. A. Potts, S. G. Hazel, 12 intermediate and 2 steerage; For

STARS WON FOOTER FROM COLLEGIANS

Game Was Anybody's For Some Time After Opening

ONE GOAL SCORED And That at the End of the First Half of the Game

Line Up
Collegians—Quick, goal; Ayre, Barrett, backs; H. Barnes, J. Pike, E. Barnes, halves; Fenwick, Smallwood, Hutchings, Noonan, Maddock, forwards.
Star—Phelan, goal; Hart, Thompson, backs; Christopher, Kavanagh, Vinnicombe, halves; Phelan, Walsh, Power, Caul, Brien, forwards.
Referee—R. N. Tait.
Linesmen—Hennebury (Collegians), Duggan (Star).

At 6.15 the referee called the teams to the field and the Stars winning the toss defended the Western goal. The game was witnessed by the largest crowd of spectators for the season.

Both teams were in the best of condition and a fast game was looked forward to as both were bent on winning the 1914 championship.

Play started with every man getting down to business. The Collegians had a heavy breeze against them but each worked with a will and the leather was seen playing around the Stars goal for a while and Phelan was called upon several times to save which he did splendidly and was well applauded by the large gathering of on lookers.

Fenwick was in the pink of condition and his play was excellent, but doing some fine individual play but before the final half was over he was helpless as he gave his leg a wrench and could not run.

The Stars now urged on and twenty seconds before half time Brien found the net for the first and only time during the evening.

Second Half
The second half opened with a dash on Phelan and several times the ball was near entering but for the cool and determined goal keeper who sent it out of harms way each time. Excitement now began to rise and both teams were pressed on and on by their supporters.
Play was ceased for a while as Fenwick could not continue in the forward line so he was replaced by Quick, their goal keeper, and Fenwick took his position in goal. This change livened up the Collegians supporters somewhat and looked as if another draw would take place, but the Collegians luck was against them and so the game ended leaving the Stars the winners by one goal.

COMMITTEE MEET

The Financial Committee of the Newfoundland Regiment met at the Board of Trade at noon to-day. This afternoon they will meet a deputation from the Government.

OBITUARY

Fred Bown, Pool's Island
There passed away on the 11th inst. at the General Hospital one of the Colony's primest young planters at the age of 28 years. Two years ago he was a strong, energetic and successful planter, the equal of the best in Bonavista Bay. It was nothing unusual for him to load his schooner with fish taken from the waters on the Labrador Coast. He promised to be an exceptional fisherman, possessed of good common sense, and of a gentle and reasonable disposition.

Such was Fred Bown of Badger's Key. Last fall he was attacked with sickness that appeared mysterious to his friends. He suffered along during the winter and came to St. John's in May and was examined but not informed of the cause of his suffering.

After preparing his schooner for this season's fishery he at the behest of President Coaker returned to the city and entered the General Hospital after examination by Dr. Keegan.

He underwent an operation in July when it was seen that drugs could not cure him and he improved considerably when further complications set in early last week and death intervened and ended his sufferings.

His friends will mourn his death, for he was a general favorite with them.
We extend to his family our deepest sympathy and feels sure that they will meekly submit to God's Will, for He doeth all things well.

—A FRIEND.
Philadelphia—Miss Mary Casey, Mrs. H. M. Johnson, Miss B. Johnson, Mrs. E. L. Birchby and infant, Sister M. Angelina, 7 intermediate and 5 steerage.

ST. JOHN'S MAN HAS ENLISTED

A. Snow of Montreal Daily Mail Gets Presentation From Fellow Employees

Mr. A. Snow, a member of the composing staff of the Montreal Daily Mail, who enlisted for active service with the Grenadier Guards when the call for volunteers first came, was last night presented by his fellow-members of the mechanical staff with a silver watch and silver pencil case, suitably inscribed.

Mr. Snow, who has been in Montreal about twelve months, is a native of St. John's, Newfoundland, where he was a member of the Church Lads' Brigade and later of the St. John's Cadets. He has won several prizes, including a medal for rifle shooting. Mr. Snow was among the first to enlist when the call for active service came, and will go to the front with the best wishes of his fellow-workers in Montreal.—Montreal Daily Mail, Aug. 13.

"STILL VOICE" FILM CHARMS MANY

The charming two reel feature "The Still Voice" was presented at the Nickel Theatre last evening to very large audiences.

It is a charming story and had the undivided attention of all. Everyone spoke in the highest praise of it. The acting was perfect, and it reflected very creditably on the Vitagraph artists who were responsible for it.

This evening the programme will be repeated and all who were unable to be present last evening should make a point to attend.

For to-morrow there will be a big holiday programme which is certain to please all.

PERSONAL

We were pleased to see Hon. G. and Mrs. Knowling out yesterday morning. A week ago Mr. Knowling was very ill but his friends will be delighted to learn that he is now fully recovered.

Mr. S. G. Hazel, of the Bank of Montreal, who has been transferred to a Canadian branch, left by the Mongolian to-day. Mr. Hazel during his residence in St. John's, has made many friends and all are sorry that he is going.

Both Doing Well

A gentleman who recently arrived from Cobalt informs us that while there he met J. Dempster, son of Mr. Dempster of Knowling's grocery, and W. Irving, son of Mr. Irving at Anderson's.

The former holds a responsible position in the electrical works and the latter is assistant manager of the newspaper "Nugget."

Coming Wedding

Miss Lizzie Griffiths and Mr. Thos. J. Rolls will be united in matrimony on the 24th inst. at 30 Power St. City.

Plenty Fish At Cove

Fish continues very plentiful at Portuguese Cove, and the fishermen are all doing well.

Much Better

Michael Hayse, of Hr. Grace, arrived in the city yesterday to enter hospital. He was in the institution last year.

Investigate Outbreak

Dr. McDonald of Burgeo came East to Cape La Hune by the Portia, last trip, to enquire into the reported outbreak of typhoid fever.

Another War Prisoner

A second prisoner of war was arrested last evening by "The Byrne." The man is Carl Winarski, 43 years old, a native of Austria.

He is now at the lockup, where the German arrested ten days ago is still held.

STOLE A TENT

Four boys were arrested yesterday charged with stealing a tent. The charge against two was withdrawn and the others had to pay costs and sign bonds for their future good behaviour.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

RECRUITING COMMITTEE IN SESSION

Met Last Night to Organise For Their Important Work

NOMINATIONS TO SUB-COMMITTEES

Who Will Attend to Details of Enlisting and Equipping Volunteers

The majority of citizens recently appointed by H. E. the Governor for the purpose of forming a Newfoundland regiment, met in the C.L.B. Armoury last night.

Unable to Attend
Hon. J. R. Bennett referred to the object and moved that the Governor be a member of the Committee. This was seconded by ex-Mayor Ellis and carried. On motion of Hon. M. G. Winter, seconded by Major Hutchings, His Excellency was appointed Chairman. Hon. John Harris then moved that Sir Joseph Outerbridge be Vice-Chairman; this was seconded by Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., and carried. On motion of Lieut.-Col. Rendell, seconded by Capt. McKay, Dr. V. P. Burke was appointed Secretary.

Hon. J. R. Bennett read a letter from the Hon. George Knowling, expressing regret at his inability to be present, and assuring the Committee of his readiness and desire to aid in forwarding the movement.

Sir Joseph Outerbridge gave a brief address urging unity.

His Excellency's arrival was greeted with the National Anthem, Rule Britannia, and in response to Hon. John Harvey's call, three hearty cheers. He then took the chair and thanking those present for the reception.

Committees Appointed
The following were appointed to draft a Proclamation: Hons. John Bennett, Edgar Bowring, John Harris, John Harvey, M. P. Cashin, W. J. Ellis and Dr. Burke, Secretary. The following Committees were appointed: Proclamation Committee, as above, Hon. J. R. Bennett, convener.

Recruiting Committee—Major Franklin, convener; Major Hutchings, Major Carty, and Capt. Montgomerie, who would communicate with outport Brigade officers and Magistrates.

Physical Fitness Committee—Dr. Macpherson, convener; Dr. Paterson and Dr. Chater.

Equipment Committee—H. Outerbridge, convener; Capt. McKay, the Quartermasters of the C.C.C. and the M.G.B. and T. McNeil.

Musketry Committee—The members of the Rifle Association.

Finance Committee—Hon. M. P. Cashin, convener; Hon. E. R. Bowring, Hon. John Harvey, Hon. John Harris, Hon. M. G. Winter, W. B. Grieve, W. D. Reid, J. M. Kent, K.C., John Browning, C. P. Ayre, A. Macpherson, Hon. Geo. Knowling, Hon. J. D. Ryan, David Baird.

Much Discussion
There was considerable discussion as to financial and other matters, in which Messrs. W. B. Grieve, John Browning, W. G. Gosling, John Harvey, Franklin, Blackall and others took part. The committees will meet forthwith and reports will be made at a meeting to be held to-night in the Armoury.

All the committees were given power to add to their numbers; and a nominating committee, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Clift, W. J. Ellis and F. J. Morris, was appointed to recommend additions to the General Committee. The meeting closed at 9.45.

COULDN'T FIND IT

The lad Martin recently arrested, stated he stole a quantity of brass from F. C. Willis and hid it on the Southside hill. This morning "Tec" Byrne took him from the penitentiary to the southside, but the missing articles could not be located.

BRITISH SEARCH FOR TWENTY FIVE GERMAN SHIPS

W. B. Grieve, Esq., had the following cable from Grennock to-day Government insure only British steamers.

Mediterranean ports open. Austrians bottled in Adriatic. Five Germans on Atlantic, and twenty British cruisers searching for them.

Think Lloyds war risk go below 5 guineas per cent.

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.
Cretannes.
Sateens.

Linoleums.
Carpetings.

Ayre & Sons

LIMITED

"HORRORS SWEPT US," SAYS GERMAN SOLDIER

(Continued from page 1.)
to throw away our lives. I think there was no unnecessary bloodshed. We marched straight at the enemy's lines and toward the mouths of hostile artillery as oblivious as if manoeuvring in a field with sham opponents. It was magnificent, but not war, as war should be conducted in this age with more destructive weapons.

"If there were moments when we broke and ran it was because a further advance into the jaws of death was a sheer impossibility. After the first assaults with their disastrous endings, the spirit of the attackers were broken. Deep depression followed the buoyant charge with which we marched into the enemy's country. The lack of enthusiasm spread through all the ranks and retarded success, yet, with relentless discipline we were required to hurl ourselves repeatedly at lines which seemed unbreakable.

"Then, when only a fraction of our regiment survived, we moved to a different part of the battlefield, while fresh troops were brought up to go through the same course of action. It was common talk among our men that hundreds of wounded were left for hours without any kind of adequate attention, for the simple reason it was impossible to reach them without almost certain death.

"Their sufferings were heartrending beyond the powers of description and there were sights and sounds that even amid the din of battle shook our nerves and struck terror to our hearts. The bravest of men may well be full of fear on a modern battlefield.

"The young German who told me this tale of war was well educated and refined, a conscript from a middle class family. His companions had similar things to relate. All agreed the courage of the German rank and file was superhuman, and they were needlessly exposed to a hostile fire when different tactics would have diminished the sacrifice of life.

Cremated in Great Heaps
"The wholesale cremation of bodies of German soldiers killed in the fighting before Liege also was described by the German fugitives, who have crossed the frontier into Holland. During two or three successive nights after the fearful carnage around the forts of Liege the Germans collected

FRENCH TOOK THOUSAND GERMANS IN BELGIUM PRISONERS

Artillery of Allies Does Terrible Damage to the Enemy
MANY WERE KILLED

And the German Trenches Were Filled with Dead

London, Aug. 17.—The official press bureau of the War Office has issued a statement saying that the French troops in the course of a rapid advance along the Valley of Schirmack have taken a thousand prisoners.

The scene of its fighting for the last few days the official announcement continues shows great destruction by the artillery of the allies. The trenches occupied by the enemy are filled with killed and wounded.

HOLLAND TAKES ALL PRECAUTIONS

London, Aug. 18.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Telegraph reports that Holland is taking most elaborate precautions along the frontier to enforce her neutrality.

their dead and piled them in heaps of twenty or thirty each.

"Officers explained to the men that it was necessary to burn the bodies in order to prevent them becoming a menace to the living and that there was nothing disrespectful to those who had died for their country in thus disposing of their remains. A short funeral service was conducted over each heap and military salutes were given by firing parties.

"In cases where the dead were lying too close to the Belgian forts for this process, the bodies were dragged under cover of darkness and pitched into the river Meuse, to float seaward.

"Sanitary considerations were not the sole reason for removing the dead as rapidly as possible. German officers realized that the sight of so many victims demoralized the German troops as they advanced to fresh attacks."

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE INJURED

Paris, Aug. 18.—An official announcement here says a rumor is persistent at the Hague that the German Crown Prince has been seriously injured and is lying at Aix La Chappelle, whether the Emperor has hastened to his side.

GERMANS NOW ON DEFENSIVE

London, Aug. 18.—A despatch from Brussels says all the German troops recently fronting on Belgium have taken up strictly defensive entrenchment positions according to an official announcement by the Belgian War Office.

JAPAN'S ACTION CIRCUMSCRIBED

London, Aug. 18.—The following statement was issued to-night by the British Official Press Bureau: "Any action that Japan may take against Germany will not extend beyond the China Sea, except in so far as it may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines."

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R. C. SMITH,
General Superintendent.
aug 10, 14