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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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RIGHT GERMAN WING HAS BEEN SHATTERED TO ATOMS

The Vanguard Of The Fleeing Teutonic Host Has Now Recrossed The Frontier Of Belgium

TERRIBLE AUSTRIAN LOSSES IN GALICIA TOTAL 400,000 MEN

BRITISH ACTIVELY PURSUE THE RETREATING GERMANS

Crossed the River Aisne, Captured Many Prisoners, and Are Pushing an Attack to Force the Enemy to Evacuate Rheims

Belgium, Sept. 15.—The British who yesterday captured nearly all the crossing on the river Aisne and captured many prisoners are now north of that river and are pushing an attack that will assist in forcing the Germans to evacuate Rheims.

Should these movements be crowned with success and Laon and Rheims again fall into the hands of the allies, the Germans would have only one line to communicate with Germany—through Rethel—and even that might be cut.

The allied centre somewhere between Chalons and Rheims, is making an effort to capture the latter city which would be one of the most popular victories that could be announced to Frenchmen.

General Von Kluck, however, is looking for reinforcements from Belgium, if they have not already reached him, and with these he might make another stand against the relentless pursuers.

Russians Have Destroyed Third of Austrian Army

London, Sept. 15.—A reasonable estimate, says The Times Petrograd despatch, places the Austrian loss in Galicia at 400,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, or nearly one-third of their forces.

They have lost, the despatch says, 1,000 guns, more than two-thirds of their available artillery.

Small German Cruiser Sunk by a Submarine

Berlin, Sept. 15.—It is officially announced that on September 13th the small cruiser Helo was sunk by a torpedo from a hostile submarine; almost all the crew were saved.

GERMANS MADE A BIG MISTAKE RE THE BRITISH

Ignored Them, But They First Forced the Invaders To Retire

BRITISH CAPTURE GUNS AND MEN

General French is Delighted With the General Behavior Of His Men

London, Sept. 14.—The British official statement says, important details of the operation of the British army in France are contained in the report which the War Office issued to-day.

When the German army began its eastward movement to cut the French centre, it was ignoring the British as a factor in the fight.

The Allies began their general advance on Sept. 7th against the German rear guard of their right wing which had been left along the river Oureq.

Began To Retire

The British army was reinforced and the Germans began the retirement on their right on the seventh. It was the first time they had turned back since the battle of Mons.

According to letters found on prisoners, they had expected to enter Paris in a few days, and the order to retreat was a bitter disappointment.

The British crossed the Marne on the ninth with the French, and on the tenth captured 1,500 men, four

PRESS BUREAU DENIES REPORT

Says Stories About the Presence of Russians in Belgium Are Untrue

London, Sept. 15.—The Official Press Bureau issued to-night a denial of the reports that Russian troops have been in Belgium.

Belief Persists

London, Sept. 14.—In a despatch from Ghent, a correspondent of The Daily News says that after two days of investigating he has confirmed the statement that the Russian troops are in Belgium.

great guns, six machine guns and 50 transport waggons.

The Germans of the right army seem demoralized. They were without food, and surrendered readily.

Doing Good Work

General French says he is delighted with the troops, who with the reinforcements received are filled with zeal, and anxious to press on.

Broadly speaking the German line to the northeast of Paris has been driven back by the Allies about half way to the Belgian frontier. They extend from a point north of Amiens to the Argonne region, and are from 60 to 80 miles distant from Paris, and about an equal distance from the boundary lines of Belgium.

From Argonne the line runs northeast to Verdun, which fortress is 30 miles from Luxembourg.

From Verdun the German lines would appear to run southeast on a point north of Nancy, where it continues in an easterly direction to the frontier of Lorraine. Here the German and French troops are virtually on the border.

ON THE RIGHT, GERMAN RETREAT HAS NOW BECOME AN UTTER ROUT BEFORE THE RELENTLESS ALLIES

Invaders Have Met Their Moscow and Each Mile of Their Retreat is Marked by Dead and Wounded and Abandoned Artillery and Baggage Wagons

GERMAN RIGHT WING SHATTERED TO ATOMS HAS DEGENERATED TO A FUGITIVE MOB

The Vanguard of the Fleeing Teutonic Host Has Recrossed Frontier of Belgium Where the Belgian Army is Waiting to Attack it

FRENCH TROOPS HAVE REOCCUPIED AMIENS

On the Left Wing, the Allies Have Caught Up With the Rearguards and Even With the Main Body of the Enemy

Ghent, Sept. 15.—On every side the retreating German army is being sorely pressed by the British who are driving their routed right wing everywhere before it and inflicting upon it terrific losses.

Each mile of it retreat is marked by dead and wounded and abandoned artillery and baggage wagons. The invading army seems to have met its Moscow and its Waterloo cannot be long delayed.

Shattered to Atoms

The German right wing has been shattered to atoms; it is simply a fugitive mob which flies night and day hoping to escape or shake off the relentless pursuer who has for days been hunting it down.

The vanguard of the fleeing Teutonic host has now recrossed the Belgium frontier.

Owing to the recrudescence of the Belgian military activity the position of the slender garrison holding Brussels has become one of extreme peril. Important Belgian forces have appeared north and east of Brussels.

Will Be Compelled To Evacuate Brussels

After the burning of Tormonde and Melle, these modern Huns of the German Kaiser retreated upon Alost which commands the road northwest of Brussels, then occupied this town which is now seriously menaced by a powerful Belgian concentration in its neighborhood and it is possible that the enemy will shortly find Brussels untenable and be compelled to evacuate the capital.

Brussels is garrisoned chiefly by sailors and marines from the immobilized fleet. Sailors took part in four days fighting northwest of Brussels and suffered seriously in attempting to repel the impetuous Belgian attack.

Beset by vigorous armies on all sides, the German grip on Belgian territory must soon be broken.

French Have Reoccupied Amiens

Paris, Sept. 15.—A French official statement says the French troops have reoccupied Amiens which was abandoned by the Germans but that Germans are making a stand on the River Aisne.

The statement is as follows: "On our left wing we have everywhere caught up with the rear guards and even the main body of the enemy. Our troops have re-entered Amiens abandoned by the German forces.

To Make a Last Stand

"The enemy appears to be making a stand on a prepared front along the River Aisne.

"On the centre, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest and north of Rheims.

"In the region between the Argonne and the Meuse he continues to retire on our right wing.

Allies Relieve Fort Troyon

"In Woerwer district we have succeeded in relieving the fort of Troyon which had been stubbornly attacked time and time again during the last few days.

Troyon is 12 miles south-southeast of Verdun in Lorraine.

"Our pursuing detachments are keeping us everywhere else in touch with the Germans.

"The morale and sanitary conditions of our army continue excellent."

ROUT BECOMES BIG DISASTER

Retreating Enemy Will Be Almost Cut To Pieces Before They Can Get Back To Germany

London, Sept. 14.—A correspondent of The Times at Bordeaux suggests that the Germans route is developing into complete disaster and that the invaders are turning homeward by way of St. Quentin and Mezieres on the Luxembourg frontier and also that the German forces in the Argonne and south of Verdun are likely to be cut off from the remainder, in which event they can escape only at a heavy price.

He adds: "The Germans rout is so complete that it is more than doubtful whether the enemy will be able to find a breathing place on this, the only likely position which runs through Poenne and St. Quentin. The enemy is making for a line of retreat through Charleville and Mesieres and is doing the homeward journey in record time."

GLAD TIDINGS CHEERS FRANCE

Scenes of Enthusiasm at Paris and Bordeaux When German Retreat is Announced

London, Sept. 14.—Despatches from Paris and Bordeaux describe the scenes of enthusiasm mingled with the thankfulness of the populace at the news of the German retirement.

The streets, the despatch says, are full of people all too overjoyed to express their emotion by noise or singing, but men are seen embracing each other with fervor while women gave vent to their feelings by crying quietly.

Everybody is amazed at the unexpected change in the tide of war and the fullest credit is given General Pau, who is regarded as having by prompt and decided strategy changed the face of the campaign.

STILL RETIRING IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Paris, Sept. 14.—It is officially announced this afternoon that the Germans are still retiring everywhere and are abandoning all the positions which they erected to cover a possible retreat.

Adventure Returns

A. Harvey, Esq., had a message from the Adventure, Capt. Couch, yesterday, that he expected to reach St. John's to-morrow. The Adventure has been in Hudson Bay for the last two months.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon) — Light moderate westerly winds, fine and moderately warm to-day and on Wednesday.

GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE RETREATS ALL ALONG LINE

From Nancy to the Vosges They Have Withdrawn From France Altogether and Are Falling Back Everywhere

London (2 a.m.) Sept. 15.—Except for the army which has been attacking Verdun, the German forces in France have fallen back all along the line, according to a French official report issued this afternoon.

From Nancy to the Vosges they have withdrawn from French territory, while on the extreme right General Von Kluck and General Von Buelow continue to retreat Northeast before the French and British, even giving up their defensive positions on the River Aisne between Compeigne and Scissons.

Retire Northeast

Further West the German detachments that held Amiens have moved Northeastward to try and rejoin the German army of the right at St. Quentin.

It is possible all the Germans in the Northwest of France have done likewise, as otherwise they would be in danger of being cut off in the centre.

Another defensive position behind Rheims has been given up and in the Argonne region a general retreat is taking place towards the forest of Beleone and Triancourt.

Push Their Advantage

The allies are pushing their advantage and doing their utmost to turn the retreat into disaster by stern pursuit on perhaps the broadest scale yet known in war.

On the right they are in a good position to continue the offensive

if men and horses are not too tired. They are based on a strong line running from the Marne to the fortresses through the hilly country South of Argonne.

Have Fresh Troops

While the allied left is composed largely of fresh troops, a heavy force of cavalry under General Pau is wheeling around so as to drive Generals Von Kluck and Von Buelow towards Ardennes and Luxembourg. General Pau's army by a few more marches by Laferre and Laon might cut the communications between the retreating Germans.

MEN TOO TIRED TO DO BATTLE

Germans Sent to Assistance of Austrians Were so Fatigued Couldn't Fight

Rome, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Petrograd received in official quarters here says the German contingents which assisted the Austrians in their last encounters with the Russians were so exhausted that they could scarcely fight.

News received here from Austria says the Austrian army is everywhere rallying and will make a strong stand against further Russian advance.

Got Very Little Chance To Do Any Boasting

London, Sept. 15.—The Scotsman to-day states that the German submarine which sank the British cruiser Pathfinder has itself been sunk by gun fire from seven British ships.

RUSSIANS CAPTURED 180,000 MEN IN 17 DAYS' BATTLE WITH AUSTRINIANS THE GERMANS ALSO LOST 50,000 MEN

London, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Rome says that telegraphic advices received there from Petrograd are to the effect that the seventeen days' battle of the Russians against the Austro-German force ended with the following result: Prisoners taken, 180,000; field guns captured, 450; fortress artillery captured, 1,000; transport wagons taken, 4,000; aeroplanes captured, 7.

Germans Were Badly Beaten

The Russian Embassy at Rome, according to a correspondent of The Central News says the German army, commanded by General Von Hindenburg, has been defeated near Mlawa, Russian Poland, and that the Germans are evacuating Poland with a loss of fifty thousand men.

The Ambassador adds that the Russians have assumed the offensive in Prussia and have commenced to lay siege to Koenigsburg.

Berlin Admits Defeat of Austrians

A despatch to The Central News from Copenhagen says a Berlin message received at Copenhagen admits the main Austrian army suffered absolute defeat but claims it is retiring in good order.

General Von Auffenburg's army, the correspondent continues, is said to be in a dangerous position, being cut off from the main army.

The Austrians have suffered terrible losses.

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Our Business is being carried on in the Store one door west of our old stand until further notice. We have a shop both in the front and rear; the entrance to rear being through arch.

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CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES BRITISH CONDUCT AT MONS

How the Battle Impressed the Men in the Firing Line—Some Terrible Aspects of War—The Unlucky Lancashires—The Galling British Artillery

In a long message from Rouen, Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, the Daily Mail special correspondent, gives a long and vivid account of how the British fought at Mons, and what each regiment did in the men's own words. The narratives were gathered from the wounded men as they arrived at the popular Normandy town. Mr. Fyfe says:

"Probably you think it was a terrible sight—men with their heads bandaged and red stains showing through the white; men with arms in splints, their sleeves hanging empty; men limping, men carried away on stretchers, men with feeble arms around comrades' shoulders only just able to stand upright.

War's Terrible Side

"War has its terrible side truly, but what they showed me were the nobility of spirit, the calm courage which it brings out. They made me think better of the whole human race.

"Of very bad wounds there were not many. Most of the men on stretchers had bright eyes and could talk with picturesque profanity about their bad luck. One demanded a cigarette as soon as he was taken out of the straw in the van and was carried off puffing at it contentedly.

"Another produced from his pocket a piece of shell—the piece, he declared, which hit him—and exhibited it to a group of comrades bending over him.

"We marched into Mons on Sunday about ten," one of them said, "and were just going to be billeted, when the order came for us to fall in again and get a move on. We wanted a rest. We'd been marching since four. We hadn't had our boots off since we left home. (I haven't had mine off yet.) It had been blazing hot, and the ninety-six pound loads on our backs made us wish ourselves back in cloudy old England.

"Still we were wanted. We knew that, or they wouldn't have sent for us. So we humped off again.

"Good-bye Mr. Flying Man!" "In the daytime they had aeroplanes to tell them where to drop their shells. They were flying about all the time. One came a bit too near. Our gunners, a long way behind us, you know, waited and let him come on. He thought he was all right. Two thousand feet he was up, I dare say. We could hear his engine.

"He may have made a lot of notes, but they weren't any use to him or anybody, for all of a sudden our gunners let fly at him. We could see the thing stagger, and then it dropped like a stone, all crumpled up. Good-bye, Mr. Flying Man! That was the end of him.

"In the dark they turned on searchlights. We could see them hunting about for someone to pot at. Uncanny, that was. To see the blooming big lane of light working round and round until it came to something! Then we heard the shells whistle. And when it came round to us and lit us up so that we could see each other's faces, Lord, it made my blood run cold—just like I used to feel when I was a nipper and woke up and saw a light and thought it was a ghost, and lay there wondering what would happen next.

Among the Unlucky

The Middlesex Regiment was among

the unlucky ones. "It was like this," a corporal with a hole in his hands told me. "The Middlesex had to drop their packs and the Germans picked 'em up. The put on the British overcoats, and, not content with that, which made it difficult to tell friend from foe, they took a lot of women and children out of a village and made 'em go in front waving their handkerchiefs."

"Ah, and another thing they done," put in another man. "They cut off the hands of our Red Cross men—yes, cut their hands off, the swine!"

Both these stories are to be received doubtfully, though there is no doubt that the men thoroughly believed them. I heard from others of Germans being caught wearing British officers' uniforms. One such spy was actually brought down in custody in the Red Cross train. But there is an inevitable tendency to exaggerate such incidents.

Lancashire's Bayonets

An intelligent Northumberland Fusilier told me his regiment had had

street fighting in a colliery town not far from Mons. "Mostly firing, but there was one bayonet charge. The South Lancashires made it. The Germans don't like that sort of fighting. They won't come out, or they wouldn't come, at any rate, to meet us. Once we got within seeing distance of a whole bunch of them. They were in close formation, masses of 'em. Our machine guns did 'em up proper. When we do catch them they don't ask for two helpings."

A 20th Hussar spoke with some bitterness of an infantry regiment whose retreat the Hussars were covering. "Instead of going round us they came right at us and drew the fire on us. That's how I got hit. Nothing much, soon be well."

Terrible Odds

A half battery in rather an exposed position was galling the Germans by the accuracy of its aim. Several of their batteries made a combined attack on it. It was a fight between David and half a dozen Goliaths.

One by one its guns were silenced. The men who had been serving them lay dead around. At last only one man was left. He went on doing his best, working steadily and to all appearances calmly. But an officer called him away. "And you can bet," the Hussar said, "that he was mighty sorry to go."

BRITAIN WILL PROVIDE FOR 60,000 REFUGEES

Government Extends General Invitation to Belgians Made Homeless by the War—They Will be Sheltered and Fed Until Hostilities Cease

London, Sept. 9.—Sixty thousand Belgian refugees are expected to arrive in England in the next ten days. The British Government extended today a general invitation to all Belgians, made homeless through the war, to come to England, and the Volunteer War Refugees Committee, organized by the Duchess of Vendome, has undertaken, with Government supervision, to receive and care for those refugees.

British Hospitality

Postmaster-General Herbert D. Samuel, was loudly cheered in the House of Commons when he referred to the fact that British hospitality had been extended to the Belgians. He said that the Committee was in touch with 3,600 Belgians now on the way to England, and that thousands of homeless persons at Malines, Louvain, Liege and elsewhere in Belgium who could not be cared for by their own Government must seek temporary refuge in the British Isles.

Arranged Reception

Lord Hugh Cecil, chairman of the War Refugees Committee, and Lady Lugard, in active charge of the care of the fugitives, have already arranged for the organization of committees in fifty-two towns and cities where the refugees will be sent from London. The Committee will also care for the refugees from Russia, France and other Allied countries.

Six temporary depots have been established in London where over three thousand Belgians will be sheltered and fed until they are placed in the homes of charitable English families. Homes have already been offered for ten thousand Belgians, and the committee is arranging to send refugees direct from Folkestone to Birmingham, Liverpool and other cities, where refuge awaits them and the people of all classes are eager to make them comfortable.

Anxious to Help

Scotch and Welsh towns are especially anxious to entertain the Belgians, and the Committee believes it can make provision for a million refugees, if necessary. Sanitary conditions and lack of food in the Belgian territory fought over, and a probable attack on Antwerp, will doubtless make it necessary for hundreds of thousands of women and children to leave that country.

The British Government is providing special boats to Ostend for the purpose of transporting the people as

rapidly as they gather there. Women and children are given the preference, but many men unfit for military service will also be transferred to British territory and will later return to Belgium.

Filled With Refugees

The refugee depots are filled with Belgians of all classes, rich and poor, driven out by the war, and temporarily here. Priests from the ruined cities often bring scores of women and children from their parish and Sisters come with large numbers of girl pupils, who have been unable to get from the destroyed convents to their homes.

Few of the refugees have any baggage, and being unfamiliar with the English language makes it necessary for a large corps of volunteer workers and interpreters to meet all trains for protective purposes.

The French and Russian Ambassadors and the Belgian Ministers are acting as advisers to the committee, while the Russian, French and Belgian Consuls are assisting in the collection of food, clothing and relief funds.

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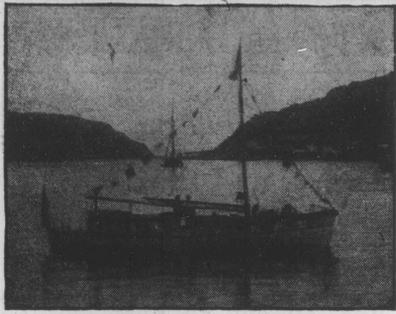
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She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nineteen-tenths of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

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

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The Daily Short Story

TRAGEDY OF HER LIFE

(By George Munson)

"That big white house on the cliffs yonder, mister?" asked the old guide. "That's Hiram Smith's place. He's one of the richest men round here and we think a deal of him. We called that 'Hiram's Folly' once, but folks don't call it that any more, for now it's a house, and then it was a barn without a roof, and nobody thought Hiram would get the money to finish it. Besides, what did he want with a house like that, a single man, earning his living with his lobster pots as his father had done before him, and boarding with Widow Gregg? That bit of an old wreck there was the 'Patagonia' once, and she was a fine ship in the days when she used to ply between Boston and Portland. It was when she went ashore that we stopped speaking of 'Hiram's Folly'."

In his vivid speech he drew the man's picture until I could visualize him—Hiram Smith, the young fisherman, baiting his lobster pots or acting as guide, during the brief summer months to the visitors at Rundle's Bay. One summer there came a party composed of foreign-looking men, who wore resplendent rings and curled their mustaches and sang all day for the most unexpected reasons, and women in dainty dresses, wealthy, evidently, and yet curiously dissimilar to the prosaic holiday makers who spent their summers at Rundle's Bay. And soon it became understood that this was a party of opera singers from New York who had taken the strange fancy to pay a week's visit to this little coastal village of Maine.

But even there the fame of Marian Kemper had spread. It was not her genius that was admired, but the fact that she, a girl of twenty-five, born in Iowa of simple farmer stock, had been so endowed by nature that she earned thousands of dollars in one evening by the gift of her voice. When Hiram Smith first took her in his boat he stared at her till he nearly lost his oars. She was the most beautiful woman whom he had ever seen. And when she sang, the world seemed suddenly a thing of crystal and fire to him.

Marian Kemper was at first amused, and then interested, in the devotion of the young fisherman. To her, a woman of the world, who had won the homage of noblemen in all the countries of Europe, who had been the sensation of seasons in Paris and London, it seemed astonishing that he should presume to love her. She played with him, aping the ingenuity with skill that concealed something of real emotion. In that week at Rundle's Bay she regained a little of the first freshness of her mind; it was a new world that she encountered when she returned, and that winter, she was the sensation of the operatic world.

And on the last evening Hiram Smith offered her "his heart and hand." Those were his words, she told the laughing crowd at the hotel. He wanted her to share his cottage and his lobster pots! And when she had shriveled his self-esteem with a few kindly, yet cutting words, he said simply:

"I will win you yet."
That was the climax of her story, and the opera stars yelled as they heard it told in Marian's inimitable way, and clutched at one another to keep themselves from falling. Early next morning the party went away. Rundle's Bay never saw them again.

Hiram Smith never followed the sea again. He disappeared for two years. When he returned he deposited a thousand dollars in the bank and bought the piece of ground on which, stone by stone, he erected "Hiram's Folly." It grew as his bank deposit increased, for Smith became known as

a master of finance, in a small way, the greediest man in New England, and the shrewdest at bargaining. He built a store that ousted all other stores. He bought the land that the New England railroad was compelled to purchase at ten times the value the following year. And every dollar went into "Hiram's Folly."

The years passed slowly, Hiram was a man of thirty-five, and Marian about his age, when the tragedy of her life happened. For ten years she had been a "star." Now her voice failed her. It became known that she would never sing again. A cold, some inflammation of the larynx, an ignorant Italian doctor—and the mischief was done. The voice that had charmed the world could only speak now. Marian's money had been spent royally. She had never married. At first she lived in the hope of regaining her vocal powers. Then, forced to earn a living, she went on the stage. Slowly the memory of her charm waned. None would have known the wonderful singer in this second-rate actress, now verging upon middle life, who played with small stock companies in all the towns of America.

One day, when she was at the end of her resources, a stranger introduced himself to her. He wished to start a company of his own. It was a hobby of his, he explained. Would she bear the expense and take what profits there were? She consented. From that moment her company became a feature of all the second-rate cities. The stranger's money liberally supplied the annual deficit. His cheques came with due regularity. Marian Kemper had become the pensioner of an unknown man.

About this time "Hiram's Folly" was completed. The empty house stood on the hill. Hiram lived in a cottage below. He had suddenly abandoned all his enterprises; with a comfortable income, he lived a solitary life in Rundle's Bay. He was often to be seen upon the cliffs, spy-glass in hand. People said that he was waiting for some ship that never came in.

The summer after his retirement the order went out that Marian's company was to tour New England, especially the coast towns. It played from Newport to Bangor and back again. The next year the same itinerary was scheduled. And that was when the "Patagonia" found her end upon the rocks of Rundle's reef. Now, whether Smith had known that some day the treacherous rocks would find the vessel's keel, or whether the captain had been bribed to run his vessel ashore, was never known. But it was a wild winter's morning when Marian's company

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found their vessel stranded off shore, in danger of breaking up. Hiram Smith was first to volunteer in the lifeboat crew. And the first person whom he encountered upon the vessel's deck was Marian. He drew her to one side.

"There's plenty of time," he said. "The ship don't look like breaking up for awhile. You wouldn't be sorry if the company broke up with her, I reckon?"

"No," she said, looking at him.

"No," she said, looking at him.

"Some folks' lives break up like ships," said Hiram, and that was the wildest flight he ever made into metaphor.

"Yes," she said, laughing and shivering in the wind. "You're right."

"You don't remember Rundle's Bay?" asked Hiram. "You were never here before?"

"Yes," she answered with sudden remembrance. "That was long ago, though—fourteen years and more."

"It's been longer for me," answered Hiram Smith. "You don't recall that boat ride down by the reef and how I said I'd get you again? I've got all I've wanted but you, Marian. Now I'm going to have you as well. That's our house on the hill. Now we'll get into the boat."

That was all the guide's story. But, knowing the depths that underlie the calm exterior of the New England nature, I suspected that there was more. And I pictured Hiram, whose fourteen years were rewarded and his relentless quest that was crowned with success. Then, looking up, I saw children on the steps of "Hiram's Folly" and heard their distant laughter, and then I knew that the story had not been told in its completeness.

PANIC RULES IN AUSTRIA

The Empire is in a State of Desperate Muddle and Fear—Armies at First Half-Hearted Now Openly Mutinous

London, Sept. 9.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Milan, who has lately been in Vienna, draws a gloomy picture of that empire. He says: "Panic rules in Austria. The great unwieldy and bankrupt empire, dragged reluctantly at the heels of Germany, is in a state of desperate muddle and fear. Her armies, half-hearted at first, and now openly mutinous, are beaten back at every point by the Russians."

No Esprit de Corps
"The policy of mixing in each company men of the different races which compose the empire, has had the result that there is no esprit de corps in the army. The men were driven into trains at the point of the bayonet and scores were shot by their officers to terrorize their fellows into obedience."

"While the Russian avalanche drives on, Bosnia is in open revolt and Trieste paralyzed by fear of an attack from sea. Austria is bankrupt, trade at a standstill and thousands of business men are ruined by a war which they hate."

Menaced by Famine
"While the harvest remains ungathered Vienna is menaced by a famine and prices are steadily rising. In resentment, the popular anger has turned against the foreigner and Serbs have been torn to pieces in the streets. Two Russian newspaper correspondents were shot by the police and five foreign journalists are in prison."

"In fear the government has begun to fortify Vienna and arrange land around the city. Riots have occurred in many towns and to the terrors of the Cossack and Serb will be added those of revolution and famine."

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

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ST. JOHN'S Nfld., SEPT. 15, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

What Will Crosbie Do ?

THE fishery the past season in Bay de Verde District is about the worst for 25 years. Many fishermen in that district have caught but five quintals. The best hook and line don't exceed 10 qtls. at many places. Even at 10 qtls. it means but \$60. The largest proportion owe that sum for the summer's fit out. There is no fall's fishery in Bay de Verde District except at Bay de Verde proper, Grate's Cove and Old Perlican.

Conditions were never worse. Scores of families do not possess the value of a barrel of flour. Absolute destitution stares them in the face. No money now coming in from Bell Island and Sydney as during the past few years. Last fall the district was flooded with Government family and hush grants, and over 1500 men from the district were employed in connection with the railway.

Now when destitution stares the people in the face, when Bell Island and Sydney are closed, there is not a penny to be had for public improvements. Not a day's work on the railway to face fully half of the population residing in Bay de Verde District.

The district is represented in the Executive by Crosbie of Marconi spar fame. Now in the real hour of need where is Crosbie to? Where is the railway work he talked so much about? Where are the family and hush grants?

He has backed up his own interests this year equally as strong as he ever did. He secured a \$10,000 contract for the Sagona, plying from here to Cook's Hr. He then hired the Sagona to Reid to fill the gap left by the loss of the Invermore. He then placed the Earl of Devon on the Sagona's route which steamer do not cost one-half of the Sagona's expenses.

Will Crosbie refund any of the subsidy because of placing a small steamer on the route at half the cost to him of the amount required for the Sagona?

He has secured a lion's share of the coal contracts for the public institutions. He has secured a lion's share of insurance on public buildings. He has secured the marine insurance on the Dredge and Fiona.

Now then Mr. Crosbie do something for your district in its worse hour of need. Talk and bluster won't feed the hungry the coming winter. Flare up catspaw speeches in Orange Halls won't help the destitute, but action entailing two months labor for the needy toilers of Bay de Verde will.

We have asked for the construction of the untouched railway branches. Mr. Coaker asked the Premier to take action in July when he had seen the conditions North. Last fall railway labor was abundant in October. Something like 4000 men were employed just previous to the elections in Bay de Verde, Trinity, Bonavista, Ferryland and Fortune Bay Districts,—abundant because votes were required, but now when one-half of the toilers require employment there is not a day's work on the railway to be had, and even here at St. John's Reid's permanent staff have been reduced one-third and those employed get only four days pay out of a week.

If ever the country needed employment and railway work it is now. It is at such a time as this that an opportunity is afforded public men with responsibility, the chance to prove their true qualifications. If Sir Edward Morris possess any genuine ability of more than common value, he has now an opportunity to demonstrate and prove its possession. So far since the war opened he has displayed no ability. Rather his actions has demonstrated to what extent he lack true statesmanlike ability.

He can't realize the extent of destitution and want facing the Colony. He failed to make proper arrangements to provide for the destitute toilers to assist them over the winter. He made an awful blunder in rushing with offers to the Home Government that entailed an expenditure of at least \$250,000.

It looks as if the Germans will be driven back under their own forts before our volunteers are ready to leave Newfoundland, much less face the enemy—\$250,000 could be found for this purpose, but not one dollar could be voted to aid those in need in securing some food to keep body and soul together the coming winter.

The war may terminate before many weeks, but want and high priced provisions will be with the Colony for many months after the noise of battle and the smoke of the cannon have ceased.

Let the Hon. John look to his constituents in Bay de Verde. He has the power to aid every man. He helped to find \$250,000 for a volunteer movement, and he can as easily find another \$250,000 to keep hunger—a greater enemy than the Germans— from carrying off starving men, women and children in poor downtrodden Terra Nova the coming winter and spring.

Remember, gentlemen, you have been warned often and plainly. Remember also that you will not escape from the consequence of your inaction. Let one child or woman die of starvation and the murder will be laid at the Government's door. Time is passing. Every day is precious. There is no time to lose if aid is to be afforded.

Thoughtful Act

A cable message from London intimates that the British Government has invited those Belgians who have been deprived of their homes by the operations of the present great European war to take refuge in England until hostilities are concluded.

Committees have been organized in Great Britain to look after these people and they will be sheltered and fed for the most part by charitable English people.

It was a happy thought that led the British Government to decide on taking this laudable step.

Great Britain, in common with her allies, owes a great deal to sturdy little Belgium.

The kingdom, in persistently refusing to allow the Germans a passage through its territory to France and by backing up that refusal with an heroic resistance, held up the troops of the Kaiser until the French forces arrived from the south and, reinforced by the British, gave battle to the invader.

Belgium acted as an effective bulwark for the allies.

And, in doing this, Belgium has suffered a great deal. Not only has her territories been overrun and despoiled by the invader but of sheer spite for the unexpected resistance of the Belgians he has ruthlessly maltreated and executed inoffensive non-combatants and has fired many of the cities of the sturdy little kingdom.

Common gratitude, then, would dictate such a course as Great Britain has taken. But it is splendid just the same to find that despite the stress and worry of the present extraordinary situation the public men of Great Britain have not selfishly overlooked their duty to their heroic little ally, but have taken practical steps to afford her some assistance in her time of great tribulation and distress.

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**EIGHT-DAY BATTLE OF LEMBERG
 BLOODIEST IN WORLD'S HISTORY**

The eight-day battle of Lemberg, in which 2,000,000 Russians and Austrians were engaged, was the bloodiest in the history of the world. For days the troops were engaged in hand-to-hand fighting and the losses were tremendous, being approximately 250,000 wounded, killed and missing. The Austrians had five army corps annihilated and probably lost, all told, over 150,000 men. On the battlefield alone near Lemberg the Russians say they buried 14,800 Austrian dead.

Losses in previous battles were as follows:

Battle	Country	Men	Country	Men
Waterloo	French	40,000	Prussian & English	22,000
Wilderness, May, 1863	Federals	16,000	Confederates	12,000
Wilderness cam, May, 1864	Federals	50,000	Confederates	32,000
Sedan	German	9,000	French	17,000
Goerth	German	3,270	French	8,000
Gettysburg	Federals	23,000	Confederates	30,000
Antietam	Federals	11,832	Confederates	8,000
Mukden	Japan	40,000	Russians	97,000

The Austrians are certainly bearing their share of the burden of the war in this campaign. On the north-east they are being swamped by the Russian hosts, and on the south the Servians and Montenegrins are scoring great victories over them on land, while the Anglo-French fleet are bombarding their seaports on the Adriatic.

TO THE EDITOR

Calls It Slander

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Even the Prince of Liars himself should be come forth to earth from the depths of his inferno, in to-day find himself outclassed, in what has been regarded as his own particular forte.

Not even the infernal imp himself could lie, as do those, who are at present engaged in the hellish game of inflaming the brute passion of men, already in the toils of the monster of hatred. The ingenuity of those special despatch writers and space fillers is taxed to the utmost to furnish sensational news (?) from the field of action.

That they are equal to the task of furnishing the news-mad populace with the foulest of stuff is well proven, but they have excelled themselves when they drag the name of the Pope into it, and make him responsible for such utterances as are contained in the dispatch of yesterday. It is inconceivable, that a Pope of Rome should commit himself to taking sides in this hellish war.

There are upwards of fifty million Catholics in Austria and Germany. How many of those are engaged against the allied forces to-day, it is impossible to estimate. No doubt those Catholic subjects of Austria and Germany feel that they have right and justice on their side. And no matter how our Anglo-French beliefs may go, there is yet remains the question, as to who is right and who is wrong in this war of the nations.

One feature of the message stamps it a lie, beyond all doubt, and this is where it represents the Pope as saying that he would remember the unpleasant refusal of the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors to give safe conduct to Cardinal Mercier.

While I am on this subject of press messages, etc., permit me to say, that I do not consider it in accordance with true British principles to fight an enemy with the weapons of hell.

A campaign of the vilest calumny, slander and lying of the blackest type, has been launched against the German people, and I regret to say, that most people are silly enough to believe them. The Germans are painted as fiends and savages of the worst kind. We should be more christian.

If we have a quarrel with Germany it is purely a political one. We have taken up the quarrels of a troublesome little state in Europe—Serbia, and most of us do not know a thing about it, what lead up to our being at war, or what justification we have, or if we have any. To have the newspapers tell us, we are justified is not enough, we should look deeper.

At any rate, before we attack the

characters of neighbors, we should convince ourselves that what we hear of them has foundation, and solid, irrefutable foundation, and not that based on the foul writers of foul newspaper items.

I have many German friends, and better or more sincere men, it will be hard to find. I cannot stand to hear Germans vilified, whilst I know these men and women.

The history of this war, when it comes to be written in a calm and dispassionate way, may reveal to us an aspect of the case we little dream of at present.

However, it is as well to remember that wars are made by individuals and not by nations. This rule holds as good in England as in Germany.

—A. ENGLISH.

Needs Investigation

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Referring to the very interesting letter from Mr. Downey, and appearing in The News of this morning, I may say, that in my opinion it would be unwise for the Government to permit the exporting of timber from Labrador, without at first due consideration, as to the practicability of manufacturing pulp on that shore.

Consideration too can only be given the subject, after careful surveys would have been made; of the timber itself, the water powers available, and the climatic conditions. It may be that a careful study of the whole matter may upset some of our notions regarding Labrador.

This is a matter fraught with too much importance to be lightly dealt with. We should therefore before committing ourselves to a policy of any kind give the whole question an intelligent consideration.

We should fortify ourselves with reliable data, and this can only be supplied by a regular and systematic survey of the many problems that surround the Labrador forestry.

We have had too much of hasty acting on the part of Governments in this country and too much sorrowful repenting at leisure, not to have learned the lesson, that it is best to make haste slowly.

A. ENGLISH.

RIGHTLY PROTESTED

Boston Post—"It is to be assumed, of course, that the objections of France and Great Britain to the purchase by the United States Government of German steamships now in American ports will be sufficient to set the scheme at rest permanently. Not only would this be pretty close to a violation of neutrality as giving financial assistance to one of the belligerents, but it would very clearly be in opposition to the Declaration of London of 1909, in spirit, if not in actual letter."



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

A CONTRAST

Boston Transcript—"In this crisis, when the country is trying to observe the President's neutrality injunction, the American people will not fail to contrast the dignified silence of the British Ambassador with the daily provocative flamboyancies of the German representative at Washington."

KAISER'S SERVICE TO IRELAND

Woodstock Sentinel-Review—"Some Irishman has made the significant suggestion that a statue of the Kaiser should be erected in Ireland for his services in uniting the whole country after the statesmen of the United Kingdom had failed."

A HINT TO TURKEY

London Times—"The recommendations which we and our Allies may make to the Balkan States, other than Serbia, must chiefly depend on the action of Turkey. We shall exert them to keep the peace so long as Turkey keeps it. But should Turkey fling prudence to the winds and hazard the vital interests of her empire in Asia as well as in Europe, on the chance of reconquering Salonika, and of being allowed to keep it, when the European war is done, England, France and Russia will undoubtedly counsel them to revive the Balkan Alliance and will give it, at the least, their moral and diplomatic support."

ANSWERED

Springfield Republican—"A reader of a Brooklyn paper recently asked the naive question whether the British navy was of any real value or was a mere ornament. This week a prize court is to sit at London to pass on the cases of 112 of the German merchantmen which the British fleet has captured. Meantime one may read in the shipping news of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts of ships heavily laden with grain, with California fruit and with canned salmon that are clearing for French and English ports. But for German ports no ships are leaving."

THE "SILENT NAVY"

London Daily Mail—"The 'Silent Navy' discharged this duty with the efficiency that has distinguished all its work in the present war. It engaged the transports prepared them for the troops, and convoyed them from shore to shore, while it never for one moment relaxed its vigilant watch upon the German fleet. It cast to the winds the faint-hearted doctrine, held by many before the war, that the Expeditionary Force could not be sent forth till the enemy's Navy had suffered decisive defeat. Its just estimate of the strategic position and its lion-hearted courage have been abundantly justified by events."

**INSPIRATION
 OF THE EUROPEAN
 FIELD OF BATTLE**

Territory on Which the Great Powers Have Been Lined up in Battle Array, Has Seen Many Historical Conflicts

London, Sept. 9.—If inspiration means now what it did in the time of Napoleon on the French soldier, the situation on the allies centre on the historic field of Chalons ought to do much to compensate for the disheartening effects of a month of rear guard actions.

At any rate the allies, now superior, or with at least equal numbers as the Germans, evidently have begun the offensive. At least 3,000,000 men are engaged, and as the centre of the allies lies on the plains of Chalons true to man prophecies, another Armageddon may take place where Attila, surnamed the "Scourge of God," was defeated by the allied Visigors and Romans in the bloodiest battle in the world's history.

On these plains, hundreds of years later, Napoleon conducted the most brilliant defensive campaign of his career. The French soldiers will now not be allowed to forget that on this field a French army fought a victorious action after its commander had surrendered his sword.

Logically a great and decisive battle ought to be under way from Paris to Verdun, but the veil of secrecy and the meagreness of the official communication precludes positive predictions regarding the nature of the engagement proceeding in the western war theatre.

News from Austria indicates that the dual monarchy is in grave danger of internal troubles, while the military situation is daily becoming worse.

Schr. Mary Jane, Robert Best, master, arrived at Wesleyville yesterday from the Labrador with 460 quintals fish.

WE SHOULD WORRY!

Hardly, but advertisers should worry, and that's a sure thing. Almost every newsboy in town sells The Mail and Advocate, as well as a large number of shop agents, in different sections of the city and outports.



**PUBLIC NOTICE!
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Licenses to cut Pulp Wood on Crown Lands on the Labrador may be issued by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The license shall continue in force until June 30th, 1915, and no longer; Provided that any Licenses shall have the right to export any pulp wood so cut at any time up to and including December 31st, 1915;
2. The Licensee shall pay an export on any pulp-wood exported of \$1.00 per cord;
3. The Governor-in-Council may prescribe the rate of wages to be paid men employed by the Licensee for the purpose of cutting and exporting such pulp-wood.
4. The export duty is to be paid at the Port of Entry when wood is exported.

Any person exporting Pulp Wood without a License shall be liable to a fine of \$5,000.00 and an amount equal to double the amount of duty on the quantity so exported.
PIT PROPS.

Any person may export by the usual export Entry any timber or Lumber for pit props to any place in the United Kingdom for one year from 1st September, 1914.

S. D. BLANDFORD,
 Min. Agriculture & Mines.
 Dept. Agriculture & Mines.
 10th September, 1914.
 sept1,2iw,1m

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Tinware! Tinware!

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BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA INCLUDES 230,000 MEN

More Than One Hundred and Fifty Thousand of These Are Native Troops With Great Records Behind them.

ARMY INCLUDES 80,000 BRITISHERS

Story of This Great Army, Its Formation and Some of the Famous Fighters Included in its Ranks

BRITAIN has about 230,000 troops in India to hold and to defend a country 1,730,000 square miles in extent, with a land frontier 6,000 miles in length, inhabited by 320,000,000 of people, not all of whom take pleasure in her rule. Of this army more than 150,000 men are native troops of regiments that have fought well for the British colors in India and elsewhere. There is a native reserve force of about 35,000, and in addition to these forces are the imperial service troops 20,000 strong.

The Bengal army, the largest in India, is composed of forty-five regiments of infantry of which twelve are Punjab regiments, and obtain their recruits from the Punjab, or across the border; four are Sikhs, and seven are Gurkhas. There are nineteen regiments of Bengal cavalry, and of these eight are lancers. There are also two batteries of Bengal mountain artillery. The Punjab frontier force consist of four regiments of cavalry, four mountain batteries, one garrison battery, ten infantry regiments and the corps of guides, which is composed of three squadrons of cavalry and eight companies of infantry. Of the ten infantry regiments, four are Sikhs. The Central Indian Horse

consists of two regiments: the Hyderabad contingent of four regiments of cavalry, four field batteries and six infantry regiments. Finally there are the Bengal Sappers and Miners, officered by Royal Engineers.

The Madras Army
The Madras army consists of four regiments of cavalry and thirty-two of infantry, of which three are from Burma. The Bombay forces include seven regiments of cavalry, two corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners, and twenty-six regiments of infantry, of which three are Baluchis.

Altogether, the Indian native army include forty regiments of cavalry, a hundred and thirty-three of infantry and thirteen batteries. Of all its divisions, the first place in the order of precedence belongs to the Governor General's bodyguard, which was raised in 1773. Every man in this body is specially selected and it is one of the finest cavalry bodies of its size to be found anywhere. There are two English officers, five native ones and 11 non-commissioned officers and troopers in the corps. The commander and about half the subordinate officers of the native regiments are British. For instance the Madras Pioneers the senior regiments in the native army having been first formed in 1768, has fourteen English and sixteen native officers. The Eleventh Bengal Lancers has seventeen native and fifteen British officers.

Assorted Fighting Men
Extremely varied are the types of soldier who go to make up the Indian native army. Representatives of a thousand tribes, of scores of races and sub-races. Men varying in complexion from lighter olive than that of the Spaniards to almost black. Tall and well-built some, others of medium height and strength; others short, thick and compact, like Japanese. Foremost of Indian warriors is the Sikh, of magnificent height and good physique, whiskered and beard-



ed, his features of almost classic type. From giving England some of the hardest tussles it ever had to meet with, he has become the pick of the native army.

In contrast is the wiry and active little Gurkha, who furnishes twenty battalions to the Indian army. The story of British-Indian warfare is crowded with proofs of Gurkha fighting qualities. Since the regiment now known as the Second King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles fought on the Delhi Bridge, shoulder to shoulder with the Sixtieth, the little men of Nepal have been the sworn allies of the British.

The Gurkhas in Action
Kipling, in "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," describes their going into action thus:

"The Gurkhas were pouring through the left gorge and over the heights at the double to the invitation of their regimental quickstep. The black rocks were crowded with dark green spiders as the bugles gave tongue jubilantly.

The Gurkha rear companies tripped and blundered over loose stones. The front files halted for a moment to take stock of the valley and to settle stray bootlaces. Then a happy little sigh of contentment soured down the ranks, and it was as though the land smiled, for behold, there below was the enemy.

"U-lu-lu-lu," squealed the Gurkhas and came down with a joyful creaking of kuk-ris—those vicious Gurkha knives."

A strange mixture is represented by the tall, muscular and clean-limbed Pathan, a few years back at loggerheads with England, some of his kind none too well disposed now. A touch of the Aryan and the Scythian, or Tartar, something of the Afghan and the Persian, and a giant of the Turk, have made him a first-class fighting man and gives him a character on which no dependence can be placed.

These are some of the leading types but there are many others. Bengalis, who fought so well in China;

Rajputs, the purest-blooded representatives of the early Aryan immigrants into India, from Rajputana; and from the Deccan, Mahatras, whose fighting qualities have been known for centuries past, and whose marching and recuperative powers were commented on by General Wellesley; Dogras, the Highlanders of the Western Himalayas, sturdy, fair-complexioned and of well-favored features; Jats from the Punjab, some Hindu, some Mohammedan; from Kumao, that hilly division of the United Provinces, Garhwallis, not unlike Gurkhas in appearance, and Tamils, Telegus, and Mahomedans from Southern India, sometimes termed comprehensively Madrassis.

Some Famous Fighting Corps

There are corps whose earliest service was before the walls of Delhi during the great struggle of half a century ago, and others that can look back on deeds of valor done in and about this same city fifty and more years earlier still. Such for instance is the Second Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, which fought under Lake against the Mahatras in 1803, and after being awarded a special regimental color (which it still carries) for its gallantry at the battle of Laswari, was present with the victorious army at Delhi when the British general rescued the blind Shah Alam from the hands of his jailers and restored to that unhappy representative of the Mogul emperors a semblance at least of his old authority. More distinguished still, the First Duke of York's Own Lancers, famous throughout India as Skinner's Horse, not only were present at that first British occupation of Delhi, but for years afterwards had their headquarters within a few miles of the city. The story of Skinner and his Horse is one of the most romantic of Indian military records.

As Skinner's Horse was the earliest of the older irregular cavalry, so in 1857 Hodson's Horse hurriedly raised in the Punjab and composed of Sikhs, Mussulmans and Rajputs, many of whom had been in arms against Great Britain only nine years before, was the first to join the camp before Delhi of those Punjab regiments which so effectively supplemented the two scanty numbers of British troops. Hodson's Horse was subsequently divided into the Ninth Cavalry and the Tenth Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, and both of them bear Hodson's name as a secondary title.

Beginning of Native Army
The East India Company organized a regular native fighting force in Madras in 1748. A few years later Clive organized a similar army in Bengal and by 1765 it was nineteen thousand strong. These native soldiers seemed an admirable solution of the problem, for it was difficult, not

only to get British soldiers to serve in India, but also to keep them alive there.

During the fifty-seven years preceding the Mutiny the death rate among the white troops was sixty-nine to the thousand. So the number of native soldiers was enlarged as the necessity for troops demanded, until at the time of the Mutiny they numbered two hundred and fifty seven thousand, exclusive of the uniformed and armed police and lascars, or servants, who increased the number to about three hundred thousand against thirty-eight thousand British soldiers.

ALL CANADIAN PROVINCES SEND GIFTS TO BRITAIN

Bags of Flour, Horses, Cases of Salmon Sent For the Use of the Army, in Addition to the Canadian Contingent

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—Every one of the nine provinces of Canada has come forward with an offer to aid to the Motherland. The list has been completed by the receipt of offers from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Manitoba is contributing fifty thousand bags of flour, thus following the lead set by the Dominion Government and the Ontario Government in augmenting the bread supply of Great Britain.

The Province of Saskatchewan will send fifteen hundred horses. The demand for good horses in England is practically unlimited, and the Saskatchewan offer will prove a welcome one.

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.

British Columbia was reported some days ago to be contemplating a gift of apples. This proposal seems to have been set aside for the present at least, and the cost province will give twenty-five thousand cases of salmon—1,200,000 cans.

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Sea Dog Matches

Just in, Ex. "Cacouna" 25-50 Gross Cases

Sea Dog Safety Matches.

CANNED TOMATOES

100 cases 3 lb. tins due this week.

NEW ARRIVALS

50 boxes 4 Crown California RAISINS.

20 pails MOIRS' KISSES.

20 pails MOIRS' CAMELS.

30 boxes MOIRS' TANGO KISSES.

150 MOIRS' FRESH CAKES.

25 cases California ORANGES, 288's.

25 cases S. P. ONIONS.

45 cases HEINZ Goods.

100 cases ARMOURS' Pork and Beans.

LOW PRICES.

STEER BROS.

'PHONE 647.

Herring NETS!

30 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2 in. mesh.

35 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8 in. mesh.

40 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8, 2 3/4 in. mesh.

45 ran 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8, 2 3/4 in. mesh.

—ALSO—

TEN GILL NETS

best quality linen thread. These are the nets that got fish in the Straits when nothing else could.

Robert Templeton.

SAWN LUMBER.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF PINE & SPRUCE OF VARIOUS SIZES

FOR SALE!

ADDRESS ENQUIRIES TO:—

ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

ACCOUNTING DEPT., GRAND FALLS.

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Dorothy Dodd

On Parade



Your feet are always on parade in these days of short skirts, hobble skirts and all the other new style skirts.

Don't let a broken or shabby pair of shoes embarrass you, wear "DOROTHY'S" and you will always have the self-satisfaction of knowing they "LOOK ALL RIGHT."

A NEW SHIPMENT JUST IN!



MARSHALL BROS.

AGENTS.

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

For Sale!

A6h.p. Stationary Engine

Master workman make, suitable for running a Stave Mill or Machine Shop.

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

Price \$150.

Apply to

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

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 girde 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.

SAYS REPORT ABOUT VON STEIN IS A FALSE ONE

Sister-in-Law Denies Story Taken From the North Sydney Herald

CALLS IT SLANDER ON HIS MEMORY

Sons Old Enough to Fight Are With Allies, Not Against Them

In a letter to the local press, Mary P. Miller, a sister-in-law of the late Robert C. Stein, refutes the statements made concerning her brother-in-law in an article in the North Sydney Herald which was copied into The Mail and Advocate last week.

"I was with Mr. Stein during his last illness," says the correspondent, "and after his death went carefully through his papers, but there was nothing for even the most hostile and suspicious mind to justify such an abominable charge.

"It says that Mr. Stein used his acquaintanceship with people here to obtain information for the Kaiser; and made trips to different parts of the outports for that purpose. This is false—absolutely.

"It insinuates that Mr. Stein furnished 'the Germans' with definite information concerning the iron mines at Bell Island—equally false;—but the fourth statement is the most heartless of all, for it says that two of Mr. Stein's sons are at present in the war fighting against the Allies.

"Mr. Stein left six sons and one daughter. Two sons are in the United States, one in British Columbia, at present with a broken wrist; two are at Bishop Field College, and Cecil is married and settled at Botwood; he is the only one in Newfoundland old enough to join the army, and I am glad to know he is making arrangements to join our Newfoundland Regiment."

LADIES ACTIVE AND PATRIOTIC

Form Many Branches of Their Association in the Outports

The Women's Patriotic Association continues to expand, already \$3,342 is in hand.

Branches have been formed at the following places: Lamaline, Harbor Catalina, Elliston, Curling, Botwood, Bonavista, Flat Islands, Cupids, Burn Carbonear, Spaniard's Bay, Heart's Content, Brigus, Sandy Point (St. George's), Change Islands, Old Perlican, Little Bay, Harbor race, Wabana, Garraish, Stones' Cove, Little Bay, F.B. Baie de l'Argent, Rencontre, Kelligrews.

The Committees are awaiting further instructions from the Central Association, which will be furnished as soon as the necessary material is secured.

Meanwhile knitting of socks is being generally proceeded with. These are in three sizes, 10 inch, 10½ inch, and 11 inch, with a 14 inch leg, and are being knit in natural wool, homespun.

To distinguish the sizes three rows of red are knitted in the top of the legs of the 11 inch socks; three rows of blue in the 10½ inch; and three rows of white in the 10 inch.

The names of the officers of the various branches will be published in due course.

NIOBE AGAIN AT HALIFAX HR.

Did Good Work During the Time She Was on Patrol Service

Halifax, Sept. 10.—Successfully completing her first week of service since her employment with the active squadron of the British Navy in the Atlantic, H. M. Canadian cruiser Niobe returned to port yesterday morning in excellent condition.

She steamed directly to anchorage off the Dockyard where she immediately began to coal and prepare for return to her work of patrolling the trade routes in conjunction with the other ships of the North Atlantic squadron.

The Niobe made excellent time coming down the coast on the previous night, averaging fifteen knots, proving that the ship is out for good service.

Her crew has been brought up to its full complement by the addition of eight Newfoundland reserve men taken on at St. John's.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

THREE INJURED NEAR THE CAMP

Volunteers Knocked Down By Motor Car Last Night

Last night as some volunteers were returning to the camp at Pleasantville three men were knocked down by a motor car owned by Hon. J. R. Bennett, when only a few yards from the entrance to the camp grounds.

The car was going along at a fair rate with only one light up and the driver brought the car to the mouth of the gate where a large number of volunteers were entering.

Three men, Perks, Carter and Jacob Abbott were knocked senseless to the ground and when picked up blood was flowing freely from wounds which they had received. They were quickly brought to the hospital tent and had the wounds dressed.

Abbott received a bad shaking up; seven stitches had to be inserted before the wounds were closed. The back of his head was cut open and his left eye all cut and bruised. The other two received slight injuries.

This morning all three patients were doing well having spent a quiet night.

Motor car driving is too rapid going to the camp and if not stopped a more serious accident may happen.

KAVANAGH WON SIX MILE RACE

Hill and Bell Tied For Second Place—Few Spectators Present

The 6-mile race on St. Bon's campus yesterday afternoon attracted about 500 spectators. There were three competitors, Kavanagh, Hill and Bell, and it was an exciting contest.

Kavanagh was the victor, while the others tied for second place. As only one prize had been offered for second place, Messrs. J. Vinnicombe and Stan Cullen donated another medal.

The time for the various miles was:

1st	5.21 sec.
2nd	6.24 "
3rd	6.10 "
4th	6.25 "
5th	6.22 "
6th	6.11 "

Total 36.53 "

It was 118 secs. longer than the previous contest, but this was due to the fact that the course was longer.

CITIZENS VISIT VOLUNTEER CAMP

Lots of Little Gifts For the Comfort of Our Volunteer Lads

Very many people visit the camp on holidays to take in the sights. "The man with the camera" is very much in evidence, and, no doubt, many interesting snaps are taken. The Camp Management will be grateful if those who have taken photographs would kindly send a copy to the Camp Adjutant, as it is the intention to start a photo-album. This will form a very interesting souvenir of the first camp of the First Newfoundland Regiment.

On Sunday even the men of the First Newfoundland Regiment were treated with a bountiful supply of cake which, through the kindness of Miss Louise Anderson and her friends, was presented to the camp. It is needless to say that their kind and thoughtful action was highly appreciated by the men.

MADE SACRIFICE OF HIS LIFE

Heroism of Russian Aviator In a Battle in the Air

London, Sept. 12.—Captain Nesteroff, one of the most daring of Russian aviators and the first of his countrymen to loop the loop, has sacrificed his life in a successful attempt to destroy an Austrian aeroplane, says a Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegraph Co.

According to a report from the front, Captain Nesteroff was returning from an aerial reconnaissance, when he saw an Austrian aeroplane hovering over the Russian forces, presumably with the intention of dropping bombs.

The Russian aviator immediately changed the direction of his machine and headed straight for that of the Austrian at full speed, and though he must have known well that victory by such methods could be gained only at the cost of his own life, he dashed into the Austrian aeroplane. The force of the impact caused the collapse of both machines, which plunged to earth, the two aviators meeting instant death.

BROKE A RIB

Mrs. P. Coleridge, of Catalina, fell recently and broke a rib. She was attended by Dr. McKay and is now doing well.

FOR SALE

A Gordon Setter, thoroughbred, nine months old. Apply at this office.—sep15,31

ENEMY ABANDON LINE OF DEFENCE

And Are Relentlessly Pushed Back by the Allies—Germany Restive Over the News

Paris, Sept. 14 (Official).—To our left the enemy had prepared north of the Aisne, between Compeigne and Soissons a line of defence which they were compelled to abandon.

The German detachments remaining at Amiens withdrew to Peronne and St. Quentin. In the centre the Germans had also organized a strong hold behind Rheims which they have abandoned.

In the region of Argonne they have returned north beyond Bellinout forest and Thiaucourt.

General Retreat

At the right wing there was a general retreat of the Germans yesterday, and the territory from Nancy to the Vosges is completely clear.

The Kaiser, from Peronne on the 7th, was following the movements of the armies in the direction of Nancy.

Although great precautions were taken by the German authorities, news of their defeat leaked out in Germany through Switzerland, causing great despair. In several towns the inhabitants started manifestations calling out for news.

SCHRS. ARRIVE FROM LABRADOR

Capt. Burry Has Over a Thousand—Some Others Do Very Well

The following schooners have returned home from the Labrador with good fares of fish:

Trinity—Bessie Fowlow, 700 qtls.; Rose Clare, 700; Dophin, 300; Clarion, 400.

Wesleyville—Bessie S., 400 qtls.; Mischief, 600; Lety, 400; Comet, 650; Peerless, 500; Mary Jane, 450; Unionist, 60; Onward, 60.

King's Cove—Cecilia, 300; Henrietta, 250.

Herring Neck—Marilla and St. Helena, loaded.

Messrs. Job Brothers received the following from Alexander Bay from Capt. Baxter Burry this forenoon:

"Arrived from Labrador, one thousand and fifty quintals; 'Jom and Max,' 'Hiawatha,' five hundred and fifty quintals."

FORTUNE FAVORS ALLIES ALL THRU

Capital of German Colony—Rout of German Forces In France

London, Sept. 14.—The following is from the Press Bureau:

"Russian successes against the Austrians continue. As a result of the victory the Russians captured 30,000 prisoners and several hundred guns.

"The Australian Naval Reserve forces have captured the Wireless Station at Hebershoe. Casualties: two British officers killed, three wounded. German casualties: over 20 killed; two officers, 15 non-commissioned officers prisoners, also 56 native police.

"All day yesterday the enemy stubbornly disputed the passage of the Aisne by our troops, but despite the difficulty of forcing the river against strong opposition, nearly all the crossings were secured by sunset.

"On our right and left the French troops were confronted with a similar task, in which, like ourselves, they succeeded. Many more prisoners were taken.

"The French headquarters reports that the Crown Prince's army has been driven back and his headquarters moved from Ste. Menchould to Montfaucon.

"(Sgd.) HARCOURT."

GERMAN FORCE OUTNUMBERED

Allies Have More Men in the Field Than the Invaders

Paris, September 10.—For the first time since the war began the Germans are declared to be outnumbered. General Pau, who is now in command of the French centre, has at least 25,000 men more than are facing him.

The Allied army, which has inflicted enormous damage to the army of General Von Kluck, and which is commanded by Field Marshal Sir John French, is also numerically superior to the Germans, having been heavily reinforced during the last few days from the French reserves in the South.

Prisoner of War

Const. Walsh arrived by yesterday's express with John Heckyer Echurafonde, a native of Kiel, Germany, who is a prisoner of war. He was taken from a Norwegian vessel which brought salt to A. Goodridge & Sons, Herring Neck. His father is a druggist at Kiel.

PART OF CREW WAS RESCUED

Bear Arrives Back at Nome Newfoundlanders Are Safe

Capt. W. Bartlett, of Brigus, had a message yesterday from his son, Capt. Bob Bartlett, that the Bear had arrived back at Nome, Alaska, with part of the crew of the ill-fated Karluk, which was crushed in the ice several months ago.

The number aboard the Karluk was 25. Capt. Bartlett and one other made the memorable march across the Straits; eight of the men failed to reach the island where the shipwrecked crew had camped, and three others died.

The remaining twelve were brought home safely. The names of the men who died are Brady, Mallock, and Namen. There was only one Newfoundland in the Karluk's crew other than Capt. Bartlett, a man named Chafe, and he is among the rescued.

Stefanssen is still somewhere in the northern regions, but there is reason to hope that he and his companions may yet be heard from.

MISS DIAMOND, A.T.C.M. will resume her Classes in Piano, Organ, Theory and the Myers' Musical Method for Children on Sept. 14th. Studio 201 Gower St.—s8,15

SHIPPING

Prospero left Westport at 9.10 a.m. coming south.

Portia sails west at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

S.S. Carthaginian is due from Liverpool tomorrow.

S.S. Digby is due from Liverpool tomorrow.

S.S. Floriston left Port Saunders Saturday night for Quebec.

S.S. Cacouna left Montreal Saturday night for St. John's.

S.S. Stephano leaves Halifax this afternoon for St. John's.

S.S. Wasia which is discharging coal at Crosbie & Co.'s, leaves for Sydney this afternoon.

S.S. Bjerguin sailed from Botwood Saturday for Queensboro with 3700 tons pulp.

S.S. Dorthenia leaves Botwood tomorrow for England with pulp and paper.

Schr. Dictator left Grand Bank yesterday for Oporto with 2352 quintals fish.

S.S. Tritonia arrived at Botwood Sunday with 25,000 tons coal and 7 passengers.

Official Press Bureau Confirms Good News

London, Sept. 13.—The following in considerable disorder, closely followed by Allied troops. Six thousand prisoners and fifteen guns were captured on September 10th and 11th, and the enemy is reported to be continuing his retirement rapidly over the Aisne, evacuating the Soissons region.

On Sept. 6th the Southward advance of the German right reached its extreme points at Coulommiers and Provins, cavalry patrols having penetrated even as far south as Nogent sur Seine. This movement was covered by a large flanking force west of the line of the river Oise, watching the outer Paris defences.

The southward movement left the enemy's right wing in a dangerous position, as he had evacuated the Creil-Senlis-Compeigne region, through which his advance had been pushed. The Allies attacked this exposed wing in front and flank. On September 8th the covering force was assailed by a French army, based upon the Paris defences, and brought to action on the line Nanteuille-Haudouin to Meaux. The main portion of the enemy's right wing was attacked frontally by the British army, which had been transferred from north to east of Paris, and by a French corps, advancing alongside of it on the line of Crecy-Coulommiers.

The combined operations have up to the present been completely successful. The German center flank was forced back to the line of the Oise, where it made a strong defence, executing several vigorous counter attacks, but was unable to beat off the pressure of the French advance. The main body of the enemy's right wing endeavored to defend the line of the Grand Morin river, and then that of the Petit Morin.

The German right wing, threatened on the right, owing to defeat of the covering force, retreated over the Marne on September 10th. The British Army with a portion of the French forces on its left crossed the Marne below Chateau Thierry, obliging the enemy's forces west of the Oise, which were already assailed by the French corps forming the Allies' extreme left, to give way and retreat north-eastwards in the direction of Soissons.

Since September 10th the whole German right wing has fallen back

THE VALUE OF A NAVY

New York, American—"Without criticising or taking sides in any way with the tragic quarrels of our European neighbors, the New York American cannot fail from time to time to point out to the sound judgment of our own country, the object lesson of the English navy. This unprecedented and colossal war is three weeks old. With every nation engaged in it, in tremendous strife and apprehension—invasion and invaded England alone continues untouched by hostilities on her shores. Not because England can compare with Germany in the number of her soldiers—not that England's soldiers are as veteran and disciplined as Germany's—but the British islands today hold a position of advantage for just one reason, that her navy is as large or larger than the navies of both her gigantic opponents combined. Because of this navy and for no other possible reason, except her narrow isolation, England has to date been able to make her people secure. She has been able to fling every sea wide open to commerce excepting the North Sea and the Baltic.

DO IT NOW!

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

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The Right Place To Buy—Provisions, Groceries, Oats, Feeds, Wines and Liquors

—is at—

P. J. Shea's

Corner George and Prince's Sts. or at 314 Water Street.

Outport Orders promptly attended to.

"Made In England."
FIRST SHOWING OF
New Blouses
for Early FALL WEAR

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS have now an opportunity of showing they can produce BLOUSES that are equal in every respect to those of GERMAN and AUSTRIAN Manufacture.

These we are showing to-day are both stylish and practical, and embody all the best features of the Continental models.

Our illustrations give an idea of the Styles.

Ayre & Sons
LIMITED

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SEE IT RISING!

What? Why! The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none just at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!