Government exists in order to ensure the greatest happiness to the greatest number.

In every rank, or great or small,
'Tis industry supports us all.
-Gay.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

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NEWFOUNDLAND (more)—Moderate S. W. winds, mostly cloudy today and on Tues-day, some showers.

Republican Troops Have Surrendered Four Courts

Free State's "National Army" Take 250 Prisoners

DUBLIN, June 30—Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes, and other leaders of the dissident Republican army troops at four o'clock this afternoon surrendered Four Courts building, which had been the scene of siege carried out by the forces of the Free State army since Wednesday morning. All these inside were made prisoners by the Provisional Government forces. Lined up four deep along the quays the prisoners were marched away under a strong guard, two hundred and fifty of them. Lieut.-General O'Connel, assistant chief of staff of the Government forces,, the kidnapping of whom by the O'Connorites is a tributed the attack of the Government on Four Courts, was among those who came out of the building after the surrender. He had been imprisoned in a cellar, out of reach of shot and shell since hostilities began on Wednesday morning. The surrender, which was made to Brigadier General Daly, had been preceded by negotiations for a truce, made by some of the leaders of the dissident troops at the instance of a Priest who was with them inside the building. Some time prior to the capitulation there were deafening explosions that shook the centre of the city. The detoration sent up a huge black cloud of smoke filled with debris and a portion o. burning documents. Then it was seen the building was on fire. The fire department promptly turned out and on the understanding that they would not be fired upon by either side, volunteered to assist in removing the injured from the buiding. Every available ambulance in the city was requisitioned and was whizzing through the streets of Dublin through the afternoon. Between twenty-five and thirty wounded soldiers were awaiting medical attention when the doctors from the nearest hospital and ambulance men hurried to the scene. Sniping was persistent to-night, but had notabally decreased with the exception of outburst when lorries or armoured cars were travelling the streets. Throughout the evening fierce flames were issuing from Four Courts which had been entirely destroyed. It is officially announced there were no fatalities amony the irregular troops in the Courts. An official statement from military quarters tonight says: "there were ni sixty-pounders used at any time in the bombardment of Four Courts." When the situation became hopeless the irregulars exploded some ground mines causing the detonation which resulted in casualties of over thirty national troopers. The explosion caused the conflagration which consumed the building and ultimately caused the irregulars to surrender. In no instance were artillery pieces beyond eighteen pounds used. On Thursday twenty-five prisoners were taken and one hundred and ten surrendered to-day.

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MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Ceremonies at Sergeants' Monument Were Impressive

The Memorial Service in honour of the brave lads who fell in the world war was fittingly and impressively carried out yesterday at the Sergeants' Memorial, Queen's Road, and will long be remembered by the thousands who participated. Ideal weather conditions prevailed and long before the appointed hour citizens, old and young, began to gather at the various enclosures that had been especially prepared by the Committee in charge. The Monument had been prepared for the service, the base being surmounted by platforms to receive the wreaths and numerous floral tokens. This was suitably covered with flags, while standing nearby was a flag staff from which a Union Jack was flying at half mast.

At 10 a.m. the veterans, many of whom were in khaki and wearing their decorations, together with the city brigades, formed up in the Prince's Rink Parade Grounds and headed by their bands, the different parties marched to the respective churches, where special services were held. After Church the parade reformed in the Square opposite the Synod Hall, where the various parties, together with the officers of the city Societies, public officials and others, representative of Church and State, took up their position in the space allotted to them. A special enclosure was reserved for the next of kin.

By noon hour all vantage points in the vicinity of the monument were occupied and the scene was an imposing one. The attendance was the largest yet, demonstrating that St. John's has not forgotten her honoured dead.

At the appointed hour His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Gerald Harvey, A.D.C., arrived and was received by President Captain A. B. Baird and officers of the G. W. V. A. A few minutes later the colour party arrived, taking position immediately in front of the monument and were received with the general salute. The impressive, yet simple ceremony was then begun, the C. L. B. Band playing the well known Hymn, "O God our Help in Ages Past," accompanied by the choirs and the vast concourse of people. At the conclusion of the Hymn the C. C. C. Band played the "Dead March in Saul" and the Pipers of the Highlanders the "Lament" during which the placing of the wreaths took place. Lt. Col. Rendell laid on the Government's wreath and he was followed by the representatives of the various Societies and Organizations and the general public till the base of the monument was buried in a profusion of beautiful wreaths. The wreath of the G. W. V. A., representing the comrades of those who came back, was a beautiful replica of the G. W. V. A. badge in three colours and on the card was the following very appropriate inscription:—

"The Legion of the Living salutes
The Legion of the Dead.
We will not break faith with you."

During the depositing of the wreaths a very touching scene took place, when Mrs. Frank Jackman of Angel Place, a widow, was ushered into the enclosure by Capt. G. J. Whitty. Mrs. Jackman's three sons volunteered, two were accepted and both paid the Supreme Sacrifice. It was therefore fitting that one so qualified should present the wreath representing the mothers of Newfoundland's dead.

The firing party then fired three volleys after which a two minutes' silence was observed, the vast throng remaining in silent meditation during that time. The impressive sounding of the "Last Post" by the massed buglers, and the dipping of the flag concluded the first part of the ceremony.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

His Excellency the Governor then ascended the platform that had been provided for the occasion and delivered the address speaking as follows.

It is a privilege of which I gladly avail myself—this opportunity of once more paying a tribute to those brave men in whose honour these Memorial Services have been held today. I am quite aware that there are few things that are new which can be said about the sacrifice that they have made and the lessons which they have left behind. Nearly 2,500 years ago in that finest example of a panegyric an Athenian statesmen left on record some of the most appropriate and inspiring thoughts which are likely to occur to any man who stands on a rostrum such as this. But there was one marked defect for the position of Pericles. He could only speak to the relatives as to those who had nothing but mourning before them. We today have a more excellent hope; because we have learned that in real truth these men who have gone before are not dead and never can die. We can believe that the majority, even all of them, arriving in their last moment at the supreme conception of human life dedicated themselves in that last act to an ideal which sanctified the whole of their existence and leaves a perpetually stimulating example to us who have been left behind.

I do not seek to conceal from you or from myself the sadness which must come to many of us who are present to-day. I think that particularly in this summer time of year a pathetic sadness must arise in the hearts of all who have lost any of their dear ones. Every sight must recall them—whether it be the strong breezes of Newfoundland rippling the tops of the hayfields into a surface of grassy sea, or the view on some sunny afternoon from Backmarsa or the Freshwater Valley with the distant tower of Cabot standing out on Signal Hill—or perhaps it is from Bell Island across the blue of Conception Bay to the further shores buried in a haze of heat,—or it may be at Grand Falls looking from the hill across the Exploits River lending its force to the aid of human need, or the brilliant sunshine on the Blue waters of Fortune Bay or the hundred Isles of Burgeo set Eastward in the sea—or in the other direction on the long North West shore, where the white horses on the Straits of Belle Isle make risky the crossing to the Coast of Labrador—all over this Island in the beautiful Summer days a special sadness must come to us. And yet let us remember that these men are perhaps happier than many of us who are left behind; they have entered into a rest that we perhaps would some of us gladly attain. They have done a great work and covered themselves with a great glory. For a moment we can truly say, "Let them rest in peace."

And if we are tempted to ask whether these men have made the sacrifice in vain; if when we look at the world around us, when we hear of fighting and wars and rumours of wars, when we see the apparent triumph of wrong and injustice, and even with perfect trust beginning to bicker over the little differences of the settlements which must follow the war, if we are for the moment in doubt or despair—let me say to all that nothing good done in this world is really in vain and that it is upon us, upon our personal effort, upon our determination to follow the example that these men left us that the future of the world, the success of their effort really depends. Over the long years, sometimes whispered, sometimes rising to a grand diapason, should hear the word which they so often uttered, "Carry on," and that which is bound upon us, the duty which is set before us, is, like them, to "Carry on." Let us make no mistakes about the anxieties which surround us, rrsela etuY

surround us, let us realize that in this Island of ours there is sufficient to make one very weary and very anxious for some months to come. Only within the last few hours stories come to me of men and women and children who here and there in parts of the Colony not so very far from the Capital are actually on the verge of starvation. We have been struggling this winter with the necessity or trying even to clothe those who had most inadequate protection against the weather. It is no great satisfaction to reflect that in many cases this is the fault of improvidence. It may be so but in many cases it is the fault of all of us in not sufficiently realizing that spirit of self-sacrifice which we commemorate to-day.

Now let me say a few words respecting the men who fought and came home to us—but in many cases wounded, maimed, incapacitated for life. Just as we owe a duty to them, —and I beg you today as far as in you lies to see that in every way you help and think of these men before us who though still alive made practically the same sacrifice as those men whose death we reverently commemorate,—yet similarly I say to those men, "Take care that amongst you there are not those who are seeking to misappropriate your claim upon the public benevolence and compassion. I appeal to those members of the now practically disbanded Regiment who have come through quite safely, I appeal to those who having suffered are still capable of doing much, to take care that their position is not hampered or disgraced by the action of a few who may fall away into wrong conceptions.

Cast your eyes upon the Colours of the Regiment which are on parade to-day and ask what they mean. They are the embodiment of the spirit of the Regiment; they are the embodiment of that which carried into battle—the perfect discipline of the finest British Troops, they are the embodiment of that spirit which when men came home across the sea back to their own country should make them feel that here after the war they would strive to conform in all their actions to that standard which had been set before them in the days of the fighting. This is the lesson of the Colours. This is why the French decorate the Colours of successful Regiments. For this reason they are entited to salute. They embody the spirit of the Regiment, they symbolize all that is best in the corporate life of humanity and for that reason they are treated with honour.

I suppose as human life goes this will be the last time that I shall have an opportunity of speaking to you on this day, and with all solemnity I ask you one question. Are you here, you people of S.t John's, you who have come in from the outports, you who are in political life, you who are in the life of the business of the town, are you here seriously or are you here in the spirit of "What went ye out in the wilderness to see?" Can you rise to the real meaning of the day or am I to pass away and think that this great pageant is merely a solemn mockery? Are you content that in the very effort being made to raise a permanent memorial to the dead in St. John's there is bickering and misunderstanding and want of a broad and kindly spirit? Are you still satisfied with the general spirit in the press, the general spirit of politics of this place, in the general effort to discipline yourselves and to advance the interest of the Colony? Forgive me if I repeat what I always have said to the little children, on whom the future depends.

Believe me that we shall never rise to anything that is really worth while, neither in Newfoundland nor in the British Empide, until we have got rid of selfishness and have entered into the spirit of sacrifice which we purport to commemorate today. I do not speak to you only now as Newfoundland, I speak to you as a unit of the British Empire. What I say applies not only to you, but to the Empire generally. Throughout the Empire the politician, the lawyer, the business man, is actuated by too selfish a motive, too little striving to sink one's own interests and put forward that of one'e neighbor and one's brother. Only when we can impart into our lives as individuals the ondea that we must think of others even before we think of ourselves that is to say, when we impart the real spirit of Christianity, then and then only we shall begin to lay the foundations of a finer and better world.

At the conclusion of His Excellency's address the Hallelujah chorus was beautifully rendered and the Memorial service for 1922 was concluded.

PRESENTATION OF KING'S COLOURS
(replacement.)

After the Memorial service the Parade including the War Veterans, Brigades, Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, reformed and proceeded to Government House where the presentation of the King's Colour (replacement) took place. His Excellency the Governor was attended on the occasion by Captains Harvey and Baird, whilst a large gathering of prominent citizens were present to witness the ceremony. The flag, which is to be used when the old colours have worn out, was presented to Colonel Rendell by his orderly encased, with belt attached. Col. Rendell then addressed His Excellency in the following words:—

"I have received this silk Union Flag from the Ordnance Department of the War Office for presentation to the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, in accordance with Army Council Instructions No. 444 of 1919. I discharge my duty in asking Your Excellency to present it formerly to the Regiment."

His Excellency received the flag and asked his A.D.C. to enquire who is representing the officers of the Regiment on the occasion? At this Lt.-Col. G. T. Carty came forward when His Excellency addressed him as follows:—

"In the name of His Majesty and on behalf of the Army Council from which this Union Flag has been received, I, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Newfoundland, present it formally to the Royal Newfoundland Regiment to be kept in safe custody until such time as it may be required to replace the King's Colour. Meanwhile this Colour will be styled the King's Colour (replacement)."

Colonel Carty then asked His Excellency to take charge of the Colour as follows:

"On behalf of the Officers and other ranks of the Regiment I accept this Colour, and I have to request Your Excellency as Commander-in-Chief to be good enough to take charge of it and guard it in safe custody until such time as it may be required to replace the King's Colour."

His Excellency accepted the charge on behalf of himself and successors as desired. The Regimental Colours were then returned to Government House by the Colour Party after which the Parade disbanded.

NOME, Alaska, June 30—Capt. Raould Amundsen, Norwegian explorer sailed yesterday on the first lap of the trip in which he hopes to cross the North Pole in an airplane. The explorer sailed from Point Barrow where he will take off on the aerial part of the journey.

FOUR COURTS BLOWN UP

LONDON, June 30—Reports received in official quarters here from Dublin this afternoon state that the Four Courts Building has been blown up.

DE VALERA FIGHTING

DUBLIN, June 30—An Irish Republican Poster says that Eamonn De Valera is on active service with the Dublin Brigate, fighting for an Irish Republic.

Letters for publication in this paper should be marked plainly "FOR THE EVENING ADVOCATE." Correspondents will please note this. Letters from readers are always welcomed.

50 ARE BURIED WHEN EXPLOSION TAKES PLACE

DUBLIN, July 1—About fifty National troops were buried in the debris when the explosion rocked the Four Courts Building yesterday, says an official communication issued last night. All of them were wounded, thirty of them severely. Nobody was killed by the explosion, which the communication charges was caused by the Irregulars setting off a mine in the basement of Central Hall. Fire started in Four Courts about sev thirty a.m. and at three p.m. National troops were obliged t cuate the front portion of the ing. The National troops cease ing owing to the flames and t regular leaders sent a message Commandant of the attacking t asking for terms. The reply wa the only terms were unconditio surrender. This surrender occurre at 3.30. Before leaving the Irregulars destroyed all their arms.

ATTACK DONEGAL

LONDON, June 30 — Free State troops have attacked the strongholds of the irregulars at Letterkenny, Bun crana, and other centres in Count Donegal, says a despatch from Be fast.

HOPES FOR QUIET

DUBLIN, July 1—The fall of F Courts has greatly heartened Free State forces now designated the National Army, and the Provi al Government is looking forwar an early termination of military o erations.

FREE STATE MANIFESTO

DUBLIN, June 30—A manifesto is sued by the Provisional Free State Government early today said: "For forty-eight hours soldiers of your army have borne the brunt of bat with the force of anarchy in yo capital, some have given their l and many others have been wou in the defence of your rights. people in the Four Courts say are fighting for a Republic; in r they are fighting to bring back British."

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