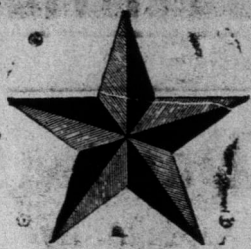


ROSSLEY



TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Grand change of Programme.

MILLAR BROTHERS

And their beautiful mechanical novelty act. Animated visions of art. Last opportunity witnessing this most entertaining act, a host of novel features.

THE SHIPWRECK.

THE SHIP ON FIRE.
THE OLD FARM HOUSE.
THE TORPEDO ATTACK.
Beautiful transformation scene and many others.

MARIE ROSSLEY in new songs and monologues.

JOE BURKHARDT, grand new act, introducing Buck and Wing and Clog Dancing—all new.

Three reels latest moving pictures, new selections by the popular Star Orchestra. Time and price as usual.

Pantomime and Big Double Show. Saturday Matinee a Treat.

British Force in Action.

Ambush in High Grass—41 Killed.

Details have reached London of the fighting against the Anauk tribe in the remote south of the Sudan, in which two British officers, five Egyptian officers, and thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and men were killed. Although the enemy were put to flight, the position of the British force was at one time critical.

The column reached the River Obot (according to a Reuter message from Khartum) on March 14, and on the morning of March 15th marched south-east at daybreak along the north river bank. Shortly after the start smoke from the enemy's villages on the river bank was seen ahead, and it was observed that there was a thick belt of forest extending from these villages at right angles to the river for about a mile inland.

The mounted infantry, who formed the advance guard, sent back information that the enemy were holding this line of forest. They then moved off half left, with the intention of turning the enemy's right flank. When about one and a half miles distant from the main body the grass became very thick and high, and Bimbashi (Major) Lichtenberg, M. I., found himself at close quarters with the enemy.

He gave the order to dismount and sent the horses back, but the Anauks, who were in greatly superior numbers, at once opened fire from all sides at point-blank range, and after a most gallant resistance, in which many of the enemy were killed, Bimbashi Lichtenberg, Yuzbashi Ahmed Kamel, Mulazem Awal, Abd-el-Megid Ismail, Mulazim Tani Sayed, Ibrahim Barakat, and thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and men were killed and three men wounded.

Simultaneously with this attack on the mounted infantry firing broke out all along the enemy's line, and our main body became hotly engaged with a force vastly superior in numbers, a large percentage of whom were armed with good rifles, which they knew well how to use. Casualties occurred, and Bimbashi (Major) Kinahan, 13th Sudanese, was killed. All troops without exception behaved with greatest coolness and bravery, the firing being steady and well aimed, and the gun (75cm. Krupp) in particular making excellent practice.

After the fight had been in progress about an hour and a half the 13th Sudanese charged, bayoneting some of the enemy in front of them, while the remainder fled back to the forest and disappeared, leaving many rifles and much ammunition behind.

The wounded were then brought in and the column advanced to the village on the bank, where it "zarbaed" and parties were sent out to bury the dead. The number of dead bodies were nearly 100, but many more must have perished in the thick grass and bush.

El Miral Leveson Bey marched slowly back via Bonjak to Aboko Post, which place the column reached on March 22. Nothing further was seen of the enemy.

Gypsy Tribe Desert England.

London, May 22.—About a score of Galician Tsiganes, or as they are generally known, Continental gypsies, left England to-day for South America, where they hope to find a camp where they will not be interfered with by County Councils and sanitary authorities.

They formed a picturesque mob at the Charing Cross Station, the women wearing purple, scarlet or orange-hued headresses over raven tresses, which hung in two plaits, on which jingled a collection of medallions.

The men were in a combination of the uniform of a member of the Hussars and an ordinary business suit, surmounted by green plush, with Homburg hats. Their travelling impediments included great silver mounted sticks and massive silver (tear) urns, while the women were adorned with many gold and silver ornaments.

The gypsy crowd remained immobile until the arrival of a weird-looking hunchback, who was apparently the keeper of the purse. He handed the men much smoking money, after which a move was made for the Dover train. Greybeards and young men and women loaded with baskets, tea urns and baggage of every description trooped off glad to escape from the unpleasant curiosity of the stolid British bystanders.

The Galicians camped around London at first and then in the North of England. They have been making their living by selling copied articles, in which they are specialists. They have met everywhere with an embarrassing amount of attention, both from the populace and the sanitary authorities, who have forced the visitors to observe rudimentary hygiene.

GOVERNOR HERE.—The S. S. Invermore arrived at Port aux Basques at 1 p.m. to-day. His Excellency the Governor was aboard. The express left shortly afterwards.

If Walls have Ears

the ones on yours may
be tingling with shame
for their covering.

Why not order a complete stock of Paper from us? It will pay you in the end and you will be quite satisfied. We have bought paper designed by some of the first artists.

THE S. S. "MORWENNA"

has brought us another portion
of the enormous purchase of

300,000 pieces

Beautiful Papers! The flowers and foliage look very real. They are most beautiful specimens of the decorators' art and skill and we advise an early look at them.

Marshall Bros.

Libby's Food Products

Condensed Milk

Pure sweet milk with the water taken out and sugar added, sealed up in air tight tins. When you open the tin add water and it is ready to use. It is PURE, WHOLESOME and ECONOMICAL.

Ask your Grocer for

RUBRIC BRAND CONDENSED MILK.

Our Milk Plants are located in the best dairy districts.

Libby, McNeill & Libby

JULY PICTORIAL PATTERNS AND FASHION BOOKS.

Voile Blouses,

trimmed with
Coronation Braid.
THE VERY LATEST.

CHARLES HUTTON,

FANCY DEPARTMENT, 2nd FLOOR.

Mrs. Astor Will Wear White

New York, May 25.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who at nineteen, was widowed by the Titanic disaster, will wear white—not black—as mourning for her husband.

Mrs. Astor wished—indeed, felt it obligatory on her—to wear the deepest mourning. But Mrs. Force, her mother, believes she is too young to drape herself with black cloth and black crepe. Such funeral trappings

might depress her spirits, even affect her health at this most important time of her life.

So Mrs. Force has overruled her daughter's wish and has ordered widow weeds of white for her.

REPORTER WANTED—

A Reporter for a daily paper; all applications must be by letter and will be strictly confidential. Address "Reporter," this office.—m3111

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Government Will Establish Arbitration Board.

Special to Evening Telegram.

LONDON, To-day.

Lloyd-George presided at the conference, other ministers present being Buxton, Burns, McKenna, and Isaacs, the Attorney General. Another meeting is being arranged for June 3rd. Meanwhile the wholesale markets continue to obtain abundant supplies of meat transported from ships under police protection, the strikers refraining from violence, and the leaders contenting themselves with threatening a national tie-up, unless their demands are soon conceded. It is regarded not unlikely that the strike may come to a speedy end. In the first place considerable volunteer labor is available, although the tie-up of shipping is a serious factor. London is amply supplied with provisions. Prices are becoming normal; in the second place the strikers are receiving no strike pay and the men are far from unanimous; thirdly, the Government is using great pressure to bring about a resumption of work. Ministers propose to establish a joint Board of Arbitration with powers over all parties working in the port. If shipowners refuse to recognize the Board, they will get parliamentary powers to compel them to recognize it.

Acquired Immunity from Disease

An idea firmly fixed in the minds of many persons, scientific and other, is that the races of men acquire immunity from the diseases in proportion as they are brought in contact with them. Dr. A. M. Gossage in the new scientific quarterly, "Bedrock," adduces several cogent examples to give us pause in the acceptance of this plausible idea. The instances most often put forward in its favor are, for example, those of a disease like measles, which is comparatively innocuous in England but which decimates the Eskimo and the Plains when it was imported among them; or again, a disease such as malaria, from which it is declared the black man is immune but to which the white man dwelling as a visitor in the tropics is peculiarly susceptible. But Dr. Gossage points out that in the case of measles the comparative immunity which a European child enjoys results from the direct transference from mother to child of immunity anti-toxins which the mother possesses. If the mother had never had measles she would not be able to transfer any degree of immunity to her child. The immunity, in short, is individual, not racial. Again, in the case of malaria, which is really a disease of several kinds, some kinds much more severe than others, extended observations have certainly shown that the adult native of India or West Africa suffers less severely from these malarial diseases than do the visiting Europeans, and it is tempting to conclude that the white race is naturally more susceptible to infection than the black. But it is also possible that the individual black adult may have acquired insusceptibility by previous attacks or residence in the district, and that at birth there would be no difference between the two races—they would start with the same handicap. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that white settlers who do not die become "salted" by prolonged residence in malarial climates and that the black children suffer very severely and many of them die. Leonard Rogers says that in comparison between Hindu and English children in a district in India the Hindu children suffer most, and the same fact has been noted by Deaderick in the Southern American States.

Coats' Millions.

Death of the Head of the Firm.

Mr. Archibald Coats, for the last twenty years head of the great thread business of J. and P. Coats, Ltd., died on Saturday night at his residence, Woodside, Paisley, aged seventy-six.

The great international combination whose annual profits now exceed £3,000,000, had its origin in a small thread manufactory started by a soldier of the Paisley Fencibles, almost sixty years ago. The prodigious development of Coats during the last two decades is one of the industrial romances of modern times. It has consolidated almost the whole of the sewing cotton business in Great Britain, tied up businesses in America, and linked itself with the leading manufacturers on the Continent.

The real beginning of the combination was in 1890, when the present company was started with a capital of £5,700,000. During the previous seven years the profits had averaged £426,000 a year. For the next four years the dividend was 8 per cent. Then it mounted to 10 per cent. The following year, 1896, it was 20 per cent.; and two years later 30 per cent.; when, for the first time, the profits exceeded seven figures. In 1900 the profits were £2,511,945, and a 30 per cent. dividend was accompanied by a 30 per cent. bonus. In 1907 the profits exceeded £2,000,000. For the last three years the dividends have been 35 per cent. and the profits regularly over £3,000,000.

Meanwhile the paid-up capital has reached 10½ millions, and the reserves 8½ millions. Mr. Archibald Coats was the second son of the late Sir Peter Coats, and, like all members of the family, was very generous in his local benefactions. Mr. James Coats, a millionaire member of the firm, died last March, aged seventy-two.

Takes Quarrel to Grave Side.

Kaiser Forbids Any German Prince to Attend Prince George of Cumberland's Funeral.

Berlin, May 24.—The Kaiser has ordered that no Hohenzollern Prince shall attend the funeral of Prince George of Cumberland, either on his own account or as his representative. This action is the result of a long-standing feud between the houses of Prussia and Cumberland over the Prussian absorption of Hanover in 1866. The Duke of Cumberland had never given up his claim to the throne of Hanover, and had rejected all efforts at reconciliation with the Hohenzollerns.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French preparation for regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold in a box, or three for \$10. Mailed to any address. The Boston Drug Co., 25, Catherine St., Boston.

LINES DOWN.—Owing to the telegraph lines being disorganized, no word was received of the S. S. Fogota to-day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Disastrous Fire at Change Islands

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE WROUGHT.

On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock a disastrous fire occurred at Change Islands when the mercantile premises of Mr. John W. Hodge, of North End, Change Islands, with the exception of the shop, were totally destroyed by fire. The first seen of the conflagration was in the store nearest the waterfront, and the wind was blowing directly on the other buildings. They also caught, engulfing one, and in a few minutes the whole place was in a blaze. The fire reached such serious dimensions that the entire settlement was threatened with destruction. Numbers of men and women fought and conquered the flames, and by their exertions saved Mr. Hodge's shop from ruin, although the rest of his premises, consisting of several stores, were completely wiped out. Some cod traps and other goods were saved by being thrown into the water, but most of the goods was lost. The dwelling houses in the neighborhood were in imminent danger. Some of them caught fire but were fortunately saved. Mr. Hodge's loss is partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown and an enquiry is now being held by Magistrate Cook of Fogot.

Rain Quenches Forest Fires.

According to passengers and train hands by last evening's express the forest fires at Jumper's Brook and elsewhere are at an end. Yesterday it was raining heavily north, which no doubt quenched the fire, and the conflagration at Jumper's Brook was evidently fought to a finish by the lumber company's men.

Mr. H. E. Cowan's Message.

Yesterday Mr. Cowan received these messages:

From Glenwood yesterday morning: Reported Jumper's Brook. Boder, Scissor's Cove wiped out; telegraph line to Bowden destroyed. Norris' Arm, Glenwood, Lewisporte, escaped. The day is damp; fires are subdued.

From Bowden yesterday afternoon: Storm of wind. A large crowd fighting fire above upper houses. No damage to settlement yet. Prospects hopeful. Later—Raining and the wind has changed.

From Glenwood, last night—Mason's Cove, Brown's Arm, Salt Pond, directly north of Lewisporte, wiped out. People destitute.

Dr. McDonald's Message.

Dr. McDonald, of Salvage, also sent the following despatch to Hon. S. D. Blandford: "Shocking destruction of property by forest fires yesterday; the settlement of Squid Tickle, St. Chadd's, burnt to the water's edge; no lives lost; provisions and fishery supplies burnt; immediate assistance wanted." A reply was at once sent to engage all the men possible to check the fire.

Mr. Drover's Message.

At 5.30 p.m. Mr. M. Drover received the following message from his son, William, at Brown's Arm: "Forest fire here yesterday; saved mill, all lumber and new store; everything else swept including the old store, our house and entire contents; Minnie (his wife) and child found refuge at Porter's; fire extinguished; no further damage; raining now; will be at St. John's on Saturday; half the horses in Scissor's Cove burnt; we had terrible experience."

Messages to the Inspector General.

The substance of the messages received from the fire zone by the Inspector General is to the effect that no property was destroyed at Lewisporte; twelve houses were burnt at Scissor's Cove, where fifty-seven people are homeless and destitute; eight houses were burnt at Salt Pond and Mason's Cove, where families are also destitute. Brown's Arm is destroyed, only the mill and shops standing.

Larceny at Horwood's.

"Jobby" Dwyer, a ne'er-do-well, a "lover" of work, and who frequently pays a visit to the Lakeside Inn, was arrested to-day for larceny by Constable Blunden. He is charged with the theft of a wrench which was found in his possession when taken into custody. He will appear in court to-morrow and will likely have to answer for other material that have been "lifted" belonging to the Horwood Lumber Co.

Good Trouting.

The Reid Company have received word that exceptionally good trouting is being done at present at Briggs Junction, Port Blandford and Alexander, and some fine catches are taken daily at all these places.

A number of sportsmen are also enquiring for good places to fish. They would do well by visiting the above mentioned spots.

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Read

\$1.10

NEW

S.

Cable News

Special to Evening Telegram.
NEEPAIVA, Man. May 29.—John Dempsey, aged 92 years, oldest Freeman in the world, died away to-day.

Special to Evening Telegram.
LONDON, May 29.—The opinion of the doctors attending General Booth of the Salvation Army is that he will be totally blind. The General, in his 83rd year, was operated on a few days ago for the removal of a cataract on the left eye.

Special Evening Telegram.

LONDON, May 29.—

It is evident that the joint force to-morrow, which the Government hoped to arrange for the arrest of the dock strike, is forced to danger. The master of the master lightermen, public wharves and the "large owners" have extraordinary things that in case they hold the abstention, they must retain the right to employ union or non-union labour, choose. So long as the men insist that no settlement can be accepted, which will not restrict players to union labor, negotiations must be futile. That the Government is still planning to bring about settlement is shown by the fact of private meeting this afternoon with a view to the settlement of the strike.

Light, Warmth and Food

These three words embrace the urgent necessities of life, and an extraordinary thing that in our thoughts turn to Gas; this is all, but natural. We want gas gives us the best, cheapest, healthiest artificial light. Again, we want Warmth, and fire at hand to give it in form; and, lastly, we must have food. All this is absolutely true, have shown over and over again. It, however, any of our customers, in the least doubtful on these points, we cordially invite to consult us. In the meantime, we are getting good burners, mantles of well-known makes, modern gas fires and cookers, above all, to keep your gas supply (whether old or new) in good order. In this is the true secret of economy and complete satisfaction. ST. JOHN'S GAS LIGHT Board of Trade Building, 100, Water Street.