

Cable News.

Special to Evening Telegram.
SMYRNA, Asia Minor,
May 22.

The French liner Senegal, which struck a mine, as she was leaving port, yesterday, was at once run on shore to prevent foundering. Five persons were killed by the explosion and six injured.

VICTORIA, May 22.

The dismantling of the Rainbow is proceeding at Esquimaux, and in a few weeks the warship will be handed over to a scratch crew, while the regular complement of time-expired officers and bluejackets will soon be on their way home to England.

TORONTO, May 22.

The men in charge of the reception to the delegates to a mammoth congress to be held by the Presbyterian Church at the end of this month, and during the first two weeks of June, are beginning to realize the immensity of their task. Already 4,192 delegates are registered.

LONDON, May 22.

Lord Kinnaird announced at a meeting of the Zeana Bible Medical Mission, yesterday, that he had received a message from the Duchess of Connaught, thanking the Mission for its expression of sympathy, and stating that there was now a decided improvement in her condition.

LONDON, May 22.

Speaking at Glasgow, George Barnes, M.P., formerly the Labor leader, criticized Premier Borden's Toronto speech. He doubted the wisdom of Britain accepting battleships in the way proposed by Canada. He would prefer to see it done in the same way Australia had done it, by having its own fighting men.

LONDON, May 22.

The resignation of Major General MacKenzie, Chief of the Canadian Militia, has caused not a little comment in the military circles in which Colonel Sam Hughes moved, during his visit here last year. Sam Hughes is what is known as a character, says one writer in a popular newspaper. He recalls how the Colonel declared there was no danger of submarine not coming to the surface with two such hot-air artists as Winston Churchill and himself aboard. It is not surprising a hot air artist should not hit it off with a British General.

LONDON, May 22.

Referring to the Atlantic Rate War between the C.P.R. and the "Pool," the Standard announces that, as the result of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's visit, a provisional agreement has been arrived at as regards emigrant business from Trieste. The terms are not yet made public, but the Standard says: "We believe we are correct in the statement that the C.P.R. and Austro-American line which represents the Atlantic 'Pool,' will in future despatch alternate boats from Trieste, while the profits derived from this source are to be placed in a pool, which, in its turn will divide its surplus balance with the C.P.R."

LONDON, May 22.

Before an immense and distinguished audience at the Royal Albert Hall last night, Commander Evans delivered his eagerly awaited lecture on the British South Polar Expedition which cost the lives of Captain Scott and his companions. The Commander was second in command of the expedition. Lady Scott and the widow of the other explorers, who perished were present. Commander Evans story was told with remarkable modesty, and contempt for dramatic effect. The audience was enthusiastic. When the picture of Capt. Scott and his party at the Pole, were displayed there was tremendous applause. The story has already been told and retold, but it was with a fresh thrill that the audience listened to his own story of the heroism of his companions, Crean and Lashley, who, when he was overtaken by scurvy, stood by him and dragged him on a sledge for twenty-five miles to the hut. In point of fact they were short-handed, and the picture of the expedition, which was shown, was a masterpiece of art. The lecturer said: "I did not wish to alarm my seamen companions by telling them at this early stage that we must march longer hours to get home, so put on the hands of my watch an hour, and therefore they turned out an hour earlier each day." Lady Scott, he said, remarked on the magnificent spirit shown by her husband and his specially selected ten mates. When they knew that Queen Alexandra's little silk Union Jack had been anticipated by the flag of another nation, Scott and his comrades had done their best, and never from one of them came an uncharitable remark. Commander Evans' account of the party's return in March was practically the same as that contained in his historic cablegram from New Zealand.

Fresh Milk to deliver daily. Orders taken for a limited quantity. Apply to STEER BROS. Grocery, May 21, 1913.

EMPIRE DAY, May 24th.



It is intended that the "Empire Day" celebration shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties and responsibilities which lie at their door.

It is to be hoped that the simultaneous turning of so many minds to the problems of Empire on the same day may unconsciously lead to a thoughtful and systematic instruction of the rising generation in matters mutually interesting to British subjects in all parts of the world.

It is the moral character of the people of a nation which determines the position which such nation shall occupy in the world.

It is useless to multiply armies and fleets, to supply them with the most modern appliances of war, if the men behind the guns are ignorant of the meaning of the terms loyalty, obedience, self-sacrifice, courage, and devotion to duty.

The country may possess richly-endowed universities, colleges, and technical schools; its factories may be supplied with the best machinery; but if its merchants, its manufacturers, and its workpeople are self-seekers, devoid of honesty, careless of the general weal, idle and profligate, ruin will sooner or later overtake that country.

The only hope is in the education of the young. If ever a higher sense of public duty is to take possession of the nation, it will be through the class-room and the playground; and it is such patriotic teaching which the "Empire Day" movement endeavours to encourage.

EARL OF MEATH.

Victoria, the Great and Good.

"She wrought her people lasting good,
Her heart was pure; her life serene;
God Gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen."

—Tennyson.

A thousand years ago England was governed by a king who gloried in being the father of his people. He lived enshrined in their hearts by reason of those personal virtues which stood out in bolder relief than the mere attributes of royal state. The centuries have come and gone, bringing us monarchs—some excellent, some mediocre, and some whom we wish had been better, but there had been no worthy successor to Alfred the Great until the throne was ennobled by the beautiful life of Queen Victoria. Alfred, the greatest King, and Victoria, the greatest Queen, are twin monarchs in the exemplification of the combined attributes of greatness and goodness.

The personality of Queen Victoria dominates all hearts, and as the years go by, the nation realizes that not only was she a good and kind-hearted woman but she was a far-seeing monarch, with statesmanlike qualities of mind.

Now that the lips of her ministers are in measure unsealed, we learn how wise was her judgment at critical times, and with what rare intuition she divined the voice of the great democracy.

It not infrequently happened that the so-called "advisers" of the Crown sought advice from her whom they were supposed to advise, and the function of Privy Councillor became reversed. Lord Salisbury himself, four times Prime Minister during her reign, gives the remarkable tribute to the Queen's sagacity that her independent judgment had so often proved superior to that of the Government that it had become almost an axiom with ministers that it was dangerous to the best interests of the Empire to pursue a course of which she had doubted the expediency.

In considering her personality the trait which stands out most prominently was her simplicity. Few of Queen Victoria's subjects ever saw her Crown upon her head, or the Sceptre in her hand, but no such outward symbols were needed to emphasize the majesty of her presence. She moved amongst the people in the homeliest of attire, and her dignity lost nothing by it. An old woman recalling the coming of the Queen to Balmoral said: "When she came drivin' down the road we couldn't believe that it was the Queen, for she was just wearin' a paisley shawl quite o' the ordinar'—indeed my ain mither had ane no unlike it." Still, no monarch carried the



LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.

royal dignity with more impressiveness than Victoria. "I am rather short for a Queen," she used sometimes to say laughingly, but her personality overtopped everything else, and all privileged to come within the range of her direct influence bear the same testimony to the royal dignity and benignity which emanated from her.

The reign of Queen Victoria will always be famous for its wonderful advances in nearly every line of progress. Whether we consider things material or intellectual, it has indeed formed one of the most memorable epochs of British history. It was a reign inspired by ever-widening ideals, and added unceasingly to the sum of national happiness, national intelligence, and national morality. There was a great growth of territory and population, an expansion of industry, an extension of commerce, an advance in science, united with an increase of prudence and tolerance and kindly feeling amongst all classes.

When Victoria came to the throne, railways and even steamships were in their infancy; there was no such thing as the electric telegraph, penny postage was unknown, innumerable inventions and discoveries, by which life in our day is made easy, had no existence.

With this immense progress the name of Queen Victoria will be associated in all time coming, and posterity will not unreasonably conclude that a great deal of the prosperity of the Victorian era was due to the presence of a sovereign who in her public life was conspicuous by her good sense, and in her private life was remarkable for her good example.

Queen Victoria's Reading.

She devoted a good deal of time to current events, which she always followed with the greatest attention. She found time, however, to make herself familiar with many great imaginative writers, poets and novelists. Amongst our English writers her favourite poets were

Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, Tennyson and Adelaide Proctor. The hymns of Bonar and Faber were those to which she was especially attached. Her favourite novelists were all women—Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Craig, George Eliot and Edna Lyall.

Her favourite flower was the Lily of the Valley, and it would be a charming tribute to her memory if everyone could wear a Lily of the Valley on Empire Day.

The Victorian Era.

Victoria's age—the Age of Knowledge,—pours
Old England's hearts and hands o'er Austral shores:
In either world new nations rise again;
Each Christian realm unlocks the bondsman's chain.

The night of ages History rolls away;
Fresh wonders Nature teaches day by day:

Steam, light, electric force, 'neath Science wand,
Knit closer bonds betwixt each class and land;
The torch of Progress shines on every hand.

Leading Events in the Life of Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria was born at a quarter past four on the morning of the 24th of May, 1819; "the little May flower" her German relatives used to call her. She was the only daughter of the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III. Her mother was a German, the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

Her father died when she was only eight months old, but she enjoyed the watchful guardianship of one of the most sensible and devoted of mothers.

She reached her legal majority in 1837, and four weeks after William IV. died and at five on the morning of 20th June, the Princess was roused from her bed to learn that the Sceptre had passed into her hands.

"Poor little Queen!" said Carlyle at the time, "she is at an age at which a girl can hardly be trusted to choose a bonnet for herself, yet a task is laid upon her from which an archangel might shrink."

The Coronation took place on 25th June, 1838, in Westminster Abbey, and inexperienced as she was, it quickly came to be recognized that she was well-meaning and high-principled.

In 1840, on 10th February, Queen Victoria was married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The tastes, the aims, the hopes, the aspirations of the royal pair were the same. Their mutual respect and confidence went on increasing. Their affection grew if possible even warmer and more intense as the years advanced. Companions in all occupations, the burdens and difficulties of life were thus lessened more than by half for each one of the persons thus happily united in the true marriage of the soul.

The Queen's home-life was a busy one. Children soon added to the liveliness and interest of the household, and the family of the Prince and Queen numbered nine—four sons and five daughters.

"We have our trials and vexations," said the Queen in a letter, "but if one's home is happy, then the rest is comparatively nothing."

The great calamity of Queen Victoria's life came in 1861, when the Prince Consort passed away. All her joy was shattered and all pleasure in work was gone, and she led for a time a life of strict retirement.

In 1887 was celebrated the fiftieth year of her accession to the throne, when a great national pageant was held, the Queen going in procession to Westminster Abbey. And in 1897 her Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in commemoration of her having completed the sixtieth year of her reign.

In 1901 she died, having reigned longer than any previous monarch. As Gladstone says, "On her fidelity in the discharge of her great office, and in the great pattern of character which she has exhibited, she has laid down what is in many respects a model for every man, every woman especially, and every child that inhabits her dominions."

Some of the Great Names of Victoria's Reign.

Felix Mendelssohn—Born at Hamburg 1809; a musician of the highest genius, and a personal friend of the Prince Consort and the Queen. Died in 1847.

Joseph William Turner—Born at London 1775. The celebrated landscape painter, whose pictures Ruskin defended so ably. Died 1851.

Michael Faraday—Born near London 1791. A great chemist and natural philosopher—the highest authority of his time on electricity. Died 1867.

Thomas Carlyle—Born in Dumfriesshire 1795. A great historian and biographer. Became known as the "Sage of Chelsea." Died 1881.

Charles Darwin—Born at Shrewsbury 1809. A famous naturalist and geologist. Propounded the theory of "Evolution in Nature." Died 1882.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson—Born in Lincolnshire 1809. A great poet, succeeded Wordsworth as Poet-laureate in 1850. Died in 1892.

Robert Browning—Born at London 1812. Another great poet. Died 1889.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning—Born 1806. Poet and wife of Robert Browning. Died 1861.

John Ruskin—Born 1819. Great lecturer and essayist on ethics, education and philanthropy. Died 1900.

Florence Nightingale—Born 1820. The pioneer of trained army nursing. Died 1912.

John Henry Newman—Born 1801. English Cardinal. Died 1890.

Matthew Arnold (1822-1888)—English poet.

The Bronte Sisters (1816-1850)—Novelists.

Charles Dickens (1812-1870)—Great novelist.

Thomas Hood (1798-1845)—A poet of genius.

Lord Macaulay (1800-1859)—A great name in English literature.

Adelaide Proctor (1825-1864)—One of Queen Victoria's favourite authors.

Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1896)—Scottish author.

Thackeray (1811-1863)—A foremost author.

Wordsworth (1770-1850)—"The Poet of Nature."

Gladstone, Disraeli, Sir R. Peel, Lord Palmerston, Lord Salisbury—Some of Her Majesty's Prime Ministers.

Morrisphitis.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Morris' war dogs were let loose after the arrival of the train on Sunday night, which brought back to town the globe-trotting Premier. They have been growing viciously for the past two days. Yesterday's Tory organs both senior and junior, are crum full of fapdoodle about the People's Party and the meanerings of Sir R. P. during the past two weeks in Fogo District. But despite the fact that Premier Morris himself in a three column interview in both the Daily News and the Herald, took up to the hilt the telegraphic despatches which these papers have already published, do not anticipate that this particular process of cooking a la Morris will have any effect on the electors. Sir Edward Morris has run the whole gamut of political trickery in the thirty years he has been in public life; and I think I am stating his case fairly when I say, those who know him best trust him least. His type distill, that he has captured the old Liberal stronghold of Fogo might well be taken with a whole hoghead of water measure. On the contrary, I learn the Prime Minister comes back with an intensified feeling that the people of the north absolutely refuse to "take the bait," and are anxious for the time when they can hurl from power the present government.

Why was Sir Edward Morris forced to bolster up his case with a lengthy interview immediately after his return, if his tour had been as successful as those despatches intimated? Was not the purpose of his visit, viz. to inquire personally into the needs of Fogo accomplished, when he obtained the Clyde at Horwood homebound with his tail cut? We think so; but there were other districts to be deceived and it possible made to believe, that there was some slight chance north for the Tory party in the fall elections. We must, however, right here protest, at the suggestion of a clerical friend, against Sir Edward Morris dragging the names of clergymen who may happen to attend a meeting, into his "interviews." The veneer of his sinister purpose is altogether too thin. The monotony of an outboard clergyman's life is especially heavy at this season; and even a Tory Premier's political flare-up is bound to attract all and sundry in the neighborhood. But this does not furnish justification for incorporating the names of clergymen who happen to take in the show, into Morris' political hash. Sir Edward is a whole Nickel in himself on some occasions, especially when he undertakes to go the whole hog alone as in the present instance. I remember four years ago when he started out on his stumping tour of the country, he took his faithful Minister of Justice along with him on the principle, we presume, of "scratching my back and I'll scratch yours." What's the game now? Mr. Morrison really looks as if he is overworked and worried and a change of air might do him good; still, if he can wait until the fall, he will be given a lengthy rest from his official labors.

Still another political fire-bug, who signs himself Riverhead Voter, is credited in yesterday's Herald with "rubbing it into Lloyd." This is presumably you, Mr. Editor. His cause of complaint against you seems to be that you have been "grating" only a few years in the country. Well, I can remember you over 30 years in St. John's. Evidently this booster of E.P.M. is suffering from a neuro attack of Morrisphitis and is liable to get worse during the dog days.

Yours,
C. AVE CANEN,
St. John's, May 21, 1913.

The Ladies of St. John's May Now Have Beautiful Hair—All First-Class Druggists Sell SALVIA and Guarantee it to Grow Hair, or Refund Your Money.

Your druggist is backed up by the manufacturers of SALVIA, the Great Hair Grower. It is guaranteed to grow hair.

SALVIA destroys dandruff in ten days. The roots of the hair are so nourished and fed that a new crop of hair springs up, to the amazement and delight of the user. The hair is made soft and fluffy. Like all cosmetic preparations SALVIA is entirely perfumed. It is hard to find an aggress who does not use SALVIA continually.

Ladies of society and influence use no other.

SALVIA is a non-sticky preparation, and is the ladies' favorite. Large generous bottle 50c. McMurdo & Co., Wholesale Agents.

MAY NOT GO.—Owing to the shipmen's strike at Philadelphia it is undecided yet whether the Adventure and Nascope will go there for coal cargoes.

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R. G. ASH

Another Cut
of Gas And

That there would be a reduction in the cost of light by the Montreal Power Company, was a statement made at the office of the secretary-treasurer, this morning. While Mr. Norris' schedule would go into the month of May, he has a formal announcement to the amount of the cut. This will be the rates for gas and electricity for the month of May. The company some they declared they would

price of gas and electricity as consistent with good. Asked if it was not a continued reduction in the price of gas and electricity, the municipal plant, the policy of reduction made Heat and Power Com

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