



Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor
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WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1916.

Command of the Air.

Before the war there were only two recognized services, the Army and the Navy; it has brought in to being a third, for which, having no other, we will coin a name, the Aviator. The immense importance of this last has not yet been fully appreciated by laymen, its true purpose and usefulness being subordinated somewhat in their minds to its spectacular nature. Yet in the battles raging on the West front the aeroplanes of either side play a part little less essential than that of the guns for whom they find targets and whose shells they direct.

The contest for supremacy in the air between the Germans and the Allies has been a ding-dong one, involving a rapid and extraordinary development, which is yet proceeding, in speed and fighting qualities of flying craft. As between the British and Germans, the former have always had the advantage in personnel, but this avails little against mechanical superiority. This superiority the Germans seem for long to have claimed in the possession of the Fokker and Albatross types of aeroplanes, but they have now been distinctly outclassed by their British competitors. Yesterday's news of their striking victory in the air over German squadrons is only one of numerous recent proofs that we have once more the ascendancy in this important element; its significance is hard to be underestimated. It is also a vindication of the work of the Army Flying Corps which has lately been so bitterly assailed by the Northcliffe organs in the Press and by Joynson-Hicks and Pemberton-Billing in Parliament. The contumacious of their charges was complete and humiliating; to quote Joynson-Hicks' own words: "I really think I shall confine myself to playing marbles after this inquiry."

Newfoundland should have an especial interest in military aviation, having responded so well last year to the call for aeroplanes. That agitation undoubtedly gave a great stimulus to efforts in England in this direction, though many of the theories then advanced, such as H. G. Wells' idea of destroying Germany by a fleet of aeroplanes, have since been dismissed as fanciful. But if, and when, the Allied advance in France becomes a fact, a vitally important factor will be their control of the air which, for the present at least, seems to be assured. It is probable, by the way, that before long we shall take a more direct and practical interest in aerodynamics. The advent of peace is certain to see the dream of trans-Atlantic flight rapidly transformed to sober reality. In such case our geographical position will almost necessitate our being made a stopping-off place, or half-way station, between Europe and America. The idea is yet only "in nubibus" (appropriately enough!), but when it does materialize the consequences to what may be important and far-reaching.

We thank the "Western Star" most cordially for the following kind reference:—

We have much pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to H. A. Winter, B.A., who succeeds Dr. Lloyd as editor of the St. John's Telegram, and who we feel sure will himself the quill with credit alike to himself and his newly-chosen profession.

The result of the Nova Scotia elections is such as had been generally forecasted. Of forty-three seats the Liberal Government wins 29 and the Tory Party 14. Mr. Gray, Mr. Murray is again returned as Premier. The Liberals have now held office in the Province for more than thirty years. It is probable that in any case, but they were much strengthened by the anti-Conservative feeling aroused by the war-supplies scandal in Ottawa, and feeling of which their press seems to have taken full advantage.

If the Russians have in fact crossed the river Sereth, it is very good news indeed. This is the most part a Rumanian river, and the Russians must have pushed their way well west of Czernowitz. Apart from its military value against Austria, their progress must be having a great moral effect upon Rumania. Let us hope "Punch's" joke, "I am here, I Rumania," will soon be inapplicable. A slight further advance in this region will bring the Russians once more to the foot of the Carpathians.

WINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

Economic Conference of the Allies

Important Decisions.

Official Message from Secretary of State.

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, June 20.

The following account of the proceedings of the Economic Conference will be published here to-morrow:—

Representatives of the Allied Governments have met at Paris, under the Presidency of M. Clemenceau, Minister of Commerce, on June 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, 1916, for the purpose of fulfilling the mandate given to them by the Paris Conference of March 28th, 1916, giving practical expression to their solidarity of views and interests, and proposing to their respective governments appropriate measures for realizing this solidarity.

They declare that, after forcing on them a military contest, in spite of all their efforts to avoid the conflict, the Empires of Central Europe are to-day preparing in concert with their allies for a contest on an economic plane, which will not only survive the re-establishment of peace, but will at that moment attain its full scope and intensity.

They cannot, therefore, conceal from themselves that agreements are being prepared for this purpose between their enemies, which have the obvious object of establishing a domination of the latter over the productions and markets of the whole world, and of imposing on other countries an intolerable yoke.

In face of so grave a peril the representatives of the Allied Governments consider that it has become their duty, on the grounds of necessity and of legitimate defence, to adopt and realize from now onward all measures requisite, on the one hand, to secure for themselves and for the whole of the markets of neutral countries, full economic independence, and respect for sound commercial practice, and on the other hand to facilitate the organization on a permanent basis of their economic alliance.

For this purpose the representatives of the Allied Governments have decided to submit for the approval of those Governments the following resolutions:—

MEASURES FOR THE WAR PERIOD.

(1) Laws and regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy, shall be brought into accord for the purpose.

(2) The Allies will prohibit their own subjects and citizens and all persons residing in their territories from carrying on trade with the inhabitants of enemy countries, whatever their nationality, by enemy subjects wherever resident, or by persons, firms and companies whose business is controlled wholly or partially by enemy subjects or is subject to enemy influence, and whose names are included in a special list.

They will prohibit importation into their territories of all goods originating from enemy countries.

(3) They will devise means of establishing a system enabling contracts entered into with enemy subjects, and injurious to national interests, to be cancelled unconditionally.

(4) Business undertakings owned or operated by enemy subjects in the territories of the Allies will all be sequestered or placed under control; measures will be taken for the purpose of winding up some of these undertakings and of realising their assets and proceeds, such realisation remaining sequestered or under control.

In addition to the export-prohibitions necessitated by the internal situation of each of the Allied countries, the Allies will complete measures already taken for the restriction of enemy supplies, both in the Mother countries and in the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

(1) By unifying lists of contraband and export-prohibitions, and particularly by prohibiting export of all commodities declared absolute or conditional contraband.

(2) By making the grant of licenses for export to neutral countries, from which export to enemy territories could take place, conditional upon the existence in such countries, of control organizations approved by the Allies, or in absence of such organizations, upon special guarantees, such as limitation of quantities exported, supervision by Allied Consular Officers, etc.

TRANSITORY MEASURES FOR THE PERIOD OF COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND MARITIME RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES:

(1) The Allies declare their common determination to ensure the re-establishment in countries, suffering from acts of destruction, spoliation and depopulation, of the means of production, and to decide to join in devising means to secure the restoration to those countries, as a prior claim, of their raw materials, industrial and agricultural plant, stock and mercantile fleet; or to assist them to re-equip themselves in these respects.

(2) WHEREAS war has put an end to all treaties of commerce between the Allies and enemy Powers, and whereas it is of essential importance that during the period of economic reconstruction, which will follow the cessation of hostilities, the liberty of none of the Allies should be hampered by any claim put forward by enemy Powers to most favored nation treatment, the Allies agree that the benefit of this treatment shall not be granted to those Powers during a number of years to be fixed by mutual agreement among themselves. During this number of years the Allies undertake to assure each other so far as possible, compensatory outlets for trade, in case consequences detrimental to their commerce, result from the application of the undertaking referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(3) The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the Allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural and maritime reconstruction; and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate interchange of these resources.

(4) In order to defend their commerce, industry, agriculture and navigation against economic aggression resulting from dumping, or any other mode of unfair competition, the Allies decide to fix, by agreement, a period of time during which the commerce of the enemy Powers shall be submitted to special treatment, and goods originating in their countries shall be subjected either to prohibitions or to a special regime of an effective character. The Allies will determine, by agreement, through diplomatic channels, special conditions to be imposed during the above-mentioned period on ships of enemy Powers. The Allies will devise measures to be taken jointly or severally for preventing enemy subjects from exercising in their territories certain industries or professions which concern national defence or economic independence.

PERMANENT MEASURES OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COLLABORATION AMONG THE ALLIES:

(1) The Allies decide to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of enemy countries in so far as regards raw material and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities. These measures should be directed to assuring the independence of the Allies, not only so far as it concerns their sources of supply, but also as regards their financial, commercial and maritime organization. The Allies will adopt such measures as may seem to them most suitable for carrying out this resolution according to the nature of the commodities, and having regard to those principles which govern their economic policy. They may for example have recourse either to enterprises, subsidised, directed or controlled by governments themselves, or to grant financial assistance for the encouragement of scientific and technical research and the development of national industries and resources, to customs duties or prohibitions of temporary or permanent character, or to combinations of these different methods.

Whatever may be the methods adopted, the object aimed at by the Allies is to increase the production within their territories, as a whole, to a sufficient extent to enable them to maintain and develop their economic position and independence in relation to enemy countries.

(2) In order to permit interchange of their products, the Allies undertake to adopt measures for facilitating their mutual trade relations, both by the establishment of direct and rapid land and sea transport services at low rates, and by the extension and improvement of postal, telegraphic and other communications.

(3) The Allies undertake to convene a meeting of technical delegates, and draw up measures for the assimilation, so far as may be possible, of their laws governing patents, indications of origin and trade marks. In regarding patents, trade marks and literary and artistic copyright which have come into existence during the war in enemy countries, the Allies will adopt, so far as possible, identical procedure to be applied as soon as hostilities cease. This procedure will be elaborated by technical delegates of the Allies.

WHEREAS for the purpose of their common defence against the enemy the Allied Powers have agreed to adopt a common economic policy on the lines laid down in the resolutions which have been passed, and Whereas it is recognized that the effectiveness of this policy depends absolutely upon these resolutions being put into operation forthwith, representatives of the Allied Governments undertake to recommend to their respective Governments to take, without delay, all measures, whether temporary or permanent, requisite for giving full and complete effect to this policy forthwith, and to communicate to each other the decisions arrived at to attain this object.

BONAR LAW.

Sailed for Labrador.

About fifty schooners sailed for Labrador within the past few days from the following places and will be engaged in the fishery during the present season:—

From Twillingate — The General Booth, Rowenna, Gladys, Emma Jane, Mary Hannah, Bessie and Winnie.

From Trinity — The Stanley G. Barbour, Promise, Dianthus, Fanny Purchase, Alice C. T. J. Layman, Virginia, Cactus, Glenora, F. Severn, A. R. C. Uronia, Mattie, Sunflower, Bright Waters, Mary Kate, Clarina, J. E. Greening, Aedhgo and Norman D.

From King's Cove — The Good Hope, Fusilier, Canary and H. Y. Yeman.

From Carbonear — The Anna Bell, Royal Huntress, Pet. Jessie, Harmony, Henrietta, Frances, Winnie F. Tuck, Myrtle, Tie, Irene, Evelyn, May O'Neill, L. & S. Polly and Maggie Sullivan.

Wounded With Canadians.

In the last Canadian List of Wounded received, there appears the name of Edward Fahey, son of Constable Fahey, of Killbuck. Private Fahey left here for Canada about one year prior to the war, where he joined the 55th Battalion C. E. F. The official message from Ottawa states that he received a gunshot wound in the eye. Mrs. Myles Fitzhenry, of this city, is his sister.

Stafford's Phoratorine Cough Cure is a good preparation for all kinds of Coughs and Colds.

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"LOVE AND LAW"—A Vitaphone comedy-drama.
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STRIPED COTTONS, trimmed with plain colors to match, selling at \$1.50

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STRIPED POPLIN & LINEN, colors of Saxe, Butcher Blue, Navy, Brown, Khaki, Grey, White and Black, trimmed with Pearl and Covered Buttons, selling at \$2.50

PLAIN LINEN, trimmed with Pearl Buttons; colors of Saxe, Brown, Khaki, Black, Navy, White and Butcher Blue, selling at \$3.25

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BLIZZARD, 4 Quart \$3.10
LIGHTNING, 3 Quart \$2.90
LIGHTNING, 4 Quart \$3.60
LIGHTNING, 6 Quart \$4.50
LIGHTNING, 8 Quart \$6.25

THERMOS BOTTLES—Pint and Quart.
SELTZERS—5 Pints. PICNIC BASKETS.

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TO-DAY Message

FRENCH'S TRIBUTE TO KITCHENER.

LONDON.

Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener, Commander of the armies of the Kingdom, eulogized Kitchener the Lords-to-day after Lansdowne spoken of the great loss the had suffered in the death of Secretary. Referring to when he was in command of the British forces on the continent, said Kitchener never spared effort to supply all his demands had been many difficulties, and men and material in view unexpected magnitude of the but Kitchener had faced them with determination and courage. The debt which Britain owed Kitchener, he continued, was pressed in the manifold arms were defending British interests parts of the world. He continued would be idle to pretend that past two years I have always eye to eye with the late Field but such diversion of opinion occurred in no way interfered with my confidence in Kitchener's power and ability to meet the demands I had to make. Many lords can speak with much authority of Kitchener as a Minister. Personally I prefer him always in my mind as a and glorious soldier which I had to be.

MINE OR TORPEDO?

LONDON.

Officers and crew of the ship Seaconnet, which went to the Scroby Islands on having been damaged by an explosion, reported at the Consulate here to-day. They said that the steamer sustained the result of an explosion, but were unable to say whether mine or submarine was responsible.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD.

On the northern flank of Brusiloff's front the Austrians have been considerably harassed by the arrival of a large German reinforcement and succeeded in checking the Russian advance between Lutsk and Kovel, and directed against Vladimir, and aims at destroying the communications between Kovel and Lemberg, but in spite of vigorous German counter attacks which broke through the lines, the latest reports are that the Russians have resumed progress in this sector, taking the usual toll of prisoners and booty. The Austrians have been unable to check even the Russian advance toward the southern flank of the Russian offensive. The Russian commander, is reported paying the penalty for his long delayed his retirement from Czernowitz. General von Goltz, the latest reports are that the Austrians will be able to back on Halicz. Separated movements are now showing centralized tendencies. The three converging lines of attack common objective of which is the capture of Vladimir. The first of these is the proaching of Vladimir. The second Brody, the third Halicz. capture of any one of these would place the Galician position of grave danger. The number of prisoners is 1700.

CARRANZA'S DECISION.

WASHINGTON.

The issue of war on Mexico hung in the balance awaiting General Carranza's decision as to the course he will pursue. Here believed that Carranza might bring his army forward to what the immediate future store.

UNHAPPY IRELAND.

LONDON.

The Irish situation in the morning papers express varied opinions regarding seriousness of the new crisis. The Daily Telegraph expresses the belief that all present troubles will be adjusted. The Press takes the opposite view, says David Lloyd George's negotiations seem likely to fail. The Unionist members of the Cabinet have reached the point that the proposed settlement would not settle. During the week the state of Ireland is worse than for a long time. It is open aloofness and the Unionist members of the Cabinet are not likely to render to open disloyalty. The Times says the difficulty is approached in the spirit of first and foremost consideration out of the scheme. Like every other Irish Government, is open to objections, but the advance from the principle which representative Irishmen have been able to agree made considerable progress.

Train Notes

The outgoing express leaves St. John's at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow afternoon. The train from Trepass the city at 11:30 a.m. The local from Carbonear the city at noon to-day. WINARD'S LINIMENT EVERYWHERE.