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J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



"To Every Man His Own."

The Mail and Advocate

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Editor and Business Manager: **JOHN J. ST. JOHN.**

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 25th., 1916.

LAST NIGHT'S PLAY

THE excellent theatrical ability of the amateurs who performed at the Casino last night was demonstrated beyond doubt. The performance was the equal of the best play ever performed in St. John's, whether by professionals or amateurs. It was indeed a treat to be present. The music was really excellent. The performers deserve great credit for the manner in which all rendered their part.

We invite our readers to attend if possible the performance tonight. The play is one that should appeal to all. There is much that may be learnt from the play; its lessons and morals will not soon be forgotten. All concerned should feel proud of their efforts of last night. The play should be repeated three or four nights, for we feel sure thousands will patronize it, when the excellent merits of the play are brought to the attention of the public.

'STREET DISORDERS

WE ask the Military Authorities to give closer attention to the disorders in our streets caused by some Volunteers. Those disorders have existed some weeks and tolerated by the citizens in silence, because of the hope that matters would improve. Yesterday's scenes surpassed all former disturbances and must be stopped or serious consequences will follow.

His Excellency's attention is hereby directed to this matter and we ask that steps be taken immediately to safeguard the town from such disorders as have been recently witnessed in this city. A firm hand must be maintained; order must be upheld. Young men must be taught to respect themselves, their uniform, and the country.

We trust outpost chaps will not forget that the whole Colony is scrutinizing their behaviour under arms and they should exert their will power to behave properly and manly. A large proportion of the Volunteers are acting manly but a few are disgracing the whole movement and bringing reproach on the Regiment's good name.

The officers must get after those who forget the uniform when off duty. We hold the officers responsible and will feel it our duty to deal firmly in future with outbreaks such as have been witnessed in our streets during the past two weeks.

THE GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Glencoe, arrived at Placentia at 2:30 p.m. yesterday bringing—A. Buxey, H. Brett, T. Keady, D. J. Burke, B. Lynch, W. R. Sterling, S. A. Darby, H. W. St. Hill, Miss C. Patten, Miss J. Tibbon, Miss B. Inkpen, Mrs. C. Smith, Miss C. King, Mrs. L. Inkpen, Mrs. Jas. Vreus, Mrs. M. Kooze, Miss M. Smith, S.A.

WILL IT COME?

WILL the price of motor-fuel come down presently, or will it continue to soar until the end of the war? This is a question which has a special interest at the moment when a number of our fishermen are face to face with a very serious problem. The price of gasoline has been advancing at a remarkable rate, so that it has practically doubled that of last year; but we do not believe that the price charged by certain local dealers is not warranted; no more than it was two years ago, when they were charging fully twenty per cent. more than they should have charged. Just now there is a decided shortage in the gasoline supply; and we understand that one of the causes of the high price in the United States whence we draw our supply, is the activity of the export trade in motors for military purposes. The matter has now become so important that the motor-fuel problem is attracting the attention of chemists, scientists, and industrial interests everywhere.

About a year ago, no small hope was aroused amongst the Allies by the repeated statement that the Germans were short of gasoline and that this, of itself, would bring the war to an end. However, the Germans, as we all know, are still in the field; and from present appearances are not short of gasoline or anything else to keep up the fight. It is well known, of course, that there are extensive oil fields in the south-east of Europe and that the Germans have added to the source of supply available to them in German-Austrian territory; but it is doubted if this accounts for the apparent alteration in the situation. There are persistent reports that German chemists have solved the motor-fuel problem and can now furnish unlimited quantities of gasoline, chemically manufactured. It is claimed, moreover, that this synthetic gasoline is less dangerous and very much more convenient than the ordinary gasoline. It is only necessary to carry around in the motor a number of cakes of the new substance, fill up the tank with water when the power is running out, drop in a cake, and there you have your motor-fuel.

Whether this is true or not, it is a fact that the Germans are showing no signs of distress over the alleged gasoline shortage. Then, we have equally strong evidence that progress is being made in the manufacture of synthetic gasoline from other quarters. It is stated that England has made considerable advancement in the matter also. We now have the announcement that American capitalists have organized a company for the manufacture of a new motor-fuel which, it is claimed, can be produced for 2 cents a gallon. The inventor of this new process is Mr. Enrich with whom is associated Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the gun which bears his name. Then there is another announcement—this time from Ford, the "peace" man—who has found a chemist who had declared that he had discovered a process of making gasoline from water at a cost of one and a-half cent per gallon! Mr. Ford was so impressed with the ability of the chemist to "make good," that he recently shipped him a Ford machine upon which to make practical tests.

In addition to these processes, much is being done in the direction of the more economical production of gasoline, and of the more economical use of it after it is produced. Dr. Ritman, petroleum expert in the United States Bureau of Mines, states that a wider use of the new "cracking" process will result in a reduction of the cost of gasoline within the year.

It would seem that one of the factors in the present shortage is the fact that the supply of crude oil from Oklahoma fields has fallen off in a marked manner. Oklahoma oil is unusually high in gasoline, running from 25 to 50 per cent, as against an average of under 12 per cent, covering all American oil fields. Californian and Mexican oils contain virtually no gasoline, the average of the latter being about 2 1/2 per cent. Some Texas oils have almost no gasoline, but run high in kerosene, as high as 70 per cent, and more.

uncharitable enough to say that our coal areas are being similarly dealt with; but surely, even coal barons are not influential enough to accomplish anything like that, though they might be able to keep coal at \$10 per ton, whilst it is being sold in small Canadian towns where the haulage is more expensive than water carriage, for \$7 to \$7.50.

Very few people appear to know just what gasoline is. The term originally seems to have applied to the constituents of petroleum boiled off in natural distillation below 150 degrees Centigrade. Temperatures are now increased to 175, and as a consequence the quantity of gasoline made from oil of equal grades is much greater. This, presumably, is the "cracking" process, we find that, through it, gasoline is being obtained from the oils just alluded to and which formerly yielded no gasoline whatever. Dr. Ritman estimates that from the eastern crude oils, 70 to 80 per cent, should be obtained, and from Mexican oils about 40 to 50. He further states that the production of synthetic gasoline is being worked out by many chemists all over the country, and that before the end of the present year these will have solved the problem of bringing about a very considerable reduction in the price of gasoline.

The unfortunate thing is that we are at the mercy of trusts both foreign and local in the matter of oils which can be used as motor-fuel; and our fishermen are up against it hard and fast this season. Mr. Coaker made a plea for the removal of the duty on these fuels; but the pugnacious Finance Minister does not care a tinker's dam for the fisherman or his difficulties, though he boasts of his intimate acquaintance with the fishing industry. Of course the Finance Minister is an adept in the cunning business (no reflection on the honest member of the gadus family intended).

This failure of the Minister of Finance will mean woes unnumbered to our fishermen all over the Colony; for since the introduction of motor boats they have been able to carry on the fishery with smaller crews and consequently with less expense. We wonder if the Premier realizes what this is going to mean!

PEACE

AN American writer reports the following as an expression of opinion of the "Supreme Court of Common Sense," otherwise General Joffre:—

"Peace to-day would be crime towards posterity. It would only be an armistice in which every nation would continue feverishly to prepare for war. The French nation is too intelligent to deceive itself or to be deceived. We are not fighting a nation with the same ideas as our own, but a nation drunk with the idea of imperial domination—a nation which believes that in the progress of the world there is no place for little nations. The decision as to whether Europe will continue in free and individual States, will be made in this war alone. Either we win the right now to continue democratic and peaceful, or we surrender Europe to the imposition of an imperial idea. You will find, wherever you go, that the French people know this. You will find them absolutely of one opinion. They are prepared for anything, and they know what the issue is. No matter how long the war lasts, it will be fought out until we have conquered the right to leave a heritage of peace to our children."

THE REASON

IN the course of an oration recently delivered at the Sorbonne by M. Milenko Vesnich, Serbia's Minister to France, occurs a very significant passage:

"How are we to explain the interest which France has always felt toward us, unless by some spiritual force stronger than all political combinations? That which separates us from the Germans and brings us close to each other is the fine feeling of human solidarity, of Christian compassion. There is no human wretchedness—no matter in what corner of the world—that has not found an echo in your noble hearts. You have had compassion for the victims of all atrocities, whether they were called Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Serbian; you have fought for the liberties of all peoples. But no German has ever had a noble feeling for the sufferings of other nations! There is not in the world a nation, small or great, which owes its liberty or its independence to Germany. Germany never fought except from motives of egotism exclusively German."

The Irish Problem

LONDON, May 24.—Premier Asquith will announce in the House of Commons to-day the abolition of the office of Viceroy of Ireland, according to the Daily Express, and Lord Wimborne, whose resignation has not yet been accepted, will be offered another post of importance under the Government.

The Daily News says the scheme for the solution of the Irish problem, which has received the largest support of the Cabinet, is for an agreement between the Irish leaders accepting the principle of separate parliaments for Ulster and the rest of Ireland, after the war, but until the war ends for the Government to be in the hands of a coalition executive council with officers equally distributed between the parties.

Von Buelow's Mission

LONDON, May 24.—The Exchange Telegraph Co. says:—

"In diplomatic circles it is believed that Prince Von Buelow, former German Chancellor, is proceeding to Washington, charged by the Empire with a special mission.

Prince Von Buelow is one of the foremost statesmen in Europe, and has been referred to during the last few months as the man who might be elected by Emperor William to conduct preliminary negotiations should they be undertaken. He has been mentioned in this connection, not only on account of his experience, and recognized ability, but because he has occupied a rather detached position so far as the actual conduct of the war is concerned.

Northcliffe Favors An Air Ministry

LONDON, May 23.—Baron Montagu, of Beaulieu, in the Lords to-day moved a resolution complaining against divided control of the nation's air service. The debate which followed, and which was adjourned until to-morrow, when Earl Curzon of Kedleston will speak, was chiefly noticeable because of the maiden speech of Lord Northcliffe, who expressed the belief that the new Air Board must develop into an Air Ministry. There was need, he held, for encouraging inventors so that the Government be placed in the way of getting all required air craft, and for timely training of an adequate number of air pilots.

ROME, May 23.—Along the Isonzo front Bulgarians have been made prisoners by the Italians, showing that the former have joined with the Austrians in their present offensive. The heavy guns of the Austrians are much more numerous in this region than those of the Italians, but they have not been able to overcome the well-organized Italian defences.

LOCAL ITEMS

Miss May Furlong has rented Mr. T. J. Eden's cottage on Waterford Road, we hear, and will after another year or so retire from business.

Mr. Thos Stack, Jr., had over one quintal of codfish in his trap at Petty Harbour yesterday. This is the first fish taken there this season.

The S.S. North Cambria which came off dock a couple of days ago sailed to Bonavista Bay this morning to load pit props for Wales. The Ranger and a schooner docked to-day for repairs.

Mr. Wm. Woodford, Minister of Public Works, has been laid up at his home the past week. He was severely bitten by a dog at his residence, the injuries received were painful and he has since been under the doctor's care.

Mr. Philip Skeans, linotype operator on the Mail and Advocate, left by Tuesday evening's express en route for Mahers. Mr. Skeans who is a keen sportsman and expert angler returned last night, alleging he had slaughtered quite a number of the finny tribe.

Last night a volunteer who had taken more liquor than was good for him caused a lot of trouble on Parade Street. He took charge of the house of a woman residing there and she had to call in passers-by to eject him.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

SEVERAL STREET DISTURBANCES

Yesterday afternoon there was a deal of disturbance and fighting on New Gower Street between the volunteers and for hours this thoroughfare in a turmoil. One of the men was arrested by our local police and came before the Court to-day on a charge of drunkenness, when Mr. Hutchings, K.C., gave the man a lecture on his conduct. There were four others arrested by a picket of police from the regiment and these gave the men detailed to keep order among the boys in khaki much trouble before they were arrested. They were handed over to the military authorities to-day to be dealt with.

Skill Labour Needed in France

Paris, May 16.—Unemployment which was such a difficult problem at the beginning of the war, is now practically non-existent in France, according to a report issued by the Minister of Labor. On the contrary there is a dearth of both skilled and unskilled labor which is keenly felt in view of the remarkable revival of industries, not only those employed in supplying the needs of the army but also in the civil and export trade.

Government statistics show that at the end of January over 80 per cent. of the factories were working at full capacity and the number of employees actually exceeded by one per cent. the total in normal times.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MAY 25

A WOMAN named Mary Ryan killed on Long Pond Road by falling under horse and cart, 1824. Princess Helena born, 1824. General Protestant Cemetery, Riverhead, first opened, 1849. Robert Carter, R.N., at one time Colonial Secretary, of this country, died, 1872.

Alexander Hamilton died at Carbonear, 1873. A child of Capt. Axford drowned at Duder's wharf, 1888.

President McKinley issued second call for volunteers (75,000), 1898.

James Howlett, Salmonier, died, aged 75, 1889. Election in Placentia for one seat; McGrath and Donnelly contested; the former won, 1899.

A man named Long shot at and wounded Peter W. Carter, magistrate, 1853.

John W. Foran's smaller cottage, Portugal Cove Road, burnt, 1894.

The Pope's Jubilee closed here, 1876.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7:30 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers—Edgar Allen, G. McIntyre, Lieut. Carter R.N., C. P. Weir, W. Perkins, S. M. Gough, Mrs. G. Brumby, Mrs. G. Bethune, S. Freeman, W. MacKay, J. B. Orr, J. M. Gibbs, E. C. Intrelis.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Week-End Excursions.

Commencing Saturday, May 20th, Excursion Return Tickets will be sold from all stations between and including St. John's, Carbonear, Heart's Content, Placentia and Trepassey.

ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

Good going on all regular trains of Saturday and Sunday, and returning on all regular trains of Monday following.

Reid Newfoundland Co.

GEORGE KNOWLING

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for Best Value for the Money.

We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing Spring and Summer Clothing Raincoats Macintoshes Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.

We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.

Flour Pork Molasses Teas Seeds Medicines.

Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.

Fishery Supplies, Manilla Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes.

Women's and Children's Clothing

We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of

Costumes Blouses Underclothing Corsets Skirts Raincoats Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises. Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

GEORGE KNOWLING