



Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - Proprietor
C. T. JAMES, - - - - Editor
WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1918.

Score Two for The Evening Telegram.

The two chief features of the "Win the War" policy of the Government, Selective Conscription and a Newfoundland Victory Loan, are the result of the TELEGRAM'S advocacy, and naturally the management of this paper feels proud. Our future policy with respect to both these measures will be one of support, and we have every confidence in their subsequent success, provided that they are not wrapped in red tape and swaddled in unacceptable conditions.

The Governor's Speech.

The Address from the Throne, with which the 7th Session of the House of Assembly was formally opened yesterday, contains nothing that was unexpected, and is not in any way remarkable; neither is it any improvement on other speeches made at former openings.

That the fisheries of the country have been conducted with more than ordinary success, and that the credit of the Tonnage Committee, the members of which, we presume have been more than ordinarily active in looking after self interest first. But what about the people, who caught the fish? Have they received more than the ordinary value, in proportion to the advanced cost of living? We think not, and it has been proven that they have not participated in the general increase in the price of their product, according to the marked improvement in markets abroad, consequent upon the war. The increase in imports upon which so much stress is laid is merely figurative, the additional value being enhanced by war prices and the general extra cost of production, which exists in every country in the world to-day. We doubt if the quantities are in excess of any other year. It is a matter for gratulation that the seal fishery rendered such remunerative wages to the men employed, but it is rather a matter for reproach that the sum of \$300,000 was extorted from the English taxpayer by the increase in price and the country has nothing to be proud of in connection with this.

It is rather early to prognosticate the codfishery; still we are pleased to learn that the outlook is most encouraging. At the same time to find that the scarcity of salt is causing the Ministers serious concern, rather puts a damper on the optimism expressed with regard to this industry. We do not want prospects to appear to improve. It is the business of those in charge of this to make them improve. Appearances are deceitful, and the Salt Committee and the Minister of Shipping will be held to blame if they do not avert any serious shortage.

The question of the alleged increase in the revenue and the application of the surplus toward war expenditure, will doubtless be more fully dealt with in the budget presentation.

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STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
2118, 20, 24, 26

entation of the Finance Minister. In view of the fact that the Estimates have been framed with a due regard to economy, and the exigencies of the extraordinary situation confronting us, it might be pertinent to ask if the rumor is correct that Lord Morris is to receive the annual sum of Ten Thousand Dollars for the maintenance of his office of High Commissioner in England, and that the salary of the Central District Court Judge is to be raised to Thirty-five Hundred Dollars. Perhaps this is the type of economy foreshadowed, and we simply mention this in order that an opportunity be given for a denial. Regarding the proposed local loan and the measure of Selective Conscription, the Government is to be congratulated on adopting the suggestions of the Telegram on both these important features. We are right with them on both these measures, but we want them to be comprehensive. In their proposed local loan, the Government is not referred to. But for the energetic action of the returned soldiers, it is doubtful if a single volunteer would have offered. And with the cry for men, men, men, ringing in their ears, the members of the Government contentedly folded their hands and waited for someone to give them a lead. Now they state that Newfoundland must and will do her duty. Let them hasten then, and make it so. The men are wanted "over there" now. The Regimental casualties are beginning to come in, and the list will be no small one. The very first duty is to complete the tale of reinforcements. Send them over. Don't keep them waiting here. Training can be done in England in less time, perhaps, than it can be carried out in Newfoundland.

We have not known before that varied and perplexing problems in connection with all walks of life had developed so that it was necessary to form a Union (?) Government. All along the thought had been that it was purely a matter of political expediency and gerrymandering that brought about the junction or coalition of whatever one likes to call it, but of that unholy alliance the history has already been written. The appointment of such useless appendages as Tonnage and Salt Committees and Food Control Boards has neither excuse nor justification. They have conducted nothing that was of national conduct of affairs and failure to write large over everything they have attempted.

The measure to extend the term of the present and 7th Session of the House which will meet with universal approbation and now that what the Telegram prophesied has come to pass, it is up to the people to make their voice heard. It has been officially announced that this is to be part of the legislative programme, and the popular sentiment toward it must be one of protest and resistance.

A graceful tribute is paid to the memory of those gallant lads who have made the Supreme Sacrifice by dying for their country in defence of their Empire and native land. "Martyrs in the cause of liberty," who have given their lives for the might live, and it is to be hoped that a real effort will be made to do for them who live to return, everything that can be done. It is not only the Government to recognize its duty. It must perform it.

To the concluding paragraph of the address "that God may protect our beloved country and our Common Empire through the perilous ways, till we arrive at a complete and enduring peace, which exists in every country in the world to-day. We doubt if the quantities are in excess of any other year. It is a matter for gratulation that the seal fishery rendered such remunerative wages to the men employed, but it is rather a matter for reproach that the sum of \$300,000 was extorted from the English taxpayer by the increase in price and the country has nothing to be proud of in connection with this."

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Assembly Notes.

Congratulations to Hon. W. J. Higgins on his election to the exalted office of Speaker for the House of Assembly, a high position which his honor will fill with dignity. At the same time it might be worth while to say that his Excellency the Governor has been most complimentary to the spirit of British Parliamentary usage, that the Speaker should be closely connected with a firm of contractors who have large Government obligations to carry out. The first commoner in the land, should be beyond reproach.

And Mr. Goodison has resigned his position as Purchasing Agent in order to qualify him to take his seat in the House. Such patriotism is only to be rewarded. Mr. Goodison occupies the unique niche of fame as one who sacrificed self for principle. But we wonder if the resignation is only a temporary affair, similar to the resignation of minor officials in outposts when they are taking office under the Returning Officer for duties connected with a general election. We wonder, and the people will wonder why such a burlesque is being put on?

Messrs. Currie and Walsh, who occupied seats to the right of the Speaker yesterday, are deserving of congratulations for the courage displayed by them in refusing to sacrifice their principles, and we hope that ere long their number of two will be considerably increased.

Dr. Lloyd, the Prime Minister, is going to England shortly to learn conditions relative to the war. He might better be employed at home learning conditions that exist here. Newfoundland wants no more political pincies. We presume that when the P. M. arrives in London, he will learn conditions from the Baron, or is it that Dr. Lloyd is going across to carry the first installment of the salary which it is said is to be voted the noble lord.

Received by Returned Soldiers' Association.

Largest demonstration ever held in Harbour Grace, yesterday afternoon. Night meeting was full to overflowing, and nine recruits, expect to have even more to-morrow, leaving for Carbonar noon to-day. Everybody heart and hand with us. Conscription Bill great news.

MITCHELL.

FREE VACCINATION at the Office of the Public Health Department, 268 Duckworth St., commencing to-day.-apr23,4i

Help!

How great, Oh Lord, shall be the price
The brave must pay for cowardice?

"Are there no men to aid?" asked a voice in the trench,
As the foe pushed Our Boys to the wall;
"Is the island that bred us so sapped of all blood,
That it heeds not the force of our call?"

Do they know why we're here? why we fight? why we die
In this hell of man's making? Or say:
Do they care if it reach them—the lash of the Hun,
That we battle in Flanders to-day?

Perhaps you deem it but little, the blood that we shed
By valley and ridge, and alas!
The Somme that was purged by gore of your kin,
Asks, if unavenged 'tis to pass?

Has the sea on thy rocks learned to crawl, Newfoundland?
Has it ceased round thy headlands to roar?
Has Atlantic forgot thou'rt a child of her arms
And sweeps to embrace thee no more!

There is surely some witchery, cringing and dread,
That's gripping thy heart unaware,
Or we'd never be calling in vain for thy help
Who need it so much over here!

Oh, do not desert us, the name that has rang
From Caribou Hill to Monchy
Is dying, unless there is MANHOOD to come
Its honour to rescue TO-DAY!

Our fame, our glory, our pride is at stake
In our Regiment we die or live on.
The highways of France never echoed
Of a braver, more heroic one!

And must we go down at the end of the race
With nothing to show we were here
Save a coronet bought by the country's blood.
For a cheap politician to wear?

Whom shall we immortalise now? Is it those
Who have sacrificed all for their creed
Of Empire and Right? Or the hounds of the land,
The vampire place-hunters' greed?

Come! let the slacker and damned profiteer,
Grow fat on our flesh if they must,
COME ON! There's a Lord God of Hosts Who is yet
The shield of the righteous and just!

COME ON! Come to arms! There is need for you now,
If ever the earth knew of one,
And the voice of 'Your Own,' from
Rings clear o'er the battle, COME ON!"

-D.C.

McMurdo's Store News.

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1918.
Here is just the thing for the soldier lad: A Khaki Writing Case, containing paper, envelopes, post cards and pencil, done up in neat and compact form, and ready at a moment's notice. One of these writing cases will help your boy to write home. Price \$1.00 each.

Another very useful article is the Steel Trench Mirror, handy to use, and unbreakable. These mirrors are of convenient size to be carried in the breast pocket and take up practically no room. Each is put up in a neat case. Price 90c. each.

One often hears the question asked, "Why are so many young people wearing glasses nowadays?" Most young people wearing glasses have suffered from some form of Astigmatism, Hyperopia or Myopia. Troubles for which no remedy other than glasses is yet known to man. TRAPNELL, the Eyesight Specialist, takes care of both young and old when cases are needed.-apr15,1t

From Cape Race

CAPE RACE, To-day.
Wind West light, weather hazy, the schtr. Anita C. passed in yesterday afternoon, the three masted schtr. David C. Ritor and an unknown two top masted schtr. passed in at 10 a.m. to-day. Bar. 29.30; temp. 44.

Miss Doyle plays lead in SUNSET to perfection.-apr24,2i

Photographic PLATES.

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Yesterday at the House

SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION, EXTENSION OF PARLIAMENT FOR ANOTHER YEAR, AND LOCAL WAR LOAN ARE THE CHIEF MEASURES TO BE ENACTED.

The seventh session of the 23rd General Assembly of Newfoundland was opened yesterday afternoon by His Excellency the Governor, Sir C. Alexander Harris, with the usual ceremonies.

There were large units from the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the Newfoundland Foresters, the Royal Naval Reservists, the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, the C.L.B., C.C.C. and Highlanders Brigades present, and also the city band, the whole being under command of Commander MacDermott, H.M.S. Briton.

Precisely at 3 o'clock His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Miss Harris, Capt. Campbell, M.C., A.D.C., and Lieut. Col. Knox-Niven, P.C., arrived at the grounds, and passed to the Legislative Chamber as the band played the National Anthem.

In the Chamber were His Lordship Mr. Justice Johnson, Mayor Gosling, the Constable of the nation, the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, attended by his Chaplain, Rev. Canon Smith, Rev. Canon Smart, Rev. J. Brinton, Rev. C. A. Moulton, Rev. H. Royce, Rev. C. H. Barton, Rev. D. B. Hemmison, Rev. T. B. Darby, Rev. W. H. Thomas, Rev. Gordon Duffie, Ensign Thayer, S.A., and a large gathering of citizens, including many ladies.

After the Governor had taken his seat on the Throne, attended by Sheriff Blandford, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Col. Knox-Niven, Commander MacDermott, Major Carty, Major Rendell, and other officers, the members of the House were called to the House where His Excellency was pleased to read the Speech from the Throne, published in the Telegram.

On returning to the Lower House, the Speaker assured the Assembly that to the best of his ability he would uphold the honor and dignity of the high position to which he had been chosen. Only eighteen of the sitting members of the House were in attendance, or just half the total number of the Assembly when complete. Those present were:-On the Government side, Premier Lloyd and Messrs. Hallywell, Cashin, Crosbie, Bennett, Grimes, Goodison, Woodford, Moore, Parsons, LeFevre, Coaker, Mone, Targett, Windsor, Abbott. Two members sat in Opposition, Messrs. Currie and Walsh.

Mr. Geo. Grimes, the member for Port de Grave, in moving the motion for the appointment of a Committee to draft an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne paid a tribute to Sir Walter Dymally, our late Governor, and also extended a hearty welcome to Sir Charles Harris, our present Governor. The latter was not a speaker with us as he had been here when a boy. His Excellency was not alone democratic in manner and thought but took a great interest in social and moral reform. He also availed of the opportunity to congratulate the Speaker on being chosen as First Commoner of the land and hoped that he would live long to enjoy the position and that it would prove a stepping stone to something "more permanent" the future. The Government, he said, was about to institute a measure to help the Empire in the fight. He congratulated the soldiers and rejected men on the efforts they had and were now making to arouse public opinion to a higher level of citizenship and patriotism towards the Empire. In most cases the Government was a firm believer in referendum but it was wholly unfair for all the sons of one man to go and fight while their next door neighbour remained behind to enjoy the privileges that the others were fighting for.

In speaking of the War Loan he made reference to the fact that in the Savings Bank in Newfoundland there was at present \$12,000,000 on deposit at 3 per cent interest, whereas the money could be loaned to the Government at six per cent at least. The country would be then saving 14 per cent as against the lowest terms that can be obtained abroad. As regards the Tonnage Committee he believed they had done everything possible to obtain sufficient shipping, and through their efforts he believed the price of fish was kept from decreasing.

Speaking of the Shipping voyage he claimed credit for the Government in getting \$60,000 more for the sealers than the ship owners were at first willing to pay. On touching on the reddenning of fish he was of the opinion that the lack of sufficient salt was mainly responsible and not so much the theories advanced by others. Conscription of wealth, he said, had in this case proceeded the conscription of person and that other means would have to be devised to further conscript wealth and suggested that doctors, lawyers, brokers and others be included in those that have to contribute to the business profit tax. He also expressed the wish that the men who

did such gallant deeds in rescuing the survivors of the Florizel would be recognized for their services. As a member of the Food Control Board he had done everything possible in regulating the prices of commodities necessary for the people.

Mr. Parsons, M. H. A., for Harbour Grace, in seconding the motion, delivered a highly patriotic address. He stated that it was not till noon on the day previous that he had been asked by the Premier to make this speech. He extended congratulations to the Speaker and assured the Governor of the loyal support of the House and the people he represented of the Tonnage Committee he said: "We have no idea of the suffering of the mercantile marine." He told of the deeds of heroism as displayed by the gallant Newfoundlanders at Gallipoli, and France; of the dauntless heroes of the Royal Naval Reserve and of the devotion and loving work of the Women's Patriotic Association who were doing their bit in supplying comforts to the boys "over there." In conclusion he said he stood on the floor of the House as a free lance and was bound by no party ties, as the severance of his connection with Sir Edward (Baron) Morris last year had left him free to do as he pleased. He was in the House to support conscription, and he thought it the only legitimate and Christian way of doing our duty to the Empire.

Mr. Currie, in giving his maiden address as leader of the Opposition, regarded the reference to the Tonnage Committee in the speech as not coinciding with the opinion of the public, and pointed out that the credit given the committee was unwarranted as the committee did not come into existence until after the fiscal year had closed. He further pointed out that the successful marketing of our fish last year was largely due to the efforts of the Trade who, by buying largely of shipping, had furnished the greater portion of the carriers. Reference was made to the Rutenfjell scandal as an evidence of the failure of the Committee. On the question of conscription he was an admitted convert. But there were other matters on which he had apparently experienced a change of heart, notably with regard to the election. The hon. gentleman had carefully avoided any reference to the question, but his plea with the Government showed he had no objection to the extension measure which they were introducing. Remembering the attitude of the member for Port de Grave and his colleagues the previous year, and their condemnation of such action as tyrannous, as the introduction of the German Principle of might over right, as an infringement of the right of the people to rule, it was no wonder the question had been avoided. He also pointed out that elections had been held in Australia and Canada without effecting war work and there was no reason why an election should not be held this year.

Obviously it was impossible to discuss conscription till the Bill had been brought down, but a proper measure would not receive any opposition from him.

Dr. Lloyd in opening challenged Mr. Currie's references to the Tonnage Committee and intimated that he was glad that the member for Burin was lifting the opposite side of the House. He was not ashamed of the actions of the Tonnage Committee but was, as a matter of fact, proud of its actions. The session was purely a war and business session and would therefore be brief. He informed the House that he was shortly to proceed to the old Country to learn conditions relative to the war. In outlining the measure of conscription he stated that all unmarried men between the ages of 19 and 40 including widowers without children and any man of these years who had been married after April 10th, last, were subject to be called to the colors. The Act was to go into force on the issuance of a Proclamation when the men would instantly be subject to the Army Act. An exemption tribunal consisting of the Judges of the Supreme Court would be appointed to consider such applications. These were provided for in the Act something along the following lines: Where in a family there were two brothers and one was already serving, the other would not be called up, where there were three and two serving the other would be left, where an only son was the support of the family he would have just cause for claiming exemption.

The following committee was appointed to draft the Address in Reply: Messrs. Grimes, Parsons, Currie, Moore and Winsor.

The Premier gave notice of bills dealing with Military Service, Extension of Parliament, Education, Inflammable Substances, Maritime Conventions, Patents, Timber, Mines and Minerals, Publication of Statutes, Department of Shipping and Keeping of Dogs.

The Minister of Fisheries gave notice of bills respecting Marine Disasters and Missing Schooners.

Mr. Currie gave notice of questions re loan and Tonnage Committee. The House then adjourned until 3 this afternoon.

Casualty List.

RECEIVED APRIL 23rd, 1918.

At Wandsworth.
1266-Pte. Thomas Seward, Port-aux-Basques. Previously reported.
3652-Pte. John T. Ayers, Point Crow, Lamaline, G.S.W. jaw.
2316-Pte. Harry Taveron, Heart's Content, Trench Fever.

2nd London General Hospital.

3822-Corpl. Patrick R. O'Reilly, 124 Water Street East. G. S. W. left arm.

3833-Pte. George Burt, Rose Blanche, G.S.W. right breast.

3402-Pte. Harold Batton, Bareness, G.S.W. right arm.

24th General Hospital, Etaples, April 15th.

2114-Pte. Ralph Johnson, Trouty, T.B. G.S.W. chest, penetrating, severe.

64th Casualty Clearing Station, April 19th.

3893-Lt.-Corp. Gordon Halliburton, Port au Port. Dangerously ill, G.S.W. abdomen.

7th Stationary Hospital, April 17th.

1738-Pte. George C. Chalker, Lake View Avenue. G.S.W. leg.

J. R. BENNETT, Minister of Militia.

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Forty Years in the Public Service--The Evening Telegram

Story of the Battle of German Gallantry of Canadian In Fighting

10.00 A.M.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

LONDON, April 23.
Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in supplementing the Admiralty report in last night's raid against Zebrugga and Ostend, said: "I am giving the House of Commons much information as had come to hand of this extremely gallant and hazardous raid. I ask the members to appreciate that most of the officers and men from whom we have got our best information, have been fighting the greater part of the night, and that some of them are not yet in. The name of them are great yet in. The raid was undertaken under command of Vice-Admiral Roger Heyes, commanding at Dover. French destroyers co-operated with the British forces. The obsolete cruisers all from twenty to thirty years old, took part in the attack. They were the Brilliant, Sirin, Iphigonia, Intrepid, Thetis and Vidette. The first five of these were filled with concrete and were to be sunk in the Channel and entrained to the ports, if this possibly could be managed. The Vidette working with two ferry boats carrying storming parties, and demolition parties to storm the head of the Mole which runs out from Zebrugga. The Vidette was specially fitted for landing storming parties, and was specially armed for the purpose, with flame throwers, Stokes mortars, and that sort of thing. The men employed on the block ships, and in the storming and demolition parties on the Vidette were blue-jackets, and marines, picked from a large number of volunteers from the grand fleet and naval and marine detachments. There was great competition for the undertaking, and we could only use a very small proportion of those who volunteered. There was light covering forces belonging to the Dover command, and Harwich forces, under Admiral Tyrwhitt, covering the operation, in the north. A force of monitors together with a large number of small motor boats took part in the operation, which was particularly intricate, and had to be worked to a station on a hostile coast without gun or the aid of any other kind of navigation conditions which have developed since the war, with the added danger of mine fields. I should like to mention that the officer who developed the operation was killed. The high development of scientific use of the smoke or smoke was one of the essential to success. It was more fog than smoke, which combined with certain wind conditions was essential for the operation, so as to protect the operation from batteries which might have flanked it. The plan was, after an intense bombardment of Zebrugga the Vidette, with auxiliaries, was to run alongside the Mole and to attack with gun fire as they approached. Storming and demolition parties were to be landed. Meantime three block ships, assisted by motor boats, were to make for the entrance to the Canal and be blown up. Two old and valuable submarines filled with explosives were to run against the pile work connecting the moorony with the shore, in order to cut off the Mole from the shore. At Ostend the operation was more simple but the difficulties were considerably increased by mist, rain and low visibility, and consequent absence of aerial co-operation. The results so far, are shown to be two block ships run ashore, and blown up at Ostend. It was too early to say definitely, whether they accomplished their objective, but so far as the officers could see in the darkness, they were slightly off the course. At Zebrugga, two or three block ships attained their objective, being sunk or blown up at the entrance of the Canal. The third block ship, however, was not sunk, and was damaged while passing in. A certain amount of damage, the extent at present unknown, was done by gun and torpedo attack on an enemy destroyer and craft lying on the Mole. Coastal motor boats report having torpedoed an enemy destroyer which was trying to escape seaward. One of the two old submarines gained its objective and destroyed the piling approach to the Mole. Storming parties from the Vidette and ferry boats attacked under an extremely heavy fire, and fought with the greatest gallantry, maintaining their position alongside the Mole for an hour, causing it. It is believed, much damage to the enemy and inflicting considerable losses. The objectives of the storming and demolition parties on the Mole, were the enemy forward and the battery upon it, as well as the destroyer and submarine which the large seaplane base was to attack. After rearming their demolition parties, the three vessels intended to engage the battery, was to engage the attention of the coast guard, the block ships to enter the harbor, and the casualties to personnel, on which we had expected on an hazardous operation.