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Travesty of Justice

Trial of German War Criminals Merely a Farce--Further Irish Negotiations Suggested--Cuban Sugar Workers Riot--Non-ballooning Miners Return to Collieries.

HUNS PLAYING AT JUSTICE.
BRUSSELS, June 18. The Minister of Justice in presenting the report of Belgian representatives on the recent acquittal by the Leipzig Court, which is trying war criminals, of Max Randohr, a Leipzig student, charged with the ill-treatment and imprisonment of Belgian children at Grammont in 1917, announced that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Berlin immediately to protest against the acquittal. The Minister at Berlin was instructed to inform the German Government that Belgium intended to insist upon its right to try accused persons under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, which recognizes the right of Allied and Associated Powers to bring before a Military Tribunal persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war.

BOLSHEVISTS ASSIST TURKS.
PARIS, June 18. Russian Bolsheviks sent to the assistance of Turkish Nationalists by the Moscow Soviet Government, are at present sixty miles west of Erzerum, former capital of Armenia, says a Reval despatch to the Excelsior. These forces include two divisions of infantry, one division and one brigade of cavalry, besides artillery and technical units. The 11th Soviet army, numbering sixty thousand, is said to be following at a short distance.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT COM-PROMISE.
LONDON, June 18. Adjournment of the debate in the House of Lords yesterday after lengthy arguments by Lord Buxton and Viscount Bryce in favor of amending the Home Rule Bill, and entering into negotiations with moderate Sinn Feiners, together with the announcement that the Government would reply on Tuesday, brought out new peace rumors yesterday. The idea generally favored is that some prominent man like Jan Smuts, South African Premier, Viscount Grey and the Earl of Derby should be designated by the Government to meet delegations representing the Northern and Southern Irish Parliaments, and endeavor to negotiate an acceptable compromise.

RIOTS IN CUBA.
KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 18. Serious uprising among laborers on a pure sugar estate in Cuba, is reported in advices received here. The riots broke out when the laborers

were unable to obtain their wages. One of the managers of the estate and four others were killed.

SOME MINERS TO RESUME DES-FITE BAILLON.
LONDON, June 18. The Executive Committee of the Miners' Union, which met this morning to consider the coal strike situation, decided to ask all trades unions affected by wage disputes to meet the miners' representatives at an early date with the object of taking national action with the miners to secure their mutual demands. Secretary Hodges of the miners said this implied a general strike, if other unions agreed. Many thousands of miners who did not participate in balloting, as well as many who voted for acceptance of the owners' settlement offer, are preparing to resume work on Monday in response to notices posted at several pitheads, announcing that the works would open tomorrow night, according to advices from mining centres to-day. In Warwickshire two collieries are already working.

ANTI-BOLSHEVISTS ADVANCE.
HARBIN, Manchuria, June 18. Further successes by the troops of General Baron Von Ungern Stornborg, anti-Bolshevik leader in Siberia, are reported here. His forces are said to have captured Petrovsk, on the trans-Siberian railway, midway between Irkutsk and Chita, and to be threatening Chita, capital of the Government of the Far-Eastern Republic of Siberia. Advices declare General Von Ungern Stornborg has issued a proclamation looking to the restoration of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, younger brother of former Emperor Nicholas, "whose whereabouts have been a mystery for some time." The same advices declare that troops sent from Chita to meet the Ungern Stornborg forces mutilated and refused to fight the advancing anti-Bolshevik army. The insurgent movement in Central Siberia seems to be spreading southward, as insurgent successes in Semipalatinsk and Barnaul, southeast of Tomsk, are reported.

PAPER STRIKE NOT SETTLED.
NEW YORK, June 18. Conferences between officials of the International Paper Co. and representatives of International Union of Paper Mill Workers to arrange a strike settlement ended yesterday without results. No date was set for future meetings. The strike at the in-

ternational Paper Company's mills has been in progress since May 1st, with 7,900 men out of work.

CARBONAR MAN DIES.
MONTREAL, June 18. The death occurred at Ganaoquo, this morning, after a short illness, of Andrew Archibald, Welsh Proprietor of the Ganaoquo Inn. Mr. Welsh was born in Carbonar, Nfld., 68 years ago, and was the son of the late Daniel Hastie Welsh, who was representative in the Maritime Provinces of Gault Brothers of Montreal.

U. S. SINN FEINERS SPLIT.
DENVER, Col., June 18. A split between the two factions of Irish sympathizers in the American Federation of Labor Convention, widened to-night when a majority of signers of a resolution, demanding the boycott of British goods, announced they had petitioned the resolutions committee asking permission to withdraw the declaration.

GREEK MORALE DOUBTFUL.
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18. Delay is predicted in the Greek offensive against Turkish Nationalists. It is believed in many neutral quarters here to be due to the uncertain morale of the Greek troops, coupled with what is reported to be fairly good condition of the Turkish forces.

MURDER AND ARSON.
DUBLIN, June 18. The count of casualties resulting from the ambush of the Crown forces at the junction of Ryder's Row and Capel Street last night, shows one officer, five soldiers and ten civilians wounded in the fighting. During the week-end there were nine nine fatal shootings in the district. The Sinn Fein campaign against steamers carrying supplies and coast guard stations continues unabated. There were numerous burnings of Government property.

U.S. WIN POLO MATCH.
HURLINGHAM, June 18. The United States won the first of the Polo matches for the International Trophy played here, Saturday, defeating Great Britain by a score of 11 to 4.

O'CALLAGHAN LEFT U.S.
WASHINGTON, June 18. Satisfactory proof that Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, has left U.S.A., has been furnished the Department of Labor by Michael Francis Doyle, Attorney for O'Callaghan. It was announced yesterday at the Department of Labor.

TIME NOT OPPORTUNE.
PARIS, June 18. Consideration of Senator Duplantier's interpellation asking what measures the French Government intends to take concerning William Hohenzollern was indefinitely postponed to-day.

The Beginning of the British Navy.

Perhaps the real foundation of the British navy was laid in the reign of Henry VII. Larger and finer warships were then built, than the two most celebrated being the "Regent," which was copied from a French ship of 600 tons, and the "Sovereign." They were launched on June 20, 1490, but unfortunately the "Regent" was burnt in 1512 in an action off Brest. Another very famous battleship launched in the reign of Henry VIII, was the "Henry Grace a Dieu." She was built by the first master-shipwright of the Royal Navy, and pictures may still be seen of her at Hampton Court Palace. She was armed with 21 heavy all-brass guns. At this time the chief naval station was Portsmouth, where 41 vessels were always stationed. In the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth little was done for the fleet, but in 1588 it gave ample evidence of its strength when it defeated the Spanish Armada. Henry VIII. contributed greatly towards the defence and arsenal of the Navy. He fortified Gravesend and Tilbury, and built many strongholds of castles, and at Southsea, Walmer, Sandgate, Sandown, Cowes, Penenden, and St. Mawes. Punishments in the Navy at this time were very severe and often barbarous, but justice was certainly done to each offender, who was tried by what was really the beginning of the Court Martial. Charles I. found the men of the Navy were badly fed, ill-clothed, and terribly discontented; indeed, he received an official document which set forth that unless he took some steps "His Majesty will lose the honour of the sea, the love and loyalty of his sailors, and his Kingdom will droop." Wages were immediately raised, and the food and clothing question was inquired into. A little signalling at sea was commenced at this time by lights, but flag-signalling was still in its infancy. Medals for distinguished conduct were instituted, and given to officers only at first, but later on to seamen. These ranged in value from £50 to £5, while to Blake, Monck, and Penn, three distinguished officers, medals were given with gold chains attached of a great value and much beauty.

Sachem in Port.

S.S. Sachem, Commander Hayes, 8 days from Liverpool, arrived in port at 10 a.m. yesterday bringing a small inward freight and the following passengers:—E. L. Ashbourne, Mrs. G. Ayre, Miss M. Bremner, Capt. J. D. Campbell, R.N., Mrs. Campbell, Miss H. D. Campbell, Master N. D. Campbell, Miss G. E. Casswell, W. Frew, Mrs. Frew, A. T. Goodridge, A. C. X. Gosling, J. A. Greig, Miss E. Heap, J. C. Hepburn, Rev. B. T. Holden, Mrs. Holden, Master B. R. Holden, Mrs. G. Knowling, Miss P. Knowling, W. Lundy, Mrs. Lundy, Mrs. Lundy, Mrs. Lundy, Master W. Lundy, Miss E. Lundy, Mrs. E. L. Mackenzie, Mrs. A. Macpherson, P. A. Maitland, Miss J. Miller, T. Moulard, Mrs. Moulard, A. H. Murray, A. Roseworthy, Dr. J. B. O'Reilly, B. Outerbridge, C. W. Parkins, H. H. Parsons, Miss M. E. Pannan, K. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss A. E. Summons, Sir Roger T. Twyden, H. Withall. The Sachem met fine weather until Thursday last when she ran into a dense fog which continued until port was reached. A number of icebergs were also sighted near the coast.

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Historical Evidence.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir—His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Harris's reply to a letter of mine to observing June 24 as the holiday, states, among other things, that "it would be quite a proper day on the ground either that it is St. John the Baptist's Day, or that it is Midsummer Day, but certainly not on the ground of commemorating an event which is unsupported by any sound evidence."
Rev. L. A. Anspach on pages 27, 28 of his History of Newfoundland, quoting Fabian, a contemporary of John Cabot, states that "he has at last, on the 24th of June, a sight of land, to which he gave the name of Prima Vista or Bonavista, (first or pleasing sight), a Cape still so called on the Eastern Coast of Newfoundland." Having landed in the adjoining bay he saw several natives who were dressed in the skins of animals. He, in the name of the King of England, took possession of that island, which he named Baccaios, the word used for codfish by the natives."
In Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle's "Newfoundland in 1842," on page 12 it is stated, "It is said that Sebastian Cabot's fleet made the land of the New World near Bonavista Bay about the Island of Baccaios on the 24th of June, 1497."
Judge Frowse in the second edition of his history, page 8, states, "On the 24th of June, at early morn, an inscription on the Cabot map says, 'they first sighted the New World.'" On page 16 he states, "In this colony an unbroken tradition points to Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, as the first land seen. The tradition is confirmed by an English map of Newfoundland made by John Mason, a distinguished captain in the Royal Navy of England

about 1616. On this ground I claim for Cape Bonavista the honour of being the first land seen in North America. In all probability St. John's was also discovered either on Cabot's first or second voyage."

In "Newfoundland, the Oldest Colony," by Joseph Hatton and the Rev. M. Harvey on page 5, it is said, "We do not know much more of it than may be set forth in the laconic record

that on the 24th of June, following the departure from Bristol the glad cry of "Land ho" was heard, and that Cabot named the headland which he saw "Prima Vista." A Bristol manuscript, which has survived the wrecks of time, chronicles the discovery in the following curt terms: "In the year 1497, the 24th of June, or St. John's Day, was Newfoundland found by Bristol men in a ship called the "Mathew."
His Grace Archbishop Howley in his "Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland," on pages 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 reviews the authorities. He states that not Bonavista, but St. John's was the place Cabot first landed. Having entered the harbor on the 24th of June he gave it the name of St. John's.
For my purpose it is a matter of indifference whether Cape Bonavista or St. John's was the first place discovered. All the writers agree that Newfoundland was discovered by Cabot on the 24th of June. There is unbroken traditions to that effect.
The 24th of June is good enough for us. We ought to observe some day. Shall we go back on tradition and the historians of Newfoundland, even though so eminent a personage as His Excellency would damp our enthusiasm by casting doubt on the long accepted fact that Newfoundland, the beginning of the British Empire overseas was discovered by Cabot on the 24th of June, fourteen hundred and ninety-seven.
Yours sincerely,
GEO. W. B. AYRE,
June 18, 1921.

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