

New Gower St.  
General Delivery  
West End  
Pond Rd.  
Wharfedale Rd.  
Water St.  
Military Road  
86—Road  
New Gower St.  
en St.  
St.  
St. Road  
St. Contest  
New Gower Street  
No. 53  
Institute  
St. Cochrane St.  
outh Side

WOODS, P.M.G.

**Soldiers and Sailors.**

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Bell Is-  
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donation) . . . 250.00  
\$1,162.58  
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Dunstan's,  
50 0 0 \$243.33  
42 17 11 206.25  
64 5 2 307.00  
21 7 3 102.00  
63 16 10 305.00  
42 7 2 \$1,162.58  
June 30th, 1916—NIL.

**Relief Fund.**

ged . . . . . \$100.00  
Ball Island, . . . 6.00  
Bell Is-  
teau, Hon.  
donation) . . . 100.00  
\$206.00  
nan Minis-  
te, London:  
230 18 2 \$100.00  
22 3 9 106.00  
243 1 11 \$206.00  
June 30th, 1916—NIL.

**Case Notes.**

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—COR.  
e 30, 1916.

**You**  
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Dr. Zylex Soap, 25c.

ndon. cod.1f

suit has the coat of  
a and the skirt of  
or in rose and tan.  
ing used as a trim-  
l frock trimmed  
daroy is very chd.

**MADE WITH BRIGHT OR BLACK WRAPPER**

**Central Union PLUG**

**SMOKE OR CHEW UNION MADE**

**THE UNITED STATES TOBACCO Co. RICHMOND, VA.**

**Berge Crushed Ship Endurance In Weddell Sea**

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Story a Narrative of Conquest by Sheer Courage Unsurpassed in Polar History.

London, June 2.—A long despatch from Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, who arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, describes the misfortunes which overtook his Antarctic expedition. His ship "Endurance" was pierced by icebergs and sank in the Weddell Sea on Nov. 20, having been abandoned by all hands on Oct. 27.

Shackleton and his crew reached Elephant Island on April 14 in boats after a series of privations and sufferings in the drift ice, several of the party being then on the verge of physical collapse.

Owing to the seriousness of the food situation and the impossibility of finding any very satisfactory camping place on the bleak coast, Shackleton decided to make an effort to reach South Georgia, 750 miles distant, leaving the main party on Elephant Island in charge of Frank Wild, the second in command.

Lieut. Shackleton left on April 24, with five volunteers. Then ensued a fortnight of terrible struggles against blizzards and other difficulties, but finally the west coast of South Georgia was sighted. After a mighty effort lasting two days, they succeeded in beaching their boat, and four days later arrived safely at the Head of King Haakon Bay. On May 19 they started to cross the Island, reaching the Stromness Whaling Station on May 20. There they secured an eighty-ton Norwegian whaler for an attempt to relieve the men left behind.

The whaler started south with a volunteer crew on May 26, but found the ice too formidable for an unprotected boat and after several attempts reluctantly decided to turn north for assistance to the Falklands.

The party on the beach at Elephant Island were all well when Shackleton left on April 24. They had five weeks' provisions, with the possibility of reinforcing these by the capture of seals.

**Discovered New Land.**

The work of the expedition to date, says Lieut. Shackleton, includes the discovery of 200 miles of new coastline a complete hydrological survey of the Weddell Sea, the elimination of South Greenland from the map, con-

tinuous magnetic and meteorological observations, important biological observations, cinema records to Oct. 30, and photographic records up to date.

As far as is known, not a single man of the expedition lost his life, but the anxiety will not be at an end until all the men now marooned in the South Polar regions have been accounted for. Lieut. Shackleton's story is a narrative of conquest by sheer courage and endurance of difficulties as nearly insurmountable as ever a similar expedition encountered.

"Almost from the first after starting from South Georgia in December, 1914, Shackleton's ship, the "Endurance," experienced unfavorable conditions. Within a month the little ship was forging its way through ice floes. A new land, with a coastline of about two hundred miles and great glaciers discharging into the sea, was discovered during this period. Future maps will show this latest addition to British territory—named Caird Coast—but will contain no mention of New South Greenland, which Shackleton proved to have been a myth.

Shackleton's soundings in the region heretofore charted on the maps as New South Greenland, are declared to have showed 1,901 fathoms of water. Satisfaction over this achievement was soon afterwards

overshadowed by a foreboding that the approaching season was likely to be an abnormal one. "A great migration of thousands of seals northward" was observed. They were escaping from a doom of which they had been forewarned by instinct. The "Endurance" pushed on, only to meet with worse conditions. At length she became wedged in ice floes, while her bows towered above her as though they might at any moment overwhelm the vessel.

**End of the "Endurance."**

For weeks on end the "Endurance" resisted the pressure, but by August it was apparent she must be crushed into a mass of splinters. The party was then forced to make camp in one of the ice floes. Then came the end of the "Endurance." "The terrific pressure," says Shackleton, "terminated in the tearing out of her stern and rudder posts." The main deck drove upward, ice cut into the hull, the fires were extinguished, and caught in a trap from which there was no escape, the vessel became a hopeless wreck.

The little party of explorers found themselves, strangers in a frozen world of their own. They were the sole inhabitants of the field of ice. Their only sustenance was the small

supply of provisions taken from the lost ship before she was abandoned and their only hope of safety was residing in three small boats. Days of danger followed. An attempt to escape was foiled after a fruitless effort. "At times," says Shackleton, "the various units were isolated on separate floes."

There was nothing to be done but to retreat and await developments. "Patience Camp" was set up and there these solitary men passed February and March of last year, slowly drifting north. Winter descended on them. They saw the desired land at times, but could not reach it. At length the floe on which they were imprisoned split in pieces under the influence of the swell, and the marooned men had to take to their frail boats.

Another floe was selected for a night's rest, but it broke up under their tent. Then came a period of arduous boat work. The party was threatened by wind, sea and ice until after many days and work out by hardships, they arrived at Elephant Island on April 11. A gale was blowing, as though the elements had determined that no man should reach safety. But the haven was eventually won. The haven was merely an ice-bound, storm-swept spot in a land of desolation, but even this sanctuary was welcome to the explorers, who had found it no easy matter to support life. Then, owing to a shortage of food, Lieut. Shackleton determined to endeavor to break through to the known world. With a few of his companions, not too exhausted to

undertake such hardships as the Shackleton braver by sheer pluck, work, won his end of King Haakon started across Georgia, the in- far as is known, trod by the foot

In thirty-six hot marching, Shackleton covered thirty miles over mountain ridges and snow fields from two thousand to four thousand feet above sea level, and then the Stormness whaling station was reached, nearly a month having elapsed since he set out from Elephant Island.

The following is the log of Lieut. Shackleton's course as recorded in his message:

"The "Endurance" started from South Georgia, December 8, sailed southward through the Sandwich Islands and entered the ice pack in latitude 54.0, longitude 18. The ship was forced by devious courses through a thousand miles of bergs, until Goatsland was sighted January 10. Shortly afterwards Shackleton discovered new land with 200 miles of coast line, which he named Caird coast.

"The expedition reached the farthest south point of the drift in latitude 77, longitude 35.

"The ship was carried northward October 23, and badly crushed by the ice. The position was serious in latitude 69.5, longitude 51.32. The nearest land was Paulet Island, 346 miles distant. The "Endurance" sank Nov. 20.

"The party arrived at Elephant Island April 15. Shackleton and five men left for South Georgia April 24, and arrived May 10. They reached Port Stanley May 31."

**EVICTED.**

New gray hairs are adorning my venerable dome. The sheriff came this morning and shooed me from my home. My good wife, Jane Mirandy, is weeping by the gate, and little Bess and Andy can't get their smiles on straight. Life treated us so gayly, hat living seemed like play, but now it's willow-waly, alas, alackaday! We used up every dollar, as fast as it was earned, and now we sit and holler for all the coin we burned. We laughed at plodding neighbours, who pickled half their souls, the product of their labours, the dollars of their dads. While they were toiling, plugging, with fun from them afar, we went around chugging, in mortgaged motor car. We heard the sages gabble of rainy days and woe, but laughed, and joined the rabble, to see the movie show. We hit the higher places, regardless of expense, and now the sheriff, chases us from our residence. Well may you weep, Mirandy, and squirt the tears around, and well may Bess and Andy send up a doleful sound. Now that we've come our croppers, we view things with alarm; and we shall join the paupers out at the country farm.

**Your Boys and Girls.**

Attention has often been called to the danger of giving medicines to babies and children, save under competent medical advice, but it is well to emphasize this prohibition, particularly in regard to proprietary preparations.

Numerous widely advertised nostrums, frequently sold as "soothing" syrups, and preparations claiming to cure the ills of teething, diarrhoea, coughs, colds and the like, often contain dangerous drugs, and many children have lost their lives by being given such medicines.

There is evidence, to show that children who are repeatedly dosed, but who survive dosing, sometimes learn to crave these quieting drugs. They are restless and irritable after the effect of the drug wears off and remain so until it is repeated, the drug habit being thus formed in the same way as with grown people.

If urged to use a patent medicine, the mother should always examine the label very carefully, for the Federal Food and Drugs Act requires the manufacturers of patent medicines to print on the label of the bottle the amount or proportion of certain dangerous drugs that may be present in the so-called "remedy."

**Stop That Itch.**

The terrible, gnawing, itch disappears with the first few drops of that mild antiseptic wash—the D. D. D. Prescription for skin diseases. This new discovery, a soothing, healing lotion, kills and washes away disease germs. D. D. D. gives instant relief and permanent cure for all skin troubles.

Relieve your skin distress—get a bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to-day. Sold everywhere.

**Empire Day Red Cross Fund.**

Yesterday afternoon the special committee of the Patriotic Association appointed to promote this fund—Messrs. Rendell, Steer and McGrath—met to consider the finalizing of it, in view of the fact that Empire Day was May 24th and the month of June had also expired. A statement by the Treasurer, Mr. Steer, showed that the subscriptions received to date had admitted of the cables of £4,100 sterling to England, besides which there was a balance of about \$10 in hand. It was also intimated that some outport magistrates had not yet finalized their collections and they will be written and asked to do so as speedily as possible. A list tabled by Mr. Rendell showed that there were yet about fifty concerns in the city and the outports—business houses, factories, clubs, societies, etc.—which had been forwarded subscription lists, but from which no response had been received. It was therefore agreed that the newspapers would be requested to call the attention of the principals of these concerns to the desirability of having the Fund closed as early as possible and to ask them to return the lists—with the amounts subscribed, where collections had been made, and without such, if any reason it had been found impossible to organize collections in these places. In accordance with this desire this notice is published and it is hoped that all parties having these lists will arrange to have them forwarded to Mr. Steer as early a date as possible.

**Culling the Ballots an Antique System.**

From 9.30 yesterday morning to midnight, Returning Officer Doyle and his assistants were busily engaged in separating the ballots for Mayor from those for the Councillors. Eighteen boxes were disposed of up to the hour of closing last night, and the balance passed through the checkers' hands this morning, consisting of 4 boxes in division 5 and one from the Southside. Around the long table sat several of the candidates, while others were represented by their agents. Mr. Kelly was looking after his own interests while Mr. Gosling was represented by Mr. Levi Chafe. Messrs. Jonas Barter (architect), Fred Wadden, W. Pike, Dr. Campbell, S. Coulton and others were busy with the pencil crosses checking in the interest of their favorites. With all due respect to the officials, who do their best under the circumstances, the system is deplorable, and compared with the modern way of counting is as antique as counting with beads compared with the up-to-date adding machine.

**Sunday Services**

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

**Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.**—Sunday—Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11; Matins on the 1st Sunday of the month at 10 a. m. Other services at 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Thursdays—Holy Communion, 7.15 a. m. Other Days—Matins 8 a. m.; Evensong, 5.30 p. m. Fridays—7.30 with sermon.

**St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street.**—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

**Sunday Schools—Cathedral, at 1.45 p. m. Mission Church at 2.45 p. m.**

**PARISH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.**

**St. John's West.**

Sundays—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a. m.; also on the first Sunday in each month at noon.

Fridays—Evensong and Sermon at 7.45 p. m.

Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

Public Catechising—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p. m.

Sunday School—At 2.30 p. m. in the Parish Hall.

Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 3 p. m. in the Parish Room.

The Holy Communion with special intercessions on behalf of the War is celebrated on the first Wednesday in each month at 10.30 a. m.

**BROOKFIELD SCHOOL CHAPEL.**

Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p. m.

Sunday School—Every Sunday at 3 p. m.

**ST. MATTHEWS CHURCH, THE GOULDS.**

Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p. m.

**ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.**

Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a. m.

Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a. m.

N. Thomas'—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon; Preacher, Rev. C. H. Barton.

Preacher, Rev. C. A. Moulton.

Christ Church (Quidli Vidi)—1st Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a. m.; 2nd Sunday in month, Holy Communion 8 a. m.; 3rd Sunday in month, Evensong at 6.30 p. m.; 4th Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a. m. Evensong at 3.30 p. m. on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month.

Sunday Schools—At Parish Church at 2.45 p. m.; at Christ Church, Quidli Vidi at 2.30 p. m.; at Virginia School Chapel, 3.30 p. m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p. m.; Public Catechising third Sunday in each month.

**METHODIST.**

Gower St.—11, Rev. Norman Janes; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.

George St.—11, Rev. Geo. Wilkinson; 6.30, Rev. T. W. Atkinson.

Cochrane St.—11 and 6.30, Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite.

Westley—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. Norman Janes.

Freshwater—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. J. Fowlen, of Montreal.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.