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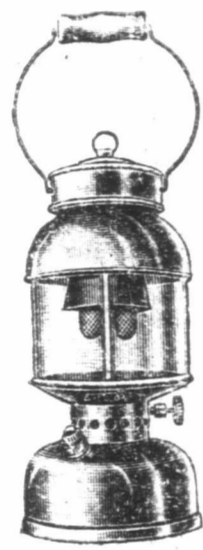
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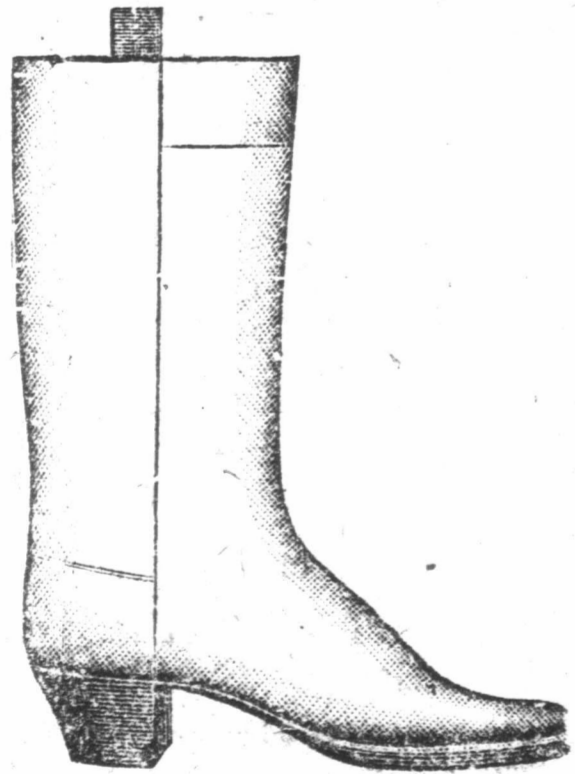
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The Trial of Sir Roger Casement

Most of the Time During the Attorney General's Address Casement Sat With His Elbow on His Knee—A Characteristic Pose of the Prisoner—Occasionally he Would Glance up and Listen to Remarks—Smiled at Bailey as Attorney General Tells of His Activities in German Prison Camp at Limberg—Casement Says Bailey is Innocent and Offered to Procure Counsel For Him

LONDON, May 18.—Sir Roger Casement, the supposed head and prime instigator of the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland, was arraigned to-day in the Bow Street police court and charged with high treason.

Attorney General Sir Frederick E. Smith, A. P. Bodkin and Travers Humphreys appeared for the prosecution, and Prof. J. H. Mormon and Artemus Jones for the defendants. Sir John Dickinson presided.

Organizer of Volunteers.

The Attorney General said Casement described himself as the organizer of the Irish Volunteers, and impressed upon the Irish prisoners in Germany that everything was to be gained for Ireland by Germany's winning the war. Those prisoners who joined a brigade he was attempting to form were promised by Casement, the Attorney General asserted, that they would be sent to Berlin as guests of the German Government. In the event that Germany won a sea battle he would land the Brigade in Ireland to defend that country against England, and if Germany lost the war the German Government would give each man £10 to £20 and free passage to America.

"This was the plan conceived in 1915," said the Attorney General, "by the man, who in 1911 was begging Sir Edward Grey to convey his deep appreciation to the King of the honor of knighthood which had just been conferred on him."

When the speaker added that Casement's offer was treated with contempt by a vast majority of the Irish prisoners, Casement smiled and glanced toward Bailey.

Sir Frederick Smith followed the story of Casement's alleged machinations in Berlin with details of his trip by submarine to Tralee where he landed on Good Friday with Bailey and a third man named Monteith who is still at large. He also told of the sending of a ship with 20,000 rifles from Germany to Tralee and of how this ship was sunk at Tralee and the crew was captured.

A Dramatic Touch.

The Attorney General here introduced a dramatic touch by having brought into the court a green rebel flag, which he said Casement had brought from Germany to Ireland. For a moment the prisoner sat with eyes fixed on the flag, refusing to look at this emblem of the rebellion. Then he glanced up at the flag and smiled derisively. Most of the time during the Attorney General's address he sat with his elbow on his knee, stroking his beard—a characteristic pose of the prisoner even since his incarceration in the Tower of London. He appeared oblivious of his surroundings, but occasionally he glanced up quickly, showing he was listening to the proceedings, notwithstanding his apparent inattention.

The calling of witnesses for the Crown began immediately Sir Frederick concluded his address. Sir Roger began to take a more likely interest in the proceedings. He seized a pad of paper which had been provided for him and started to take notes of the testimony.

Shown Into Dock.

Shortly after the Magistrate had taken his seat, Casement and his fellow prisoners were shown into the dock. Casement's appearance was vastly different from that of the man who gained fame in 1912 by his exposure of the cruelties practised on natives in Putumayo, by a British rubber company. He sat in the dock, resting his chin on his hand and occasionally looking towards the magistrate.

When the Attorney General, in opening the case for the prosecution mentioned the conferring of the order of knighthood on Casement, the prisoner dropped his head. The Attorney General then outlined the prisoner's career.

A Systematic Campaign.

He charged that Casement had conducted a systematic campaign among the Irish prisoners in Germany with the purpose of seducing them from their allegiance. Bailey, he said had been seduced in this manner and had made a statement, explaining Casement's action in detail.

According to the Attorney General, Bailey was born in Dublin and joined the Royal Irish Rifles in 1904. He served with his regiment in India, and

was honorably discharged on the outbreak of the European war, Bailey was called out as a reservist and sailed with the original expeditionary force to France. He was taken prisoner in September, 1914.

The Attorney General said that Bailey had related how a large number of Irish prisoners had been collected from various prisons in Germany and placed in a large camp at Limberg. Here they heard addresses by Casement who tried to inflame their minds against the British Government and persuade them to break their oaths of allegiance and support him in his projected expedition to Ireland.

Bailey's Statement.

A statement from Bailey was read by the Attorney General. Bailey said he joined the Irish Brigade at the suggestion of Casement to see whether it would be possible to get out of Germany. After a visit to the German Foreign Office, he said, he was told to make ready to depart, and was taken on board the submarine U-19.

When he sighted Tralee he was told the visit was in connection with the volunteer movement. He was transferred to a collapsible boat, as the submarine neared the coast. The boat overturned as it reached the surf. Bailey had to wade ashore, and they went back to the boat for arms. Bailey said he and Casement reached Tralee, and that Casement went into the shop of a news agent and inquired whether the commanding officer had arrived.

He was answered in the negative. Bailey got into the motor car in which he was arrested.

After the formal evidence had been given by the Police as to the reading of the charge to Casement and Bailey in the Tower of London, Casement said:

"Well, that man (pointing to Bailey) is innocent. I think the indictment is wrongly drawn up against him."

Casement then offered to procure counsel to defend Bailey, who he said was without means.

The first witness was John Robinson of Belfast, formerly a corporal in the Royal Army Medical Corps, who was one of the prisoners taken to Germany in the early stages of the war and recently released. He said that of 4,000 Irish prisoners gathered at Limburg to hear Casement's exhortations between fifty and sixty joined the Irish Brigade.

Spouting For Irish Brigade.

Robinson first saw Casement in the prison camp. He was wearing civilian clothing.

"What was he doing?" asked counsel for the prosecution.

"Spouting about the Irish Brigade," Robinson replied, in a rich brogue.

He said Casement promised the Irish prisoners £10 each if they joined the Germans and passage to America if Germany lost the war.

He also circulated pamphlets, including Gaelic and American writings, to further his cause.

John Cronin, of Cork, formerly a private of the Munster Fusiliers, corroborated Robinson's story.

He said the prisoners had been treated badly before Casement began his work, but subsequently the Germans were more considerate. He said, however, that those who declined to join the Irish Brigade "had their bread knocked off."

Court then adjourned for lunch.

Soldiers Struck Sir Roger.

According to testimony given this afternoon by Daniel O'Brien, another Irish prisoner, who was at Limburg during Casement's visits and who afterwards was exchanged, Casement was hissed and hooted out of the Limburg camp.

Some members of a Munster Regiment struck Sir Roger and several prisoners, including O'Brien, were punished for it, the witness testified, their rations being cut down.

Several other witnesses were brought forward by the prosecution during the afternoon. Their testimony was corroborative of that which had been given relative to the activities of Casement in Germany.

AUSTRIA IN FAVOR OF LOAN

Athens, May 16 (via Paris).—The Austrian member of the International Financial Commission has been instructed by his government to support the Greek Government's project for a new internal loan. The government expects to issue the loan at 88 1/2 with interest at 5 per cent.

The Greek Government has become involved in serious financial difficulties owing to the situation brought about by the war and the expense of keeping its army in the field. The Entente allies advanced \$8,000,000 last year, but

efforts of Greece to obtain a further sum from them have been unsuccessful. The finances of Greece are supervised by an international commission, representing Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia.

A despatch from Athens yesterday said the commission had disapproved a project for an internal loan of 30,000,000 drachmae.

New Pension Scale For Canadian's

OTTAWA, May 16.—A new scale of pensions for the soldiers and sailors of the Canadian expeditionary force has been recommended by the committee which under the chairmanship of Hon. J. D. Hazen, has been considering for several weeks this important matter, and which has now made a report. It is as follows: Rank and file, \$480 per year; Squad Sergt-Major and Quartermaster Sergeant, \$570; Regimental Sergt-Major, Master Gunner and Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, \$620; Warrent Office, \$680; Lieutenant, \$720; Captain, \$1,000; Major, \$1,260; Lieutenant-Colonel, \$1,560; Colonel, \$1,890; Brigadier-General, \$2,700.

The conditions of those who are to receive pensions will be graded in a certain class according to the seriousness of their cases. There are six classes. For instance, those who are considered to be totally disabled will be given the full amount of the pension, and will be placed in class 1. Examples of total disability are given as follows: Loss of both eyes, both hands or all fingers and thumbs; incurable tuberculosis, loss of both legs, insanity, and permanent ex-

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