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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915.

Price!—1 cent.

RUSSIANS STILL RETREATING BEFORE ENEMY IN THE EAST

Germans Firmly Established in Lemberg Big Movement Towards West Reported From Galicia—Fresh Campaign Along the Belgian Coast Now Expected

London, June 25.—Russians are still retreating in the East. The French are slowly gaining in certain points on the Western front.

With fires set by the retreating Russians still burning the Austro-Germans now firmly established in Lemberg have shown no sign of ceasing their offensive.

Lemberg is celebrating the return of the Austrians. Vienna has not yet ceased her revelry over re-capture of the city.

OFFICIAL BRITISH.

London, June 24.—The Admiralty report that the cruiser Roxburgh was torpedoed on Sunday last in the North Sea, but was not seriously damaged.

Military Writer Of London Times On the Situation

London, June 25.—The Times' military correspondent, welcoming the Government's decision to seek power to make a national registration, points out that Great Britain's military establishment is now in the neighborhood of three million.

Fighting Power Of Russian Army Still Unimpaired

London, June 25.—A despatch to the Times from Petrograd says that owing to the unimpaired fighting power of the Russian Army, the Austro-Germans will be unable to transfer, either to Warsaw or the Western battle-fronts the troops now in Galicia.

BONAR LAW. FRENCH.

Paris, via St. Pierre, June 24.—In the region of Arras the night was practically calm, except for the north of Souchez, where cannonading did not cease.

Times Demands Truth Be Told About War

London, June 25.—A demand that the nation be told the truth about the war is voiced by the Times in an editorial. The paper declares there is no immediate prospect of being able to compel Germany to withdraw within their own frontiers.

Russians Repulse Austro-Germans

Petrograd, June 25.—The Austro-German forces have been repulsed with heavy losses at three points on the Dniester River by the Russians, according to an official statement, dated, June 23rd.

The Admiralty Issues Instructions

Washington, June 25.—Additional instructions for navigation in the English Channel issued by the British Admiralty direct ship captains proceeding through the Straits of Dover from the North, to wait off Calais for a pilot.

England Takes National Inventory

London, June 24.—Now that the agitation for munitions is at its height, Britain is going to take stock of her resources. A bill providing for the registration of the national resources is to be introduced in the Commons next week.

Warsaw Now German Objective

London, June 24.—A despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News says that the Germans, following the victory in Galicia, have already made preparations for another attempt to capture Warsaw.

Tankers Taken Into Kirkwall

London, June 24.—The American oil steamer Pioneer, which sailed from New York on June 3rd for Copenhagen, and the Scandinavian liner Oscar the Second, which left New York on June 10th for Christiania and Copenhagen, have been taken into Kirkwall, so that their cargoes may be examined for contraband.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh N. E. and N. winds, showery and cool to-day and Saturday.

Long Voyage German Submarine

London, June 24.—The correspondent of the Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Co. transmits a telegram received there from Munich, concerning an article published by the Neue Nachrichten, of Munich, commenting upon the voyage of a German submarine from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALEDICO

Caledico, Cal., June 25.—Five severe earthquake shocks occurred here last night, people terrified by their experiences since Tuesday night when the city badly shaken up, rushed into the streets. No appreciable damage done.

Britain Submits Memorandum to United States

Washington, June 25.—Britain in a memorandum transmitted to the States a few days ago and made public in London to-night, recites at length its efforts to mitigate inconvenience to neutral commerce, resulting from the Order in Council against trade with Germany, Austria and Turkey.

American Shippers Have No Real Cause For Complaint

Washington, June 25.—Britain in a memorandum transmitted to the States a few days ago and made public in London to-night, recites at length its efforts to mitigate inconvenience to neutral commerce, resulting from the Order in Council against trade with Germany, Austria and Turkey.

Warning Words British Officer On French's Staff

London, June 25.—In the course of a debate in the Commons last night on the Munitions Bill, Capt. Frederick C. Guest, attached to Sir John French's Staff, said he had obtained 72 hours leave of absence to come to London and tell the House his belief in the peril confronting the nation.

Bombardment Of Dunkirk Continues

Dunkirk, June 25.—Thirty-six tons of explosive metal were fired into Dunkirk yesterday from German positions somewhere behind Dixmude. Several civilians were killed and wounded and considerable material damage done.

Australian Govt. Receives Rebuke From Opposition

Melbourne, June 25.—The Opposition in the House of Representatives today withdrew from the House in a body as a protest against the Government's action in proceeding with certain party measures.

Alfonso Asks Premier Dato To Remain In Power

Madrid, June 24.—King Alfonso today requested Premier Dato to remain in power, and to keep in office the entire Cabinet, which resigned on Tuesday.

Police Court

Before C. H. Hutchings, K.C., J.P. George McCuire, baker, was fined \$10.00 for driving motor car without a license.

ENGLAND IS NOW THOROUGHLY AROUSED

To the Great Need of the Hour--Lloyd George's Great Success--Recruiting for Munitions Works Receives Great Impetus--Workmen of Great Britain Subjects of Unwonted Consideration--Regarded as the Saviors of Their Country

London, June 25.—The enrollment of war munitions volunteers is engaging more attention for the time being than the enlistment of recruits for the army, a striking proof of how Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, has succeeded in awakening the country to the paramount necessity of concentrating on the production of shells and other war material.

At six o'clock this evening Munitions Work Bureaus are opened in nearly two hundred town halls in various parts of the country of which fifty-three are in London alone.

Every skilled worker who is ready to go will be put into his new job with the least possible delay, said Morgan, a well-known business man, who Lloyd George has impressed to help mobilize the new army of skilled workmen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, McKenna, meantime is appealing to workmen to subscribe to the new War Loan. At the Treasury today he received a Deputation, representing the principal Trades Unions and other organizations which exercised great influence over workmen's savings and urged upon them the necessity of co-operation to make the loan a success.

Italian Advance Along the Isonzo

Rome, June 25.—A gradual advance along the Isonzo River with the occupation of Globna, North of Plava and the edge of the Plateau, between Sagrado and Monfalcone is announced in an official statement.

Engineers Destroy The Roads Behind Retreating Army

Rear Guard Brilliantly Hand Effectively Delays GERMAN ADVANCE

New Russian Front is Established on Galician Territory

London, June 25.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says "Although the buildings of Lemberg were left intact, engineers effectively destroyed the roads behind the retreating Russians.

Austrians Assume Big Offensive Against Italians

Verona, June 24.—According to reliable information which has reached Verona, the Austrians have received such reinforcements as to enable them to take the offensive throughout the front, but they are constantly being repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

IN DAYS GONE BY

First Wesleyan Conference ever held, 1784. The Peat Manufacturing Co. started operations on Torbay road, 1868. First collection for Christian Brothers taken up, 1876. Rev. Bro. Holland, the pioneer of the Christian Brothers in this country, left for Ireland 1880. Church of England Cemetery, Forest Road, consecrated by Bishop Feild, 1849. Constabulary moved into new quarters in East End Fire Hall, 1895. Rev. Stephen O'Driscoll took charge of St. Mary's Parish, 1898.

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Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

Mr. Winston Churchill On the Dardanelles Great Work of the Navy Rebuke to Grumblers--Organization of the Nation and a Tribute to Lord Haldane

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, addressed a non-party gathering of his constituents in Dundee recently. It was his first appearance at a public meeting since the events which brought about the formation of a Coalition Ministry and his first at Dundee since the outbreak of the war.

The speech will rank among the finest declarations of national policy. Mr. Churchill said nothing of a personal nature beyond a brief remark that the archives of the Admiralty would show the part he had played in all the great transactions that had taken place. To them and to the general naval situation he looked for his defence. As for certain criticism that had been made, he did not think newspapers should attack the responsible leaders of the nation, whether in the field or at home, or to write in a manner to spread doubt or want of confidence. If there must be criticism it should be only the loyal criticism of earnest intention.

He had a word of warning for croakers: "We had much to be proud of and much to be thankful for."

THE SPEECH.

Mr. Churchill, who was received with loud cheers, said:—
I thought it right to take an opportunity of coming to my constituency, in view of all the events which have recently taken place, and also of the fact that considerably more than a year has passed since I have had the opportunity of speaking in Dundee. I have not come here to trouble you with personal matters or embark on explanations, or to indulge in reproaches or recriminations.

In war time a man must do his duty as he sees it, and take his luck as it comes or goes. I will not say a word here or in Parliament which I cannot truly feel will have a useful bearing upon the only thing that matters, the only thing I care about, the only thing I want you to think about—namely, the waging of victorious war upon the enemy.

I was sent to the Admiralty in 1911 after the Agadir crisis had nearly brought us into war, and I was sent with the express duty laid upon me by the Prime Minister to put the Fleet in a state of instant and constant readiness for war in case we were attacked by Germany. Since then for nearly four years I have borne the heavy burden of being, according to the time-honoured language of my patent, "responsible to Crown and Parliament for all the business of the Admiralty," and, when I say responsible, I have been responsible in this real sense—that I have had the blame for everything that has gone wrong. (Laughter and cheers.)

A Great Accomplishment.

Those years have comprised the most important period in our naval history—a period of preparation for war, a period of vigilance and mobilization, and a period of actual war under conditions of which no man had any experience.

I have done my best, and the archives of the Admiralty will show in the utmost detail the part I have played in all the great transactions that have taken place, and it is to them I look for my defence.

I look also to the general naval situation. The terrible dangers of the beginning of the war are over—the seas have been swept clear, the submarine menace has been fixed within definite limits, the personal ascendancy of our men, the superior quality of our ships on the high seas, have been established beyond doubt or question: our strength has greatly increased actually and relatively from what it was in the beginning of the war, and it grows continually every day by leaps and bounds in all the classes of vessels needed for the special purposes of this war.

Between now and the end of the year the British Navy will receive reinforcements which would be incredible if they were not actual facts. Everything is in perfect order.

Nearly everything has been foreseen, all our supplies, stores, ammunition, appliances of every kind, and drafts of officers and men, all are there. Nowhere will you be hindered. You have taken the measure of your foe: you have only to go forward with confidence.

On the whole surface of the seas of the world no hostile flag is flown.

(Loud cheers.) In that achievement I shall always be proud to have taken a share.

Mr. Balfour's Great Qualities.

My charge now passes to another hand, and it is my duty to do everything in my power to give my successor loyal support, in act, in word and in thought. (Cheers.) I am very glad indeed that Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—has been able to undertake this great task.

The operations which are now proceeding at the Dardanelles will give him the opportunity of using that quality of cool, calm courage and inflexibility which fifteen years ago prevented Ladysmith from being left to its fate and surrendered to the enemy.

I have two things to say to you about the Dardanelles. You must expect losses both by land and sea, but the fleet you are employing there is your surplus fleet after all other needs have been provided for. Had it not been used in this great enterprise it would have been lying idle in your southern ports. A large number of the old vessels of which it is composed have to be laid up in any case before the end of the year, because their crews are wanted for the enormous reinforcements of new ships which the industry of your workshops is hurrying into the water.

Losses of ships, therefore, as long as the precious lives of the officers and men are saved—which in nearly every case they have been—losses of that kind, I say, may easily be exaggerated in the minds both of friend and foe.

Military operations will also be costly, but those who suppose that Lord Kitchener—(loud cheers) has embarked upon them without narrowly and carefully considering their requirements in relation to all other needs, and in relation to the paramount need of our army in France and Flanders—such people are mistaken, and not only mistaken, they are presumptuous.

Victory Near.

My second point is this: In looking at your losses squarely and soberly you must not forget at the same time the prize for which you are contending. The army of Sir Ian Hamilton, the fleet of Admiral de Robeck, are separated only by a few miles from a victory such as this war has not yet seen.

When I speak of victory, I am not referring to those victories which crowd the daily placards of newspapers. I am speaking of victory in the sense of the brilliant and formidable fact shaping the destinies of nations and shortening the duration of the war. Beyond those few miles of ridge and scrub on which our soldiers, our French comrades, our gallant Australians and our New Zealand fellows subjects are now fighting the downfall of a hostile empire, the destruction of an enemy's fleet and army, the fall of a world-famous capital, and probably the accession of powerful allies.

The struggle will be heavy, the risks enormous, the losses cruel, but victory when it comes will make amends for all. There never was a great subsidiary operation of war in which a more complete harmony of strategic, political and economic advantages were combined, or which stood in truer relation to the main decision, which is in the central theatre. Through the Narrows of the Dardanelles and across the ridges of the Gallipoli Peninsula lie some of the shortest paths of triumph and peace.

That is all I say upon that subject this afternoon, but later on, perhaps, when the concluding chapters in this famous story have been written I may be allowed to return again to the subject.

Critics and Criticism.

Now, gentlemen, I am not with the croakers. (Cheers.) I see some of our newspaper friends are reproaching themselves and reproaching others for having been too optimistic. Let them lay their consciences to rest. It is the general duty of the Press, for the most part faithfully discharge, to sustain the public confidence and spirit in time of war. All the great commanders of the past, the rulers of States in times of crisis, have always laboured to discourage pessimism by every means in their power. Our Allies, the French, have a recent saying that pessimism in the civilian is the

counterpart of cowardice in the soldier.

This does not mean that you must not face facts. You should face facts, but surely from the facts of our situation you will find the means of enjoying much encouragement. Why, when we look back and remember that we entered this conflict of military nations, of great States prepared mainly for war, that we entered this conflict ten months ago, a peaceful, civilized nation, that no part of our national life, excepting always the Navy—the British Navy, was as ready the German Army, and has proved itself more equal to its task—(cheers)—when we remember that no part of our national life, except the Navy, was adapted to war on a great scale, have we not in all that has happened since much to be proud and much to be thankful for? (Cheers.)

Isn't it wonderful, for instance, that after so many years of peace we should have found ready to hand a Kitchener to recruit and organize our Army, a dauntless leader like Sir John French to command them, skillful Generals like Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Ian Hamilton, a naval Commander-in-Chief like Sir John Jellicoe, Admirals like Beatty and Sturdee and De Robeck, and the gallant Commodore who flies a broad pennant in the saucy *Arcturion*?

Depend upon it, gentlemen, behind them there are many more only waiting for the golden gleam of opportunity to perform surpassing deeds of merit in our cause.

Confidence in the Leaders.

It is the duty of all in times like these to give loyalty and confidence to their leaders, be they the soldiers in the active sphere or the statesmen who sit in anxious council here at home. Give them loyalty and confidence, not only when all goes smoothly, for that is easy, but to make them feel that they will not be blamed for necessary losses incurred in valiant enterprise, or reproached at the first check or twist of fortune. Then you will get your leaders, be they military or civilian, and you will get from them the courage, the energy, the audacity and readiness to run all risks and shoulder the responsibilities without which no great result in war can ever be achieved. (Cheers.)

Now I would like to say something which will get me into trouble. (Laughter.) I don't think that the newspapers ought to be allowed to attack the responsible leader of the nation—(loud cheers again and again renewed)—whether in the field or at home, or to write in a manner which is calculated to spread doubts and want of confidence in them or in particular operations, or to write anything which is calculated to make bad blood between them. I apply this not only to the Admirals and Generals, but to the principal Ministers at home, and especially the heads of the great fighting departments.

Parliament With Closed Doors.

No other nation now at war would allow the newspapers such a license in the present time. If there is to be criticism, if there must be criticism, first it should be only the loyal criticism of earnest intention; but let it be in Parliament. If the speeches are such that we cannot allow the enemy to be a party to our discussions, then let Parliament, as is its right, sit for the time being with closed doors.

But it seems imperative in the interests of the country for the future, and for the safety and success of our arms, that irresponsible or malicious (Cheers.) or old ordid old oil carping should not continue. (Cheers.) We in this country are the firm supporters of a free Press. A free Press is a natural and healthy feature in national life, so long as you have also a free Parliament and a free platform but when owing to war conditions Parliament observes a voluntary, but severe restraint, and when many of the speeches cannot be freely discussed without giving information to the enemy, then the balance of society is no longer true, and grave injury results from the unrestrained action of the newspapers.

I have very much regretted that the Liberal Government, which is now no more, had no opportunity of stating its case in Parliament. I would, I think, have been found that Lord Kitchener had a very strong case to unfold on behalf of the War Office, and (continued on page 3.)

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Mr. Winston Churchill On the Dardanelles

(Continued from page 2)
 even I might have had something to say on behalf of the Admiralty. (Cheers.) But the Government has perished; is long career, so memorable in our home affairs, is ended; its work, whether in South Africa or Ireland, has passed for good or for ill into history. I know that there are gathered here this afternoon many of those who were its opponents, and that we are now going to work together on a different basis now.

The Late Government.
 But before I come to the new Government and its prospects I must ask your leave and your courtesy to say a few words in justice to the old.

There was a Government which sought peace long and faithfully and to the end, but which nevertheless maintained our naval defence, so that all the needs and dangers were provided against. There was a Government who placed in the field six times as many divisions of soldiers as had ever been contemplated by any party in the State at any time in our history, a Government which fulfilled, in your name, in the name of the nation, every obligation of duty and of honour to France and to Belgium; a Government which brought us into the war a united people and with such a record that in future times, when the world looks back with its searching scrutiny upon all the events which have led up to this great catastrophe, will leave us such a record as will show to all time that Britain was absolutely guiltless of the slightest stain. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Haldane.
 I thought you would permit me to say these few words about the Liberal Administration of which I have had the honour to remain for so many years a member, and that I might say them in justice to those who compose it and to the chief who led it, and to the great party which so faithfully sustained it. Before I leave it I would ask your leave to say a word about a great friend of mine, well known to you in Scotland, and passed out of public life, Lord Haldane. (Cheers.)

I deeply regret that he has ceased to fill the great office which he adorned. No more sincere patriot has served the Crown. There never has been an occasion in the Cabinets of the last seven years in which I have sat there as the need arose Lord Haldane has not from his great knowledge of the German Government system warned us to be on our guard against the dangerous side of their nature. (Cheers.) There never had been a time when he has not supported every provision for the defence of this country, military or naval. He it was who entered into those intricate arrangements with France which enabled our army to be so swiftly brought to the scene of action just in the nick of time; he it was who prepared that expeditionary Army in the face of much opposition, and in the days when every penny was hard to get. (Cheers.) He it was who organized the Territorial Force, which has so splendidly vindicated itself, and its founder, and upon whose gallantry, discipline and numbers the weight and even the success of the military operations hitherto have notably, if not mainly, depended.

Till a few months ago all the land forces which we employed in this war which we put in the field were the products of Lord Haldane's organization, and in the fateful and convulsive days before Great Britain drew the sword of honour, when the chill of doubt struck into many hearts whether we should act as we were bound, in those days no man stood closer to Sir Edward Grey, and no man saw more clearly where our duty led us. (Cheers.)

The Coalition.
 With that I leave the past. A new Government has been formed, old opponents have laid aside their differences, personal interests and party interests have been adjusted or suppressed, and the Administration may now claim to represent political energies and abilities and to command the loyalties of a united nation. (Cheers.)

To support that Government, to make it a success, to make it an efficient instrument for waging war, to be loyal to it, to treat it fairly, judge it with consideration and respect, is not a matter of likes or dislikes, not a matter of ordinary political choice or opinion, it is for all of us a matter of self-preservation.

For nearly three weeks the country has had its attention directed from the war by the business of the Cabinet making and the dividing of offices and honours, and all these commonplace, but necessary details of our political system which are so enervating in time of peace. (Laughs.) Now that is all over. It has passed being thought, but it is over, and I ask myself this question: What does

the nation expect of the new National Government?

I can answer my question. I am going to answer it in one word—Action. (Loud cheers.) That is the need. Action, not hesitation. Action, not words. Action, not agitation. The nation waits its orders. The duty lies upon the Government to declare what should be done, to propose it to Parliament and to stand or fall by the result. That is the message which you wish me to take back to London. Act, act now, act with faith and courage. Trust the people. They have never failed you yet.

Compulsory Service.
 Long speeches are not suited to the times in which we live, and therefore I shall detain you only a very few minutes more. As to the rights of the State in the hour of supreme need over all its subjects there can be no dispute. They are absolute. Nothing matters but that the nation lives and preserves that freedom without which life would be odious. The only question which arises is as to the degree to which it is necessary to exercise these indisputable rights.

Now, I say frankly to you that if it were not possible to win this war without taking men by compulsion and sending them into the field I should support such a measure. But I do not believe that it will be found necessary—(cheers)—and I am sure it is not necessary now. On the contrary, gentlemen, such is the character of our people that the only places which will never lack volunteers are the bloody trenches of France and Flanders. (Cheers.)

No nation has ever at any time in history found such a spirit of daring and sacrifice widespread, almost universal, in the masses of its people. The French Revolution could not defend the soil of France without compulsion, the American Commonwealth could not maintain the integrity of its States without compulsion. But modern Britain has found millions of citizens who, all of their own free will, have eagerly or soberly resolved to fight and die for the principles at stake, and to fight and die in the hardest, the cruellest, and the least rewarded of all wars—that men have fought. Why, that is one of the most wonderful and inspiring facts in the whole history of this wonderful island and in after days, depend upon it, it will be taken as a splendid signal of the manhood of our race and of the soundness of our institutions. (Cheers.)

Having got so far, being on the high road to three millions of men in the service of the Crown as volunteers, to cast away this great moral advantage, which adds to the honour of our armies and to the dignity of the State, simply for the purpose of hustling into the firing line a comparatively small proportion of people, and people themselves not perhaps the best suited to the job, who even when taken could not be for many months equipped, to do that after all that has happened would, it seems to me, be unwise in the extreme. (Cheers.)

But service at home, service for home defence, and to keep our fighting men abroad properly supplied and maintained, that seems to me to stand on a different footing. Remember, we are confronted with a foe who would without the slightest scruple extirpate us, man, woman and child, by any method open to him if he had the opportunity. We are fighting a foe who would not hesitate a moment to obliterate every single soul in this great country this afternoon if it could be done by pressing a button. We are fighting a foe who would think as little of that as a gardener would of smothering out a wasp's nest.

A New Fact in History.
 Let us recognize that this is a new fact in the history of the world, or rather it is an old fact sprung up out of the horrible abysses of the past. We are fighting with a foe of that kind and are locked in mortal struggle. To fall is to be enslaved, or at the very best to be destroyed. Not to win decisively is to have all this misery over again, after an uneasy truce, and to fight it over again probably under less favourable circumstances, and perhaps alone.

Why, gentlemen, after what has happened there could never be peace in Europe until the German military system has been so shattered and torn and trampled that it is unable to resist by any means the will and decision of the conquering Power.

Socialisation of the Nation.
 For this purpose our whole nation must be organized—must be Socialised, if you like the word—must be organized and mobilised; and I think there must be asserted in some form or other—I do not attempt to prejudge that—but I think there must be asserted in some form or other by the Government a reserve power to give the necessary control and organization

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on the market,
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authority, and to make sure that everyone, of every rank and condition, men and women as well, do in their own way their fair share. Democratic principles enjoin it; social justice requires it; international safety demands it; and I shall take back to London, with your authority, the message, "Let the Government act according to its faith."

Above all, let us be of good cheer—A Voice: "Shame the Devil and to Hell with the Huns"—let us be of good cheer. I have told you how the Navy's business has been discharged. You see for yourselves how your economic life and energy have been maintained without the slightest check, so that it is certain you can realise the full strength of this vast community.

Colour and Light.
 The valor of our soldiers has won general respect in all the armies of Europe. The word of Britain is now taken as a symbol and the hall-mark of international good faith. The loyalty of our Dominions and Colonies vindicates our civilisation; the hate of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. Yet I would advise you from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell a little on the colour and light of the terrible war pictures now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiling down, in the last and finest crusade, the combined barbarisms of Prussia and of Turkey. See General Louis Botha holding South Africa for the King. See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium. Look further, and across the smoke and carriage of the immense battlefield, look forward to the vision of a united British Empire on the calm background of a liberated Europe.

Then turn again to your task. Look forward, do not look back, gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being, bend anew together for a supreme effort. The times are harsh, need is dire, the agony of Europe is infinite; but the might of Britain, hurried united into the conflict, will be irresistible.

We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Churchill took his seat, having spoken for 44 minutes.

In olden times thieves, like the German soldiers who loot, would have been hung on crosses. Today the crosses are hung on the thieves.

LUSITANIA NOT ARMED AND NEVER FITTED AS A TRANSPORT

Sir Edward Carson Opens Address in Board of Trade Enquiry—Court Crowded and Many Leading Legal Lights Represent Relatives of Lost.

London, June 15.—The Lusitania was not armed and she never was fitted out for transport work, was one of the remarks made by Sir Edward Carson, attorney-general in the new Cabinet, in addressing the court this morning at the opening of the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Cunard liner which was sent to the bottom off the south coast of Ireland May 7 by a German submarine with a loss of over 1,100 lives.

Composition of Court.
 Baron Mersey, president of the Court of Inquiry to investigate the sinking of the Lusitania, is assisted by Admiral Sir Frederick Englefield and Lieut. Commander Hearns as naval assessors, and Captain Davies and Captain Speeding of the Mercantile Marine. Attorney-General Carson and Frederick E. Smith represented the Board of Trade, while the Cunard Company and the passengers of the Lusitania, including the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, all were represented by counsel.

Public interest in the case was evidenced by the large number of spectators who crowded the court. It was noted with interest that virtually simultaneously with the opening of the investigation there was received news of the finding of two more bodies at sea near where the Lusitania sank. One was of a boy about 14 years old, and the other of a man. Neither was identified.

Courts Fullest Inquiry.
 Sir Edward Carson, who opened for the Board of Trade, said he court-

FORBES LAW DUGUID

SINGS—(a) "Dio Possente," from Faust, in Italian; (b) "Mary o' Argyle." A beautiful 3-part Kalem Masterpiece—

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THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

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"BRANDON'S LAST RIDE"

Or The Den of Serpents—A Special Vitagraph Feature in 2 Reels.

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A Juvenile Comedy Burlesque.

"OUR HOME MADE ARMY" and "MEETING MR. JONES" are two excellent comedies.

Good Singing! Good Music! A Cool, Clean and Comfortable Theatre!

For Sale! Motor Boat F. P. U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his Cruise North.

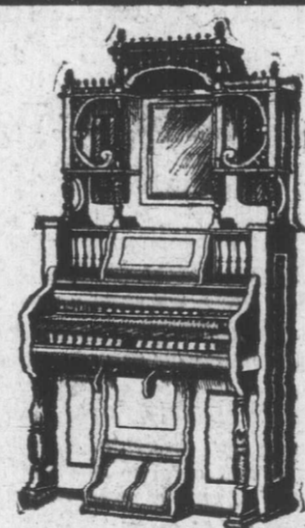
Boat is fitted with a 27 H.P. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nine-tenths of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses.

Apply to
W. F. Coaker.



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The Hobbe-Wernicke Co.
 Percie Johnson, Agent.

Premeditated Murder.

"As a rule the first question to be decided in an investigation of this kind is how the accident occurred. In this case we know that there was no accident and that there was a premeditated design to murder. The real questions arising are only two: First, as to the navigation of the ship having regard to the instructions and information conveyed by the Admiralty; and second, as to whether everything was done that could be done after the ship was torpedoed."

The Captain's Evidence.

Captain Turner, of the Lusitania, examined by the attorney-general, said the ship was not armed either for offense or defense and carried no masked guns. He confirmed Sir Edward's statement as to the speed of the Lusitania and the number of her boilers in operation.

The captain estimated that ten seconds after the Lusitania was struck it was impossible to stand on deck. He said the three difficulties in rescuing passengers were the list of the ship, her headway, which carried her two or three miles after being struck, and the shortness of time.

Many Look-Outs.

The captain testified he had given orders to look out for submarines and to proceed at full speed if any were sighted. He said the boats had been swung out the morning of the day preceding the torpedoing. Two look-outs were placed in the crow's nest, two at the bows and two officers on the bridge.

When asked whether the passengers were giving help as far as they were able, he replied: "Interfering, I should say." He added, however, that the passengers showed a desire to assist in every way possible.

Like Old-Fashioned Sailors.

Speaking of modern steamship hands, the captain said they were not as efficient as the old-fashioned sailormen, who were more effective

The Czar's Book of Verse.

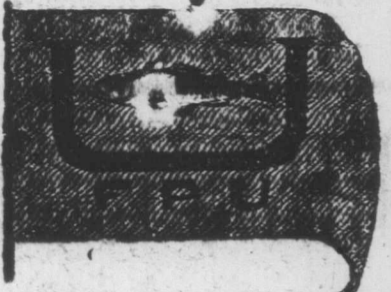
A favorite story about the Czar of Russia relates to a young poet who ventured to send him a slim volume with an inscription. He received in return a morocco-bound volume with a gold-lettered title, "New poems of Nicholas II." It contained nothing but a wad of bank-notes. "And how did you like my poems?" asked the Czar, after sending specially for the young writer.

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Real Estate Agent

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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 107 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 25th., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Traitors

If those who put their money into Mosdell's unclean paper are wondering if they have made a big mistake, we have but little sympathy for them.

They are dupes to be sure but willing ones, and if they get stung they have but themselves to blame.

They entered willingly into a scheme which they knew to be a dishonorable one, and we might go so far as to say, it is the vilest scheme ever attempted against the interests of Terra Nova's hardy sons.

For nigh on to six years the fishermen have been fighting upwards towards the goal where fair play, and a fair share in the products of their toil await them. They have been waging a bitter fight against entrenched predatory interests, and have by the most plucky fighting of President Coaker, wrested from their ancient oppressors many an enlightened concession, and in a thousand ways, they have improved their state.

They have a paper that is doing wonders for Terra Nova, in that it is teaching the lowly fisherman to regard himself as a factor in the great game of citizenship. They are learning from its columns how the country is really governed, and they are being taught that they are the real power in themselves, if once they come to realize the idea. Their paper is gradually teaching them to know, how wrongs can be righted, and they are being shown where those wrongs exist, which is not to the liking of the grabbers and corruptionists.

Their idea of twentieth century civilization is a people under the heel of despots and grinders. And this is what they, in their folly thought they could bring about, so they hired an assassin, a traitor in the shape of one Mosdell, who was to do the trick.

To assail the Union they realize would be the height of folly, but they did not realize that it is as big a folly to attack the man who is as deep in the hearts of the fishermen, as Mosdell and his ilk are deep in their contempt.

Do they think to injure the Union through their assaults on Mr. Coaker, then they must have forgotten in their rabies that bigger and more brainy men have tried the game to their lasting chagrin.

Turning to the dupes behind the new paper and organ of the

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

PRESIDENT COAKER'S APPRECIATION OF THE PUBLIC NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY IS STRIKINGLY SHOWN BY THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE F.P.U. IN THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

For the F.P.U. has come triumphantly through the fire of affliction and grievous Persecution and COAKER, THE MAN WHO HAS LED IT ALONG THE DIFFICULT WAY HAS PROVEN HIS RIGHT TO THE TRUST AND RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE OF THE TOILERS. —MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

What more needed by this Colony than a practical re-organisation of the Marine and Fisheries Department and the extension of the Pension scheme until it is applicable to all aged and incapacitated of both sexes? Of what more desirable than Bait Depots; Free Education; State Insurance and Long Distance Telephones? It is for these that COAKER STANDS IN PUBLIC LIFE and for the accomplishment of these ends he (COAKER) IS BACKED BY A FOLLOWING OF TWENTY THOUSAND FISHERMEN. —MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

Graballs, what treatment do they expect to receive at the hands of Mosdell?

He has proven himself unreliable and treacherous here and towards the organization and the man who gave him a better chance in an honorable field, than they can ever offer him in the field of infamy, can they reasonably hope for a straight deal from him.

When rogues fall out then comes the washing of dirty linen, and by-and-bye Mosdell the infamous will divulge the secret doings of the clique with whom he is at present associated.

A traitor once a traitor always, and the poor silly fools who are with him at present will receive the treatment at his slimy hands that they so richly deserve.

Are the Acts of Morris Administration Legal?

"The basal principle of Responsible Government is that the Government be elected by popular suffrage."—McKenzie.

THIS axiom is based upon the fundamental principle of government: "VOX POPULI, VOX DEI." If we accept this dictum, the Morris Administration cannot lawfully claim to be the "concrete expression of the popular will. Though it may be possible for statistical jugglers to use the truth with penurious frugality, THERE IS NO ARGUMENT AGAINST FACT.

Now for the proof (our figures being based upon the aggregate result of votes cast at the General Election). We take the Districts according to size and official voting lists:—

	Popula.	Morris Lib.	Dist. tion.	Maj. Maj.
St. John's E.	25,135	588		
Bonavista.	22,894	7488		
Twillingate.	22,705	7884		
Trinity.	21,788	3235		
St. John's W.	20,550	2935		
Placentia.	16,089	626		
Hr. Grace.	11,925	604		
St. George.	11,861	417		
Burin.	11,616	847		
St. Barbe.	10,481	382		
Bay de Verde.	10,213	80		
Fortune Bay.	9,980	135		
Hr. Main.	9,471	614		
Fogo.	8,257	743		
Burgeo and Lapoie.	7,793	42		
Port de Grave.	6,986	174		
Ferryland.	5,793	1390		
Carbonear.	5,114	74		
Total Liberal Majority	20,374			
Total Morris Majority	7,684			

Now we do not need even to be able to qualify for a Kindergarten to find the difference. The Liberal Party received TWELVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY more votes than did the men who compose the present so-called Administration. This is not only an anomaly; it is a severe indictment against the men who arrogate to themselves the Right to legislate for this country.

Now if we add to this the greater anomaly of Representation, the incongruity becomes more obvious.

For example, Ferryland (the pocket-borough of the Finance Minister, M. P. Cashin.) has TWO REPRESENTATIVES, with a population of 5,793, whilst St. George and St. Barbe, with practically twice the population, have but one each. But there is even a greater anomaly: Harbor Grace with a population EVEN LESS actually than St. George has THREE REPRESENTATIVES, and BURIN has TWO.

Why was there not a redistribution after the publication of the Census of 1911?

Because it would mean an absolute rout for the gentlemen who now sit on the Government benches. Is there any reasonable palliation of this crime against the electorate? We sow that there is not. The only plea is Expediency, or, to put it more plainly, it is a question of "The loaves and Fishes."

The Man Behind The Machine

PASSED with dead centuries are the days when the "man behind the gun" won battles and decided wars. His place has been taken by the mechanic in a factory hundreds of miles away.

The Allies, would have been beaten before this if France, the one nation that has stood like a rock against the German onslaught since September 6th, had not early organized her war industries. Her best soldiers are drafted into war material factories if they happen to be skilled workmen. They form the core of that rapid production which enables Joffre to spread a "curtain of iron" upon the enemy when an advance is undertaken.

The British army expended about Neuve Chapelle as much ammunition as in the entire Boer War. They have been shot ever since, or provided with too small a percentage of high explosive shells. With a large army technically in being, Kitchener cannot hold more than thirty miles of a 400-mile line in the West.

Lloyd George, who has turned his powers of organization to munitions, tells British workmen that men have been permitted to enlist who would have been more useful at the lathe and the powder works. The army is for the present too large; instead of being slowly recruited, as ignorant Britons complain, it has been recruited at the cost of its own success.

The desperate naval dash into the Dardanelles was undertaken by the Allies because Russia was falling short of ammunition, as her retirement in Galicia has proved. Now that a shorter sea route is open by the melting of ice in Archangel harbor, the Dardanelles operations are less urgent.

The deciding factor in war has become "the man behind the machine, and the English anxiety on that score is already justified by events.

Terra Nova And Land Monopoly

EVEN in the plucky little colony rejoicing in the name of Newfoundland, monopoly would seem to have found a way to make the land a new and never-ending source of unearned increment; and the Newfoundlanders would seem to be finding land monopoly the usual and common burden and barrier to freedom and prosperity and progress.

From the Newfoundland capital city of St. John's comes a copy of *The Mail and Advocate*—the official organ of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, and a daily paper of progressive appearance—with the report of a recent debate in the legislature on what is termed the New Reid Deal Bill.

In opposing the Reid Deal as proposed by the Newfoundland Government, one of the members, Mr. Grimes, advocated a referendum. He claimed that the people should have the last word to say regarding matters of such vital importance. That the people at present exercised no control over the Legislature during a government's term of office and were absolutely ignored. He thought that the government had no excuse for so ignoring the people on this issue as already the government had resolved to appeal to the people on the question of prohibition and it would cost nothing to submit the Reid agreement to the people with prohibition.

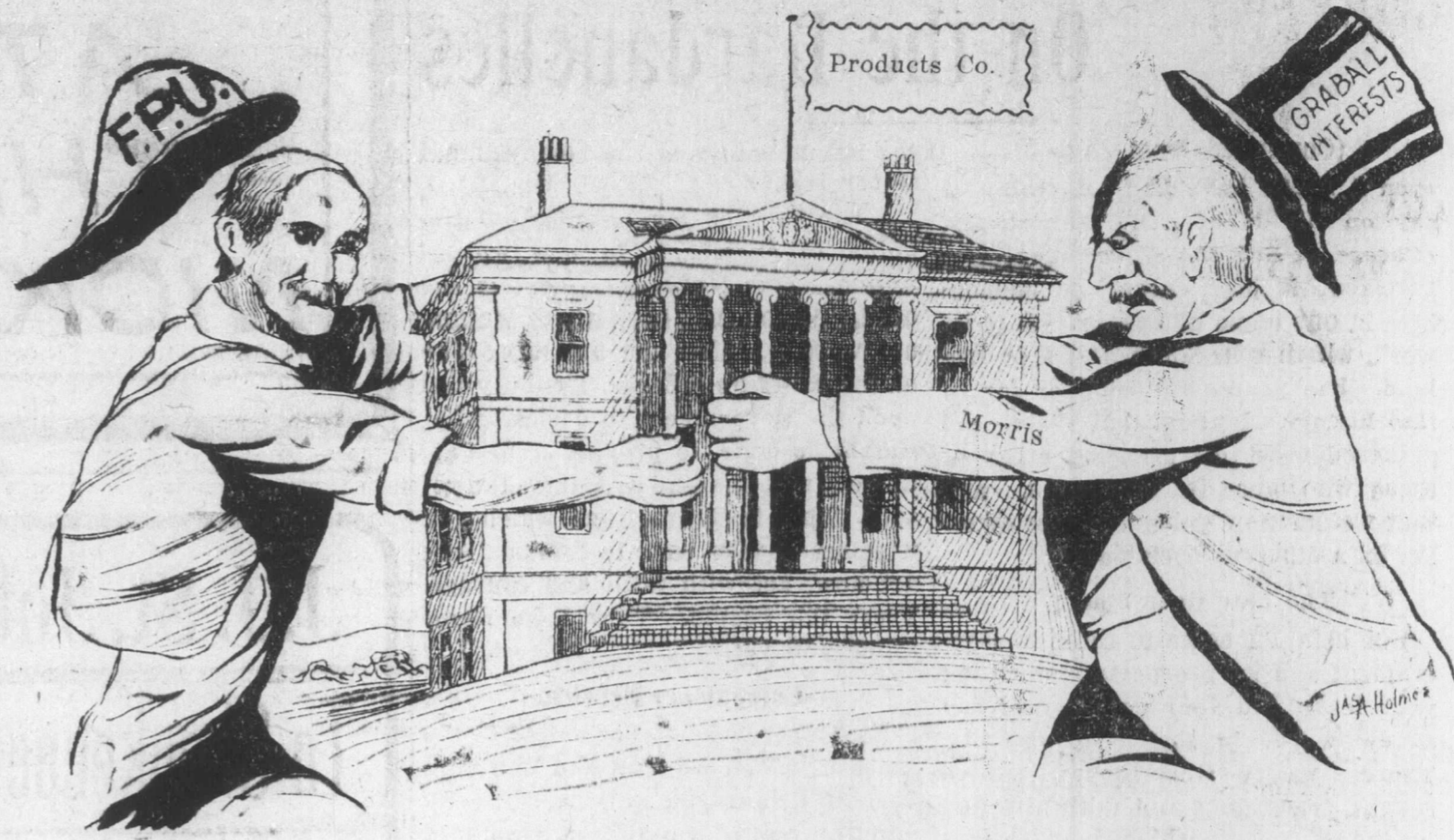
Another member, Mr. Coaker—Leader of the Union Party in the House of Assembly—with the interests of the common people at heart proceeded to show how land monopoly had found its way to Newfoundland, and how land monopoly pinched the fishermen as well as the toilers on terra firma. In opposing the proposed Reid Deal he said:

The Reids own 4,000,000 acres of land and have never cleared an acre of it for agricultural purposes or given a day's labor to the people outside of operating the railway and building railways which they were well paid for by the country. They deserve no credit for what they have done. They have done as little as they possibly could and they were to be the makers or saviours of our country.

Furthermore, Mr. Coaker argued, the Reids had already killed the proposals to establish a large paper industry at Deer Lake, as had been intimidated by Mr. Howley a few days ago when addressing the committees from the bars of the House. He stated that the Deer Lake Co. had actually raised \$7,000,000 to erect mills at Deer Lake similar to those at Grand Falls, and that when they came to negotiate with some of the local owners of the Deer Lake properties and water rights, the proposition was held up for \$1,250,000, and the company finding such a serpent in their path seeking whom it may devour, decided not to pay blood money to anyone and the whole proposal was abandoned. The Reids held up that proposition which had been fathered in the House by the Morris party and in consequence the American capitalists refused to pay the enormous grab, feeling sure ruination faced the proposal if \$1,250,000 was paid for local interests as vested in the Reids.

Thus 1,000 men lost regular employment and 1,200 fishermen lost employment in winter logging because the same people who now seek to become the lords and masters of Newfoundland through the operations of this deal, wanted their pound of flesh and with it the blood also. The colony was therefore deprived of labor enough to meet all labor demands by the Reids giving the Deer Lake proposition a black eye.

In another instance where a proposed industry had been held up because of the high price demanded for the monopolized land, the member of Newfoundland's



The above cartoon shows Morris's attempt to use the House of Assembly to barter away the heritage of Terra Nova's Sons to the Reid Newfoundland Company. Were it not for the fight put up by the Opposition this infamous measure would have gone through in its original form. Over \$150,000,000 worth of property is given to the Reids by Morris for NOTHING. They are exempted from taxation for ever. No provision is made for a scale of wages to be paid by the Company.

Morris said "the Reids always pay the highest wages." Of course he FORGOT to say that this does not apply to the common man. There are a class of men alright that Reid pays high; but they are not the Sons of Toil. By cracking the Party Whip over the heads of his weak minded pawns Morris succeeded by force of numbers in passing this monstrous measure.

The Reids are nothing more or less than Industrial Cannibals. They have crushed Union after Union amongst their employees and took fiendish delight in doing so. Should the lamb place confidence in the wolf? We see the heel of the oppressor under the angelic robe of this Octopus and we prefer to judge the future by the past.

legislature contended that 1,500 men had been deprived of work in the summer and 3,000 in winter. In the meanwhile the colony has been induced to spend \$10,000,000 over railway construction, apparently to make the land more valuable for the monopoly interests in possession of the best parts of Newfoundland.

[The above editorial is taken from *The Ottawa Citizen*, one of the best known and widely circulated journals in the Dominion. That the F.P.U. and its President is being taken notice of outside the Colony is quite evident from the tenor of the above.—Ed.]

A Question or Two

Will the genius who edits *The Star* paper answer our questions of a few days ago which we repeat here for him, or else subsidize.

The questions are: Who invented calcium carbide, and who invented the electric furnace? An answer filched from an encyclopaedia will not do.

Then we beg him to inform us where he saw the whale throwing up those fountains of spray, that H. M. Mosdell talks about. The idea of a whale throwing up fountains of water, reminds us of H. M. Mosdell's old sayings, but that would be opening up old sores, and we do not want to inflict any unnecessary pain.

We do not know for certain if H. M. Mosdell is the name of the writer or not as he has so many aliases. However that is the name signed to the article in question.

How Justice Is Administered At The Police Court

(Editor, Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—Master Leonard Reid, who is lucky enough to be the son of our local magnate Mr. W. D. Reid, was before the Court Wednesday morning charged with furiously driving an unlicensed motor car, to which he pleaded guilty.

The accused was also lucky enough to have Mr. Frank Morris, K.C., dispensing justice on this occasion, and, we understand, this is what happened.

Inspector Grimes who made the charge sat in court finding that his job of prosecution had been taken from him by the Inspector General, who opened the case in a laudatory speech enumerating all the good qualities of the accused, and how sorry he was that

it was found necessary to bring him into Court.

He was followed by Mr. Higgins who appeared for the accused endorsing all that had been said by the Inspector General in favor of his client, and hoped that the Court would deal leniently with the case, and as it turned out Mr. Higgins' hopes were not misplaced, for "Judge" Morris, after thoroughly deprecating the furious driving of motors through the public streets which had now become a menace, told Master Reid that he was not to do it again, and thereupon, dismissed the case.

We state these facts for public digestion without further comment, and would only say that the sooner the Government appoint a responsible Stipendiary Magistrate to the court, the better.

Yours truly,
CITIZEN,
St. John's, June 24, '15.

DERELICTS

OUT of the dark, into the dark, We sail at turn of tide; No charts our vagrant way shall mark,
No human hand shall guide,
For to some port no man mak know
Our phantom course is laid;
And so we drive where no winds blow,
In ghostly sails arrayed.

No signal lights are ever set,
No man is at the wheel;
Bu tstill, when foaming breakers fret,
Some guiding hand we feel,
O'er rock-ribbed reefs we ride our way
To open sea, our right;
And dodge the steamships through the day
But haunt their paths by night.

From deep-sea beds the ghost-men rise
To walk our decks once more;
The moon gleams in their hollow eyes,
And still they drive us sore,
Until upon our course we lift,
Some gallant ship ahead;
Then through her sides our bows plunge swift—
The sea receives her dead!

—Harry M. Dean.

Mr. Isaac Bussey of Port de Grave arrived in town by last evening's train. Mr. Bussey leaves for St. Leonard's, French Shore, by the Earl of Devon, to engage at the fishery the coming season.

Current News Items From Over the World

ANNOUNCEMENT was made on Saturday of last week that the majority of the capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society had been purchased from J. P. Morgan by Gen. T. Coleman du Pont.

The Danish Parliament on June 5 unanimously passed the new Constitution conferring the suffrage on women and abolishing the special qualifications required for election to the upper house of Parliament.

Dispatches from Stockholm, under date of June 6, announced that a treaty was ratified in Petrograd last week between Sweden and Russia mutually acknowledging the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the two countries.

The United States District Court for New Jersey on June 3 handed down a unanimous decision refusing the petition of the United States Government to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken by the Government. The suit was originally filed on October 26, 1911.

Dispatches from Peking tell of the signing of a treaty by representatives of Russia, China, and Mongolia, on June 7, assuring the internal independence of the last country under nominal suzerainty of China. Mongolia, after the Chinese revolution of 1912, declared its independence, and the treaty to determine its status has been under discussion for nearly a year.

Reports from Rumania reiterate that the entry of that country into the war is only a matter of time. The initial mobilization order was signed by the King on June 6, but it is asserted in some quarters that the participation of Rumania will not be decided until after the harvest. Meanwhile a significant indication of the trend of popular opinion is the retirement of the pro-German Alexander Marghiloman from the leadership of the Conservative party. Mr. Frank Roseworthy and his daughter came to the city last evening from Clarke's Beach.

CURRENT PRICE OF CODFISH

Lorenzo Noseworthy vs William A. Munn Supreme Court

Lorenzo Noseworthy, examined by Mr. Morine K.C. on behalf of the plaintiff having been first duly sworn, said as follows:—

I am the plaintiff herein. I live at Spaniard's Bay. I carry on business at the Labrador at Sandy Islands and have done so for a number of years. I have been fishing there for about 22 years, and have been doing business there 8 years. I am 44 years old. One way and another I have been connected with the Labrador fishery for about 26 years. Last year I did business for Mr. Munn, the defendant, through his brother, Mr. R. S. Munn. I sold fish of my own to Mr. Munn last year. I had bought fish for Mr. R. S. Munn for three or four years before this. He resides in Harbor Grace and is a brother of the defendant.

Before 1914 when I bought for R. S. Munn, I could not say whether it was for himself or for W. A. Munn through him. I just bought it for himself so far as I know; 1914 was the first year I bought for W. A. Munn. W. A. Munn sent a schooner to me to collect the fish at Sandy Islands. The schooner was named the "Procyon." She was the only schooner I loaded last year at Sandy Islands. I loaded her only once last year; the rest of the fish was carried across in boats to Flat Islands and loaded aboard a steamer for Mr. Munn. The Procyon went across to Flat Islands to put her fish aboard the steamer, the S. S. Dernes. All the fish bought by me for Munn, or sold by me to Munn, went away on the "Dernes" on the one trip. The amount of fish put aboard the "Dernes" was 2023 qtls. Of that amount 576 1-2 qtls. was my own from my own room; that was caught by men in my employ on my own room. The remainder was obtained from various persons. All the persons I bought from were eventually paid, except one man named Richard Neal. R. S. Munn paid him. I gave him his receipt and I preferred that Mr. Munn should settle with him specially.

That fourteen hundred odd quintals were purchased from a number of per-

sons. I obtained money from Mr. Munn to pay these men, and I paid the men. I received the money with which to pay them in two sums; Mr. W. A. Munn gave me \$1000 and Mr. R. S. Munn in H.R. Grace gave me the balance. I was given the money to pay the men at the rate of \$3.60 per qtl. I paid that \$3.60 per qtl to the various persons I had bought from. With regard to my own fish I obtained from Mr. Munn the same amount, \$3.60. Out side that \$3.60 allowed for the price of fish I further obtained from Mr. Munn a commission of 15 cents a quintal. For that commission I bought all the fish that was in the "Procyon;" carried it across to Flat Islands in the "Procyon;" took the weight of the fish out of the Procyon into the "Dernes," and then weighed it out again for Munn; and settled up with the men and gave them their receipts. This 15 cents was arranged for in advance between me and R. S. Munn.

It was arranged for at the beginning of the season between the 10th and 17th September. Mr. Munn just arranged with me for 15 cents a quintal for taking the trouble and doing the work for him, clear of the price of the fish; that is for the class of work I afterwards performed. A few days after giving me the money to pay men off and for the price of my own fish he gave me 15 cents a quintal. He paid it to me separately from the other amount. So far as the 15 cents is concerned we completely settled the matter between us. Our dispute now is over the price of the fish.

At the beginning of the season I was given printed forms of receipts. When I made the arrangement with Mr. Munn about buying the fish he gave me receipt books. I first made the arrangement with R. S. Munn between the 10th and 17th September. On the 17th I bought the first fish. When I went to the Labrador first I had no arrangement with R. S. Munn. When I went down there first I had a vessel of my own for Franklin which was afterwards cancelled. The arrangement between me and Munn was entirely made on the Labrador. Last year R. S. Munn was acting through his brother, W. A. Munn. I have a specimen of the bank form of receipt supplied to me.

I was given a couple of books of printed forms, each form having a stub and a part to be detached. The detached part would be given to the men from whom I got the fish and the stub retained in the book. This I now produce is a specimen of the

blank receipt. (Put in as Exhibit L.N.I.) I now produce another receipt "Received from Nathaniel Coombs, 43 qtls." "Current price" is marked on it. It is signed per L. Noseworthy. That is my signature, in my handwriting. That is a good specimen of the form which I gave to people from whom I bought fish.

There may be a few forms on which "current price" was not marked in the hurried writing. If there are any on which such words did not occur it is a mere omission, because I was ordered to put the words "current price" on all receipts. (This receipt is now put in marked L. N. 2.) I now produce another form issued by me, received from myself for 13 qtls. The words "Current Price" are also marked on that. This is a correct specimen of the way in which the receipts to myself were issued in every case. I was ordered to put the words "current price" on all receipts. If there are any found without those words it is an unintentional omission.

R. S. Munn ordered me to put the words "current price" on all receipts, at the time he made the arrangement with me. He told me to put the words "current price" on the receipts. I asked him for a figure, and he said he expected it would be \$4.00 but to use "current price," and he would pay me as much as the Labrador merchants would pay and to use it among the public. He told me he would give me as much as was given on the Labrador by any supply merchant expecting the price would be \$4.00. R. S. Munn did not remain at Sandy Islands. He stayed at Flat Islands. He was there all the time. He followed the "Dernes" from different parts of the shore. His home port was Flat Islands. The "Dernes" moved up the shore and down the shore as far as Indian Tickle and R. S. Munn was at Flat Islands most of the time. As the "Dernes" moved he would go with her. He gave me my instructions at Sandy Island. Later he came to Sandy Islands. When he would come back in the steamer he would run over to see how things were working. The distance between Sandy Islands and Flat Islands is about 1 3-4 miles. He was at Sandy Islands several times and I saw him several times at Flat Islands in the "Dernes."

(To be continued)

Fishermen in Peril

Dense Fog Cause of Boats Going Astray—Occupants Out All Night—Suffer Much and Cause Friends Anxiety

Wednesday morning early R. D. Kenny and three men and Kenny's little son, aged 9 years, left Petty Hr. for the fishing grounds. The fog was thick but Skipper Kenny was often out in similar weather and knew the road well so that he anticipated no danger. However when he did not turn up yesterday and last night there was much anxiety amongst his family and friends which fortunately was relieved this morning when he returned safe with 7 qtls. fish.

So dense was the fog Wednesday evening and night that the men completely lost their bearings, the boat evidently drifted away South with the heavy current and after a most anxious time the trio made Bay Bulls. The little boy had an experience he will not soon forget.

Yesterday some five dories with two men in each left Witless Bay to go fishing and had a similar experience to Mr. Kenny. They got completely lost whereabouts and evidently drifted South with the current and made into Tors Cove and Lemoche this morning. They suffered much last night and were drenched with the downpour of rain.

All along the Southern Shore a very heavy sea is running.

Banker Arrives

Report 2 men missing; gales, rain and fog prevails on Banks.

Capt. Walter Kennedy, of Holyrood, in his banking schooner, the Rostand, arrived at Bay Bulls this morning from the Banks, and came here by the train. Capt. Kennedy hails for 250 qtls. on this writing, and has to his credit to date 1,500 qtls. for eight dories. Capt. K. tells us that terrible weather prevails on the Banks. Of late there has been a succession of gales torrents of rain, and dense fog and a mountainous sea and he would not be surprised if bankers sustained heavy losses in gear, while fishing is attended with great risk to the men owing to the storms and fogs. When the Rostand was making the land this morning so dense was the fog that Capt. Kennedy could not tell for a long while what part of the Southern Shore he was on, but later made out Great Island and that he was in the mouth of Witless Bay. A couple of days ago he was on board the American schr. Mary F. Curtis, whose captain was very anxious about two of his men who had gone astray in their dory, but he was hopeful that they would either be picked up by other vessels fishing in the neighbourhood or make the land. If not their lot will be a terrible one indeed.

Stephano Arrives

The S.S. Stephano, Smith, master, arrived at 6:30 a.m., bringing a full freight and a quite a number of passengers from New York and Halifax.

Fishery News

A message dated the 16th inst., from T. Soper to the Board of Trade gives the total catch to that date between Channel and Port aux Basques as 6914 qtls of cod and 27900 pounds of halibut with 20 qtls and 100 lbs for the week just ended. There is bait enough for use but prospects are poor and the weather so far has been very unfavorable. S. E. winds with fog and rain prevailing all the time.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of St. John, Conington on cover—quality "Most excellent."

A Clever Musician

Miss Flora M. Pike, daughter of Mr. Mark Pike, of Steer's Bos. arrived here today by the Stephano on her vacation. Miss Pike has been studying at the Boston Conservatory of Music the past 2 years and has made a name for herself as an accomplished musician, even in the exclusive musical circles of the Athens of America. She has done splendidly in her exams, and returns to Boston after her vacation.

Ice Conditions North

Bozo Wireless Station reports the following to-day to Marine and Fishery:

Yemsen Island—Fresh N. E. wind, heavy open ice everywhere.

American Tickle—Fresh North. Cloudy, loose ice.

Battle Hr.—Light East wind, fog banks distant, heavy open ice everywhere; good sign salmon.

Robert's Arm—Strong N. E. wind, no ice to be seen.

SHIPPING

The schr. Lief is loading codfish at Grand Bank for Oporto.

S.S. Argyle arrived at Placentia at 4:30 p.m. yesterday, from the west, and sailed this a.m.

S.S. Clyde left Change Islands at 3:35 p.m. yesterday, out.

S.S. Dundee left Blandford at 2:25 this a.m.

S.S. Ethie left Clarendville at 5:05 a.m. today.

S.S. Home is at Lewisporte from the north, but no report received, the lines being interrupted.

S.S. Erik arrived at Battle Hr. at 7:30 p.m., yesterday, coming south.

S.S. Kyle left Basques at 10:30 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Meikle left Norris Point at 4:15 p.m. yesterday, going north.

Capt. Strong had a message from the Ingraham saying that she had left Seldom last evening for this port.

S.S. Portia left Fortune at 4:15 a.m., coming east.

S.S. Prospero left Conche at 7:30 p.m. yesterday, coming south.

S.S. Beothic finished discharging last evening and leaves first chance for Tilt Cove to load ore for New York.

S.S. Adventure, after being delayed several days by ice conditions, got away from Tilt Cove on Wednesday evening with a cargo of ore from New York.

R.C. Church Dignitaries Come By Bruce

The S. S. Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 7:50 a.m. today. She brought the following dignitaries of the Catholic Church:—Rt. Rev. Monsignor Stagni, Revs. Monsignor O'Leary, Geo. Daly, A. A. Sinnott; Drs O'Rielly and M. J. Ryan. The other passengers were P. Thomas, T. Fortune, Mrs. P. Young, H. H. Ridley, Miss R. Monitor, E. K. Gosse, C. P. Gosse, Jr., Mrs. W. R. Evans, Mrs. N. Bennett, Sisters M. Dale, M. Joseph and M. John, R. T. Murphy, J. J. Crowdis, Mrs. M. Baxter, Mrs. J. L. Small, S. O'Driscoll and W. Cook.

Fishery Report

Messages to Marine and Fisheries today:—

King's Cove—Fishery improving, one trap got 15 qtls yesterday, others 2 to 3 qtls; no caplin.

Lawn—Yesterday traps 10 to 20 qtls, too rough for dories, wind continues S.E. blowing gale to-day; no chance haul traps.

Lamaline—Wind East, fresh, and has been for weeks, fish scarce, caplin fairly plentiful.

Fine Arches Erected

Yesterday the residents of New Gower and contiguous streets determined to build an arch at the foot of Barron Street on New Gower and a fine structure is being raised there for the consecration festivities. The arch on Patrick St. is a beauty, 32 feet high, and will be embellished with very handsome electrical and other decorations.

Came With Lunatic

By the express last night Const. Egan arrived from Bay St. George with a man named Louis Young, who is insane. The man who has very violent periods was taken to the asylum.

Passengers who, and by the Bruce express last night say that good work is being done at Courroy and other places West, with adan, caplin and salmon are also very plentiful.

Train Notes

The Bruce express arrived here at 12:30 this morning with several passengers.

The express which left Port aux Basques yesterday morning is due here at 8 to-night.

The express which left there this morning is due here at 1 p.m. tomorrow.

Yesterday's Westbound express left Quarry at noon.

Glencoe's Passengers

The S.S. Glencoe, which left Placentia this morning going West, took out Revs. Eady, Howell, Way, Mallen and W. Smith, J. R. Cron, Conr. Kelly, Stan Bond, Misses F. and W. Ryan, Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. W. M. Morris, Master Guy Morris, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. B. Cluett, Mrs. Dixon, Miss C. Dixon, Mrs. A. Searnett, V. Cluett, Mr. Chesman, and Mr. Cunningham.

Smart Neckwear For Men

ON your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped

"Macgregor's, St. John's"

These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c Scarf. OUR SALE PRICE 75c EACH.

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

Table Butter

Very Choicest Shipment now in Stock of

- 30 POUND TUBS
- 14 POUND BOXES
- 28 POUND BOXES
- AND ONE POUND BLOCKS OF "ENNIS KEAN" IRISH

To meet the shortage in Fresh Vegetables we have imported a large supply Cans of

- CARROTS
- PARSNIPS
- BEET
- SPINACH
- SAUER KROUT, Etc.

W. E. BEARNS HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

"THE FACTORY THAT IS TURNING OUT SUCH SPLENDID WORK"

This is what President Coaker wrote in a recent Editorial in The Mail and Advocate of the BRITISH CLOTHING CO. LTD. and if you insist on your dealer supplying you with one of their suits you will agree with him that for distinctiveness of style, perfect fitting, qualities and superiority of goods they cannot be equalled in this Country.

Insist on BRITISH Suits Made by THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd. Duckworth Street, St. John's.

We Aim To Please

And we hit the mark every time with good work at honest prices.

C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
218 THEATRE HILL

CARD

P. O. Box 17, Telephone 24,
JOHN COWAN
Consulting Accountant and Auditor

Special attention given to the preparation and examination of Financial Statements.
April, 1915

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

- 5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.
- 2-5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

This is strictly Non Carbon, Non Freezing Oil and is strongly recommended for Motor Cars and Motor Boat engines.

TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.
"We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers."
(Signed) N. Ritcey, "MANAGER."

From Swim Bros., Fish Merchants.
We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

A. H. Murray

ST. JOHN'S

The Methodist Conference

The Conference assembled at 9.30 After the usual morning devotions, the Conference went into business. The retiring President addressed the Conference upon the year of his office.

THE NICKELS

The week-end programme at the Nickel Theatre today will please all. First there will be another episode of 'The Hazards of Helen.'

ROSSLEY'S EAST END.

The contest will be the last for the season, and will be by far the best of all. There are several very good turns, two sisters with violins and other musical instruments, singers, dancers and two sketch artists and all local talent.

ROSSLEY'S WEST END.

There was a good audience last night, and a real good show at this popular theatre. The two little singers were loudly applauded for the patriotic song, which they rendered in great style, dressed in khaki suits.

CRESCENT

This popular resort is replete with the most up-to-date and interesting lectures. This evening's show will consist of 'Branden's Last Ride on the Den of Serpents,' a special Vitaphone drama, which must be seen to be appreciated.

W. C. T. U.

At yesterday's meeting in the Grenfell Hall of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Benedict presided and conducted the devotional half hour at the opening.

It was decided at the meeting to communicate with all the clergymen and teachers of the island, irrespective of denomination, with a view of arousing interest in the movement and that a mass meeting of Sunday School pupils should be held probably on the last Sunday in September.

A letter was also read from Mr. Burrows, of the Nova Scotia Co., Bell Island, intimating his willingness to assist the movement as far as possible.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, Corresponding Secretary of the World's Convention wrote that the W.C.T.U. throughout the Empire would forward His Majesty the King their respectful appreciation of the steps he had taken in connection with the liquor question, and of the splendid example set by him recently in banishing liquor from his table.

On Sunday last the usual service was conducted at the Penitentiary. Mr. J. Weir, of the Halifax School for the Blind, delivered a powerful address, and Miss Claire Woods rendered a solo. One inmate of the institution signed the pledge. It was decided to hold the annual picnic next month, after which the meeting closed. The next will be held on July 8th, at the Grenfell Hall.

Norwegian Fishery

The latest figures of the Norwegian fishery received yesterday by Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier are: 1914 81,000,000 1915 66,000,000

Dedication of Organ at C.E.I. Cathedral

The grand organ in the Anglican Cathedral, which has just been completed at a cost of several thousand dollars, was dedicated by His Lordship Bishop Jones yesterday morning. Following the Dedication there was celebration of the Holy Communion, the service being choral.

In the Sanctuary there were present the Lord Bishop, celebrant, Rev. Canon White, deacon, Rev. J. Brinton, sub-deacon, Rev. Adams, server, in the choir stalls were Rev. Canons Bolt, Noel and Nettlen, Revs. C. H. Burton and C. H. Leggo, with the senior members of the choir, and the service was a most impressive one.

At 8 o'clock last evening a special service was held at which His Lordship the Bishop, the Canons, Cathedral Staff, the Principal of Queen's College and clergy of St. Thomas's were present, together with a very large congregation. The service began with the procession with Cross and Banner after which the following music was rendered: Processional Hymn—All people that on earth do dwell, Psalm 150—Chant, Falls, Proper Lessons—2 Chron. v. ii. I Cor. xiv. 1-3. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis: Orlando Gibbons in F. Anthem—'The Lord is My Shepherd,' C. V. Stanford. Prayer of Chrysostom. The Grace. Hymn—'Lo! From the Desert Homes.' Organ Solo—Sonata in F. minor, Mendelssohn. Anthem—'Blessed are they that mourn,' A. H. Allen. Organ Solo—Andante Cantabile, S. S. Wesley. Anthem—'How lovely is Thy dwelling place,' Brahms. Hymn—'O praise ye the Lord.' Organ Solo—Choral Prelude (Fugue): 'We all believe in one God,' Bach. Organ Solo—Choral Prelude, 'Rockingham,' C. H. H. Parry. Anthem—'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace,' S. S. Wesley. Organ Solo—Imperial March, Elgar. The beautiful organ which is now finished in every detail has been removed from the southern transept to a position over the Canon's stalls on the other side of the Chancel. Last night it was heard to advantage under the skillful manipulation of Organist Allen and it is truly a credit to the Cathedral and to the congregation. The singing by a special choir was probably the finest ever heard in the sacred edifice. The collection in aid of the Organ Fund amounted to a large sum. The service closed with Benediction followed by the National Anthem.

Letters received yesterday from Lance Corporal George Hunt stated that at time of writing about a fortnight ago he was in the Red Cross Hospital at Grantham, Lincolnshire. The wound he received in the battle of Ypres was five inches deep, but he is now practically recovered and hoped to be out soon. This news of George's recovery will be received with great pleasure by his numerous friends here.

Glencoe's Passengers

The Glencoe, which arrived at Placentia at 1.30 p.m. yesterday brought the following passengers:—Rt. Rev. Bishop Power, Rev. Fr. Devine, S.J., Rev. Fr. Wilson, Rev. J. A. Mahar, Rev. Fr. St. Croix, Rev. C. McCarthy, Rev. Sted, Miss J. Bastone, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Paul, Miss Flynn, Miss Burgess, Master Pike, J. A. Greenless, W. Stevens, J. W. Moyst and three Sisters of Charity.

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. E. Templeton came to town last night. Mr. J. S. Stone, M.H.A., arrived in the city last evening from Bay Roberts. Mr. Michael Wadden, druggist, yesterday left here for a business tour of Conception Bay. Mr. W. A. McKay left by last night's express for North Sydney, returning here with his wife and family at an early date. Right Revd. Bishop Power of St. George's, and Revd. Father Mahar, Wilson, St. Croix and McCarthy arrived by last night's train to be present at the Consecration ceremonies.

Miss Alice Butler, daughter of W. F. Butler, architect, is returning by the Stephano. Miss Butler left here in ill health several months ago and wintered in California, and is now much improved.

Volunteers

Yesterday forenoon the Volunteers went through the Swedish exercises, and in the afternoon were given the physical drill with arms by instructor or Noseworthy. Instructor O'Grady took a squad to the Southside range where, though the weather was bad and the men had no previous practice with the rifle, they did well at the 200 yards range. Two made 19 out of a possible twenty, three, 18 and the lowest scored was 13. In the night at the Highlanders' armoury where they had rifle practice. To-night there will be medical exams. The number now on the roll is 1985 and the following enlisted yesterday:—Frank Knight, St. John's; Philip Oliver, St. John's; Rd. O'Brien, Topsail.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,t

Will Review The Boy Scouts

To-morrow (Saturday) at 4.30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will review the Boy Scout Troops of the city. It is hoped that every Scout will make an effort to be present. The United Troops will parade the city and arrive at the Government House at 4.30 p.m. All troops will meet to-night at Harvey Road for a mass practice. Eighteen members of St. John's 1st Troop, gained first aid badges last week, and this troop will go to camp at Manuels on July 1st. Scout Master H. Gordon Christian will be in charge of camp the first week. We come from where we know not, we go—who shall say? Impenetrable darkness behind, and gathering shades before. What, when our time comes, does it matter whether we have worn soft raiment or not, whether we leave a great fortune or nothing at all, whether we shall have reaped honors or been despised, have been counted learned or ignorant—? compared with how we may have used that talent which has been intrusted to us for the Master's service?—Henry George.

LOCAL ITEMS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—St. George's Field, Star vs Casuals, 7 p.m. Admission 5 cents; ladies free; Grand Stand 5 cents extra. The pupils of the Mercy Convent, Military Road, were yesterday given their mid-summer vacation. The class will meet again on Sept 15. Last night's match between Collegians and St. Andrews was postponed 'mutually' owing to weather conditions. A resident of Donford Street, a young man was yesterday taken to Hospital suffering from diphtheria. Matters are very quiet in police circles, and last night only one drunk was put under lock and key. The five for St. Bon's sports football were drawn last night and will take place in the Campus Monday evening. Members of Gover St. choir will meet for practice at 7.30 sharp to-night, instead of 9 o'clock. The Colonia left Sandy-Point yesterday for Halifax taking 1322 barrels of herrings. Reports received here within the past few days are to the effect that the fishery is looking up in Fortune Bay. The bankers are also reported doing well. The dredge Priestman yesterday hauled to the premises of R. G. Renzell & Co. where she will take away two loads of silt to deepen the water between the Eastern and Western wharves to enable the Beothic to berth and land supplies for Tilt Cove. A couple of days ago shortly after leaving Salmonier the schooner 'Magpie' ran ashore. She is owned by Joo Nowlan and had a cargo of lumber. She is insured in the Bonavista Scheme, and Mr. Jacob Bishop who left here yesterday will survey her. The Reid No. Co. were apprised last evening that the Erik had arrived at Battle Hr. at 7.30 p.m. She reports the ice drifting in on the land with a N. E. wind, but fine and clear. She reports also the Sagona West of Domino and making a good run down the coast. Letters received yesterday from Lance Corporal George Hunt stated that at time of writing about a fortnight ago he was in the Red Cross Hospital at Grantham, Lincolnshire. The wound he received in the battle of Ypres was five inches deep, but he is now practically recovered and hoped to be out soon. This news of George's recovery will be received with great pleasure by his numerous friends here.

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St. John's Municipal Council PUBLIC NOTICE

King's Road will be closed to traffic for a few days. By order, J. L. SLATTERY, Sec.-Treas.

Methodist Conference

The Conference assembled again at 8 p.m. to discuss the essential subject of the Young People's Societies of the Methodist Church. The present age understands the importance of the child-problem as no previous age ever did. Dr. Curtis then dealt with the conditions existing in our day schools. He was pleased because the Conference had shown its interest in the educational problem, by giving it a place so early in the agenda. For well or woe we have the denominational system of education. Much criticism has been heaped upon it, but not so much as been heaped upon other systems. George Bernard Shaw said: "My education was interrupted by schooling." Last year 15,738 scholars attended our 364 schools, the highest number ever reached. Education is a very wide term. A fish or a plant may be educated. The term means today "efficiency for the highest life." Education includes physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual training. 28 per cent. of the children of the island belong to the Methodist Church, and yet we obtained 44.5% of the passes. Out of nine \$100 Scholarships, six came to our Methodist Schools. The Superintendent suggested several improvements, namely: better training for teachers; the improvement of school buildings; and adequate supply of blackboards and books and an increased interest in the School by the Board. The report was adopted and then a motion was unanimously carried expressing appreciation of the work of Dr. Curtis. The report of the Sunday Schools was then presented by Rev. C. A. Whitemarsh. The items of the report were taken separately. (1) That systematic Temperance instruction be given in our schools, because of the publicity. (2) We recommend the teaching of the first catechism. (3) That Sunday School institutes be held in our districts. The report was adopted and then the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. Swan.

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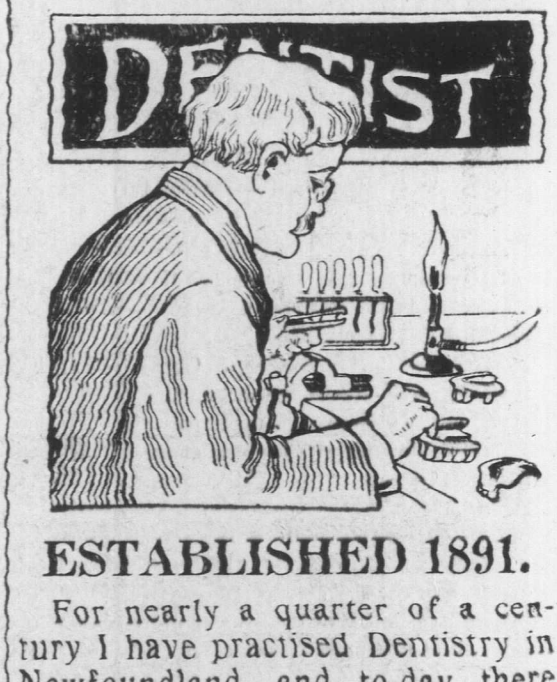
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