

A. English

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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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LINER ARRIVES SAFELY IN PORT
New York, May 17th.—The Anchor line steamer Transylvania passed safely through Greenock, at three this morning.

Sir E. Cassel Expresses Regret

London, May 16.—In an interview to-day, Sir Ernest Cassel, a Privy Councillor of German birth, said:—"Words fail me to express my deep sorrow at the manner in which this war is being conducted by Germany. I had looked upon her as one of the most civilized and humane nations, so that it was difficult to believe the first accounts of atrocities in Belgium and France. They are only too true. Since then, their disregard of non-belligerent life has increased, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania. Methods of warfare have been adopted, such as the poisoning of wells and the use of poisonous gas, which are a blot on civilization."
"Have you any word for the people of German blood in the United States," he was asked.
"I do not see how they could change the situation. The German nation appears to have gone mad," he replied.
"Why should not you, and those who agree with you, attempt to express your conviction effectively?"
"No words can change Germany's purpose. She intends to subjugate all opposition, if ruthless war can do it. Terrorism is the fundamental principle of her policy."

Prominent Swedes Express Sentiments

Stockholm, May 17.—A group of prominent Swedes have requested the Press to distribute in Canada and the United States the following expression of their sentiments, concerning what they call inhuman methods of warfare:—"The Swedish people are unanimous in supporting the Government in its policy of strict neutrality. A large section of them, whether the majority or not we cannot say, are anything but neutral, in their feelings over the methods of warfare adopted in this terrible war, which culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania. This misconception of war suspends all the laws of humanity, and must prove fatal to future civilization, and disastrous to that human solidarity which is of such vital importance, particularly to the smaller nations of the world."

British Airships Destroy Zeppelin

London, May 17.—A story of a duel between a Zeppelin and a squadron of 27 British aeroplanes has reached the Daily Mail by way of Rotterdam.
This Zeppelin, says the account, had been frequently seen cruising in the neighborhood of Brussels. About eight o'clock last evening it was suddenly surrounded and attacked by 27 aeroplanes. The Zeppelin put up a spirited fight with machine guns and tried to escape by rising to a high altitude, but the aeroplanes manoeuvred skillfully and gave the bulky airship no chance. Within a few minutes the Zeppelin had received several mortal wounds and fell. All their crew (sixty) were killed. Two aeroplanes were destroyed by the Zeppelin's guns.

The Plague Reaches Spain

London, May 16.—A wireless despatch from Lisbon, received at Madrid last night, says that the insurrection has been crushed. Capt. Martin Lima has assumed command of the Republican troops.
There are rumours in Madrid that leave of Spanish naval officers has been suspended, and that battleships have been ordered to Lisbon. It is also stated that two regiments of infantry have been sent to Badajoz, in Spain, on the frontier.

Reported Heavy German Losses

Paris, May 16.—The military expert of the Echo de Paris estimates that the German casualties in the battle at Ypres were 150,000 men.

German Attacks on Steenstraete Repulsed By the French

With Heavy Losses—Desperate Night Fighting North of Arras

Paris, May 16.—The following official statement was given out this afternoon:—"In Belgium the enemy delivered three counter-attacks against Steenstraete. The third, which took place at daybreak was particularly violent. Our assailants were repulsed and suffered great losses. We captured three machine guns and about fifty prisoners.
To the north of La Bassée between Richebourg Lavoue and Quinquette, the British troops last night seized several German trenches. To the north of Arras fighting was desperate during the whole night. Upon the slopes east and south of Lorette a hard battle with hand grenades won us some progress.
At Neuville the enemy tried in vain to recapture the houses which we captured during the day. Neither was he able to retake the trenches which we won from him on the outskirts of the village.

BRITISH BREAK THE GERMAN LINES

London, May 17.—The following official statement was issued by the British War Office to-night:—"The First Army has made a successful attack between Richebourg Lavoue and Feshubert, breaking the enemy's line over the greater part of a two mile front.
The attack commenced at midnight to the south of Richebourg Lavoue, where we carried two successive lines of German breastwork on a front of 800 yards. A mile further south another attack at dawn carried 1,200 yards of German front line trenches. It was pushed rapidly on, extending its success 600 yards further south by bombing along the German trenches. Here we crossed the Feshubert-Quinquette road and advanced nearly a mile into the German lines.
Fighting still continues in our favour, and throughout the day our brave troops have fought splendidly.
At Ypres all has been quiet for the past 48 hours. Elsewhere on the front there is nothing to report.

FRENCH REPORT SOME SUCCESS

Paris, May 16.—The following official communication is issued:—"North of Ypres we have inflicted a check on the enemy. Our troops have taken several trenches in front of Pet Sausal and at the same time have occupied part of Steenstraete to the west of the canal and bridge. On the canal we captured 3 machine guns and about 50 prisoners, one of whom was an officer.
To the north of Arras, fighting continues, resulting in progress for us. To the southeast of Notre Dame Lorette our attack has extended north beyond the sugar refinery of Souchez, and we have drawn nearer to it. In the west we have in addition repulsed a counter-attack of the slopes to the south of Lorette.
At Neuville St. Vaast we are continuing the conquest of the northern part of village and have captured several groups. To the northwest of Pont a Mousson, in a plain adjacent to the forest of Le Pretre, we have made about 50 prisoners, one of them an officer.

HEAVY LOSSES AMONG THE TURKS AT THE DARDANELLES

Allied Troops Capture the Heights of Krithia on the Gallipoli Peninsula

Athens, May 15.—Turkish casualties in the fighting on the Dardanelles are placed at 55,000, in a despatch from Tenedos to-day. Forty thousand wounded Turks have been taken to Constantinople and suburbs. The struggles between the Anglo-French and Turks continue fiercely on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
The Lord Nelson, which was reported damaged by Turkish shells, has rejoined the line.
Athens, May 15.—The Anglo-French Allies have captured the heights of Krithia, in the Gallipoli Peninsula, from the Turks.

Complete Anarchy Reigns in Lisbon

Madrid, via Paris, May 16.—Complete anarchy reigns in Lisbon. According to news reaching Madrid to-night, fighting in the streets continues between the mutineers and the loyal troops.
The bombardment was stopped last night owing to lack of ammunition. The number of persons killed or wounded is said to have been considerable. Many buildings were burned and the homes of known loyalists were pillaged.
Paris, May 16.—A despatch from Madrid says that it is officially reported that the bombardment of Lisbon by mutinous warships resulted in great damage, many persons being killed.
London, May 15.—A Madrid despatch says that Dr. Costa, a former Premier of Portugal, has been assassinated in Lisbon.
Madrid, May 15.—The President of Portugal, Manuel d'Arriaga, is reported to have disappeared.

Portugal Feels World Madness

London, May 15.—A despatch received from Madrid declares there has been received in the Spanish capital information of a revolutionary movement in Portugal. One report is to the effect that the revolutionary committee is in control of the situation at Lisbon.
Richard Moulton Among the Missing
Ottawa, May 17.—The name of Richard Moulton, of Epworth, Nfld., appears among the missing in the casualty list.

British and French Official Reports

London, May 15.—The French Government report that rain made fighting difficult, but the offensive continued. Southwest of Amegs, near the Souchez road, a strong German trench, a kilometre long, a fortified wood, and a second line of trenches were captured. More houses were stormed at Neuville and Saint Vaast. A hundred officers, 50 guns including 8 heavy pieces, and 100 machine guns and mortars have been captured since Sunday.
The Russian Government report 1,000 prisoners and 8 machine guns taken in the Baltic provinces. The Russian Army in Western Galicia is concentrating on the San. In Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, the Austrian Army evacuated a fortified position extending 88 miles, and fell back precipitately beyond the River Pruth. The enemy cavalry was dispersed by Russian fire. The Russian cavalry broke through the enemy's front at various points, and the pursuit continues.

Paris, May 17.—An official statement issued by the War office to-night says:—"We repulsed this afternoon with complete success, the fourth German counter-attack at Steenstraete. We have conserved all the positions won yesterday, and consolidated our gain, the importance of which is emphasized by the violent effort of the enemy.
Further south the British troops have inflicted on the Germans a serious check. They have carried to the southwest of Richebourg Lavoue a kilometre (two-thirds of a mile) of trenches. At the same time, northwest of Feshubert, they took possession of 500 metres of trenches. This second attack was later pushed in the direction of the Quinquette street front for 600 metres, and resulted in a gain of 1500 metres (about a mile), in which the number of German losses was very high. The advance of the British troops continues.
In the sector north of Arras we have carried out actions with a view of consolidating our new front. In driving out the enemy from several positions where they were still holding on, our troops gave proof in the struggle of great tenacity.
We gained 200 metres on the slope which descends from the plateau of Lorette near the sugar refinery of Souchez. We have carried some additional houses in the northern part of Neuville, and exploded a captive German balloon east of Vimy. Our aviators have bombarded the station of Somain.
In Champagne, northwest of Ville sur Tourbe, an action, purely of a local nature, has given us a very brilliant success.
Last night the enemy exploded a mine behind our first line. Eight German companies immediately precipitated themselves on our positions. They gained a foothold on one salient. We immediately delivered a counter-attack, and retook part of the lost ground, taking 77 prisoners, of whom three were officers.
During the course of the day we delivered a second counter-attack, which was carried out with much spirit with the bayonet and hand-grenades, and resulted in our recapture of all the positions.
The enemy suffered enormous losses, a fact which has been established by us with certainty, both in the trenches and on the parapets. We have, in fact, found more than 1,000 German dead, and we have, in addition, captured 300 prisoners, including nine officers, and taken six machine guns. Thus almost all the attacking force remained either in our hands or on the ground.

Italy Brandishes The War Hatchet

Rome, May 16.—Antonio Salandra has consented to retain the Premiership. The Austro-Hungarian embassy has ordered all subjects of the dual monarchy, residing in Italy, to hold themselves in readiness to leave the country upon receipt of instructions.
Bedford, England, May 15.—Anti-German rioters have wrecked several buildings here.
Washington, May 15.—Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, often referred to as the unofficial spokesman of Emperor William in the United States, has made plans to leave the country, of his own initiative, within a short time.

Anti-German Riots in Bedford

Dr. Dernberg Leaves United States

Reign of Terror in Johannesburg

London, May 15.—A Johannesburg despatch says the situation there for the last 26 hours has been extremely serious. Mobs are resuming the work of destroying everything German or apparently German, and also completing the devastation of properties which previously had been only partially wrecked.
Police and troops have been called from all directions, however, and now have command of the situation.

Arbitration Invited

Italians To Soon Decide

Germans Seek Safety of Internment

Botha Assumes Manly Attitude

Zeppelin Drops Bombs on Ramsgate

Turn Out of War Munitions Unsatisfactory

Revolution in Portugal Complete

Russians Proclaim Great Victory

Russians Halt in Strategical Position

Have Gathered Large Quantity of Artillery East of Kiel, and Have Stiffened Their Lines

Petrograd, May 15.—Although General von Mackensen's Austro-German army has come to grips with the Russian centre on lines paralleling the San River, in Galicia, no fears are felt here over the possible loss of Perymyl. Despatches from Lyou (Lemberg) state that the Russians have taken up positions of great strength on the heights of the San, where they have mustered an enormous quantity of artillery and erected strong defensive works.
Both in Galicia and Southern Poland, where the Russians, retired to strategic territory east of Kiel, the Russian lines are being stiffened with reinforcements. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to be hurrying German troops to Bukovina, where the Austrians are in retreat from the Bistrizza River to the Roumanian frontier, over a line nearly one hundred miles long.
The battle at Shavli, in Courland, Russia, continues without any result.

The Italian Situation Grows Critical

Rome, May 17.—Prior to the announcement that Premier Salandra would return to power, the King requested Senator Boselli, Dean of the Italian Parliament to form a new Cabinet, but he refused, at the same time expressing the opinion that Signor Salandra must retain the Premiership.
The King had a lengthy conference with Lieut.-Genl. Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff, who afterwards proceeded to the War Office and discussed the situation with General Zupelli, Minister of War.
The Austrian Ambassador, Baron Von Macchio conferred at Villa Malta with Prince Von Buelow, German Ambassador, for two hours.
The trend of events is considered most significant, particularly in view of the fact that clashes between Italian and Austrian troops are reported to be occurring on the frontier. The Austrians, according to one report have attempted to cross the boundary at one point, but were repulsed by the Italians, who took one prisoner.

HEAVY LOSSES AMONG OFFICERS Heaviest Losses Published Since War Began

London, May 17.—Week-end casualties list, including those in the Dardanelles as well as in France, which was issued last night, shows the heaviest casualties published since the war began. The list contains the names of more than 400 officers and nearly 2,000 men.
The casualties among officers bring the total published during the last sixteen days more than 2,000.

Botha Assumes Manly Attitude

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More Stories German Atrocities

Reported Heavy German Losses

British Airships Destroy Zeppelin

The Plague Reaches Spain

Reported Heavy German Losses

Complete Anarchy Reigns in Lisbon

Portugal Feels World Madness

Italy Brandishes The War Hatchet

AVIATORS DO GREAT DAMAGE

Genoa, May 17.—Information have been received here that Aviators of the Allies have inflicted damage amounting to more than two million dollars to Tanneries at Strassburg, which are working on material for the German army.

Lisbon Assumes Normal Appearance

Paris, May 17.—Absolute calm has been restored in Lisbon, and the Portuguese capital has resumed a normal appearance. According to a despatch some of the best known Monarchs are leaving the city.
The movement is said to have been directed solely towards strengthening the republic, which revolutionary attempts believed threatened or weakened or threatened or weakened by the policy of Pimenta Castro as Premier.

America Waits Germany's Reply

Washington, May 17.—The American Government still was without advice early to-day indicating the nature of Germany's reply to the Lusitania Note. No word had come from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, and official information was lacking.
The State Department officials are confident, however the Ambassador will be heard from soon. Meanwhile administration officials are reserving comment as to the probable attitude of the German Government, but in diplomatic circles speculation still was rife.

U.S. War Craft Assembled in Hudson

New York, May 17.—A mighty armada of battleships, destroyers, submarines, and auxiliary craft, the nation's bulwark in case of war, swung at anchor in the Hudson River to-day, groomed for review by the President of the United, the most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port—64 in all.

Women of Trieste Become Restive

Rome, May 17.—Revolution has broken out at Trieste, according to a message to the Idea la Zionale telegraphed from the frontier. A crowd, composed chiefly of women, because most of the men had been called to the colors, invaded the square on which faces the Palace of the Government. The women cried "Death to Francis Joseph," "Down with Austria" and burned an Austrian flag, together with a portrait of the Emperor and attempted to attack the Palace.
The Governor ordered the gendarmes to charge the crowd and the women retired, fighting stubbornly. The despatch states 47 women were killed and over 300 injured.

Russians Proclaim Great Victory

Petrograd, May 17.—Complete victory for the Russians in South-Eastern Galicia and Bukovina is announced by the War Office in an official statement issued here to-day. The Austrians have been routed along the entire Dneister line of 100 miles. It states the Russians have taken 20,000 prisoners.

More Stories German Atrocities

London, May 17.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following official note issued in the Russian capital on Sunday:—"Prince Kurakine, Special Red Cross Envoy at the front telegraphs that after the German artillery had bombarded the station where our wounded were lying, German cavalry finished off the wounded with their carbine butts, and after spraying petrol and benzine about, set fire to the station, which was burned down with the men inside."

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

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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.

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To-day, April 21st.

"PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality.

Try a pound or two sliced our way.

BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES.

NEW YORK CHICKEN.

NEW YORK SAUSAGES,

NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS,

LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

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CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS, IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.

IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes.

Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES.

40 crates GREEN CABBAGES.

20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

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are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

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Dear Sir,— Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Caul, Lamaline,

April 1915.

SIR IAN HAMILTON Our Commander in the Dardanelles A Story of Majuba

At the moment that Britishers are awaiting the development of the struggle for the Dardanelles, with the fate of Constantinople and the Turkish Empire in the balance, it is announced that the Commander of the Expeditionary Force is General Sir Ian Hamilton.

Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton is a Scot. His father, Colonel Christian Hamilton, once commanded the 92nd Highlanders. An ancestor on his father's side was aide-de-camp to the first Duke of Marlborough. So that the commander before the Dardanelles is by heredity and upbringing a soldier.

Born at Corfu 62 years ago, he was educated at Cheam, and later went to Wellington College. From thence he proceeded to Germany and had the good luck to form a close friendship with the fine old Hanoverian, General Dammer, from whom he learnt the language and much of the art and strategy of war. In 1876 he entered the 12th Foot, and later his father's old regiment, the 92nd, eventually with the 2nd battalion Gordon Highlanders, following the drum from garrison to garrison and working his way up. He went to India and had his first taste of active campaigning in the Afghan War. Hamilton was but a subaltern when the Boer War of 1881 broke out. With his regiment he was present at Majuba. That dismal story needs no re-telling, except that towards its close Hamilton rushed up to General George Colley in the impetuosity of youth:—"Forgive my presumption, sir," he said, "but will you let the Gordon Highlanders charge with the bayonet?" "No presumption, young gentleman," replied Colley with freezing calmness. "We'll let them charge us; then we'll give them a volley and charge."

The whole scene changed and broke. Colley was shot. The Boers occupied the position. Hamilton, shot through the wrist and covered with blood, with Hector Macdonald and many others, were taken prisoners. Hamilton was wearing his father's sword. He declined to surrender it even then. Luckily General Joubert arrived, and, admiring his courage, permitted him to retain it. Six months he was an invalid. To-day his paralysed and withered fingers on one hand he terms "my glorious deformity from Majuba."

He returned to India, and was coming home on leave when he stopped at Suez. The Soudan campaign had begun. The Gordon Highlanders had gone up towards Wady Halfa. He surmounted all the red tape, put in his way and got his command, and fought with distinction receiving the "D.S.O." for his services.

Returning to India, he became an aide-de-camp on Lord Robert's Staff, and in those piping times of peace turned his talent to literary work. He published the "Fighting of the Future," "A Jaunt in a Junk" and a volume of verses, "The Ballad of Hadji and the Boer," which won high praise from Andrew Lang, who dedicated a volume of poems to him in the following lines:—

"To you, who know the face of war, You, that for England wander far, You that have seen the Ghazis fly From English lads not sworn to die, You that have lain where, deadly chill,

The mist crept o'er the Shameful Hill, You that have conquered, mile by mile,

The currents of unfriendly Nile, And cheered the march, and eased the strain,

When Politics made valour vain, I am, to you from banks of Ken, We send our lays of Englishmen!

He went through the Chitral Expedition and the Trade Campaign, commanding the 3rd Brigade, 1897-98. He had only been at home a few months when the South African war broke out. As Lieutenant-General he commanded the column on the flank of Lord Robert's main army from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. His force overcame the brunt of Boer resistance, marched more than 400 miles, fought ten general actions and 14 smaller affairs and captured five towns. Before Johannesburg General French came up, and as long senior to Hamilton would automatically assume command. Such was the good feeling and mutual confidence between these two soldiers who had been together at Ladysmith that the possibility of misunderstanding never arose. After that victory Ian Hamilton spoke a few brief words of thanks and praise to the Gordons. "The regiment my father commanded and I was born in," and Lord Roberts wrote him, "I am delighted at your repeated successes." He was present at the triumphal entry into Pretoria and came home after serving as Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener.

He has done many things since. With the Japanese army in Manchuria he brought home the lessons of that campaign. Chosen as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Mediterranean and Inspector-General Overseas Forces in 1910, he has visited the Colonies and Dominions. It is accurate to say that no officer knows more about the British Army at home and abroad, none has a better vision of its capacity.

Tall and distinguished, his features are a reflection of his versatile mind and amiable character. Essentially a "likeable" man, he has met almost every distinguished soldier of his day. The Kaiser has decorated him with the 1st Class Order of the Crown of Prussia and the 1st. Class Order of the Red Eagle. His medals and clasps and his "mentioned in despatches" would fill much space.

It is only one of the surprises of "his secret war" that Hamilton has appeared to command one of the finest fighting forces ever gathered under the British flag. Much has been expected of his strong, determined, brilliant officer in the past. With his coadjutor, General D'Amade, in command of the French Colonials and the Senegalese, his force has before it one of the most difficult operations of this greatest of wars. Lord Kitchener does not make mistakes in that matter.

Italy's Millions of Men Finely Equipped Army Awaiting the Call—Artillery and Aviation Problems

By J. A. Sinclair Footley, "Express" Correspondent.

WHEN the European conflict broke out Italy and her army were entirely unprepared to take part in any war, much less in a war of the enormous dimensions which the present conflict has assumed. The Libyan war, although only a colonial affair, had left considerable blanks in the equipment of the army which had not been replenished. It is no exaggeration to say that Italy last August would not have been able to stand the wear and tear of a European conflict for six weeks, even if she had not been beaten in the first fortnight.

In the past eight months, however, miracles have been performed, and if the moment arrives for Italy to join in the general tumult, she will be able to put in the field a first line of two million fighting men well equipped and eager for the fray.

The actual first line is a million strong, but as for war purposes each regiment is doubled, the effective strength of the first line will be brought up to nearly two million men under thirty years of age, without considering the territorial militia and the reserves, which would account for another million.

The infantry line is composed of

twenty-two regiments each 4,000 strong, plus two regiments of Grenadiers, twelve regiments of Bersagliere, twelve regiments of cyclist Bersagliere, twelve regiments of Carabiniers composing the famous Legion, twelve regiments of Frontier Guards (Guardia di Finanze), and twelve regiments of Alpine troops.

Of these infantry regiments the Bersagliere, the Alpine regiments, the Frontier Guards, and about a dozen of the infantry regiments are especially equipped and trained for the extremely arduous warfare of the Alps. In particular the Alpine regiments have for some time past been at full strength, fourteen classes averaging 80,000 men per class being at the present moment, with the colours scattered along the frontier to prevent any sudden attack from the north.

The Cavalry.

The Italian cavalry is known throughout the world as an extremely capable body of men. Under the command of the Count of Turin, Inspector-General of Cavalry, it is certain to give a good account of itself. There are four regiments of dragoons, nine regiments of lancers, and sixteen regiments of light cavalry.

The ordinary war formation is five squadrons to the regiment.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty with which Italy has had to contend in preparing for the field has been in the matter of artillery.

Long before the European conflict broke out, the War Minister had ordered a large number of batteries of the new Deporte 75mm. field gun from France. On the outbreak of war the French manufacturers found that they were unable to supply the guns, as all their produce was required for the defence of France from the invader. Italy was therefore in a hole. Some months after the war had been in progress they were able to obtain from the French General Staff one battery as a sample. This battery has been the model on which many batteries have been manufactured in Italy.

Throughout the winter the factories have been working night and day to fill the requirements of the army, and even the State railway works have been utilised for the manufacture of limbers and gun carriages. Besides the Deporte 75, the army is equipped with the Krupp 75.

As a result of the experience gained in the present war the number of guns to a battery has been reduced from six to four. The Minister of War, in explaining the reason for this change, stated that experience had now shown that a quick-firing battery of four guns was superior to the old arrangement of six guns, while from the mobile point of view it was distinctly advisable to adopt the new arrangement.

Twelve regiments of mountain artillery, with thirteen regiments divided between siege, fortress, and coast artillery, and six regiments of heavy field artillery complete the equipment of the Italian gunners.

Many-Sided Fighters.

The peculiar physical conditions of Italy make it necessary that the army engineer corps shall be many-sided. Besides six regiments of sappers, it contains one regiment of miners, three regiments of bridgers, one regiment of Lagunari, one regiment of aerostats, fifteen battalions of aeroplaneists, with about 300 aeroplanes (not counting private owners and air-men), and three regiments of railway engineers.

Following the German example, the Italian Engineer Specialist Brigade formerly put their faith in dirigibles in preference to aeroplanes. The war has shown that the dirigible is a very much overrated weapon of offence, except for the slaughter of innocent women and children. Recently, therefore, there has been an entire revision of the Italian aeronautic services, and the aviators have been organised on a larger and broader basis. It is unlikely that either dirigibles or aeroplanes will be of much service in an Alpine campaign, but should the operations lead towards the Adriatic aeroplane work will be of the first importance.

It will thus be seen that the Italian army, if it takes the field, will be in a good condition to meet the enemy. The morale of the men is excellent, and though there may be many who would have preferred that Italy remain outside the contest, when they have once donned the garb they will rejoice to be once again at the old foe.

The other day I was talking to a young officer just recalled to the colours. I had known him as a violent pro-German. I asked him now how he felt now that he was called up. He patted his chest proudly, and answered: "Now that I am wearing the uniform I have no more politics."

The neutralist movement in Italy is almost dead. For a complexity of reasons the nation now desires war. The army is young and energetic. It represents the flower of the land. One by one the classes have been recalled and drilled. Now officials have been appointed, the nuclei of fresh regiments formed, and generals have been appointed.

A Belgian Story

Here is a story brought to England by a Belgian lady, whose home was a chateau near Louvain. A number of German officers were quartered in her house. Their behaviour frightened her. She appealed to the military Governor. He answered her with a gross insult. She left her home, and heard that in her absence it had been burnt. Returning to it, she made some inquiries of a group of German officers on the road, who replied that the house was untouched and offered to escort her back. When she came within sighting distance of her dwelling, she found that it had vanished. The officers burst into rude laughter at her dismay. "Do you think," said one of them, "that we escorted you merely for the pleasure of your company?"

A Washington telegram states that the tolls on vessels using the Panama Canal fell \$261,000 short of the amount required to meet expenses up to March.

Among the mineral exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition is a block of bituminous coal, weighing 1,600 pounds, and another weighing 10,000 pounds, these blocks represent the per capita production of 1876 and 1913 respectively, for the United States. The anthracite blocks indicate relatively small gain, from 1,140 to 1,880 pounds.

William Penn, in his Charter of Rights, provided that for every five

acres of forest cleared, one acre should be left in wood. Forests of today maintain that one-fifth of every farm should be timber.

The Footballers' Battalion (17th Middlesex Regiment) left the White City to take up training in camp. Until it receives the call for active service it will remain at Holmbury Park, Dorking, the residence of Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M.P., who founded the battalion.

P. E. I. Potatoes

Due on Monday, May 17th

400 BAGS

Choice P. E. I. Blue Potatoes

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To the Fishermen

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IN CURING FISH, the better the salt used, the better standard of fish obtained.

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Air Craft in the Great War

Is the Composite Air Fleet Possible

It is often said that when the big German air raid on Britain takes place it will be by a composite fleet of airships and aeroplanes. The advantages of such a combination are, indeed, obvious, and need not be enlarged upon here. If only that the aeroplanes could protect their consorts against the enemy aeroplanes it would be a sufficient reason for the combination. One writer goes so far as to say that there will be no considerable raid save by a composite fleet. But none of those who express these views appear for a moment to have imagined that there may be practical obstacles; they have taken it for granted that the composite aircraft fleet is, in the present stage of aeronautical development, quite feasible.

It is, then, at least curious that no record exists of any operation, even of a comparatively short distance, of a composite squadron, and that on every occasion that the enemy's aircraft have visited this country the airships have operated quite separately from aeroplanes. The writers venture to express the opinion that they will continue to operate independently until one division or the other has been brought to a far more advanced stage of development—either the airship must be given far greater speed or the aeroplane must have a greater range of speed down to a low minimum, combined with at least 100 per cent. increase in duration of flight capacity.

Opposite Interests

There is one essential difference between airship and aeroplane causing conflict of interests both from the navigation and the defence points of view. The airship seeks the cover of darkness, and must do so all the while it is so vulnerable to aeroplane attack. It seeks darkness because only then has it an aeroplane opponent at a disadvantage, the latter at night finding it difficult to keep the airship in view and to out-maneuvre it. If German airships approach England before nightfall they will always leave the Continent at a point as far north as possible, and traverse the sea at the least frequented part, arriving over our coasts well north of the Thames estuary.

On the other hand, the aeroplane, although doing an immense amount of night work where short distances only have to be covered, is essentially a daylight craft. This is because its fuel-carrying capacity is so limited, and because landings at night are impossible save in the familiar and properly illuminated aerodrome. Further, because its fuel-carrying capacity is so limited, an enemy aeroplane seeking to raid Britain is compelled to take the shortest route involving the small sea journey. It cannot accompany the airship in its more northerly and longer route, and would only do so if the airship could afford to be seen by daylight near the British base in Belgium, thence making a dash across the Straits. There is the slightest indication that the Germans have any intention of making so big a blunder, however, and it is extremely probable that the programme of the recent flight to Faversham by aeroplane and the airship's meanderings near Harwich, the one day by day and the other by night, will be adhered to.

Capacities in Discord

But even supposing that these conditions, which are dependent upon Britain's geographical situation, did not exist, there remains another obstacle to airship-aeroplane co-operation in long journeys, and that is the different speed qualities of the two divisions. Taking the later Zeppelin types, we have craft with a speed maximum of some 52 or 54 miles per hour, but capable of going as slow as

one mile per hour, or even of remaining stationary. But the maximum speed is only attained by excessive fuel consumption; the economical speed is about 34 miles per hour, and it is at this speed that the airship is driven when great distances have to be covered. In other words, if the Zeppelins are driven at top speed on the raid of Britain they will have to reduce their magazines, which at the best contain no more than 1-2 tons, and in that event would probably have to be sacrificed to the extent of one-half. Let us assume that they will do this if called upon, and in that event the raid loses half of the very little terror that it now has even for the nervous.

But aeroplanes are on quite a different basis. Taking average German craft for our example, they are machine capable of a maximum speed of about 70 miles per hour and a minimum speed of, say, 45 miles per hour. They cannot remain aloft unless their speed through the air is at least 45 miles per hour. At this low speed they are burning the least fuel, but continuous driving at the minimum speed is apt to try an engine severely.

Now, at what point are airships and aeroplanes to compromise for a long journey in which other things than mere aerial navigation are at issue—such matters, for example, as a defence against hostile aircraft and the carrying of a sufficient magazine of bombs to do real damage?

The aeroplanes simply travel at all at the airship's economical speed. But the airship can at its maximum speed which is uneconomical, just keep up with the aeroplane going at a fair working pace.

Mutual Hindrances

Further, the airship can travel for more than 20 hours or so, and then, even when her fuel is exhausted, can remain aloft. The aeroplane cannot with a fuel supply for more than eight or ten hours carrying either gun or bombs.

The aeroplane could, of course, make rings round the slow-going airship in order to get air speed whilst making the same forward net progress. But this is an obviously unsatisfactory solution, since it further aggravates the aeroplane's shortcomings as regards duration capacity.

And in addition to the difficulties enumerated, on such a raid as is, the writer believe, quite erroneously supposed to be contemplated by the Germans, the raiders would have difficulties and dangers to encounter incidental to war, and in the presence of an enemy admittedly skilful, daring and well equipped for aerial fighting.

It is really as certain as anything can be that the Germans will not attempt any composite operations of the kind, but have long since recognized that in the circumstances of the case and with aircraft of today airship and aeroplane had far better agree to differ, since for long journeys attempts at co-operation will only cause them to hinder and hamper each other.

When They Will Come

As to the time of the next raids—well, aeroplanes will come any fine day when there is little or no mist and when the wind does not exceed 12 or 16 miles per hour. They will come chiefly to the Country of Kent, and may possibly boldly venture as far as Woolwich, or even London. But this need not prevent any holiday-maker from a visit to Margaret or Ramsgate in search of ozone, the danger to any individual or building being so extremely minute as quite reasonably to be ignored.

Airships will come any fairly clear night when the wind is not more than 16 or 20 miles per hour at a

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A CANDID LETTER

Leading American's View of the President.—No United States Mediation.

A correspondent has sent us a letter recently received from a distinguished American citizen, from which we venture to print the following extracts:—

"The situation in this country is more complicated than you in Britain can possibly know. In the first place, still follow very largely the political methods and after the sinister fashion that held all over Europe (and in Brit-

tain as elsewhere) up to the time when the war aroused the bitter instincts of those nations now known as the Allies. We are still wedded to our materialistic regime. The money considerations, the scientific efficiency, the abnegation of ethical principles in public and commercial life, which are the mark not only of any one people, but of an epoch, and which are now at a focus in Prussia, and therefore the common enemy of the world, are still dominant here, and we as yet lack the finger touch of war to arouse us out of our lethargy and our commercial self-satisfaction.

"The President is in a difficult position. He is a man of idealistic temper, but surrounded by unfortunate official influences, particularly in his Cabinet. He suffers under that political partnership which is the curse of our whole political system. Congress long ago ceased to represent the best elements in the nation, and for a long time now it has been predominantly the voice of the more ignorant people expressed through the lips of an inferior and frequently unprincipled type of lawyer-politician. There are in the United States nearly

thirty millions of people who are either of German or Irish birth, or of German or of Irish parentage. You know, of course, that it is not necessary (from the standpoint of the German Government) for a subject to surrender his position as a German citizen if he takes up citizenship in another nation, and you probably know how devoted the German in America is to his "Fatherland."

"On the other hand, we have, of course, the great mass of American citizens who are heartily and enthusiastically on the side of the Allies. This means practically all those whose ancestors have been in this country for a hundred years or more, unless these have been poisoned by the canker of commercialism. These are not the loud-mouthed type of citizen. They are very quiet. They do not control the newspapers and they seldom express themselves in print or on the platform. They are also somewhat lethargic and prone to disbelieve any probability of serious danger. The baser sort referred to above are constantly talking, writing and working. There are certain papers such as those controlled by Hearst. The others have few organs,

through which to voice themselves, in spite of this fact, were by a vast majority in favour of the Allies. Certainly such representative journals as the New York "Times," the "Springfield Republican," and the "Boston Transcript," are a good evidence of the real underlying convictions of the people.

"After all, the President of the United States, however much I differ from it, is not an unrighteous person. He is trying to handle a difficult situation diplomatically. He is not succeeding wholly largely because his Cabinet contains some rather inexcusable people, but for one I am convinced that he will be able to hold the country back from any ghastly mistake, and that in doing this he will have the support of all the decent people in the country and the great numerical majority, I am confidently persuaded.

"Having said this, I can say further how wholly I agree with you as to the attitude we have taken. I object to it in every possible manner. We should have made a declaration with regard to Belgium. We should have let Germany and Austria see that even if we remained neutral, our

sympathies were with the Allies. We should be prepared, if necessary, to declare an embargo on the exportation of all supplies of any kind whatsoever to Germany and Austria-Hungary, leaving to them a declaration of war if they saw fit to make this on the basis of what would be, of course, an unfriendly act, and we should finally abandon all idea and all talk of American intervention or reconciliation.

"This last is the most poisonous thing in a way that has happened here, and it is doing a good deal of harm. That the United States should consider that it was in any position to act as mediator after the war or during the war is so preposterous a thing that I am appalled when I realize how many people seem to accept it as a possibility. The war can only be finished on the basis of unconditional surrender on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary and the terms of peace must be determined, not only by the intervention of the United States, not by negotiations between the victorious and the defeated Powers, but by edicts issued by the Allies after Germany and Austria-Hungary have been beaten to their knees.—The London "Globe."

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 17th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Another Outrage

THIS morning's News contains a
letter signed by A. A. Parsons,
Supt. of the Penitentiary, abus-
ing the Grand Jurors report presented
to the Supreme Court on Saturday.

We publish that report to-day in
order to show our readers that the
Telegram's statements were not ex-
aggerated. We blame no one person-
ally for the conditions revealed.

The Penitentiary affairs are now
under investigation by a special com-
mittee of the House, and in view of
that fact the public will not hesitate
to severely condemn Mr. Parsons' in-
discreet action in attempting to de-
fend conduct that the House of As-
sembly is now investigating.

The public is well aware of the fact
Mr. Parsons has no right to come out
in public to defend any conduct of his
or anyone else in reference to
such a matter as he defended in
this morning's News. Mr. Parsons
is a subordinate and if he has any de-
ference to make in reply to any public
attacks or statements made by a Grand
Jury, his duty is to submit the same
to his superior, who is the proper of-
ficial to defend him before the public.
Mr. Parsons who knows what is
proper as well as any man in St.
John's, has no doubt grown brazen
because Jerry Dee was permitted
publicly to abuse the Leader of the
Union Party in reference to a matter
discussed in the House, and as Mr.
Piccott permitted Dee to do so with
impunity Mr. Parsons considers he
may indulge in similar tactics, and
do so with impunity.

Mr. Parsons has done the case of
the Penitentiary no good by his in-
discreet and outrageous conduct in
sending to the press, letters concern-
ing a department that is represented
at present in Parliament by the Pre-
mier, but which was formerly in the
keeping of the Minister of Justice,
who to please the expediency of the
Government, and to maintain in office
a Government which the public did
not want, was dumped into the Leg-
islative Council because no district in
the Colony could be found willing to
return him to Parliament.

We protest against the brazen and
outrageous conduct of a public ser-
vant in writing to the press upon
matters pertaining to his official du-
ties that are the subject of investi-
gation by Parliament, and referred to
by the Grand Jury, which for gen-
erations have been expected to closely
scrutinize such matters and inform
the public through a report to the
Supreme Court.

Mr. Parsons must have received the
consent of the Premier for this latest
exhibition of official indiscretion,
or he would never attempt to insult
the House of Assembly, the Grand
Jury and the Supreme Court, as he
has been guilty of, for each have
commented upon affairs at the Pen-
itentiary, and the only proper course
now to be taken is for the House of
Assembly to demand an immediate
apology or the dismissal of an official
who has apparently grown too big for
his boots, as well as being a subordi-
nate servant of the public.

For our part we don't intend to
tolerate such impudence and puppy-
ism even if the sinner happens to be
Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NATURAL HERITAGE WORTH \$150,000,000

To be Bartered Away by a Corrupt Government For Which We Get Nothing in Return

An Attempt to Make Newfound- landers Aliens in Their Native Land--With No Rights, But to Be Hewers of Wood and Draw- ers of Water For Ever.

THE country is now about realizing what the latest attempt of the
Reids to grab all of value in the Colony that remains of the her-
itage of the people means. They have seen how Morris attempt-
ed to hoodwink the people by introducing into the House an agree-
ment that gave the Reids control over every valuable water power in
the Colony, over every invested interest in the Colony from the Bay
of Islands to White Bay on to Green Bay and Gander Bay, thence
across the country to Red Indian Lake and on to Fortune Bay, leaving
nothing but what was either owned, given away to, or placed under
the control of the Reids. He finding the people would not allow such
a robbery of their heritage, cut down the concessions, cutting out the
East Coast or Notre Dame Bay.

Then finding that the A.N.D. Co. was still in the hands of the Oc-
topus, he decreased the area over which the Octopus was to reign
from a radius of 40 miles from their operations to 25 miles, and fixed
the centre of the area at the Humber mouth instead of allowing the
centre to be fixed from any place the Octopus erected a dam. Then
finding that the people kicked against allowing the Octopus to expro-
priate private lands within a radius of 40 miles from the operations
which might have meant holding up any private interests at Red In-
dian Lake, he reduced the radius to 10 miles and fixed its centre at
the Bay of Islands mills.

At present the agreement allows the Octopus to expropriate
Crown lands within 50 miles. The original agreement permitted the
Octopus to roam anywhere within 50 miles of Grand Lake, and take
over any private interests it choose and pay for the same at its own
price, as the arbitration clause gave the Octopus the appointment of
one arbitrator, the Minister of Agriculture and Mines another and the
owner of the expropriated property another, which meant victory
every time for the Octopus. That has been amended by giving the
Supreme Court the selection of the second arbitrator instead of the
Minister of Agriculture, but this concession is far from acceptable to
the Opposition.

The amended agreement gives the Company all the water powers
of the Humber free, which are worth at least \$50,000,000. It gives the
Octopus the Hamilton River power worth \$100,000,000. It gives them
the right to take any private land, anywhere within 10 miles of the
mill at the Humber for ever. It gives them the right at any time for
ever, to take lands belonging to the Crown within 50 miles of the
Humber mills. It gives them exemption from Customs duties on all
machinery and material for mills for ever. It gives them exemption
from Customs duty on all raw material required for their manufac-
tures for ever. It gives them exemption from Municipal taxation for
ever. It gives them coal duty free on the Labrador for ever. It gives
them the right to interfere with any company on the Humber who
want to use the Humber waters for driving logs.

It contains no protection against employing Dagoes or Italians or
Blacks in competition with our people as common working men. It
fixes no rate of wages for common labor. It provides for no proper
compensation for the invested interests of other timber or pulp con-
cerns who have invested \$3,000,000 in gold in timber areas on the
Humber. It gives the Octopus full control over the drainage area of
the Humber which extends to White Bay, east, just inside of Hall's
Bay, and on to Grand Lake. Fully 10,000 square miles of area will be
tied up by this agreement and handed over to the tender mercies of
the Greatest Octopus existing in North America.

The Colony gets absolutely nothing in return, not one copper.
The agreement provides that the Octopus shall expend \$5,000,000
in five years on construction at the Bay of Islands. They need not
start for two years, they can then spend One Thousand Dollars and
hold it three years longer, and if \$5,000,000 is not expended for con-
struction, material and labor by the end of five years the agreement
becomes void—but whatever they spend will still be their own.

The whole thing is a pure steal, a plot to take from the people all
that remained that was not grabbed by the Reid Deal of 1898. No-
thing approaching its infamy was ever submitted to a free legislature
since the world was made.

To cover up their base designs they drop in a man named Wilson,
who they attempt to surround with all sorts of wonderful tales as to
his great abilities and wealth. Nowhere in any document known to
the House does Mr. Wilson's name appear. While we do not wish to say
anything about Mr. Wilson's standing or reputation, yet we want to
know why the Reids, the Premier and the Government papers are
using Mr. Wilson's name in connection with this Deal. Every docu-
ment so far tabled in the House bears only the signatures of the Reids
and their Solicitor. It would appear as though Mr. Wilson's name
was used as a blind to cover up the real designs of the Octopus.

We would like to know whether Mr. Wilson intends to put any
money into the venture. The public wishes to know whether Mr. Wil-
son is a rich man, and if not, why is his name so mixed up with this
concern. If rich tell us how much money he has to put into the con-
cern. Is Mr. Wilson a wealthy man desirous of investing in the con-
cern, or is he only a professional promoter of such corporations and
trusts.

Why don't someone tell us where Mr. Wilson comes in as regards
this Octopus? Why have the Reids, the Premier and the Grabball pa-
pers tried to make the people believe that this is a Wilson venture,
while no name is appearing in any official document but that of the
Reid brothers and Mr. Parloug? Will someone tell the people whether
there is any boodle in this concern for any of the politicians? Is
there any rakeoffs? Is anyone to get big slices of shares in this Oc-
topus, who don't intend to invest any money in it? Is there any brib-

ing going on? Has anyone been paid a price? The people are ask-
ing a number of questions but there seems to be no replies.

What on earth is impelling the trustees of the people's heritage
to give away concessions worth \$150,000,000 belonging to the people
in return for nothing? How comes it they are ready to bind for ever
all future legislatures in this Colony—not for 50 years as the former
Reid Deal provided—but for ever, free from municipal taxation, free
from taxation on raw material, free from taxation on machinery for
ever. Why this bartering away of the rights of free Government for
ever for the first time in the history of the Colony?

Will someone explain how the Reids can get such infamous con-
cessions so easily from a legislature supposed to represent the people
to protect the people's rights? Is it Morris's payment to Reid for the
money Reid gave towards securing the return of Morris to power in
1908-1909 and 1913?

How can the people think otherwise but badly about this infam-
ous deal. Who can blame them for being suspicious about this agree-
ment, seeing it is fathered by Morris, who used Reids' contributions
of gold to secure his return to power in the last two elections.

Does Morris imagine that it is possible for him to longer deceive
the people? Does he imagine the people can't see through this mon-
strous plot to grab everything of value in the Colony and hand it over
to the men who spent \$100,000 or more to secure his return to power
since 1908? The indecency of Morris in attempting to give away to
Reid all that is of value in the Colony, has no parallel in its infamy
and iniquity in any age or clime of the world.

It is nothing more or less than deliberate act of treason, and
every man who votes in favor of this infamous Deal must be regarded
in future as the blackest of Traitors.

No honest man will again respect any man who votes in favor of
giving away those concessions to the Reids and abolishing the power
of future legislatures to control this mighty monster of hell and in-
famy which Morris and his supporters in the House are trying to in-
flict upon this unhappy and illused Colony.

Why has Morris attempted to do this great wrong at a time
when the Empire is fighting for its very life? Why has he so brazen-
ly introduced this infamous Deal at a time when 50,000 persons—
men, women and children—are in a state verging on starvation?
Why has he dared to introduce this great Octopus in our midst seek-
ing whom it may devour at a time when every member of the Legis-
lature is disgusted with their legislative duties and are praying daily
to escape from their legislative duties in order to attend to their own
pressing private business?

Why was this Deal sprung upon the Legislature, here in the mid-
dle of May with the fishery about to open, and when the people were
in their busiest season? Was it to pass this infamous Deal without
giving the members of the House and the people of the Country an
opportunity to fully discuss, dissect and debate this most notorious
and iniquitous agreement?

Why don't Morris adjourn the adoption of this agreement for an-
other session and permit the Deal to be considered maturely by the
people and legislators? He is rushing it through as speedily as he
can. The members hesitate to freely debate the Deal as it would keep
the legislature open until August if such was attempted and then it
would probably pass even in spite of the Opposition's protest as ap-
parently all supporters of the Government are resolved to vote for it
in any shape.

We warn the people against accepting it. It contains elements
that will in future spell ruin to the Country's best interests. It
is a pure give away of the people's heritage. It means enriching an
Octopus that now owns 4,000,000 acres of the people's heritage, which
the Octopus has never attempted to develop or open up. It means
binding the legislature for ever. It means the creation of an Octopus
that will be greater and more powerful than the Legislature or the
Courts.

Even Reids to-day are too big a concern for the Colony to control.
What will happen when they secure the concessions Morris is striving
to give them under this New Deal? Have they done their duty to the
Colony in the past? Have they not secured arbitration awards of
nearly \$5,000,000? For what? Have they not pocketed \$5,000,000 as
profits on the construction of railways in this Colony for the Govern-
ment? Have they not operated the system, the Colony pays them sub-
sidies amounting to \$250,000 annually, just as they wish irrespective
of the public wishes or their public obligations? Have they not grip-
ped the industries and trade of St. John's by the throat, through their
electric monopoly and who can prevent them lashing the trade and
city as they think fit in the future?

How dare they as public contractors with heavy public obliga-
tions interfere with the political institutions of the Colony and be per-
mitted to spend One Hundred Thousand Dollars in order to return to
power a man that has for 17 years been regarded as their willing tool
in political matters. They see now that Morris will never again con-
trol the Government of the Colony and they are now demanding their
pound of flesh before power passes from him to their opponents who
would sooner die than bring into existence another Octopus to devour
the people's substance and rob the people's heritage in order to hand
it over to men who have proved a curse and a blight to our land ever
since they set foot on our shores.

Awaken, fellow countrymen! Bestir yourselves and do not allow
the Reid shakies to be more firmly riveted around your necks by
this latest trick of Morris and the other Reid henchmen in the Legis-
lature.

The F.P.U. has no axe to grind and no interests to serve but that
of Country and People. Coaker who has always resisted every effort
to bribe or silence him, and who lives only to serve his Country and
her noble army of workmen warns you now to bestir yourselves
and consider the great evil Reid and Morris are endeavouring to bring
upon the Country. Coaker asks every man—no matter what party he
supported in 1913—to immediately bestir himself over this issue and
wake up before the fatal time is copper-fastened and your children's
rights are robbed.

This New Reid Deal is one hundred times worse for the Country
than the first Deal of 1898—which has choked all developments in
this Country and cost the Colony nearly Five Million Dollars. This
latest agreement is a many headed Octopus and if it is allowed to live
will cause us to rue the day it ever passed, and will have more con-
trol over the People and Country than the Legislature or the Supreme
Courts.

The people will be no better off than serfs if this Octopus lives.
They will be powerless to control the monster. They will not be able
to place what Government they wish in power. They will tie them-
selves hand and foot and be compelled to exist in their own country
in a state that the serfs of Russia never had to endure.

Ireland was bound for centuries by just such a monster as this
Octopus would prove to be. Ireland's best sons have labored for a
century to free the people and their country from the devouring
fangs of such an Octopus. In recent years their efforts to free them-
selves have borne fruit and to-day the sons of Ireland are beginning
to get a footing in their native land and their taskmasters are being
ousted.

Will the people of Terra Nova willingly submit to a fate that im-
poverished Ireland's sons for one hundred years, and allow an Octo-
pus that as a public servant trampled the people's rights and their pub-
lic obligations under foot, to enslave us and take from us liberties our
fathers secured for us and handed down to us unimpaired?

Will Newfoundlanders willingly permit Morris to rivet a slaves'
chain about our wrists and ankles and make us the serfs and play-
things of the Reids, without making a single effort to defend ourselves
or protect our rights and liberties?

Are we all become Reids' serfs at the behest of Ned Morris and
his purchased supporters without even saving we are not willing?
Remember Morris attempted to force this monster upon you in a
far worse form than it now appears—but had it not been for the Op-
position Party that infamous deal would now be law.

Remember, men, that you have your responsibilities, you must
live up to those responsibilities; you cannot be silent and inactive in the
face of such a calamity as this now attempted by Morris and Reid.
You must do your duty. We want you all to bestir yourselves
now—at once—to compel Morris to leave this infamous deal over to
be considered at another session of the Legislature when what is good
in it might be accepted and what is evil and wrong and infamous and
enslaving can be obliterated. Your duty is to call a Mass Meeting at
once and save your Country from this impending calamity.

Will you allow Morris to bind the future legislators of this Col-
ony for ever and make this Octopus greater than the Government of
your Country. Where are the business men? Where are the working-
men's leaders? Where are the Unions? Have all forsaken their Coun-
try and fled, leaving Reid and Morris supreme?

Come Mr. Kent, come Mr. Morine, come Dr. Lloyd, call a Mass
Meeting and urge the people to do something to save their Country
from the lordship and slavery which this deal entails. The people ex-
pect you to guide them at such a time as this. There is no time to
lose—what can be done must be done at once. Let all unite to com-
pel Morris to withhold this infamous Deal for the consideration of an-
other session of the Legislature to be called next January.

The Reid Deal

FOLLOWING on the heels of
Messrs. Kent and Morine's
able exposure of the nefar-
ious attempt on the part of certain
individuals to forever rob this
country of the right to legislate
over a very large area of our com-
mon heritage, and to take from us
our most invaluable asset—our
water powers—comes the crown-
ing protest of a number of cor-
porations against the enactment of
the "most iniquitous measure."
These companies saw with alarm
an effort on the part of a wire-
pulling and influential company to
drive them by legislative power
from their lawful possessions, and
claims on which they had spent
many thousands of dollars.

This big soulless corporation
made a bid to collar the greater
portion of Newfoundland's re-
maining assets, and incidentally
to freeze out those who have al-
ready obtained rights on the West
Coast and Labrador. At the same
time they had the consummate in-
solence to ask us to give them
freedom from taxation forever.
Where is the Newfoundland
who does not boil with indignation
at the thought of having a Gov-
ernment so utterly sunk to all
sense of decency, as to foster such
an outrageous design. The most
barefaced swindle ever attempted
in Newfoundland. If Sir Edward
Morris and his Cabinet failed to
see how gross the attempt on our
natural rights, then it is a pity
that he has ever been permitted
to occupy a position where dunce-
steerers may make use of him to
rob this poor land of ours.

Mr. Wm. Howley's masterly
representation of his clients' case
before the bar of the House a
couple of days ago, merits the ap-
preciation in which the public hold
it. It is regarded as one of the
ablest presentations of a case ever
heard in the country. He showed
up in a logical and convincing
way that what Newfoundland was
asked to do in those scandalous
resolutions was nothing more nor
less than a high-handed piece of
robbery. The country was being
called upon to repudiate her own
sacred obligations and contracts.

Could insolence go further
than that? Could the manhood of
the country receive a more ig-
nominious slap in the face?
We are called upon to dishonor
ourselves before the world for the
sake of a mere airy promise of hav-
ing an industry established in our
midst, that should it ever come to
pass might prove a burden and a

curse instead of a surcease and a
blessing.

There is not a man in the coun-
try outside the few who are mak-
ing such a unfohy bid for such con-
cessions, who knows what the real
or potential value of those conces-
sions is.

Why should we be in haste to
barter away our rights, and tie our
own as well as the hands of future
generations? Let us keep our wa-
ter powers, until we find out what
they are worth, and then let us
make the best possible use of our
knowledge. Why are we so silly
as to talk victims to the whites of
every gold-brick man who hap-
pens to our shores. Wilson, the
man who has consented to act the
role of the gold-brick man in this
case, has been pushed forward by
the real agents. He has been guild-
ed over and invested with the halo
of a great scientist and discoverer
in order to make us believe that
this is a huncor game.

Mr. Wilson did not invent cal-
cium-carbide, neither did he in-
vent the electric furnace, and all
who say he did are either knaves
or fools.

M. Moissan by his classical in-
vestigations laid the ground work
and superstructure on which Wil-
son based his discoveries, and we
challenge Mr. Wilson to prove
that this is not so.

The Volunteers

Yesterday morning's Church Par-
ade was well attended by the boys.
Capt. Montgomerie being in command.
In the afternoon the whole company
under Lieut. Nunn's went for a seven-
mile route march.

Two names were added to the list
on Saturday night: Mcl. Woodford of
the city, and H. Jackson of Durham,
England. This makes the total num-
ber on the roll 1,775.

Magistrate's Court

Before Mr. H. E. Knight, J.P.
A 65 year old seaman, for refusing
to do his duty on board S. S. Mounth,
was committed for 14 days, or until
the steamer sails.

A Scotch fireman, drunk and dis-
orderly, fined \$2.00 or 7 days.

A Southside Laborer, for tearing up
a rug in his cell had to contribute
\$5.00 to the funds or go down for 14
days.

A Monkstown Rd. Laborer, drunk
and disorderly in his own house and
for using threatening language to-
wards his wife, was fined \$5.00 or 14
days.

Three other drunk and disorderly
cases were fined \$5.00 or 14 days.

Deplorable Conditions at Penitentiary and Poorhouse

Grand Jury Visits Institutions And Present Report on Penitentiary, Asylum and Poorhouse -- Finds Conditions Unsanitary at the Jail and Poorhouse -- Makes Several Important Recommendations -- Advises More Pay for Policemen

To The Judges of the SUPREME COURT of Newfoundland,

May it please Your Lordships,

In accordance with Your Lordships' request at the opening of this Session of the Supreme Court, the Grand Jury visited the Penitentiary and were shown through by Superintendent Parsons.

"From observation and on enquiry from prisoners we learn that the clothing is not sufficient for warmth during winter weather.

"All the prisoners were unanimous in condemning food as to quality and quantity which complaint we verified and of opinion that quality of food called for by Contract is not supplied.

"We found a number of prisoners occupying cells for various terms up to forty days. On questioning Superintendent we were informed that owing to difficulty in finding employment had to keep prisoners confined in cells for full term of imprisonment.

"We would recommend to Your Lordships, in reference to unemployed prisoners, the opening up of a basket industry, which would keep them employed, and by which an income would be derived, particularly as materials could be easily secured within the island. This industry, besides being a source of employment, would benefit prisoners mentally and physically.

"We are of opinion that the Superintendent's power in the matter of employment is curtailed, and would recommend that he be given greater latitude in manner of employing prisoners.

"We visited the broom factory, and found same conducted in a very unsatisfactory manner. We would strongly recommend to Your Lordships the removal of the 'pit' or 'dump' (containing refuse and nuisance of Institution for 12 months) we consider this very injurious to the health of inmates, particularly those in the broom factory. In addition to inmates of Penitentiary, we also consider this pit a menace to the health of all visitors to cemetery adjoining, and all residents in vicinity, and would recommend that the Board of Health investigate the matter.

"In the case of prisoner Juke, we wish to bring to Your Lordships notice that this man is still confined in an iron cage, unemployed. We were assured by the Superintendent

that this prisoner would be given employment during present month.

"We also wish to bring to Your Lordships' notice the case of the suspect Snowden, who has been in the Penitentiary for five (5) months awaiting trial, and who has been ill and on eight (8) occasions requested the services of a doctor, but through the Superintendent's neglect the doctor was not called in until two weeks ago. Snowden was then visited by Drs. Keegan and Knight, and each in turn prescribed for him. In explaining this circumstance, Superintendent informed Jury that he was of opinion that the man was not ill. We think that Superintendent should have granted Snowden's request, particularly as rules of Penitentiary inflict punishment for assumed illness.

"We also learn that this man was for a period of four months without a change of clothing. This shows a great neglect on part of responsible authorities.

"We would also recommend to Your Lordships' consideration the case of prisoner Bishop, whose term has almost expired. If he is liberated, being a fisherman and season now opening, would give prisoner an opportunity of earning support for his family for the coming year.

Female Ward:—On visiting this Department we made an examination of living quarters and found them unfit for human habitation; the place being so contracted and owing to situation of cells (being in solid stone), during damp weather the walls are covered with moisture, which makes them more unfit for occupation. We strongly condemn the present quarters, and impress upon the authorities the necessity of furnishing more suitable quarters. We also recommend that these prisoners be taken to the yard and paraded a short while each day, so that they could get fresh air and exercise, as we found the atmosphere in their quarters unbearable. We would strongly recommend the instituting of a Reformatory for juvenile prisoners, as unfortunately, the numbers seem to be increasing and the purpose would be better served to keep this class to themselves, rather than by placing them with older prisoners.

"We next visited the Asylum for the Insane, and beg to report as follows: "We found the quarters in first-class condition, and the Management most excellent. We must congratulate the doctor, matron and staff on

manner in which the patients are cared for, and believe that it can compare in this respect with any Institution in other countries.

"We do not think that the staff are recompensed sufficiently for the services which they perform, and would recommend that they be given greater consideration in reference to salary.

"We most strongly condemn the kitchen, the utensils contained therein being insufficient to cater to the wants of 310 people.

"We might mention that the range at present installed is second-hand and was condemned at Government House as being unsuitable for small staff at that place.

"We also condemn the laundry and wash house as being too small to meet requirements, of such a large number of inmates. We would urge the erection of a new kitchen, wash-house and laundry on a larger scale.

Poor Asylum.—"We next visited this Institution and found the Management bad. On enquiry from inmates we learn that the food supplied is unfit. It contains no nourishment, and was wholly inadequate for the needs of people ill in bed. We also found that the ill persons are denied the proper medical attendance, which they should have and we would suggest to Your Lordships the immediate appointment of a Commission to enquire into the Management of this Institution.

"We condemn it as unsuitable in every degree to supply the wants of so many of our fellow creatures in their declining years. It is a disgrace to civilization to know that there is such a dirty and filthy place, and if the authorities cannot sanction the erection of a new building to ease the suffering of these poor people, we would advise them to renovate and brighten up the present building, so that it would bring some cheer and comfort to our poor afflicted ones, who should be cared for in a better manner than they are at present.

"In closing we would like to bring to Your Lordships' notice the inadequate pay of our Police Force.

"Under present circumstances they are unable to exist on the small remuneration allotted to them and on this account we find our best men seeking some other means of employment.

"We would strongly recommend a better consideration as to salary for our Police Force.

"We also desire to bring to Your Lordships' notice the manner in which some arrests are made. That is, the throwing of arrested to the ground and then handcuffing. In most cases of this sort, on arrested being brought to his feet, his face presents a very injured appearance.

"We think this could be remedied by the strapping of hands and feet and the inauguration of a police patrol system.

(Sgd.) PATRICK KAVANAGH, Foreman. April 6, 1915.

this country's history as a talented son and exalted patriot, but he has failed and failed ignominiously. I knew him long ago when he first lived on Barter's Hill and afterwards on Allan's Square and the name of the latter place will not recall memories very honourable to Edward Patrick Morris. We went to school at the same place and were the best of friends—especially at lunch times. He will remember these days very well.

He knew me also when he went to Finlay's dry goods store as a clerk. He was not so proud then as he is now. He was a great favourite with the lady shoppers in these days and got his first umbrella there for kind attention to the lady customers who dealt with him. But these days are a thing of the past and the then popular clerk is a great man now and knows not the friends of his youth.

Nowadays he is very forgetful. One day he will promise you anything you ask for, and the next morning he FORGETS it. How many of us poor "fools" in the West End know this to our grief, but let us tell him that there is a day coming, and it is not far off, when we will let him see that we can forget too and when we forget Ned Morris it will be to our own advantage.

I hope, Sir, that you will wake up the sleepy Post Master General and let him know that the public want their mail service attended to. The quicker the Post Master General shakes off the iron ring by which he is surrounded the better for the Postal Service and the Colony in general.

Too much of this family business is being in evidence in the Post Office. Competent and faithful officials have been side tracked to make room for some member of the family. It is time to end it and put this important branch of the public service on a sound business basis.

Is Henry J. B. Woods capable of doing so? If not; then let him step down and give room to one who will.

We are grateful Mr. Coaker for all you have done for those who cannot help themselves. Go ahead and show up the fraud and trickery that is a disgrace to our native land. We want dozens of Coakers here to-day. Morris is a failure, a fake and a huge bluff and his followers in the Government are merely pawns in the hands of those who pull the strings.

—WEST ENDER.

Should Preserve Newfoundland's Water Powers

Letter Congratulating Mr. Coaker on His Heroic Fight Against the New Reid Deal

Mr. Coaker, M.H.A., St. John's, Nfld.

Dear Sir,—This is to congratulate you and others who are heroically defending the country from the abnormal outrage of allowing private parties to monopolize the water powers of this sadly governed country.

The average inhabitant does not know the enormous wealth producing power of these waters.

In discussing this subject one is met with the argument that these rivers have been running away for ages and nothing has been done to utilize their power. This argument would be somewhat correct in our fathers' time. Things have changed since then and to-day science is playing an all important part in the world's doing.

It is only twenty-five years since electricity has been put to a practical use and was only now in its infancy. About ten years ago owing to the discovery of radium electricity has reached the stage which one could call it "modern electricity." Since that time wonderful changes have taken place, in fact advances by science in this important subject are revolutionizing electricity every year.

A country's wealth is estimated by its assets. Water powers to-day are the greatest builders or assets any country can possess. The power of any country to borrow money is governed by its production, amount of production per capita, amount of energy to produce, cost of production of en-

ergy, and the governing the circumstance of producing energy. These water powers in the hands and owned exclusively by the people would be forever the greatest asset of this country.

Every country in the world to-day is jealously guarding its water powers and any movement to allow the private use of these powers by the governments is met by strenuous resistance by the people. Any person or persons injuring, lessening, or in any manner impairing the power of these waters is doing a great injury to the country.

Any party who passes over or gives away to any private company or individual these powers, has deprived the country of one of its chief if not the best asset the country owns. The loss of this asset makes it harder for this country to obtain loans and always increases the rates under which the loan is obtained. This country deprived of these great energy producers will not in the near future be able to produce anything to compete with other countries using these powers. Consequently Newfoundlanders will be born in bondage.

—NATIVE.
Hr. Grace, May 12, '15.

[The above letter was received by Mr. Coaker from one of the leading men in Hr. Grace and it explains itself. It is one of 1000 received by him on the same subject since the New Reid Deal was laid before the House of Assembly.—Editor.]

Recommends Reforms at Post Office

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—As your paper has been the medium of showing up the many grievances that have occurred here lately, I would like to ask you to enquire for a very patient public why our letters take from eight to ten days to reach here from New York and Boston. What is the reason of this delay? Is it on the side of our local authorities or is it the fault of those at the other end?

Certain it is, if the Post Master General is not able to attend to his duties for which he is well paid he should not be left there. Let the Government get a good live man in his place. One with a commercial training who would be able to put the Post office on the footing it should be on.

I saw a few days ago when reading the House of Assembly reports in The Mail and Advocate that Mr. Coaker mentioned Hon. John A. Robinson as a suitable man for this responsible position. I quite agree with Mr. Coaker in this respect. Mr. Robinson would make an ideal Post Master General and the department under his guidance would not be in the deplorable condition it is to-day.

A few weeks ago a friend of mine asked at a post office in U.S.A., how long a letter should

take to reach St. John's, and he was informed that a letter posted at noon on Monday there should reach St. John's by noon Thursday. My friend wrote me asking me to note the date of delivery here. I did so and found that it only took NINE days to reach here from Boston.

Now Sir, if we have the same facilities as last year why have we to wait eight, nine and ten days for letters that should take four or at the longest five?

We cannot object to delays in winter time as we know that under the conditions then it is impossible to keep up to schedule time but now when the road is open and we have a daily express (save the mark) why must we have to wait so long?

We look to Mr. Coaker to put this matter right. You have done noble work the past few years on behalf of the public of this country. Your actions in showing up the conditions at the Hospital, Lunatic Asylum and other public matters have met with the unanimous approval of the public and we feel glad to know that at least we have one man who is determined to look after the interests of the people.

No one took any notice of these conditions in our public institu-

tions until you did and I say may God reward you for your human and kindly interest in these matters. I feel sure that the relatives of those poor unfortunate fellow beings in the Lunatic Asylum will bless you for what you have done for them. The inmates of the Asylum were living a life of sadness and misery away from home and loved ones and no attention was paid them by the so called People's Party until you forced them to take steps to remedy the evils existing at this institution.

If our Premier paid more attention to the poor and gave more thought to the wants of the common people who put him where he is to-day, instead of looking after the pay of the Governor and hobnobbing with the monied interests it would be more to his credit.

What an unlucky day for us Newfoundlanders that Ned Morris got the reigns of power. It makes us blush for shame, Sir, when we recall the mean, underhand methods he resorted too to foist himself and his windy views on the people of this country.

I am disappointed in him. I thought he would prove himself a better Premier than he has. He had the golden opportunity to leave his name on the pages of

Unionism at Champney's

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—This is our first time writing to your paper and being told that two heads are better than one we decided to chip together. Not seeing many letters appearing from Champney's we thought we would write and let you know that the people here are still full of Unionism. We are glad to say that our Union store here is still progressing and we hope to have it in full swing by June. You know we Union girls would rather go twice the distance to buy goods from a Union store.

We would like you to know, Mr. Editor, that we ladies here are true Unionists. On Monday we generally rise an hour earlier to get through our washing to be ready for the paper as soon it arrives. We enjoy reading the letters from our Newfoundland Volunteers. We were sorry to hear of the death of so many of our brave lads, but God's will must be done.

We must tell you about our Union parade here in Champney's. The men left the C.E.T.S. Hall at 12 o'clock and paraded across the

harbor ice and back to the hall again where they partook of tea provided for by the ladies. After tea the tables were cleared and several of our Union members delivered some stirring speeches. Guess our men will be sorry when the Union meetings are brought to a close for the summer months, also the ladies, for they enjoy seeing the men putting on their Union guernseys to go to the meetings which are held here on Wednesday nights.

—TWO HEADS.
West Champneys, T.B. May 5th, 1915.

F.P.U. Officers Elected at Fortune Harbor

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—The F.P.U. Council of Fortune Harbor, N.D.B., held its annual meeting for the election of officers, etc., here on April 19th. The following were elected: James Byrne, Chairman. Michael Carroll, D. Chairman. Denis Glavine, Secretary. John Carroll, Treasurer. Joseph Cook, Door Guard.

—D. GLAVINE, Secy. F.P.U. Council. Fortune Hr., N.D.B., May 7, '15.

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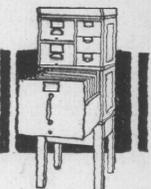
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THE NICKELS

The Great Boer War

The famous production of the Boer War will be shown to-night at the Casino Theatre, which is becoming equally famous for the master-pieces of photo-plays which are being shown there. Those who visit there to-night will be given an opportunity of witnessing the magnificent and startling picture which portrays almost minutely the great battles that were fought on the African veldt and Kopje.
The Boers are seen surrounded and facing defeat. They fight with desperation born of despair. Time and time again they endeavor to capture a battery that is playing havoc with them; their sharpshooters pick off the English one by one until only one survivor is left and he stands at his post with grim determination to fight as long as life lasts.
These and kindred spectacles will be seen to such excellent advantage that a lasting impression of the great Boer struggle will remain for some time in the minds of those who will see this picture to-night.

Rossley's Theatres

There is another first-class program at Rossley's to-night. Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Made Locke in complete change, songs, dances, character representations and sketches, and several Vitagraph features. Next Monday the pantomime:—"The old woman who lived in a shoe." This is a condensed version of an immense production, known in England as "Potted" pantomime, with Jack and Marie Rossley, Mr. Ballard Brown, Miss Made Locke, Miss Bonnie Rossley and the cleverly trained pantomime girls, eight girls in crimoline dresses and poke bonnets, will be one of the most delightful sights ever seen in St. John's. Every costume is new and beautiful, and there are several changes of costumes with magnificent stage setting and very elaborate electrical effects. Many clever novelties, a marvelous show.

"Ours in the West End"

There will be an entire change of programme at the cosy little theatre to-night. The pictures are all of the very best ever seen here, the pick of the markets. The two little Sister Squires will sing a new song, dressed in character costumes. This will be the farewell work of these clever little girls at "Ours." Next week there will be a new little singer at the little house in the West End. Next week Miss Kathleen arries in the latest battle song, "We don't want to lose you, but we think you ought to go."

At the Crescent

The Crescent commence a new week by presenting a strong and excellent bill. Mr. Delmonico who is making friends everyday, sings "That's an Irish Lullaby," which it is, and you must hear it.
The double voice is really marvelous, and the ease and certainty with which Delmonico uses both is as pleasing and entertaining as it is wonderful. To the Crescent tonight for something good.

Baseball League

A meeting of the Baseball League was held on Saturday night and was largely attended. The fixtures were drawn up, with the result that the Wanderers and Cubs will open the series. The first game will be played on the first half-holiday, June 9th, and it was decided by the League that the entire proceeds are to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund.
As is customary in all Baseball Leagues, the Mayor—Mr. Coaling—will be asked to throw over the first ball and thus formally declare the season to be opened. The usual band concert and parade of players about the field will also take place. League umpires for the season:—Messrs. Chezman (chief), Montgomery, Hanlin and Smith.
The Championship series this year will consist of one round, or 10 games in all, and the regulation game of 9 innings will be played instead of the customary 7 here. In view of the laudable object the admission to the opening game will be ten cents, and tickets will be for sale about town. For the balance of the series the admission will be the same as last year.
Great enthusiasm prevails among the ball players, and though over seventy-five per cent. of last year's contestants have enlisted still it is thought that baseball will be better than ever this season. There is no doubt but that each of the five teams will have very strong lineups and fast and exciting baseball should be the result.
An express with a large mail matter arrived this a.m.

The Net Result Of Sealing Voyage

With the discharge of the S. S. Eagle, Friday last, the sealing voyage concluded, except the discharge of the Bloodhound, now at Pool's Island. The total output is 49,799 seals old and young, for twelve steamers gross weight 1061 tons, 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 29 lbs.; nett weight 1019 tons, 3 qrs. and 22 lbs. Net value \$83,064.23, of which one third \$31,031.44 went to the crews, leaving \$52,032.79 for the outfitters who, it is said, will lose approximately \$120,000 in the venture.
The Bonaventure brought in the largest number 25,985, and the Neptune the smallest 60, while the average catch is 3899 per ship. Of the total catch the five steamers in the Gulf landed 23,161 seals and the seven at the front, 18,635. Taken as a whole, the 1915 voyage is the worst on record. Twelve of the fourteen ships engaged—Seal and Bloodhound included—did not get enough seals to pay coaling expenses.

Letter From A Naval Reservist

Glasgow, Scotland, April 29th, 1915
(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—As I have a little time to spare this morning I thought I would write a few lines to the readers of the Advocate to let them know a little of our doings. We landed at Portsmouth on the 13th of November and were drafted to Whale Island on the 14th to H. M. S. "Excellent" Gun-nery school. We spent a month there and were then sent to H. M. S. Patricia which we joined at Avonmouth Docks, Bristol, from which port we started on duty about the middle of December. Since then we have been attacked by two submarines, one in the North Sea and the other in the Irish Channel. The latter disappeared after three rounds of firing.
We then opened our ship at full speed and by running a zig-zag course escaped alright. It was a very anxious hour with us, expecting every moment to be torpedoed.
There are fifteen Newfoundland boys on this ship and they all send their kind regards to the readers of the Advocate. Wishing you every success, I remain,
Yours, under the colours,
EDGAR QUINTON
P.S.—The writer of the above is a son of Charles and Martha Quinton of Charleston, Bonavista Bay.

Football League Meet

A meeting of the Newfoundland Football League was held in the President's office, at which, besides the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the League, there were present delegate from the C.E.L., B.I.S., Collegian, Fieldian and St. Andrew's Clubs.
President Chaplin stated that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the annual meeting, and generally to discuss the prospects for the coming season.
The reports submitted to the meeting showed that 1914 was one of the most successful—financially—in the history of the League, as besides contributing \$200.00 to the Patriotic Fund, there was a considerable sum added to the League Funds, after paying all expenses.
In the general discussion on present and future prospects for this most popular form of British athletics, a tribute of praise was paid by all present, to those members of the League, who had, on the outbreak of the war volunteered for active service in defence of King and Empire. All the clubs forming the League have been drained of their best players, notably the C.E.L.—a club that has the special distinction of having a member (Len Suck) who was the first volunteer, and whose regimental number is No. 1 in the First Newfoundland Regiment. Other former League players, who had enlisted with the Canadian Contingents were also instanced, notably the late popular Gordon Boone, who had recently been killed in action—playing the game manfully to the end—and for whose sister and brother the sympathy was extended in their sad bereavement.
After reviewing the position from all standpoints, it was unanimously decided to continue the game this year, particularly as present indications point to five or six of the clubs being able to participate, notwithstanding the drainage occasioned by the war.
The annual meeting will be held on Tuesday evening 25th inst., when the fixtures will be drawn and all other arrangements made for the season.
Saturday night was a busy one with the police, seven inebriates being arrested. Though the night was damp, these gentlemen felt uncomfortably dry, or at least the inner man did, which was the cause of all the trouble.

LOCAL ITEMS

A meeting of the Sports' Committee of St. Andrew's Society takes place to-night at 7.30 p.m. in their club rooms.

The weather along the railway today is dull and raining. Wind N. E. and strong, with the temperature ranging from 35 to 45 above.

Another case of diphtheria, a boy of nine years of age, was removed from Mount Cashel to Fever Hospital yesterday.

Bring the children to see this authentic historical struggle between Britain and Boer.—my17,3i

The Marine and Fisheries Department received a message from Bonavista Bay on Saturday, stating that herring were plentiful there.

Commencing to-day, the Southern Shore train will leave here at 5.30 p.m. instead of 8.30 in the morning. The train from the shore will arrive in the city at 11.30 a.m. each day.

The Treasurer of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, acknowledges with thanks, the sum of \$14.75, from the Imperial Tobacco Co. (Nfld.) Ltd, towards their funds.

Constable Grouchy who came from St. John's on Saturday with two patients—one for the Hospital and the other for the Insane Asylum—returned to his station by this morning's train.

The Gulf now being clear of ice the steamers Kyle and Bruce plying between Port aux Basques and N. Sydney will be able to make the latter port a terminal point, instead of Louisbourg as heretofore.

Nine patients from the General Hospital, 5 men and 4 women, arrived by the Portia this morning. Two of them being urgent cases, were taken to Hospital, the others are living in Boarding Houses.

Wonderful. Thrilling. Spectacular—THE BOER WAR—in five parts at the CASINO To-night.—may17,3i

The mercantile people along Water Street, are anxiously awaiting the arrival of several vessels now due into port. The approach of this sail will mean an activity in business, a condition which is now most welcome.

A big strike of the I.C.R. men at Sydney is now threatened, and as this is the principal railway in Cape Breton, considerable concern, if the hold up is realised, will be serious. One of our scribes was Secretary. Treasurer of the Union two years ago, and he is now glad to be clear of the promised trouble.

THE BOER WAR, in FIVE PARTS, was produced at enormous expenditure. Thousands of men and horses. SEE the charge of the Highlanders—The Infantry—The Cavalry—The Jack Tars to the rescue—CASINO To-night.—may17,3i

Word was received on Saturday of the death at Victoria, B.C., of Mrs. John Barrett, at the age of 81 years. Deceased, who originally came from Old Perlican went west with her family some twenty years ago, after residing for an equal period in this city. She is survived by several children, of whom one is Mr. George Barrett of Freshwater Road. Her husband predeceased her about two years ago. Lance-Corporal Barrett is a grandson.

Mr. John Anderson's new store on Water Street is nearing completion, and when finished will be one of the finest in the city. The place is fitted with all up-to-date appointments, and the entrances is of the type of present English style.
We understand that Mr. Anderson intends to fit out his windows in an unique style of fashion, an idea that is certainly worthy of the place.

At Grenfell Hall

There was a large gathering at the Illustrated Lecture in the Grenfell Hall last night. Taking "Russia" as the topic for the evening, Sgt. Jones gave a graphic description of the Russian Empire, and its people, also the part our big ally is playing in the great European war, which he illustrated with lantern views of Russia's prominent buildings, and other characteristic features.
Although a pleasant and instructive Sunday evening hour was spent at the King George Institute, the proceedings terminating with the singing of the National Anthem.

SHIPPING

S.S. Saguna arrived at Humbermouth at 9.45 a.m. to-day.

Argyle arrived at Placentia at 9.30 yesterday morning.

S. S. Beatrice, 3 days from Sydney with coal to W. B. Fraser, has arrived.

The S. S. Messina is now due on the way to Gambo to load pit props for England.

The Bellaventure leaves to-morrow for Philadelphia, taking a small quantity of freight.

The R. N. Co.'s Bay boats are still in port, ice conditions not permitting their taking up the regular services.

The Kyle was to leave Port aux Basques after arrival of Sunday's No. 1.

The S.S. Meigs arrived at Humbermouth at 7.30 a.m. to-day. She takes up that route in place of the Saguna.

The S.S. Bruce arrived at Basques at 8 a.m. yesterday and sailed again at 8.30 for N. Sydney.

The barq. Minnie, Wakeham, cleared Saturday for Bahia with 3200 qtls. of cod, shipped by A. Goodridge and Sons.

The S. S. Mancurian arrived into port this morning, on her way to Bonavista, where she will load pit-props for England.

Durango sails at 4 o'clock this afternoon, taking a large freight, a mail and one passenger—Mr. A. R. Lawrie, from Liverpool.

S.S. Mancunia, 12 days from Cardiff, in ballast, arrived this morning. This steamer goes to Gambo to load pit props.

S.S. Bruce reached Port aux Basques at 8.20 yesterday morning with the following passengers:—C. L. Collins, L. W. Collins, W. H. Henderson, W. L. Power, A. L. Larkin, J. C. Richardson

The Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 5.15 last evening with the following passengers:—W. Collins, J. Inkpen, H. A. Lee, G. Parsons, J. Marshall, H. Marshall, Lieut. Marshall and one second class.

S.S. Portia, Capt. Joe Kean, arrived from Western ports this morning, bringing a small freight and the following passengers:—Messrs. D. McIsaac, L. B. Clark, Constable Green, J. H. Doe, M. Tobin, Geo. Deveraux, Mesrames Caines, Green and Deveraux, Misses Buffett, Hartigan and Molloy, and 30 in steerage.

PERSONALS

Mr. W. J. Ellis went as passenger to New York by last evening's express.

Mr. Wm. Davis was passenger outwards by last evening's express.

Mr. Harold Arnold of Sydney went to his home by last evening's train.

Mr. Jas. Power, of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., who had been to St. John's and Carbonara on business, got back to town on Saturday afternoon.

Rev. Mother John, of the Presentation Convent at St. John's is seriously ill, and the passing of the good nun is sorrowfully expected.

We are informed that Judge Knight left Montreal yesterday on his way home, the specialists on his case having decided not to operate at present.

Church Parade

The second Church Parade for the season of the C. L. B. was held yesterday afternoon, when the members attended the Cathedral. Rev. J. Brinton read the service and the preacher was Rev. Mr. Adams, who delivered an impressive address. During the service the Band rendered a number of hymns.

Owing to the rainstorm the march through the city was abandoned, the Battalion returning via Longs Hill to the Armoury. On arrival there Lt. Col. Rendell presented Capt. R. R. Wood of C. Co., Lieut. F. Rendell, F. Co., and Lieut. R. Arsh of B. Co., who were recently appointed with their commissions; and referred to some length to the duties attached to their rank.

Despite the unfavorable weather, yesterday's parade was a large one, over 300, (including a good many old comrades) taking part. Next Sunday the Band will go to Bell Island to assist at the Anniversary celebrations of the brigade there.

WAR MESSAGES

French Achieve Fine Success

Paris, May 15.—In a supplementary official report issued this afternoon, the French War Office announces the capture of the villages of Carency and Ablain St. Nasseire, as well as of 2,000 prisoners and much war material. The victory is characterized as one of the finest successes achieved by the French troops.

Is He Dead Or Is He Alive?

Ottawa, May 15.—Private John Hollands, of Carbonara, is reported as killed in action.

Ottawa, May 15.—Private John Hallads, Carbonara, wounded is on the casualty list.

Riots in Genoa

Genoa, May 15.—War riots occurred here to-day. Germans and Austrians were attacked.

American Liner Arrives at Liverpool

Liverpool, May 16.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia from New York, arrived here this afternoon.

Lord Brooke Commends Canadians

London, May 17.—The Daily Express understands that Lord Brooke is to be promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship and given command of a Brigade of Canadian troops.
Brooke is a Lieut.-Colonel of the Eight Battalion of Territorials.

Cruisers Halt British Steamers

New York, May 15.—British cruisers displayed renewed activity off the American coast to-day. They halted, and sent men aboard two outbound British steamers.

The Steel Company Of Canada, Ltd., MONTREAL,

Manufacturers, at right prices, of Bolts and Nuts, Horse Shoes, Railway Spikes, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire and Staples, Mild Steel, Galva, Telegraph Wire, Galva, Bar Iron, Pig Iron, Lead and Waste Pipe, Iron Pipe, Fence wire, Tacks of all kinds, Shot and Putty.

The London and North-Western Railway Company is engaging girls in the great locomotive offices at Crewe, thus releasing a large number of male clerks for military and naval service.

The Scottish Football Association announces that 1,500 Scottish football players have enlisted, as well as 2,000 non-playing members, who are now with the Army. The clubs have subscribed £5,000 to the War Fund.

When a Belgian was brought before Mr. Fordham yesterday charged with being drunk and disorderly, the magistrate observed, "You must be very careful what you say about the Belgians or you will have a member of the Government criticising you."

False Alarm

At 11.40 Saturday night an alarm fire was sent in from box 935 at the head of Carter's Hill. The Central and Western Companies responding, sought to locate the "blaze" but could not even find the individual who had rung in the alarm.

It is evidently the nasty trick of some practical joker who finding time and weather heavy on his hands, determined to call out the fire brigades.

The police have been detailed to get after the "funny" one, and as a slight clue is on hand, an arrest will likely follow. There are enough startling rumors floating around just now without the addition of this last of some artful dodger.

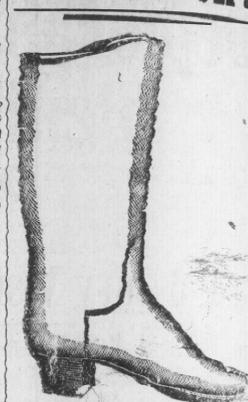
WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh N. W. winds, continued fair on the West coast, clearing on East coast.

Cape Race (noon)—Wind north west, strong, weather fine and clear; no shipping passed inward; several icebergs in sight, but no field ice.

Roper's (noon)—Bar 28.95, Ther. 44.

Fishermen!



Get Smallwood's Hand-made Tongue Boots, Wellington's High and Low Three Quarter Boots. These Boots have been tested and proved to be waterproof. By who? By the Fishermen who have worn them.
P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Fred Smallwood on the Heel plate. Beware of Imitations!

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.

J.J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

—OUR WAY—
We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy.

White Cattle Feed, Bran, Yellow Meal, Whole Corn, Mixed Oats

—and—
Calf Meal, in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb. Boneless Jowls, Pork Loins, Ribbed Pork, New York Beef, Sinclair's Spare Ribs, the best.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



FIRE

THE ALARM OF FIRE
is a dreadful thing for the man without insurance. Every time he sees the engines racing along his heart comes up in his throat if the fire is anywhere near his place.
THE COST OF INSURANCE is so small that it need hardly be considered. The freedom from worry alone is worth it many times over. Let me insure you to-day.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.

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