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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

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Horse Flesh and Flour Only Rations

"Eye Witness" With Mesopotamia Forces Tells of Townspeople's Gallant Stand Against Desperate Conditions - Aeroplanes Were Used to Relieve Strain on the Garrison so Tennant Says

LONDON, May 10.—A despatch from the British "Eye-Witness" with the Mesopotamia forces, gives a description of the gallant stand of the townspeople against the Turks at Kut-el-Amara while on the verge of starvation. The men subsisted during the last fortnight on four ounces of four daily and a certain ration of horse-flesh, the only food Townspeople's last wireless messages before he capitulated said: "Have destroyed guns and am awaiting orders. Officers have gone to Kut-el-Amara. We must have some food, and officers have gone to bring some from the Turks." The last message sent by Townspeople said: "We have resisted the white flag, and a Turkish regiment is approaching. One of the chief difficulties was the fact that the civil population had to remain at Kut-el-Amara. A few who tried to leave were shot by the Turks who made it clear that they would execute any persons who tried to escape. Thus the garrison was burdened with six thousand additional mouths to feed."

LONDON, May 10.—British aeroplanes dropped 15,000 pounds of food in addition to mail, military and other stores in Kut-el-Amara, between April 11th and 29th. This effort to relieve the hunger of the besieged garrison, which surrendered to the Turks, was told of in the Commons today by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War. During the whole siege, Tennant said, only one British aeroplane was brought down by the Turks. Its pilot was killed and the observer wounded. The Turks reported that a number of aeroplanes which attempted to drop food supplies had been shot down.

The Result of "Watchful Waiting"

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Virtually the last American troops in the United States are being mobilized for the Mexican border service. The national guard of three states is under orders to hasten to reinforce Funston's army. "London" reports received state that the Mexicans along the entire border had planned for a day for a concerted uprising.

Mr. Samuel Replies to Protests

Says the Government Would Have Been Guilty of Unpardonable Weakness if They Did Not Execute Irish Rebels—Was Not a Policy of Prosecution he Says

LONDON, May 10.—Replying to protests which have been made the last few days against putting to death the leaders in the Sinn Fein rebellion, Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, said, today, that the Government would have been guilty of unpardonable weakness, if it had not meted out stern punishment to the guilty. The public might rest assured, Mr. Samuel added, that neither the Government nor the military authorities had any intention of adopting a policy of wholesale prosecution. Mr. Samuel thought it would be found that the number of cases in which it was necessary to enforce the extreme penalty was nearing the end. If indeed it had not already been reached.

Why Should It?

LONDON, May 10.—In official circles here it is not anticipated that the sinking of the White Star liner "Cymric" will cause a breach between Germany and the United States. While according to the Admiralty the "Cymric" was ordinarily a freighter on which the Government was sending freight in common with private shippers, the fact that no Americans were on board, and the doubtful status of the ship, creates the belief that Washington is hardly likely to take an issue of the sinking.

Another British Freighter Sunk

LONDON, May 11.—The British steamer Dolcoath, 1700 tons, has been sunk, according to a report from Lloyds.

PUBLIC INQUIRY DEMANDED

Dublin Freeman's Journal Wants Inquiry Into Shooting Editor of Irish Citizen—Asquith Said he Was Shot Without Knowledge of Military Authorities—Premier Said Matter is Under Investigation

DUBLIN, May 11.—Freeman's Journal calls for a public inquiry into the death of Sheehy Skeffington, editor of the Irish Citizen, and the two other men executed with him in Portobello Barracks on April 28th. The Premier stated that Skeffington, editor of the Irish Citizen, had been shot in Dublin on April 28, without the knowledge of the military authorities. This statement was in reply to an inquiry yesterday whether Skeffington had been shot before the proclamation of martial law. This matter was under investigation, Asquith added. The officer concerned had not been arrested and would be court-martialed. Asquith gave an undertaking to the House that no further executions would take place in Ireland before the debate on the Irish question to-morrow. Regarding the two other executions reported to have taken place at the same time as Skeffington was shot, Asquith stated that investigation should be made. He had no particulars regarding these cases, he said, but he was able to state the military authorities not only had no responsibility for them, but had no knowledge of the occurrences.

Roanoke Foundered Off 'Frisco

Life Boat Containing Three Survivors With Bodies of Five Dead Shipmates Drift Ashore on California Coast—Steamer Was Bound For Valparaiso—Four Other Boats Launched Are Missing

SAN LUIS Obispo, Cal., May 11.—The steamer Roanoke, which left San Francisco at midnight on May 8, for Valparaiso, has foundered at sea, about 100 miles south of San Francisco, according to a story told by three survivors, who in a life-boat with the bodies of five of their shipmates, drifted ashore to-day. The survivors were delirious and unable to give their names or any information of the rest of the crew, beyond the fact that four other boats had been launched when the ship sank.

Anti-German Outbreak in Amsterdam

LONDON, May 5.—(New York Sun cable).—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs: "A popular anti-German agitation has arisen in Amsterdam and northern Holland, led by a revolutionary named Nieuwenhuis, which aims at preventing foodstuffs and other goods from entering Germany. Demonstrations are being held in the streets of Amsterdam, demanding that the frontiers be closed and that F. E. Posthuma, minister of agriculture, industry and commerce, who is accused of pro-Germanism, be removed. "Nieuwenhuis was once a favored Democratic leader, but lost his popularity some time ago, owing to his extreme Socialism. He is now gaining ground by his anti-German campaign. "Meanwhile the aristocratic residents of The Hague and the naturalized Germans of Rotterdam are strongly pro-German. Never was the political dividing line between the classes and the masses in Holland so sharp."

Two More Named as Birrell's Successor

LONDON, May 11.—The names of the Duke of Devonshire and Earl Derby are mentioned in the morning papers as the most probable to succeed Wimborne as Lord-Lieut. of Ireland.



A long step—but he can take it.

Hun Press on U. S. Answer German Note

Lokal Anzeiger Says Wilson Demolishing a Man of Straw With This Statement—Other Newspapers Refrain From Comment—Count Von Reventlow Makes Comment Through Tages Zeitung

BERLIN, May 11.—The American answer to the German Note has been printed in the morning newspapers here, having been received through the British news agency despatch, commenting on a statement in the document that the United States could not accept any condition affecting the protection of lives of Americans, the Lokal Anzeiger says: "President Wilson is demolishing a man of straw with this statement. The German Note," says the paper, "contains no such conditions. It merely expresses the expectation and does not doubt, after the German-American dispute has been settled the American Government will hold Great Britain to the observance of its duties under International Law." Other newspapers refrain from comment with the exception of the Die Post and Tages Zeitung, in which latter paper Count von Reventlow expresses by implication and hope that Germany's expectation really amounted to a condition.

Warships Hunting for Submarines

NEW YORK, May 10.—An Associated Press despatch from Chester, Pennsylvania to-day, says that the British steamer Kimmount, which arrived here to-day from Cape Haytien, reported that on Monday afternoon, 100 miles south-east of Cape Henlopen, the steamer was stopped by two French battleships, which inquired if the Kimmount had seen any German submarines. Being told that none had been sighted, the battleships, with three cruisers, which had been waiting some distance off, proceeded north towards New York. The warships, the Kimmount reported, were equipped with steel nets strung alongside. It is believed here that the warships were searching for the supposed submarine recently reported near the American coast.

Now Hold 90 Miles On Western Front

LONDON, May 11.—British troops now hold 90 miles of the Western Front. The British lines extend from a point north of Ypres to a point near the Somme.

French Sub Sinks Enemy Transport

PARIS, May 11.—The French submarine sank an enemy transport laden with war material in the lower Adriatic Sea yesterday, says a Havas despatch from Rome.

Huns Forced to Evacuate Mayada

An Athens Despatch Says There Was a Lively Fusillade at Three Points, Doiran, Gieregi Sector—Germans Are Bringing up Numerous 17-in. Guns Along Front

PARIS, May 11.—An Athens despatch to Havas agency says: "There was a lively fusillade during the day at three points on Doiran-Gieregi sector. The Germans after occupying the village, but were forced to evacuate, following a French counter-attack." "The Germans," the despatch adds, "are placing numerous 17-inch guns along the front."

More Peace Talk

LONDON, May 10.—In the Commons to-day, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade and Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that he had no official information that the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony had taken the initiative for intervention in the hope of peace.

The Only Way to Get Self Government

LONDON, May 11.—The Irish Parliamentary Party has issued a manifesto to people of Ireland calling upon them to support the constitutional movement as the only one by which their aspirations for self-Government can possibly be realized.

Maxwell Is Allowed Free Hand

LONDON, May 11.—The Government made public to night the instructions given Major-General Sir John Maxwell on his assuming command in Ireland. These instructions allowed him a free hand in suppressing the rising, in the movement of troops under his command, and also in regard to such measures as may seem to him advisable under the proclamation dated April 26th under Defense of the Realm Act. The instructions set forth that in regard to the question of administration there was also military or martial law, and Major-General Maxwell would correspond direct with the War Office under the same system that obtained in peace time and any request by General Maxwell for reinforcements was to be referred to the Army Council.

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Putting One Over

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Secretary of State received a message from the Government to expel Germans from Portugal on account of the state of war which exists with Germany, has been extended in its scope by an official order promulgated to-day. This decree declares that children whose fathers are Germans, shall be classed as German subjects, and must depart from the country within five days.

Another Mirage

NEW YORK, May 10.—A London despatch says, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, Norwegian vessels which have arrived at Copenhagen from England, report meeting a large German squadron as well as submarines in the North Sea. The steamship Zeeta was stopped and her papers examined three times.

More Than Some Wear

He—"What do you call that part of your skirt under the lace?" She—"Oh, that's a slip." (blushing)—"I beg your pardon."

Comparative Calm Prevails Western Front

French However Capture Portions of a German Trench on West Slopes of Le Mort Homme—Late Reports Tell of Russians Being Repulsed South of Carunovka

LONDON, May 11.—On the Western front in France, notably in region of Verdun, which for weeks has been the theatre of the most sanguinary conflicts in the world war, a comparative calm prevails. The French, however, have been able to capture portions of a German trench on the west slopes of Le Mort Homme and put at naught a German attack near Hill 287 between the Wood of Malincourt and Le Mort Homme, launched in an endeavour to advance further the German line towards Verdun.

Even Children Must "Bungle and Go"

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SIR ROGER CASEMENT

A Sketch of His Remarkable Career

Born in Ireland in September, 1864, Sir Roger Casement passed his youth in obscurity, but early showed an aptitude for diplomatic service. Beginning in 1885, he was successively consul at Lorenzo Marques and for the Portuguese possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea. Afterward he was consul in the Gaboon and from 1898 to 1905 in the Congo Free State. He was consul in Santos in 1906 and was appointed consul to Hayti and San Domingo in 1907, but did not qualify. He was consul at Para, Peru, in 1908 and 1909. From 1909 to 1913 he was Consul General at Rio Janeiro. He was created a Knight in 1911. Thereafter he became the leader of the Separatist party in Ireland.

Suppresses Atrocities in Congo.
His work in suppressing atrocities in the Congo Free State and in the Putumayo district in Peru constitute the brightest chapters in his career. At the risk of his life he effectually ended the brutal practice of scourging natives employed in the rubber trade, and for this he received the commendation of the entire civilized world.

Sir Roger was in the United States in the summer of 1914, a few weeks before the European war began. He made speeches in many cities for Home Rule in Ireland. Then he suddenly assumed the role of leader in a movement which had been started in Ireland a few months before to organize an Irish national volunteer force to uphold the authority of the crown and government of Ireland. The movement was similar to the Ulster force which Sir Edward Carson organized.

Sir Roger was in Philadelphia in July, 1914, when four Irishmen were killed and many wounded near Dublin in a riot following the seizure by the government of arms intended for the volunteers. In many American cities he denounced this governmental act as "lawless violence."

Soon after the war began he returned to Ireland, where he displayed great activity in his leadership of the Irish Volunteers. He was open in his opposition to war, but even his bitterest detractors were totally unprepared for the startling announcement concerning him which came through the Berlin wireless service on November 22, 1914. This was the news that he had been received at the German Foreign Office.

Berlin told the world Sir Roger had gone to the German Foreign Office with the plain that it was noised abroad in Ireland that if Germany triumphed over Great Britain the Green Isle would be devastated by invading Teutons. The Acting Secretary of the Foreign Office, by order of the Imperial Chancellor, was represented as declaring to Sir Roger that the German Government utterly repudiated the intentions attributed to it. The Acting Secretary, Berlin said, assured Sir Roger that Germany had Ireland's interests and prosperity deeply at heart and implied that solicitude for Ireland's welfare was one of the reasons for Germany engaging in war with Great Britain.

Britain Shocked by Disloyalty.
The news of Sir Roger's seemingly incredible disloyalty aroused great indignation through Great Britain, London and Dublin newspapers, while paying unstinted tribute to his work in the British consular service, denounced his act in unsparring terms.

In the United States a wave of Irish fire instantly arose. Five days after the announcement of Sir Roger's perfidy the Municipal Council of the United Irish League and affiliated Irish societies held an indignation meeting in the Emmert Arcade, New York city, and repudiated him. They went on record as declaring he "never has been connected in any way with the Irish Home Rule movement in Ireland or the United States—never friendly to its objects or in any way authorized to speak in the name of, or in behalf of, the Irish Volunteers or their friends, having been repudiated months ago by that organization and Irish national leaders in both countries."

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, on February 3, 1915, told the House of Commons that Sir Roger's pension had been suspended, pending an investigation of allegations of disloyalty. On February 12 Sir Roger addressed an open letter to Sir Edward Grey, asserting he had documentary evidence to substantiate charges that the British Government was in a conspiracy to capture or kill him.

Sir Roger declared Mr. Mansfield de C. Finlay, British Minister to Norway had conspired with Sir Roger's man servant, Adler Christenson, a Norwegian, to kill him. He asserted the British Minister had offered Christenson a reward of \$25,000 and a free passage to the United States, if

he so desired. The method of proposed assassination, Sir Roger alleged, was to lure him to a point on the Norwegian coast, where a ship could run in and "get" him. Sir Roger said his servant had told him of the plot and had joined him in Germany for safety.

Remains at Berlin Foreign Office.
The letter was laid before the Norwegian Government, and copies were submitted to all other neutral governments. German newspapers elaborated on the alleged British plot to kidnap Sir Roger, who thereafter, until recently, remained in Germany and made his headquarters at the Foreign Office. It was announced, in May, 1915, that the Sinn Fein party would name Sir Roger as an independent nationalist candidate for the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Joseph Patrick Nannetti, member for the College Green division of Dublin, but the report was denied emphatically on the following day.

Sir Roger was exposed in October, 1915, in the act of trying to raise an Irish brigade for Germany from Irish soldiers detained in German prison camps. Of two thousand prisoners he succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of only forty. The others hoisted him. But for turning a deaf ear to Sir Roger's traitorous appeals they were reported to have been punished by the Germans.

Prisoners who had been held three years for trial for the Putumayo atrocities, in August, 1915, escaped from jail in Iquitos, Peru, and in canoes at hand fled down the Amazon River to Brazil. They were led by Armando Normand, who, Sir Roger declared at the time of his arrest, was the worst criminal in the world. In the escape of these prisoners, evidences of German intrigue, with Sir Roger as the guiding genius, were apparent.—New York Times.

Sir Roger Casement's Adventure

Friends Think Him Mentally Unbalanced by Life in the Tropics—Sir Conan Doyle Takes This View of Casement—Sir Roger Said His Mission Was to Save Ireland From the Terror of a German Invasion

This latest adventure of Sir Roger Casement is an amazing climax to the persistent efforts of this Irishman since the war began against the country which he had served as consul and consul-general for eighteen years and which had honoured him with knighthood. The futile character of the enterprise which has ended in his capture, lends strength to the idea, first broached by his former friends, that Sir Roger's mind is unhinged, possibly as a result of long service in the tropics.

Previous to the opening of the great conflict in Europe, Sir Roger was known to the world at large only through a report which he made in 1912, while consul-general at Rio Janeiro, on the atrocities committed on natives by employees of a British company operating in the Putumayo Rubber Fields. As a result of his report, a British Royal Commission, headed by him, investigated the situation and brought about reforms in the industry.

His exposure of the Putumayo abuses were still a vivid memory, when, like a thunderclap, came the news to London in November, 1914, that Sir Roger had become a traitor to his country, having gone to Berlin and conferred with the Imperial authorities, with a view, it was stated, to opening negotiations between the German Government and the anti-British party in Ireland. It was stated, according to one story, that he went to gain, and actually did gain, assurances from Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, that under no circumstances would the Germans make a hostile invasion of Ireland—turn it into a Belgium.

Another report was that he obtained a promise that should the German troops land in Ireland all native institutions would be respected. Sir Roger's followers in Ireland were according to this report to give every aid to the Germans.

His friends, with one accord, declared that the reports were exaggerated, or that Sir Roger was not responsible for his actions. His very manner of approaching the German Government, they held, revealed an abnormal mind. His friends recalled his long career in the consular service, principally near the equator (consul at Lorenzo Marques in 1895; at Gaboon and Congo Free State, 1898-1905; at Haiti and San Domingo,

1907, and consul-general at Rio de Janeiro, 1909-1913). His friends were sure that the tropical sun had destroyed his moral conception. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle took this view.

But while his friends sought to excuse his actions and the Irish Nationalist Party repudiated him and his works, the German authorities availed themselves of his services. They encouraged him to write and speak against his country and fully approved his plan for raising an Irish legion among the Irish prisoners captured by the Germans in the retreat from Mons. Sir Roger set to work in the prison camps. In one, at least, the inmates mobbed him, and he barely escaped with his life, but the German press asserted that he made converts.

Sir Roger addressed an extraordinary letter to Sir Edward Grey, saying that he had renounced his consular pension of his own free will, and citing the assertion made by the Earl of Crewe in the House of Lords late in January that "Sir Roger Casement's course of action ought to be severely punished," remarked that the time had come for him to make a statement. He spoke of his services to the Government and renounced all honors given him for that service. His own idea, he said, had been to save Ireland from the terror of a German invasion, and he was surprised that his friends in England had so misjudged his motive.

Sir Roger then went on to recite alleged details of a plot to kidnap him as revealed, he said, by his valet. The scheme, as furthered by M. de C. Finlay, British minister to Norway, was to have him seized at Copenhagen and put on board a British warship. His valet, it was asserted, had been commissioned to steal his correspondence.

In August, 1915, according to advances received in Amsterdam, Sir Roger made another attempt to have the Irish prisoners in German hands turn traitors. He then raved in such a manner that a Government agent who was present saw the futility of his mission and advised him to withdraw from the camp.

Ten days ago a report came from Copenhagen that the German Government had caused the arrest of Sir Roger.

Sir Roger was created a knight in 1911. He is 52 years old.

Says it is His Duty to Be There

My Dear Sister—I suppose you are tired looking for a letter from me. It is 55 days since we have been in port. Well, sister I am in good health for which I thank God. I have been well ever since I came over here. I was never in better health before in my life. I have had four days leave this time while in port, and I went to Mrs. Smith's because her son is my best friend. She has two sons in the navy. I spent three pleasant nights and days there, and Mrs. Smith was a mother to me, and the "old boy" Smith took me to see where the Germans dropped some bombs, and it was wonderful to see how things were torn up, and he had me to the lace factory and other places which were worth looking at. I am sending a photo of myself and my two chums. I hope it will reach you all right. I think this summer will bring the war to a victorious conclusion. And I hope it will, and if it's God's will I shall be able to return. It will be a happy day for both soldiers and sailors.

While we were at sea this time we went to several places, which I can't mention at present. I am putting in this letter the picture of the ships which the enemy lost during the 17 months of war. Don't you think it's a lot? We were wrecked on this time with the ice. We have been on dock for 15 days. This is Sunday and I have been to Church three times and have written your letter and now I am sleepy or lazy or something has come over me. Tell mother not to worry over me at all. You know it is my duty to be here. Tell father not to work too hard, no matter how high the food goes. If I live to see this awful battle over we won't starve, please God. I have been talking to Alexander Harding this time and Fred Carter and his brother. It seems like home to meet up with boys belonging to home. Arthur Carter and myself went ashore last night for a little stroll around. It's awful dark here after night. You are not allowed to light a candle. I suppose they are nearly all married at home. I will have to bring mine with me. I must bring my letter to a close.—From your only brother,

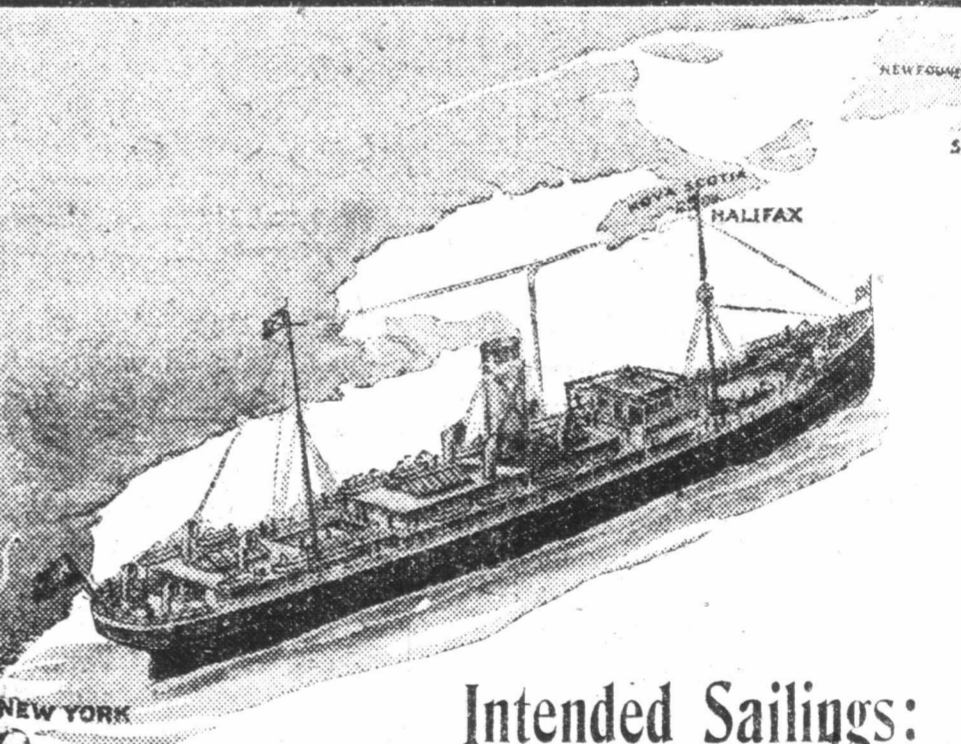
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A Description of Verdun And Its Importance

The Fall of Verdun Would Not Bring the Germans Nearer to Paris—French Are Confident They Will Not Be Compelled to Fall Back.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Frank H. Simmonds, who has just returned from France, writing on Verdun in a second article in the New York Tribune, says:

The City of Verdun is situated at the bottom of the Meuse Valley on both sides of the river. But the main portion of the town is on the west bank, and surrounds a low hill, crowned by the cathedral and old Vauban citadel. The town is surrounded by old ramparts, long ago deprived of military value and belonging like the citadel, to eighteenth century warfare. The Valley of the Meuse is here several miles wide, as flat as your hand, and the river, which is small but fairly deep, a real obstacle since it cannot be ford- ed, wanders back and forth from one side of the valley to the other. Below Verdun it is doubled, as a military obstacle, by the Canal de l'Est.

If you put a lump of sugar in a finger bowl you will pretty fairly re- produce the Verdun topography. The lump of sugar will represent Verdun, the rim of the bowl the hills around the city, the interior of the little basin in which the city stands. This rim of hills, which rise some five or six hundred feet above the town itself, is broken on the west by a deep and fairly narrow trough which comes in to the Meuse Valley and connects it with the plain of Chalons. If you should look down upon this region from an aeroplane this furrow would look like a very deep gutter cutting far into the range of hills.

Now in the warfare of other cen- turies the value of the Verdun for- tress was just this: The furrow which I have described is the one av- enue available for an invading army coming from the east out of Metz or south from Luxembourg and aiming to get into the plain of Chalons to the west. It is the way the Prussians

came in 1792 and were defeated at Valmy, at the western entrance of the trough about 30 miles away. They took Verdun on their way—so did the Germans in 1870.

Verdun in French hands closed this trough to the invaders. When one hears about Verdun as the gateway to Paris or anything else, one hears about the Verdun of the past. It was not the door to Paris but the outer door to the region around Paris, to the Plains of Cham- pagne and Chalons. But as the Ger- mans are already in these plains the taking of Verdun, now would not bring them nearer to Paris; they are only fifty miles away at Noyon, on the Oise, and they would be 160 at Verdun if they took the city. If they took Verdun they would get control of the Paris-Metz Railway, and if they then drove the French away from the trough we have been describing they would get a short line into France, and a line coming from German ter- ritory directly, not passing through Belgium. But they would not be near- er to Paris.

When the French saw, in the op- ening days of the war, that forts were of no permanent value against the German guns, they left the forts on the hills above Verdun as they had abandoned the Vauban works and moved north for a few miles. Here they dug trenches, mounted their guns in concealed positions and stood on the defensive, as they were stand- ing elsewhere from Belgium to Swit- zerland.

When I was in Paris before I went to Verdun, there was a general belief that the French might ultimately aban- don the two outer hills, Dead Man and 304, and come back to the Char- nay Ridge, which is a wall running from the river west without a break for miles. Apparently this has not been found necessary, but what is worth noting is that if these hills

were evacuated it would not mean the withdrawal from Verdun, but only to the best line of defence (the last line to be sure), which includes the town itself.

The Germans have not made any gain of importance in nearly two months. The French are very sure they will not come further south. They are as confident as men could be. But if the Germans should come further south and at last force the French to come back behind the river and to the hills above the town, and they would only win a moral victory. The military situation would not be changed, unless they should also pierce the French lines on the west of the river, and this is absolutely unthinkable now.

If Verdun falls, that is, if the French are compelled under pres- sure or as a result of the cost of holding their present awkward posi- tion to go back behind the river, they will lose fifty or a hundred square miles of French territory, they will lose all the tremendous value of the moral "hit" which the successful de- fence has brought, but they will lose nothing else; and when the Germans have taken Verdun, the ashes, the ruins, they will stop, because there is no object or fighting for moral val- ues, and the French politician has overruled the French soldier and com- pelled him to accept battle on unfa- vorable ground for this same moral value, but against his military judg- ment. He has done it successfully. He expects and France expects that he will continue to do it successfully, but in the wholly remote contingen- cy that he failed (I can only say that it is a contingency no longer consid- ered in France) a loss in moral ad- vantage would be the only conse- quence.

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BRITISH GUNBOAT SAVED DUBLIN

Was Being Brought Into The Liffey To Lay Up Monday Night—Captain Had Shore Leave—Got Wireless Message Of Rebellion And Trained For Action.

DUBLIN, May 4.—This is the story of how a British gunboat saved Dub- lin city. In response to orders to lay up ship in the Liffey, the gunboat was being brought into Dublin Monday night. The commander himself was going on leave and some of the crew, too, had obtained shore leave papers. As she was creeping sleepily up the Liffey, the wireless crackled over- head and a message came through the air that trouble was rife in Dublin and insurgent were looting the city. Quickly the boat was prepared for ac- tion. Her guns were unshipped, the men were ordered to their war sta- tions, and soon the gunboat came up the river with her guns unmasked, and her crew ready for instant action.

On the south quay shooting and rifle shots around the power station indicated an attempt on the part of the rebel army to capture this im- portant position. Here the rebels had massed in great numbers. The gun- boat's searchlight flashed out on the threatened point, startling the rebels by the sudden brilliancy. Nothing had been expected from this quarter and the menace of a gunboat moving across the river with her guns trained threw the insurgents into sudden panic. They turned and fled for safety. In this way the quayside and en- trance to the Butt Bridge was safely guarded and the over-running of this part of the city was completely pre- vented.

Six Germans Made Sensational Escape

LETHBRIDGE, Alta, May 2.—Six German prisoners have made a sen- sational escape from the detention camp here, tunnelling a passage four and a half feet underground and 110 feet long, leading from the bunk house under the compound fence to the centre of the city nurseries ac- joining the camp. No trace of their whereabouts has yet been received. The prisoners used implements stolen from the kitchen in the work of tun- nelling, used a mine fan made by one of them for supplying them with air while tunnelling, and made candles out of grease and tallow. Each man who escaped carried a knapsack with provisions saved from the daily meals or stolen from the kitchen.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS

It is not the function of this government to modify accepted principles of international law in order to suit the military conveni- ence either of Germany or of the allies. It is our function to insist on the preservation of clearly estab- lished neutral rights for the sake not only of our own interests, but also of the interests of civiliza- tion when the war is over; and to this end the department of state should be equally firm and impar- tial in its insistence, whether Great Britain or Germany is the repudiator and violator.—New York Sun.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

United States Will Maintain Troops in Mexico

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 2.—Gen- erals Scott and Funston, at the Mexi- can border to-day had further instruc- tions from Secretary of War Baker on which it was expected they would re- sume negotiations with General Obre- gon, Carranzas War Minister. These orders, telegraphed last night, do not alter the administration's attitude to- ward maintenance of troops in Mexi- can territory, it is asserted.

The precise nature of the message was not disclosed by officials. They were prepared by Secretary Baker af- ter conferences with President Wil- son and Secretary of State Lansing, in response to inquiries from General Scott concerning the Administration's attitude.

Although no formal demand has been made by representatives of the de facto Government, for the with- drawal of American troops, Eliso Ar- rendondo, Mexican Ambassador, offi- cials here say, is laying emphasis on the declaration that longer occupa- tion by American troops is reducing the de factos' Government's authority.

New Law Passed In Mexico Over Mine Holdings

MEXICO CITY, May 2.—Mexico's new mining law, which has been awaited for months by capitalists re- presented by investments of more than \$85,000,000 gold was promul- gated last night, by a decree issued by General Carranza.

The new laws calls for a general increase in taxation on all large prop- erties with a corresponding benefit for the smaller operators, the an- nounced intention of the Government being to break up holdings which are conserved more for speculative than for development purposes.

The new tax is payable in Gold. It is divided into two general class- es—that to be levied on precious met- als and that on ores, other than sil- ver and gold. The unit for taxation is the pertenencia or mining claim, of one hectare or two and one half acres and is to be assessed as follows:—

On gold and silver mines at the rate of \$6.00 yearly on from one to ten claims; 11 to 50 claims, \$12 each yearly; from 51 to 100 claims \$18 per claim yearly; on 101 claims and up- wards \$24 each, annually.

Garment Workers In New York Strike

NEW YORK, May 4.—In retaliation for the lockout of 80,000 workers, on women's garments, begun a few days ago, by the manufacturers' protective association, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to-day, or- dered a strike of all its members in this city, whether employed in the shops belonging to the protective as- sociation or in open shops. It is es- timated that this order applies to 90,000 persons, including about 20,000 apprentices and others not al- ready affected by the lockout. Strik- ers employed at the so-called friend- ly shops, will return to work in twenty-four hours.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

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A Doctor's first law is to save life, the disregarding of this law results in the mother's death, but the child lives to claim full retribution.

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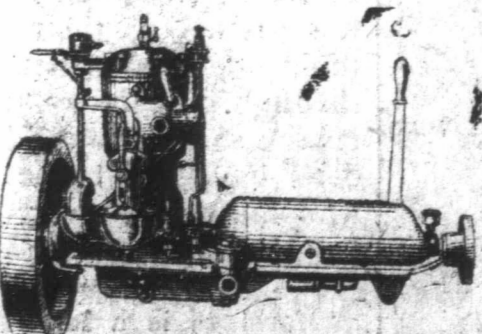
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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 11, 1916.

LORNINA'S BOUNTY

"Following the custom" so often resorted to by people who find themselves caught, both the editor of The Herald, the official Government organ, and Mr. Cashin, the Minister of Finance and Customs, by a series of letters in last night's Herald, draw the red herring across the trail and show that their nerves are anything but normal since we exposed this schooner "Lornina" bounty scandal.

Patsy is wrong when he says: "The thing that is incomprehensible to most people is why Messrs. House, Coaker, etc., if they considered that the matter was of the grave public interest they now represent it to be, did not publish the facts long ago, when the vessel was in St. John's, and thereby not alone prove their good faith, but prevent her going to sea."

What is really most incomprehensible to most people is why Cashin sent this vessel on a foreign voyage after Mr. House, the builder, writing him, said that "when I understood from M. P. Cashin he intended sending her to Halifax, I wrote him a lengthy letter, advising him of the condition of these things, and tried to impress upon him the risk there would be involved in sending the vessel off the coast fitted as she was."

Mr. House's letter published by us on Saturday last is a plain statement made by him, (House) the builder of the vessel. McGrath's attempt to draw the red herring across the trail will only succeed in making people see that there is something he and Cashin wish to cover up in connection with this matter.

The general public well know Patsy's game in the past in connection with matters in which his friends were involved and in which they wished to cover their tracks as speedily as possible. This game is worn out now and the public have sized Patsy up and know what value to put on his game of bluff.

He has worked this stunt of drawing the red herring every time he has been forced to the wall and few if any are caught by it nowadays.

One of the writers in last evening's Herald, signing himself "Another Shipmaster," among many side issues he brings into the matter, wants to know if Coaker is going to employ Mr. House in the shipbuilding yard at Catalina. What the devil has that got to do with the bounty paid on the schooner "Lornina" anyway? What has the profits or losses of the S.S. "Can't Lose" got to do with the matter? This scribbler would be far better employed in earning the fat salary paid him by the taxpayers of this country by attending to his work, than rushing to Cashin's rescue in this schooner bounty controversy.

This scribe also wants to know if Mr. Coaker wanted to purchase the "Lornina" and that he refused to buy her because he couldn't install a motor engine in her. Our answer is that Mr. Coaker was given by Mr. Cashin Mr. Bell's report, which said this vessel was not built for the \$8,000 bounty, and he (Coaker) there and then decided to let the matter drop and purchased two schooners in Gloucester for the requirements of the Trading and Export Company, both of which will later on be fitted with Bolinder Engines. As Mr. Coaker intends to use these vessels in the Foreign Trade, he certainly showed common sense in not buying the "Lornina."

Another deliberate lie is stated by this scribe, when he says "Mr. Coaker waited till the late hours of the session to bring this matter before the House." The House closed on May 4th and we find that on March 29th last the Minister of Finance and Customs tabled a statement showing the amounts of bounty paid on vessels in reply to a question asked by Mr. Coaker shortly after the House opened.

It was a day or so previous to the House closing that Mr. Cashin kicked over the traces and did "the Bull in the China Shop" stunt in jumping through his collar by reading some extracts taken from back files of The Mail and Advocate, prepared for him by the expert with the scissors and paste brush. This will prove conclusively that Mr. Coaker did not wait till the House was about to close to ask for this information. No action could be taken until the information was tabled by the Department, as to act on mere rumors would not be the correct procedure.

Now; we think it was the fact that Mr. Cashin, knowing this matter was coming up when the House would be in Committee on Supply, that made him read that grand "oration" prepared by his wet nurse, an oration which will live long in the minds of his hearers, not for what it contained, but rather for the vindictive manner and unparliamentary tactics used in delivering it. Mr. Cashin wished to appear as a "hero" in the drama and thought that by producing extracts which HE pleased to term bunk and trash, he would present himself in the eyes of the public as a patriot of the first water. By getting this "oration" off his chest, Mr. Coaker he thought, would not be able to gain public confidence over this "Lornina" bounty business.

But, here Mr. Cashin has made a big mistake, and he now sees that his spectacular display of rowdiness had not the desired effect, and as a last resort he summons the "faithful" to his rescue with contributions to the unsavory Herald, the writers of which contributions, instead of keeping to the point, drag in all the side issues they can, as was seen in The Herald last evening, such as the price of flour, the S.S. "Can't Lose," and as many more which have as much application to the matter under discussion as the utterances of a Negro delegate would have on a presidential national convention.

Another one of the "faithful" signing himself "Justice" is also out with his war paint on in last night's Herald, rushing to the rescue of the mighty "Mike." We will deal with him to-morrow. Verily, Mr. Cashin may exclaim: "save me from my friends!"

THE POSTAL TRAIN SERVICE

ON page 10 of the Postmaster General's Report for the year ending June 30, 1915, we find several recommendations made by Mr. Woods relative to the appointment of a Superintendent to supervise the work of the mail clerks on the Branch and Main line of railway. Here is what Mr. Woods says in his report:

"With the mail clerks on all the Branches that are in operation, and two on each of the cross country express trains we have in all, including those on the Coastal and Bay Steamers, 38 Travelling Post Office Clerks. As the train Mail Clerks have to work between Stations, doing their writing chiefly during the stoppages, the work is trying and requires men of strong constitution."

"The time has come for the appointment of a Superintendent to travel over the whole system to supervise and adjust matters in connection with their work. In Canada there is a Mail Clerk Superintendent in every Province and no person can be appointed to that position who has not been previously employed at least 12 years as Mail Clerk."

"It can easily be seen what an important factor in the efficiency

of the service such an official would be, and I would strongly recommend his appointment to the favorable consideration of the Government. He should, however, be a trained Railway Mail Clerk, and one of those longest in the service. The appointment of a stranger to the work would be nothing short of a calamity."

The above recommendations of the Postmaster General are very important and should have careful consideration from the hands of the Government. We have long thought such an appointment was necessary as it is apparent of late years with the coming in of new train clerks, that the mail service was not up to the standard and that something was amiss in the management of the postal system. Too long have the public tolerated the present condition in our postal system and the hour is now come for drastic changes in the whole system.

The public will note that Mr. Woods says, "It can easily be seen that an important factor in the efficiency of the service such an official would be; and I would strongly recommend his appointment to the favorable consideration of the Government." If the Government act on the Postmaster General's recommendations they should appoint an official who has a thorough knowledge of this business and not appoint an outsider who may by his political activities have earned for himself the grateful recognition of some Government member. Our whole civil service has been used in the past for awarding political party followers and the Colony has suffered as a result.

This appointment of Superintendent of Mail Clerks should be given to some of the older employees of the Post Office who have spent years of faithful service there and who are entitled to such positions in preference to those whose only qualifications are that they "talk loud and long" when a political campaign is on. The indiscriminate dumping of party heeled to positions in the civil service has made matters so bad that public confidence is lacking in all departments. Our mail service should be speedily adjusted and all necessary improvements made with the view of giving the general public the most value for their money.

To review the desired changes in the Post Office at one time would be impossible; but we trust the recommendations made by the Postmaster General relative to the Mail Clerks on the trains will have the careful attention of the Government.

GERMAN BUNCOMBE

A BERLIN newspaper has just published an editorial which is the limit in the way of buncombe. It "straffes" the British as per usual, and winds up with the following remarks about the "prowess" of the German navy which is still carefully bottled up in the Kiel Canal. It says:

"True to English custom, with which we have become acquainted to satiety in the course of this war, they seek to belittle the glorious deeds of our navy. To them, of course, the victory of the small German units over British cruisers off the Dogger Bank is most painful news. (It certainly is news to us). So what do these murderous Britishers do? Again, in accordance with English morals and custom, they suddenly transform their cruiser's into poor, defenceless mine-sweepers. To-day the world is confronted with this astounding truth. (Presumably the German way is meant). Our glorious fleet fights on (paper, of course) and chases the foe on the seas; it is omnipresent. Proudly,

Was Cashin "Following the Custom?"

Cashin's Attempt to Introduce Personal Attacks Have Succeeded in Only Weakening His Case --Want to Know How He Got the Bounty For a Vessel Not Built in Accordance With the Shipbuilding Act--Bluff and Bluster Don't Count--No More Whitewashing Wanted --The Auditor General Must Probe This Whole Business.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I have read a letter published in your columns Monday from M. P. Cashin relative to the schooner "Lornina," on which he received a bounty of \$824.00. Mr. Cashin, to my mind, endeavours to talk around the real issue. Let us analyze what his letter contains.

In the first place he states that his firm was acting as agents for H. R. Silver Ltd in winding up their business. This might be, but how did that fact justify an open violation of the Shipping Building Act of the Colony? It certainly did not alter the construction of the "Lornina." It did not change her framing from 12 inches apart to five inches as required under the act. Nor did it substitute bolts and washers for ordinary galvanized nails in her fastenings. It did not alter the fact that the Minister of Finance and Customs was a party to this transaction and went into it with his eyes open.

Mr. Cashin has not so far stated that he himself personally was not a beneficiary to the amount of the bonus. While admitting that he received a letter from Mr. House, warning him against putting this vessel, which did not conform in anyway with the requirements, in the foreign trade, he tries to squirm out of the matter by insinuating that Mr. House wanted the vessel for his brother. This is indeed a lame excuse and one that will not tend to lessen Mr. Cashin's responsibility. The authorities to-day should be only concerned as to whether Mr. House's letter contained a true statement of the construction of this vessel. Mr. Cashin has not denied that the "Lornina" construction was identical with Mr. House's statement. No, he has not attempted to. He has not denied the fact that the ship was supplied with section gear.

Did the mere fact of trellising and

iron-kneeing this vessel make up for all her other deficiencies and did it qualify her for an eight-dollar-per-ton bonus in accordance with the act; and was M. P. Cashin, M.F. & C., who boasts of a life-time experience of such vessels, ignorant of the requirements of the act? Did he think that a framing 12 inches apart, were plank a 1/4 of an inch too thin, were qualifying features to obtain an eight dollar per ton bonus?

Well, ignorance of the law excuses no man in this country (unless indeed he is following the custom of the Morris Party, which no doubt the Minister was doing.)

Mr. Cashin only shows the weakness of his case when he draws the proverbial red herring across this controversy by stating that Mr. House wanted the vessel for his brother. But what if he did. Was not House justified in warning Cashin that this vessel was not fit for the foreign trade and was Cashin justified in sending her in that trade so that House's brother would not go master of her in the local coasting trade?

The authorities and the public have no right to accept Mr. Cashin's conjecturing as to what Mr. House would "probably" have considered if such and such were to have happened. The main point is this, there is obviously a gross breach of the law committed for the sole object of personal gain on the part of some one. Whether that desire at the expense of a breach of the laws resulted in the loss of the crew of the Lornina can only be imagined. The public will, however, demand a strict investigation by the Auditor General and if the truth of Mr. House's statement is proven then Mr. Cashin must only accept the penalty of the law regardless of whether he was "following the custom" or not.

JUSTICE.

St. John's, May 10, 1916.

SOUNDING GERMANY'S DOOM

THE Economic Congress of the Allies held in Paris marks an epoch in history, says the Montreal Star. He says that the forces which will finally suppress Prussian militarism are economic forces against which all the efforts of "frightfulness" will be as unimportant as the air invisible. All the blows of the hammer of Thor will be overshadowed by the gigantic weapon of the international boycott of German trade. The Germans are beginning to lose their last illusions; and their uneasiness is deepening into dismay.

The Allies will take steps to "straffe" the Huns unless Germany consents to a total change of policy and practice. Otherwise the international boycott will kill German trade. No sane business-man in Germany or Austria thinks that the central empires can thrive on the resources of their own pretty area any more than a camel can exist indefinitely by absorbing its own hump.

To understand what such a boycott means, we must examine existing and prospective conditions.

The flags of the Allies cover more than half the globe and three-fifths of its population. They will shortly control 28,000,000 square miles of the earth's land surface and rule over a population of some 900,000,000. The German colonies are practically non-existent; and soon in Asia, the Kaiser's dream of Asiatic dominion will fade like a mirage, for, failing miracles, German ambitions will be cut off on the land routes to the East as completely as at sea. The Allies can do without Germany or German trade; they even can more rapidly promote their own mutual development by excluding her. They have every single element required for modern production, and by a system of trading among themselves could make themselves more prosperous than before the War. Unless the Allies allow it, Germany can never recover anything like her former place on the sea; and unless she gives guarantees for her good behavior, her shipping will be excluded from the Allies' ports throughout the world.

The whole situation is the Kaiser's Nemesis, and one of the strangest examples of retribution in the world's history. The more the Germans make themselves hated in the war, the heavier will be their punishment afterwards. If direct indemnities are refused for the monstrous performances of the Hun agencies, indirect indemnities must be paid at compound interest.

Before the war, Germany enjoyed advantages infinitely more valuable than any that she has since gained,—viz., free trade with the United Kingdom and the freedom of the seas. These helped her enormously in building up her commerce and shipping. Throughout the British Empire German vessels entered and cleared ports on the same terms as British ships, except that the profits made by German shippers, as by German manufacturers, were far more lightly taxed.

Those golden days will never return unless Germany gives substantial guarantees that the industrial and technical forces nourished by commercial intercourse will never again be used to threaten her neighbors' lives.

History has an uncanny method of repeating itself. Napoleon dreamed of a world conquest, as does (or did, to be accurate) the German Kaiser; but Napoleon fell through overlooking a breach in his armor. This is just where the wily Wilhelm has failed. He did not envisage a long war; nor did he consider the puissant economic factors which enter into national life. He did not anticipate such prolonged war-weariness which bites deeply into the heart of the German people who eat no meal that has not its seasoning of an enemy's sea supremacy. Wilhelm still keeps up the murderous farce in the region of Verdun; and the German populace are daily befooled by the Berlin posters which record "sanguinary enemy losses"; but the game is merely a self-defeating process. The French are inflicting fearful losses on the army of the Crown Prince; and General Petain said when addressing his soldiers some days ago: "The war of 1870 was decided at Paris. The present war must end at Verdun."

Fancy Dress.

"Are you going to the fancy dress ball?" "Oh, yes." "In what garb?" "I shall wear one of the quaint old costumes of 1905."

Is Cashin's Amanuensis Suffering Nervous Attack?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR:—It looks as if "Uncle Mick" and His Amanuensis the Honorable "Doctor" are suffering from "nerves" as the result of the bounty grab of \$824.00 on the "Lornina." All that is needed is the "nasal twang" of Honorable Mike if he were heard in oral declamation to give one the key to the identity of the writer of the letter signed "Justice" in yesterday's Herald.

Mike's overpleading of this case shows that he realizes the gravity of the position his actions have placed him in. When he refers to Coaker's "ship-ment men" he might have given the "cullage" clause if he intended to designate fishermen; but Coaker's master hands as well as "shipped men" have proved and are proving too many guns for the "bellowing bully" of the Government Benches. It will take more than "Doc" McGrath, his hireling scribes or M.P.'s own elegant literary efforts to get the latter out of the ugly mess in which his cupidity and grabbing propensities have placed him.

Go on Mr. Coaker, your efforts to expose wrong doing, your excellent denunciations of abuses in high places, your fearless defence of the people's rights are not lost on them and both yourself and your fearless journal as a result of recent exposures have placed you and it on the highest pinnacle of popular favor and will do much to inaugurate here a sentiment which must lead to a pressing desideratum, clean, honest Government and the elimination of corrupt officials and ministers of the Cashin brand.

MORE JUSTICE.

St. John's, May 10, 1916.

WORLD'S PRESS

CARDINAL MERCIER

Philadelphia Ledger—Governor General von Bissing, of Belgium, who is again after Cardinal Mercier's scalp, does not seem to understand that he is playing a losing game, even if he should succeed in silencing the brave and untrifled prelate. The cardinal, silenced and "incommunicado" with the outside world and his own flock, will be more eloquent than anything he has written in his two famous Lenten pastorals and in the German Catholicism. Bdt of course the doctory governor-general is determined that in the Prussianizing of Belgium no indignity shall be overlooked to heroic priest, prelate or suffering people.

THE MOST HOPEFUL AUGURY

The Round Table—If at times depression besets us, it is well to remember that for all their faults the people of this Commonwealth have not been false to its principles and its traditions. Not only have four million men from the British Isles given themselves voluntarily to the service of the cause of liberty and public right, but the dominions have made provision for contributing more than 900,000 men to the common cause, and India itself, touched by the same high fire, has sent men and money with a generous hand. This is the most hopeful augury of the times. For it means that these young communities, at the beginning of a career which must, before many years are past, make them collectively far more important than Great Britain, have dedicated themselves to that same cause of freedom and justice in human affairs which Britain itself has always upheld. In essence the war is a renewal of that ancient struggle for liberty which has devastated all the centuries of history. The longer the war lasts, the more certainly will liberty prevail. For the free commonwealth is founded not upon fear, but upon the devotion of its citizens to the right, and every day that passes strengthens their conviction in the justice of their cause, and their determination to see it through. Victory is not yet. Heavy sacrifices and heavy burdens have yet to be borne. But who can doubt that right will prevail, if we endure to the end?

Reid-Newfoundland Co. Humbermouth-Battle Hr. Service. S. S. SAGONA will sail from Humbermouth on Wednesday, May 10th, weather and ice permitting, for the usual ports of call as far North as ice conditions will permit. Reid Newfoundland Co.

"Marriage is a lottery," remarked the cynic. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "only in a lottery you can tear the ticket up and forget all about it."

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.

Very large audiences attended the Nickel theatre yesterday afternoon and last evening; patrons one and all were delighted with the performance.

THE CRESCENT.

Five feature pictures make up the programme at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. "The Repentance of Dr. Blinn" is a great Vitagraph production.

SUFFERS FROM SHOCK

Mrs Johanna Lannigan of 153 Duckworth Street yesterday had a cable from Ottawa saying: "Sincerely regret to inform you, Private William Hurley, Infantry No. 3, Canadian Field Ambulance, April 22nd, Shock. Will send further particulars when received."

Patriotic Celebration!

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.

MAY 24th and 25th.

Early Victorian Play.

Under the management of Meses. Colville, Chater, Outerbridge and Gosling.

Reserve one or more of these dates to witness one of the most popular and patriotic plays ever presented. Full particulars later.

A Treat in Store.

V. C.

and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

GOOD VALUE

Smoking Tobacco, 15c. per Plug. Dark and Light.

Try it and see if it is what it is christened.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

A PLEASING PRESENTATION

Not long since the members of the Legislative Council and its officials through the President, Dr. McGrath, presented to Mr. J. A. Winter, B.L., Supervisor of Debates in the Upper House, a reminder of his entry last season into the noble army of benefactors with a tangible evidence of their esteem and regard in the shape of a very substantial purse in cash, an original but nevertheless acceptable form of presentation under such happy circumstances.

The presentation inspired by Hon. John Anderson carried with it the congratulations and best wishes of the donors for the happiness and prosperity of Mr. Winter and his estimable wife.

CATHEDRAL MEN'S BIBLE CLASS CONCERT

Last night a large audience attended the Synod Hall for the annual concert of the C. M. B. C., at which Rev. Canon White presided. The Rev. Gentleman made a very eloquent patriotic address of a fervid character and which frequently was interrupted with outbursts of applause.

Mr. W. H. Jones gave an illustrated lecture on Mesopotamia, after which an excellent concert was held, in which Misses Pike, Russel and Skinner and Mr. and Master Snow gave numbers with much acceptance.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Capt. Edward English. Dear Sir.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with cheque for the captain and officers and men of the S.S. "Hercules," for services rendered to the crew of the schooner "Swallow."

I have the honour to remain, Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) TASKER COOK, Vice-Consul of Norway.

OBITUARY

The death occurred this forenoon at the residence of his aunt, Miss Minnie Donnelly, Monkstown Road, of Rev. Father James Donnelly, a well beloved and revered Catholic Priest, Rev. Father Donnelly was educated at St. Bonaventure's College in his more youthful days and studied for the Priesthood at Propaganda College, Rome, being ordained in the Eternal City.

THE "QUI VIVE" HERE

The S.S. Qui Vive arrived here to-day from Montreal with a load of flour &c. to Harvey & Co. after a run of five days. She is one of the type of lake boats which ran here last season, carrying her navigating quarters well forward and her engines right aft. She will ply here regularly in future.

FIREMEN GET \$50.00

Through the efforts of Mr. Frank Woods the firm of Bowring Bros to-day decided to give the firemen on the Terra Nova the \$50.00 per month wages they looked for. All are good men and include in their number Mr. Jas. Breen of Hoylesdown who has signalled himself as a life-saver and whose grandfather—one of the "fighting race"—was a veteran of the Crimean and other wars.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Stephano left Halifax at 7 a.m. to-day for this port.

The S.S. Home which has received a thorough overhaul above and below decks and had her machinery and boilers also attended to, left yesterday afternoon for Lewisporte to take up the Green Bay mail service.

Private Yetman who was severely hurt in the fracas in Buckmaster's field last week and who was seriously ill for a while at the Hospital has much improved and will be about again in due course.

The cross country railway is now fast being put in good condition after the winter and the trains are making good time. After a few days the regular summer schedule will be established.

The S.S. Terra Nova, Capt. N. Kennedy, sailed to-day for Bell Island where she will take about 100 tons ore for ballast and will then, we hear, likely come back here, after which she will proceed to (Cumbo to load pit props for England. The firemen will get \$1.50 per day on the run to Bell Island and after returning a decision will be made as to the wages—\$50.00—which they demand.

Many Strikes in U. States Now on

Big Strikes Reported From Many Cities—Pittsburg, Pa., Scene Of Big Street-Car Strike—New York State Hard Hit—Plasterers And Carpenters Also On Strike.

ALBANY, N.Y., May 10.—There were 102 strikes by employees in various branches of industries in New York State during the year ending September 30, 1915 and of that number the state industrial commission intervened in 49 and succeeded in adjusting 27 of them according to a statement to-day.

The loss in wages amount to nearly a million dollars. Of the total number of strikes forty one were successful, 17 partly successful and 44 failed.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., May 10.—A strike of the building laborers of the city was begun this morning. The men demand 30 cents an hour. They have been receiving 28. The plasterers and teamsters employed by the city have represented demands which have been refused and they are expected to go out. Local machinists and molders have been out two weeks in a strike for an eight hour work day.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., May 10.—Six hundred men and women employees of Eureka Fire Hose Company struck to-day demanding a 10 per cent increase in wages and a nine hour day. Police were called in to guard the company's property.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 10.—A strike of street car men here, began, shortly after midnight. Operations were completely suspended on all lines of the Pittsburg Railway Company's in Pittsburg and vicinity, and the Washington and Charleroi Interurban lines, as well as on the Beaver Valley and Washington local lines. The strike affects 3,200 conductors and motormen, and about 800 other employees of the company.

The men first demanded 30, 35 and 38 cents an hour for respectively, first, second and third years service, but later yielded to 29, 33 and 36 cents. The company refused to pay more than 32 cents as a maximum wage, two cents above the present rate.

THE PORTIA SAILS

The Portia sailed West at 11 a.m. to-day with a full freight and these passengers—Messrs. C. Way, G. Peary, Const Laughlin, M. Collins, Fr. Douthey, Fr. McGuire, F. Chafe, M. Sullivan, B. Lynch, R. Fleming, J. Bonia, G. Power, J. English, Fr. Whalen, A. Power, J. Roach, J. Aylward, C. Roach, J. Nash, J. English; Mesdames Mercer, Bishop, Nolan; Misses Douthey, Camp, Gibbons, and 70 steersage.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.

Yesterday, at 4 p.m., Const. Tobin arrested a married man aged 31, and well-known in the City, on a charge of rape committed the evening before. The young girl made the charge is named Healey and is aged 18. The details of her story are that she was violently assaulted by the accused, who has retained Mr. W. J. Higgins to defend him. To-day he was admitted to bail, giving bonds on his own behalf for \$2000, and finding two other securities in \$1000 each.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

WAR MESSAGES

WERE DUPED BY GERMANS

LONDON, May 11.—Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary in his address at the National Liberal Club, said: "The Irish uprising was foolish because its leaders rashly put faith in German aid. I believe when the full history of the rebellion comes to be written it will be found that nothing has been so significant in this crisis as the manner in which the German Government betrayed those whom they had duped."

HIS MANIFESTO

NEW YORK, May 11.—Arthur E. Reimer, presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, in a speech at a meeting held to ratify his nomination here last night, declared that in the event of this country becoming involved in war, he and his followers would "block the manufacture and transportation of munitions to the troops in the field" and would tell the capitalistic classes to do the fighting themselves.

Lloyds and War

LONDON, May 11.—The rates of fifty and sixty per cent, is quoted by Lloyds for insurance covering the risk of disturbances existing in the peaceful relations between the United States and Germany, and sixty per cent, is quoted against the risk of breaking off diplomatic relations within three months, and fifty per cent, against the risk of a declaration of war.

German Losses Total 2,822,079 Says Britain

LONDON, May 10.—An official British estimate of German casualties in April, was issued to-day. It places the total at 91,162. The number of German casualties since the beginning of the war is given as 2,822,079. These figures include all German nationalities, Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons and Wuertembergers. They do not include naval or colonial troops.

Extreme Measures No Further Necessary

LONDON, May 10.—Premier Asquith told the Commons to-day that there was reason to believe there would be no further necessity to proceed to extreme measures with the Irish rebels, although he could give no undertaking to that effect.

In reply to a question from John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, he said, so far as he knew no prisoners were shot in Ireland without trial.

Successful Patriotic Sale of Work

At 3.30 p.m. yesterday a most successful sale of work was opened by Lady Horwood in the Presbyterian Hall, the proceeds of which go to the funds of the W. P. A. In opening it Lady Horwood in an interesting manner addressed those present as to the object for which the sale was being held and referred to the excellent work of Mrs. Taylor and her sewing class. All the afternoon the sale of the fancy work made by the class continued and the stalls with the fancy goods, plain needle-work and candy, were quickly cleared at good prices. Many who could not attend earlier got there in the evening and after enjoying an excellent tea the following programme of musical and other selections was gone through with, concluding with the National Anthem:

W.P.A.

W.P.A.—A meeting of the General Committee will be held at Government House on Friday Morning at 11 o'clock. It is hoped all members will be present. May 11, 11

Flat Islands, B.B. Doing its Part

A patriotic dance was given by the members of the W. P. A. of Flat Island Branch on Thursday the 28th ult. in the L. O. L. hall, kindly free for the occasion. The sum of \$11.37 was collected which will help on the work of knitting socks for our soldiers this summer. The Branch of Flat Island also wish to thank the W. P. A. members of the energetic L.O.L. for a donation of five dollars received from them to assist us in our work.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. presided to-day. A drunk was fined \$2 or 7 days. Three young men were summoned by Const. Bruce for fighting on the street. Two were each fined \$1 or 3 days and the other was discharged. A man summoned by Const. Chafe for assaulting another, was allowed to go until to-morrow to summon some witnesses.

The man Cook and Knight who figured in the affray in Bond Street, a few days ago, were each fined \$5 or 4 days.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

MY BOY

I've raised my boy to be a soldier In the battle for the right; For country, peace and honor He is not "too proung to fight."

May the God of battles spare us! May our leaders see the light! Whatever be the peril May freedom conquer might!

Must our land be purged with fire? Must our days be turned to night? Must our homes be full of sorrow? Must we give our heart's delight?

Then I know my boy'll be ready Prepared to give his all To hold his comrades steady When they answer to the call.

Should he fall beside his brothers And my eyes be dimmed with tears, If all I love goes with him And I dread the passing years,

Still I know he did his duty, That he triumphed in the fight, That he gave his life for others, That I raised my boy aright.

—Frances T. Breese, in N.Y. Sun.

Died on the Field of Honour

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we record the death of Private Eleazer Steel who is officially reported as dying of wounds on April 27th.

Private Steel realizing that King and Country needed him, offered his services with the 25th Battalion of Canadians, and it was while fighting with that Regiment that he received wounds from which he never recovered.

The news came quite unexpected owing to the fact that but a few days previous word was received that he was enjoying the best of health.

A memorial service was held on Sunday, May 7th, when a very touching sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. C. R. Blount, from the words of St. John: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Whilst we extend sympathy to those left behind we think of him as dying at duty's post for the cause of liberty and righteousness, thus showing that no greater love can be shown than that spoken of by St. John.

Northern Bay, Bay, de Verde, May 4, 1916.

WAS NOT REPRIMANDED.

In justice to Supt. Grimes, who conducted the prosecution in a case in Court yesterday, we must contradict the statement in the "Star" of yesterday to the effect that the Judge had reprimanded him. There was merely a slight difference between himself and the presiding Judge, who asked Mr. Grimes to address the Court not the counsel engaged (Mr. Higgins) and certainly this was no reprimand. Mr. Grimes is one of our most efficient and capable officers, who has always conducted himself in an official capacity with decorum and dignity, and it ill-becomes the "Star" to cast a sneering allusion at him.

A Distinguished Christian Bros. Pupil

The pupils of the Christian Brothers in this city will learn with interest and pleasure that John Tighe Ryan, Premier of Queensland, Australia, is an ex-pupil of the Irish Christian Brothers. He arrived in New York on the 21st. April on his way to London and next day sailed with his wife in the American liner "Philadelphia" for London. Accompanying him were P. J. McDermott, under-secretary; and W. McCauley, under-secretary to the Attorney General, Premier Ryan, who is also Attorney General of the Colony, was born at Clonoulty, Ireland, has been editor of the "Catholic Press" Sydney, N.S.W., and representative in Australia of the "Westminster Gazette." He received a special decoration from the late Pope Leo XIII, and have with him to London a set of engrossed resolutions from the Queensland Irish Association and the Irish Queenslanders generally endorsing the activities of Mr. John Redmond with Ireland's part in the Great War. He gives a glowing description of the loyalty and good work of the Irish all through Australia in this the Empire's greatest time of need.

GAVE UP LICENSE

Miss B. Gladney of Portugal Cove who has been conducting a licensed premises there for over 40 years has given up selling spirits &c. She is now very ill and fears are entertained for her recovery.

A STRANGE FATALITY.

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. Deputy Minister of Justice had a wire to-day from Rd. Furneaux, J.P., Rose Blanche as follows: "Thomas Loder's boy, 3 years old, dropped dead yesterday afternoon. Holding enquiry."

THE "FREEDOM" HERE.

The schr. "Freedom," Capt. N. Herald arrived here to-day from Barbadoes, molasses-laden to Monroe and Co. She was out in the big storm which damaged the Atilla, but came through without mishap. She was 39 days on the run.

Geo. M. Barr yesterday had a cable from Halifax stating that the schooner "Robert M. Dale," Capt. Lohnes, had gone ashore in leaving that port Tuesday on her way here with a general cargo and may become a total wreck. She is a vessel well known locally and has sailed out of this port some time.

The schr. "Earl Kitchener" arrived here last evening to Crosbie & Co. after a run of 22 days with a cargo of salt.

Editor—"We can use this joke if you will take 50 cents for it." "I couldn't think of it. I never get less than a dollar for that joke."

Lived On Water She—Will fasting make you thin? He—I don't think so. I lived on water for five days last summer and didn't lose a pound.

She—You did. He—Yes, from New York to Liverpool.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the volunteers had the regular indoor drill and the following enlisted:

- F. Kearsay, St. John's. Jno. Healey, St. John's. Hy. Kelly, St. John's. D. M. Turner, St. John's. Robt. Bambrick, St. John's. Albert C. Snow, St. John's. Arch Murray, Adam's Cove, C.B. Samuel Murray, Adam's Cove, C.B.

Indoor Occupation.

"You must take an interest in indoor sports," said the physician. "I do," replied the indolent citizen. "They provide my main reading every day."



PUBLIC NOTICE

TENDERS will be received at this office up to noon on Monday, 15th May instant for a suitable steamer for the carriage of mails and passengers between St. John's and Cook's Harbor in the District of St. Barbe during this season. The steamer is to leave St. John's every fortnight on alternate weeks with the present Coastal Service, calling at ports as per schedule to be obtained from this office. Tenders to state name of steamer, tonnage, capacity, passenger accommodation and speed. The Government are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. All tenders to be marked "North East Coast Mail Service."

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Dept. of the Col. Secy., May 10th, 1916. may11,21

Chance of a Lifetime—

I have for sale 3 Second Hand Square Bodied Wagons and one Single Seat Buggy. Nicely upholstered. All in perfect running order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to THOMAS CARNELL, Carriage Builder, George's St.—may11,3,36

FOR SALE CHEAP—

About 100 Gramophone Records. Will be sold in any quantity desired. Apply to M. H. FINDLATER, Ordnance Street, City, may11,31

WANTED—A teacher.

A.A. Grade, for the Methodist Superior School, Bonavista; salary, \$375.00. Also Teachers for Canale and Bayley's Cove Schools; salaries, \$180.00 each. Apply with testimonials to the CHAIRMAN of the Methodist Board of Education, Bonavista.—may9,31

WANTED—At once, a

Reliable Housekeeper for Hotel at Aguathena, Port-au-Port. Apply H. McFarbridge & Son, Stephenville Crossing, Nfld.—may9,31

WANTED—An Office

BOY. Apply in own hand writing to FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LIMITED.—may10,11

New Show Room Open
Ground Floor; no more climbing Stairs or Elevators. Full line of American Goods
Just opened. MIDDY BLOUSES from 65c. LADIES' BLOUSES from 50c. CHILDS' MUSLIN DRESSES. MISSES' LAWN DRESSES. Beautifully trimmed with Embroidery, Insertion and Finest of Lace.
We are noted for Stylish Millinery
And our New Showroom is Complete with Latest London Styles.
Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.
315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,