

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

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COAL MINERS OF SOUTH WALES

Will Lay Down Tools in General Strike Despite the Munitions Act

WHICH MAKES STRIKES FINEABLE OFFENCES

Will Not Likely Have Assistance From Miners Federation--Dispute Jeopardizes the Work of the Navy

London, July 15.—Despite the action of the Government in applying the Munitions War Act to the coal mining industry, which will make miners subject to severe fines if they strike, it is practically certain that a large number of men will stop work in South Wales tomorrow, thus curtailing the supply of coal for naval vessels.

The Federation of Miners of the United Kingdom, labor leaders and general public, upon whose support the miners would depend to make the strike a success, are all urging them to continue work, until an agreement can be reached, but the Executive of the South Wales Union, by a majority vote, refused to support this recommendation.

Large proportions of the men are preparing to lay down their tools. It is not believed, however, that the strike will last long, as the men themselves are divided and the South Wales Union has not the funds to finance a long struggle.

The Miners' Federation of the United Kingdom, after its recommendation, is not likely to assist them from its exchequer. There is also a possibility that the Government will utilize miners who have enlisted in the army and who have not left the country yet, to work the mines.

The dispute, which jeopardizes the work of the navy occupies the public mind in Britain above all other matters.

Official reports of fighting in the East and West take second place in fact, except for a sharp conflict in the Argonne, where the German official communication claims the attack by the Crown Prince's army was crowned with complete success, but which the French report says was repulsed. There has been little doing beyond the usual artillery actions.

There is no change reported on either the Eastern or Italian fronts, while reports that Turkey is seeking a separate peace and that some change in the Balkan situation is imminent and that the Allies have made further progress in the Gallipoli Peninsula still lack official confirmation.

Disorderly Scene In Dublin Council

Dublin, July 14.—By a vote of 30 to 22, the City Corporation to-day refused to endorse a resolution demanding that Home Rule shall be put into operation in the whole of Ireland on the 17 September next.

By the same majority the Corporation adopted an amendment, expressing confidence in Redmond to select the speediest means and the proper moment to bring the settlement into operation.

Though the mover of the original resolution protested, there was nothing inimical to Redmond in it, the majority scented mischief in the suggestion of dissension in the Nationalist ranks.

A disorderly scene followed the announcement of the result of the vote, and the City Councillors had to be forcibly prevented from engaging in fist fights.

Italian Successes In the Carnic Alps

Geneva, July 14.—Italians captured two miles of Austrian trenches in the Carnic Alps, according to a despatch received to-day by the Tribune from Villach, an Austrian town on the river Drave. Alpine troops, these advices say, dragged their artillery to the heights near Roskofel, which is situated at an altitude of 6,500 feet.

The Italians are said to have captured two important ports south of Gorizia.

German Aggressive On Western Front

London, July 14.—The battle line in France is furnishing for the moment the only news of pronounced military activity.

The German struggle for Verdun is regarded by observers on the side of the Entente Allies as on in earnest, with assaults in both the Argonne and the Woivre.

Colonial Possessions Lost to Germany

London, July 14.—Four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of German colonial possessions have been occupied by the Entente Allies during the war. This official estimate was announced to-day by the British Secretary for the Colonies.

Swedish Schooner Strikes a Mine Five Men Killed

London, July 14.—The Captain and four members of the crew of the Swedish schooner Daisy, were killed when the vessel was sunk by a mine off Eloejans Lighthouse.

Spies Arrested And Court Martialed

London, July 14.—Two alleged spies were arrested to-day, and tried by court martial, on a charge of attempting to communicate information about the British fleet, according to an announcement to-day by the British Official Press Bureau.

Russian Situation Remains Unchanged

Vienna, July 14.—The general situation in the Russian theatre of war is unchanged.

In the Italian theatre of war, with the exception of artillery engagements and skirmishes, there has been no events either on the south or west front.

Premier Borden Attends Meeting British Cabinet

London, July 15.—Borden, the Canadian Premier, attended today's meeting of the Cabinet. This is in line with the policy announced by the British Government of consulting Dominion Government when steps are being taken to prosecute the war and the promise that the Dominions be heard in all matters concerning the Empire.

WAR ORDERS FOR CANADA VERY LARGE

Toronto, July 15.—The latest estimate compiled, places the value of war orders in Canada at \$394,000,000, nearly two-thirds of this sum shrapnel, orders for which have been placed through the Canadian shell committee.

Miners Determined To Quit Working Till Terms Settled

Cardiff, Wales, July 15.—The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Union today voted against the proposal recommending they continue work from day to day until an arrangement be concluded with the miners. The meeting was a protracted one, the Council, like the miners, being sharply divided on the points at issue.

Reports received from the coal fields show that a large proportion of the men are determined to stop work. This is particularly the case in Merthyr, Merthyr and Aberdare districts, where non-Unionists are no more pacific than Unionists.

A meeting of delegates from the different collieries will be held tomorrow. Merthyr miners, at a meeting to-night, unanimously decided not to resume work to-morrow. They appointed delegates to attend the conference to be held here tomorrow and suspended further proceedings until the delegates return a report.

IN WAR TIME

Now strikes the hour upon the clock,
The black sheep may rebuild the years;
May lift the father's pride he broke,
And wipe away his mother's tears.

To him, the mark for thrifty scorn,
God hath another chance to give,
Sets in his heart a flame new-born
By which his muddled soul may live.

This is the day of the prodigal,
The decent people's shame and grief;
When he shall make amends for all,
The way to glory's bloody and brief.

Clean from his baptism of blood,
New from the fire he springs again,
In shining armor, bright and good,
Beyond the wise home-keeping men.

Somewhere to-night—no tears be shed!
With shaking hands they turn the sheet,
To find his name among the dead,
Flower of the Army and the Fleet.

They tell with proud and stricken face
Of his white boyhood far away—
Who talked of trouble or disgrace?
"Our splendid son is dead!" they say.

—Katherine Tynan.

A man takes the name his parents gave him and makes the best of it. But a woman changes hers to one that best suits her fancy.

A Rift at Last In the Labor Cloud

London, July 15.—The latest development seems to indicate a way out of the coal difficulty. A Cardiff despatch says that Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has acceded to the request of the miners' committee to resume negotiations with the miners at the point at which they were broken off and that thus fortified, the committee will be able to meet the conference today with the hope of arriving at a settlement.

Norwegian Bark Detained at Kirkwall

London, July 15.—The Norwegian barque Sirus from Brunswick, Georgia for Narvik, Norway, with a cargo of rosin and naval stores consigned to Petrograd has been detained at Kirkwall pending inquiry.

The Swedish steamer Indianic, with a cargo of lumber, has been allowed to proceed, after discharging. The cargo of lumber was sent to a Prize Court. The Sirus sailed from Brunswick, June 8, and is reported having arrived at Kirkwall, July 9.

British Press Support the Govt. And Munitions Act

London, July 15.—The Press of all political opinions seem unanimous in supporting the Government's action in applying the Munition Act to the South Wales mining district. Although the situation is recognized as most serious, the general feeling is that the Government must assert its authority at any cost.

The Manchester Guardian (radical) refers to the situation as "a fresh instance, not of the social danger inherent in Trades Unionism, but dangers consequent upon the partial breakdown of Unionism, which began five years ago, in a revolt of the men against their leaders."

Turkey To Seek Separate Peace

Milan, July 15.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Corriere della Sera stated that Medjemden Effendi, Turkish Minister of Justice, accompanied by Fasom Effendi Pasha, passed through Sofia yesterday.

They are said to be bound for Switzerland where they will meet representatives of the Entente Powers to discuss a separate peace for Turkey.

Welsh Mines All Closed Down

Cardiff, July 15.—In spite of optimistic proceedings that serious labor difficulties in the coal fields will be averted, virtually every mine in Wales was idle this morning, the day fixed for the beginning of the miners' demand for high wages.

Allies Advance On Gallipoli

London, July 15.—The Allies on Monday made four assaults on the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula, says a despatch to the Daily Express from Athens. They finally occupied two hills defending Krithia and took 4,000 Turkish prisoners.

Four Children Lose Their Lives In Tenement Fire

Quebec, July 15.—Four children were burned to death, three houses destroyed and nine families rendered homeless by a fire which broke out in an extension in the rear of a tenement house this afternoon.

Meat Packers Have Difficulties Taken Up To-day

Washington, July 15.—The difficulties of the American meat packers with Britain over the detention of their cargoes to neutral countries will be taken up by the State Department in a Note to the British Government, it was said today.

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS & CHANDLERS

Appeal to State Department--Great Britain Interferes Neutral Trading

PACKERS DEMAND THIS BE STOPPED

Also Ask Settlement For Cargoes Now Held To Value Fourteen Million

Washington, July 15.—American meat packers appealed to the State Department today to demand that Britain stop interfering with their cargoes consigned to neutral ports, and settle for \$14,000,000 worth of their products now held up in prize courts. They charge the British Government with the destruction of commerce in food products between the United States and other neutral nations.

After two conferences between the

packers and chandlers and Anderson, the special counsellor for the State Department, it was agreed that representations would be made to Britain. It is understood that this will be done immediately. A communication, dealing specifically with the complaint of the packers, is not going into the general subject of interfering with neutral trade, under Order in Council, against commerce with Germany, which soon is to be made the subject of another Note.

Germany Proposes To Rebuild Louvain

London, July 15.—The Morning Post has the following from Copenhagen. A Berlin telegram states that the Prussian Minister of the Interior last week visited Louvain and examined a German architect's scheme for rebuilding Louvain.

In an interview the Minister declared that the Government intends spending 30,000,000 marks in reconstructing Louvain as a modern town.

War Must Be Comparatively Short Because of Cost

London, July 15.—A war costing a thousand millions a year is bound to be of comparatively short duration exclaimed Chancellor McKenna in the Commons. If the war were to last thirty-six months it would be impossible rationally to estimate its cost.

Norwegian Steamer Torpedoed and Sunk

London, July 15.—The Norwegian steamer Rym, has been torpedoed and sunk and the second engineer killed.

The rest of the crew have been landed at Great Yarmouth.

Russia Prohibits Export of Gold

Petrograd, July 15.—The Minister of Finance has issued an order prohibiting the export of gold. Exceptions may be made in favor of subjects or citizens of allied and neutral States.

Russia Hangs German Spies

Petrograd, July 5, via London.—Three accomplices of Lieut.-Col. Miassoyedoff, an interpreter on the staff of the Russian Tenth army, who some time ago was hanged as a spy, have been convicted after a trial by court-martial and also hanged.

In February of this year the Tenth Russian army was defeated in the Mazurian Lake district of East Prussia, the German taking 50,000 men as prisoners. Five months earlier the army of General Rennenkamp had been routed with great losses in prisoners in the same province and under similar circumstances, and it was contended by Russian military officers that the German General Staff must have possessed knowledge of intended Russian movements. Suspicion led to Lieut.-Col. Miassoyedoff and he was tried by court-martial and condemned to death.

Boys who have carried water to the elephants are plentiful enough. But those who have received a ticket to the circus for doing so are exceedingly scarce.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto—Moderate winds, fair to-day. Friday, showery. Roper's—Bar. 29.50; ther. 56.

Glencoe's Passengers

S.S. Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 9.30 today, bringing J. W. Pitman, D. Smith, J. Cheeseman, H. C. Gower, J. M. Connors, Revs. J. W. Winsor, J. H. Way, C. Gaul and W. Brown; T. Rodgers, Sister Madeline, Mrs. Norris and child; Misses Benning, Garland and Mesdames Jensen, Gardener, Curtis Ellwork and W. B. Squires.

Banker Here

The Grand Bank banker Pleiades, Capt. Galsion, arrived here from the banks today. She has 500 qtls. cod this trip and has to date 1,800 for 8 dories. She found fish scarce and weather so bad that she lost all her trawl gear. The Lunenburg fleet also lost a lot of gear during the week. She baits and outfits here.

Bay de Verde Notes

Weather fine and very warm. S.S. Mary has been here with salt, also Fogota here from the north. A schooner arrived with salt to John Lockyer, also schooner Annie H., salt ladne to D. O'Neil. S.S. Hump here. Caplin plentiful, and quite a lot of fish, traps secured 2 to 40 qtls. and trawls 1/2 to 1 1/2 qtls.

Mr. E. M. Jackman, who had been visiting the United States and Canada and has been absent from the city the past 3 months, returned by the express today. Mr. Jackman is looking well after his trip.

DEATH AT WEDDING

Young Girl in Midst of Wedding Festivities Dies Suddenly

A very sad and tragic occurrence occurred last night at Bell Island, the surrounding circumstances increasing its pathos. People here from the Island today say that the festivities incident to the wedding of Mr. Thos. Murphy were being held last night with the zest for which the people of the place are noted.

Miss Power, a particular friend of the bridegroom was present and had just finished a waltz when she complained of sudden illness. Instantly she was seized with violent hemorrhage, became unconscious and died in 18 minutes. A priest and doctor were summoned and did all possible for her, but without avail. Needless to say the festivities ceased and the sad affair caused intense grief amongst those participating in them.

Songs & Music

G. KNOWLING'S STATIONERY DEPT.

There Never was a Coward
Where the Shamrock Grows 12c.
March on to Berlin 12c.
Be a Soldier, Be a Man 12c.
Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts
for Soldiers 12c.
Tubal Cain 12c.
We have a full assortment of
New Music just opened at prices
from 2c. to 60c. per sheet. Come
soon and get your choice.
Other high-class pieces such as—
Land of Hope and Glory 60c.
(Sung by Madame Clara Butt.)
We're all Plain Civilians 60c.
I'll Make a Man of You 60c.
(Sung by Miss Gwendoline Brogden.)
Our Saxon Fathers 5c.
(Part song for 4 voices.)
The Battle Prayer 5c.
(Part song for 4 voices.)
There's a Land 60c.
(Sung by Madame Clara Butt.)
Come Along, Can't You Hear, 35c
2 cents extra for postage.

G. KNOWLING.

July 8, 1915.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

HALLEY & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods and Commission Merchants, 106-108 New Gower St.

We are well known to the trade, and we make it a point to give SATISFACTION in our dealings with them. We only ask for a chance to quote prices, and are therefore sure of your order in almost every case. We are SPECIALISTS in DRY GOODS, having TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business. All we ask is to phone or write us for quotations before placing your orders. By so doing, our benefits will be mutual.

HALLEY & CO.

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"Victory" Flour

MADE IN A NEW MILL

TWICE as much "Victory" Flour has been sold this year. Why? Because as the flour becomes known the demand increases. "Victory" Flour is the highest grade imported to this Colony and nothing better milled.

Get out of the rut of always asking for the same brand that you bought ten years ago, as we represent a new and up-to-date mill, and the old known brands of flour cannot be made from a new mill, unless they have a fire, as it would cost too much to pull down a fairly good mill to build a new mill, with all the latest machinery, such as the mill we represent.

Remember the name and ask for "Victory" Flour, sold by all the leading merchants, and well and favorably known by the F.P.U.

Franklin's Agencies, Ltd. St. John's

118, n. w. fr. tu. th. sat.

July 15, '15.

ORANGES, ONIONS, TURNIPS, ETC.

To arrive per Florizel due to-day:

- 80 Cases ORANGES.
- 20 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
- 20 Bunches BANANAS.
- 50 Crates TEXAS ONIONS.
- 40 Barrels NEW POTATOES.

George Neal

Phone 264.

For Sale

A SPLENDID

MOTOR BOAT

ALMOST NEW.

Decked, good accommodation and fitted with Sails---18 h.p. Engine---Will be sold a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper

Union Trading COMPANY.

QUICK WORK BY CANADIANS

Just Twenty Minutes to Take Two Trenches Says, Gunner M. A. Woods

Gunner M. A. Woods, a former member of the government printing bureau, now with the Canadian artillery at the front, writing to an Ottawa friend, Mr. Leo Delaire, at the bureau, says that on one occasion recently two Canadian infantry battalions were given three hours in which to capture two lines of trenches held by the Germans and that they did the work in twenty minutes. He describes the terrible effect of heavy gun fire in the bombardment to which the belligerents have subjected each other, stating that the concussion from a six-inch gun fired close to a party of fifteen men, was so great that the men were thrown to the ground.

The letter, which is dated June 13, is in part as follows: "We have been kept very busy for the last few days and I am afraid it is going to be worse tomorrow, from what we can hear. There was a terrible bombardment here two nights ago. Hundreds of our big guns had been firing on the German trenches all day cutting the wire entanglements and destroying the trenches, and at night our infantry made an attack.

In Quick Time.

There were two battalions of Canadian infantry engaged, and they were given three hours in which to capture two lines of trenches held by the Germans. They started the assault and at 8.20 they had taken the trenches. Just twenty minutes in doing the trick! Not bad, was it? Unfortunately, however, the men on their flanks were not successful and failed to get through, so the Canadians had to retire to their old positions.

"One of the battalions came back with only two hundred men out of eight hundred. You have no idea what heavy gun fire can do when there are a lot of them being fired at the same time. One of our officers who was up in the first line infantry trenches at the time of the bombardment, and who had also been in the trenches at the time of the battle of Ypres, gave us a description of what he saw.

Worse than Ypres.

"He said that Ypres was out in it for a minute, and that there were hundreds of shells bursting near him continually. He brought out with a Colt revolver, pair of field glasses and a wire cutter which had belonged to a friend of his, an officer in the Canadian Engineers, who was hit by a shell and torn into a thousand pieces, not ten feet from where our officer was observing. All that could be found of him was the articles I mentioned, and the barrel of the revolver was almost bent in two where it had been struck by a piece of shell, and the other articles were twisted up some. The infantry trenches as a rule are only about fifty yards apart, and our artillery must fire over our heads into the German trenches. When a shell is passing just over one's head it makes a loud whistling sound and what with that the bursting of the German shells in our trenches, you can imagine how pleasant it is for the infantry.

Force of Shell.

"To illustrate the force of a large shell, I will tell you this. A party of about fifteen men were returning from the guns along the canal bank and on the other side of the canal there was an armored train carrying six-inch guns. Just as they were passing she fired one of the six-inch guns and the shell passed right over their heads. The concussion was so great that all of the fifteen were thrown off their feet. There were hundreds of these shells bursting near us all the time. We have got so accustomed to it now that when we hear a German shell coming we can just about judge where it is going to land.

"I saw Twyman and Poynter last Sunday and they are, both well, but I haven't seen or heard of Rainey since leaving Canada."

Made in Germany The Nation.

The ill-deeds of the German nation all spring from the pursuit of a doctrine which conducts humanity straight down the road to hell.

It is always more or less of a shock to a woman when she discovers later in the game that her husband really did know what he was talking about.

Wandering Fires

This chance of noble deeds will come and go Unchallenged, while ye follow wandering fires Lost in quagmire!

—Tennyson.

Western Ontario Crops in Danger

Toronto, July 6.—Unless warm weather comes soon in the northern part of the province the crops in the great section from Port Arthur to the western limits of the province will prove a serious disappointment. W. B. Roadhouse, deputy minister of agriculture and C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister, returned to-day from a two weeks' tour of inspection in northwestern Ontario and their opinion of the outlook was anything but optimistic.

"They have had rain practically every day since the first of June," stated Mr. Roadhouse, "and in many districts the fields are literally covered with water. The crops went into the ground in better condition and over a much larger area than ever before but they have been held back to such an extent by the cold, wet weather that unless they get some warm dry weather from now on there will be a big shortage. In many places the potatoes are already rotting in the ground."



FIRE INSURANCE

DON'T THROW AWAY your chance to get insured because so far you have escaped a fire. Your turn may be coming to-night as far as you can tell. Come in to-day and let us write you a FIRE INSURANCE POLICY in one of the strongest and safest companies. The premium charged will be ridiculously small compared with the protection given.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent

J. J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J. J. St. John

Dickworth St & LeMarchant Rd

Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

C. M. HALL, Genuine Tailor and Renovator, 513 THEATRE HILL

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

RUSSIANS FULL OF CONFIDENCE

London, July 8.—The Petrograd correspondents of the London morning papers are optimistic regarding the situation on the fighting front. The correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"It was only on Friday that the Russians began offering real resistance to the Germans' forward movement northward from Galicia. The whole area which Russia will hold as a Brodningian redoubt against the encircling Germanic forces centers on the Warsaw system of fortifications. The outer works are of such vast extent, having a diameter of nearly one hundred miles that the Germans have before them the hardest task yet met in the war.

"After Thursday next nobody will be allowed to enter or to leave Warsaw without a special pass. Similar measures of military preparation are being taken at other important points in this vast area."

Russia's Waiting Game.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says:

"No apprehension is entertained as to the fate of Warsaw in the struggle, for the city bids fair to be protected. Even if the Germans should take Lvangorod, this would of necessity involve the surrender of Warsaw.

"The Russian waiting game has in fact been justified. The critic of the Novoe Vremya explains the withdrawal as a manoeuvre deliberately undertaken with the object of accepting battle under the best conditions for the Russians. He adds that on the Vistula front the ground which offers the Russians the greatest advantage is that with Brest-Litovsk as a base, Lvangorod on the right flank and a strong army occupying the flank and rear positions in relation to the right flank of General Von Boehm-Ermoll's army."

Use Hens To Spy Aeroplanes

The London Daily Chronicle republishes from the Cologne Gazette an odd article on the use of animals to signify the approach of enemy aeroplanes. The writer, who is evidently quite serious, has noticed that the sight of certain animals is much keener than that of human beings, and in a hasty view of the entire animal kingdom he comes to the conclusion that birds have the most alert vision, and that hens and pigeons are the birds most get-at-able, most easily trained, and most reliable.

Hens protect their chickens against soaring birds of prey which the sharpest human sight cannot discover, and pigeons will fly in any weather, and are extraordinarily docile. The training of a hen or a pigeon to announce the approach of an aeroplane is much easier than one would think. They are to be placed, captured, in the vicinity of a descending air machine, and as soon as the airman lands he is to rush at the unfortunate fowls and belabor them with a rod. This practice is to be repeated until the hen or the pigeon believes its life to be endangered by anything on a large scale descending from the skies. All day long these terrified birds will strain their vision skyward, and the remotest speck in the vault of heaven will flutter the devescootes and hencoops as nothing else would.

Another bird which adapts itself to this military service is the common crow. He has most extraordinary eyes, which enables him to see in front of him and behind. An object for which a man requires a telescope is easily discovered by the crow without any telescope. Crows are very wise creatures, says the Cologne writer, and once you catch your crow, train him and whack him sufficiently, you will be surprised at the results when the enemy aeroplane comes along.

Farm, Stock and Home The religion that one has to worry about isn't a sort that heaven will raise any flurry about.

South Blend Tribune The inventor seldom profits by his invention. The Chinese invented gunpowder.

Anderson's New Modern Store In the West

IS now open to the general public—all our dry-goods, with the exception of a few odd lines, has been removed from Grace Building and is carefully arranged and placed in the various departments.

We are ready to cater to the wants of our patrons, to whom we extend a hearty invitation to call and see us.

Quite a different appearance here from Grace Building—it is bigger, brighter, and better and the stock is well displayed which should tend to make this New Building a busier store.

You know our new address—opposite the Eastern End of the General Post Office.

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

REALLY GOOD NEW GRASS

-BUTTER-

Wholesale in 56lb. and 14lb. Boxes and 30lb. Tubs, also retailing at 45 cents pound.

—also—

- 5 cases SPANISH APRICOT PULP, 10lb. tins.
- 5 cases STRAWBERRY PULP.
- 5 cases APPLE PULP.
- 5 cases GOOSEBERRY.
- 25 cases PEELED and CORED APPLES, 1 gallon tins, at 35c. tin.
- 2 cases CRYSTALIZED GINGER, 1lb. & 1/2lb. tins.
- 1 case PARROT FOOD.

W. E. BEARNS HAY MARKET GROCERY PHONE 379

For Sale!

IDEAL FAST MOTOR BOAT

in best condition; 30 feet over all. Cabin accommodation for about fifteen persons. Boat fitted with a ten h.p. STANLEY Engine. A beautiful safe boat at an attractive price.

For further particulars apply to BUTT BROS., Bonne Bay.

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BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.

Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

Archbishop's Reception

LIST OF CALLERS (Cont)

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 J. J. Doyle
 K. Noah
 Miss Saunders
 Miss Kent
 Miss Nellie Kent
 Miss Donnelly
 Miss M. Donnelly
 Rev. D. O'Callaghan
 C. H. and Mrs. Hutton
 Miss M. Mahar
 D. P. and Mrs. Kent
 Miss Kennedy
 J. F. and Mrs. Parker
 Dr. and Mrs. Hogan
 W. J. and Mrs. Carroll
 T. F. and Mrs. Armstrong
 Mrs. T. J. Thorburn
 Mrs. C. Muir
 P. K. Devine
 W. S. and Mrs. Dunphy
 P. J. McCarthy
 H. W. Winsor
 Miss Anna M. Keough
 W. A. B. and Mrs. Sclater
 Mrs. Lannigan
 Miss Chrissie Keough
 E. J. Donnell
 Mrs. O'Mara
 Miss O'Mara
 Misses L. and K. Summers
 Mr. and Mrs. Miss O'Dwyer
 W. M. and Mrs. Howlett
 Misses A. and G. Doyle
 A. F. Goodridge
 J. W. Withers
 Miss R. Power
 Mrs. Duchemin
 Mrs. P. Kennedy
 P. C. and Mrs. O'Driscoll
 Jno. O'Driscoll
 J. W. N. Johnson
 S. O'Driscoll
 Miss Sphire
 R. G. Reid
 Mrs. Truscott
 R. J. Coleman
 Robt. J. Power
 Jas. and Mrs. Coughlan
 C. H. and Mrs. Renout
 W. J. Ellis
 Miss May Quinn
 A. F. Lacey
 Jos. F. Lacey
 Geo. J. and Mrs. Coughlan
 Miss A. Coughlan
 H. and Mrs. Bradshaw
 Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell
 F. L. Bradshaw
 Miss K. Burnham
 Mrs. T. B. Clift
 Miss Bulley
 J. J. and Mrs. Sheehan
 Miss Finn
 Jno. T. Dunn
 Jos. R. Gillis
 Rev. M. J. Ryan
 Miss Teresa Ryan
 Miss Maud Ryan
 Miss Alice Coughlan
 T. and Mrs. Smyth
 S. and Mrs. Long
 Miss M. O'Driscoll
 Mr. Thos J. Barron

Miss Mary Barron
 Jas. J. Tobin
 Miss Mary O'Reilly
 C. J. and Mrs. Cahill
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The change of government, with its dirty intrigues for party profit and advantage, intensified the national disgust. But the worst blow of all to popular fervour was the mean and cowardly excuse by which ministers attempted to cover the consequences of their neglect and ineptitude, when they attributed the defects of organization in recruiting and production to the laziness and drunkenness of the workers.—The Clarion (London).

In the West the French occupy a front of 543 1/2 miles, British 31 1/2 miles, and the Belgians 17 1/2 miles, making altogether 592 1/2 miles.

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ST. JOHN'S NFDL JULY 15th. 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Official Procrastination

A WEEK and a half ago I wrote to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines calling his attention to the erection of a bathing house on the margin of Long Pond, and asking that he take steps to have the thing removed, as it infringed on a public right and further more that it had been built over the only spot on the south side of the lake where one may go swimming with out the risk of breaking his feet on sharp rocks. We have had no reply from the Hon. Minister, save one which we received when we called him over the telephone. The reply we then had was that he (the Minister) had "taken the matter up, with them" (the M.I. A.) Here is an instance of how heads of Departments attend to their public duties.

Mr. Blandford, in the first place refused us the courtesy of a prompt reply to our communication, and in the next place he dabbles with and temporizes with men who have committed a distinct breach of the Crown Lands Act, over which he has particular care. Why did Mr. Blandford think it necessary "to take the matter up"—to use the stereotyped form of expression used by the Minister himself,—with the law breakers. There should have been no delay in exercising the law in this respect.

The offense had been committed, the house had been put up on the public lands, the public was inconvenienced and the Minister's duty was quite clear.

He should have at once ordered the removal of the house, as there is no excuse for it being there.

But it has ever been thus in this country, the law has been ever slow to check abuses of this character, but it is quick enough in other matters, where leaders feet were better.

What can we expect anyway from a department, at whose head sits a man who is accountable to nobody. He has been pitchforked into the job contrary to the wish of the people. He was turned down by the people of Bonavista Bay at last election by a drowning majority, but little things like that do not signify in the very smallest degree to the bandits who have control of this unfortunate country's affairs.

Rottenness pervades every department in the Colony's administration since the advent of Morris and his horde to power, but the most rotten of them perhaps is the Department of Agriculture and Mines.

Look what big grabs of public property, in timber, mineral and

water powers has disgraced the administration of Morris and Company.

The raid on our timber areas has been the greatest scandal on record. Members of the Government have been in the big grabs right up to the chin, like hogs in a wallow.

Then look at the giving away of our greatest natural asset, our water powers, culminating in the most disgraceful episode in a disgraceful administration, the big give away to the Reids at Deer Lake. We refer to the Willson—alias New Reid Deal, whereby one hundred and fifty million dollars worth of the people's property was bartered away for ever, for a song.

And we have had men with cheek enough to openly defend the outrage, and to come out in public print day after day in abuse of the vilest kind of the few men who had the honesty and intelligence to condemn the crime. Such crimes would be impossible if there were not weak men to support the evil doers, and to stand between them and an outraged public.

Beside such low down villains who sell their country's blood, the "fence" who shields the thief is an honest citizen.

For the former betrays his country into the hands of thieves, while the latter only steals from an individual, who often does not miss what has been filched from him.

Hospital Accommodation

THE following item appeared in Monday's evening's Telegram:

"Mr. Manuel of Jackson's Cove, Notre Dame Bay, who arrived here to enter the Hospital for an operation, was unable to get satisfactory treatment there owing to the crowded condition of the Institution."

We made reference to the case also; and on enquiry, we found that the Hospital is very much crowded at the present time. We believe that there are some patients in town from the outports awaiting admission.

To whom is this sad condition of affairs largely due?

It is not the fault of the Hospital staff who are all exceedingly courteous and attentive to the wants of the patients; but it is due, chiefly, to the fact that numbers of city patients are sent to the Institution who SHOULD BE TREATED in their own homes, and at THEIR OWN EXPENSE.

We have heard of several such cases recently; and we know positively that a near relative of a wealthy Government booster was placed in the Hospital and remained there for several weeks, when she should have been taken care of at home.

The outport patients receive the greatest possible attention at the hands of Mr. Whiteway and his staff, on their arrival; and the people appreciate their kind services.

It is high time that certain city folk who can afford it, should be made to pay for medical and surgical attendance. There are several trained nurses in this city who would gladly take charge of such cases; and we have a very efficient body of medical men whose services are available.

The fact is that we have not sufficient Hospital accommodation in this country; and there is a crying need for, at least, three small hospitals in the outports.

These, in our opinion, should be located, one at Twillingate, one at Belleoram, and one at Bay of Islands.

Buildings, sufficiently large, may be built and equipped for about \$10,000 each; and the upkeep would not involve a much larger outlay is now being made for so-called pauper cases and for transportation.

We have a number of young (and old) medical practitioners

Dr. Lloyd's Speech on The New Reid Deal

Wherein He Exposes the Criminal Folly of the Govt. Propositions to Hand Over to a Private Corporation So Much of Our Valuable Natural Assets.

April 30th., 1915.

MR. LLOYD—Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of saying something in connection with the contract now before us; to give some reasons why the contract as it now stands must not receive the approval of this House. Before going into that aspect of the matter, I would like to look at certain principles which justify my taking that attitude. I would like also to make it clear that I am not treating this matter as a party question, or raising any objection to something being done to further development of Newfoundland.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that for the past quarter of a century, both parties in this House have been making concessions, giving away water, timber, free simple rights inland, in the hope of promoting developments in Newfoundland, labouring work to all classes of labour, seeking to foster an increase of population, and revenue. We do not object to large expenditures in the proper direction such as education. I should like to see a large increase there if we could afford it, but we cannot afford it. We find that we have been going ahead faster than our revenues enabled us to do. But that is all the more reason why every man in this House should do, what in him lies to see that we get an equated return for what we give. Further I say that though I have been one of those who have drawn attention to the promoters of this company, it is not because they are the Reid Nfd. Co., or any other. I do not say that because the Reid Brothers are the promoters of this that it should be condemned. They already control large interests in this Colony, notably the railway system. They hold millions of acres of land in free simple. Both parties in this House have contributed towards giving them these interests. But there are facts relating to the bill itself that must be taken into consideration. The experience of the past 25 years is such as should make us halt to consider carefully, before going further.

The Reid Nfd. Co. have extraordinary interests in this Colony. I passed the earlier part of my life in South Lancashire where a very large amount of cotton is manufactured. The climate is such that it contributes largely to the success of the cotton manufacture. It rests on a coal field; indeed the cotton industry is based on fact that there is coal there. It is the same elsewhere. The success of any large manufacture is based on the fact that something is easy to get there. In this case our great resource is our water power. And there we ought to take care what we are doing, and be reasonable in looking after ourselves, and at the same time we ought to give this proposition fair consideration.

That is the spirit in which I approach this question. What are we asked to do? I am going to deal with this matter from the standpoint laid down by the member for Bonavista.

In Bay of Islands they ask for rights over the drainage area of the Humber. That is very large. If you look at the map, you will see that it includes a very large drainage area, running in the direction of White Bay and South beyond Grand Lake. Much that is outside of that area they also want. This matter needs great consideration. If we give those grants we must see that we get fair returns. Outside of that area there is a request for water power that would include practically the whole centre of the Island. If we turn to the first section of the agreement we find that the company is asking not only for water powers, but the power to control the whole of the western drainage area, including Grand Lake, and to do what is necessary for their purposes in connection. There is a complete absence of information in connection with these water powers. We

who would gladly avail of the position of Resident Physician; and we have several competent nurses who would make admirable matrons.

Such institutions would prove a boon and a blessing to our outport people many of whom are now forced to make long and wearisome journeys citywards to obtain proper medical treatment,

have no report dealing with the point. We ought to have the whole of the information before us. It will be noticed that the whole thing amounts to the asking for the power to handle the whole drainage area of the Humber. On turning to the map which the Premier has laid before us, it will be observed that a large section is blocked off.

I would like to draw the attention of the Committee to this,—to the southern boundary of that area. An examination of the Southern Boundary of that area and the local topography will reveal this fact that there is a number of very valuable locations for water powers situated just within the area. For instance it takes in the North part of Red Indian Lake—and the very fact of the establishment of a water power under the concession made and the promise of similar concessions in regard to his area gives them the power to control the whole of Red Indian Lake and the waters which drain into it. Then going a little further we come to Victoria River. They control that area by the acquisition of water powers there they get the right of controlling the whole drainage area which runs into Victoria River. That runs pretty well down to Burgeo and La Poile. Going further you come to Noah Paul's Brook. They have the control of the entrance of that tributary, and with the concessions made to them they get control of practically the whole centre of the country outside of the limits marked here. Then again, if you turn to the Gander, they find the mouth of the Gander within the limit; so that if a water power is acquired at the mouth of the Gander under the concessions spoken of they obtain the control of the whole drainage area of the Gander.

Now, Sir, if any member will take the trouble to look at the map he will find that this acquisition gives the Products Company absolute control over a whole host of private individuals, and a whole host of corporations who have timber limits not only in the described area, but all the extensive limits to the South till you get to the watershed running into Burgeo and draining into Fortune Bay and Placentia Bay. Now it would be reasonable to consider water powers that would contribute to the industries which will be established at Bay of Islands; but here you have an immense area covering half the country, divested altogether from Bay of Islands, and having no connection with it, and, from the speech which I heard Mr. Wilson deliver, which has nothing to do with the Bay of Islands enterprise, and which is only thrown in as part of the bargain, I think the whole thing highly improper, and it ought to be rejected and not considered by this House. I do not want to go at this stage to the Labrador. I shall hardly have time, and I shall reserve my remarks for another time. I will get now to what I consider the crux of the whole position.

Anyone who reads the contract and the resolutions covering the contract will be compelled to come to the view that everything possible has been done to conserve and make sure and to copperfasten any suggested concession to this Company. But if you look at the Resolutions there is not one single word from the beginning of the Resolutions to the end which attempts to restrict or limit or assure or copperfasten any interest of the Colony—not one single word.

Now Sir, that naturally leads to the question how are the interests of the country conserved in this contract? Now I would like to draw the attention of the Committee to the second clause. I would like to direct the attention of the Committee to clause No. 2 of the Agreement which is contained on page 21 of this Green Book, and well down in that section these words can be found. They have reference to development work on the Labrador:—"the Company shall within five years from the date hereof expend in the development of said water powers and the construction and operation of its plant in Labrador the further sum of ten million dollars." Now the words to which I wish to direct attention are the specific undertaking that a large sum of money shall be expended in the development of the said water powers, and the con-

struction and operation of the plant. That is, that there is to be a plant and the actual expenditure of water power, and the actual expenditure on the plant and undertaking, and that that money shall be spent in reference to Labrador, or if not spent then the fee simple grant shall be void. Now that is specifically laid down, and it naturally turns our attention to the clause which deals with the undertakings of the Company in regard to the whole contract, and particularly with regard to its holdings in Newfoundland. Bearing in mind the undertaking to spend money in the development of water powers, and the construction of a plant on Labrador, I will now ask you to look at clause 18. That is practically the undertaking clause of the Company. I shall read it. "The Company undertakes to begin actual construction work upon its undertakings within two years from the date of these presents."

First I would like to draw your attention to this fact, there is no definition of what the Company's undertaking is. It may mean anything. It is the Company's undertaking is to be the actual development of the water powers and the plant at Bay of Islands, if it is to be the actual construction of the electric furnace or coke furnaces, if it means the processes by which the nitrogen is extracted from the air to make the nitrogen compounds which is the particular feature of the proposition before us, and then afterwards develop the ammonia salts—if by the undertaking is meant these manufactures and processes, then it should be specified clearly. At present there is absolutely no definition of what it means. There has already been some comment on the point of beginning actual construction. There is no undertaking to go on with the construction even if it has only spent five dollars. The next point is more important. "to spend a sum of five million dollars within the Island of Newfoundland in and about the business operations of the Company within five years from the date of these presents, and if the Company fails to begin such work or expend such money within the times mentioned this agreement shall be void." Now I wish to dwell upon this feature, that in clause 2 to which I have directed your attention, there is an undertaking to spend ten million dollars on the Labrador on the Company's water powers plant and works. There is no such undertaking in this clause. It can be spent in connection with the business of the Company, in connection with the operations of the Company.

Now there is nothing in the clause that lays down that the business of the Company shall be carbide works or ammonia plants. It has already been pointed out that it may be anything within the limits of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and may not contain one single factory connected with the fertilizer scheme. That is the dangerous clause. I am not attributing to the Reid Brothers or any of the promoters that it is their intention to collar the resources without spending money on the construction of a plant; but the promoters of this Company may fail absolutely to raise the eight-million dollars talked of by the Premier, or even the five million mentioned in this contract, and they may fail absolutely within the next year. They may fail to get the money and may fail to put up an fertilizer plant at Bay of Islands, and if they do fail to do development work at Bay of Islands in connection with the fertilizer plant or the development of the water powers the agreement will necessarily be void and all the concessions here. Now I wish to point out that here there is a means by which the promoters can conserve all those interests and retain all the benefits of the Contract without spending one cent upon construction work should they fail to obtain this money through no fault of their own, or through no fault of their own. Should they fail to obtain this money and do any development work there is means of retaining all the concessions under the Contract so far as Newfoundland is concerned without spending one cent at Bay of Islands on the water powers or on the fertilizer plant. I would like to point out how it can be done, and how it is likely to be done if it is necessary to do it. All that is necessary is for the Products Company

to pay five million dollars in bonds for the holdings of the Reid Newfoundland Company for their lands or water powers or anything else they have, and if they spend five million dollars in acquiring these properties and rights from the Reid Newfoundland Company they satisfy this section, and retain all the rights given in regard to Newfoundland. What does that mean? It probably means that so far as they are concerned all they have to do is to take five million dollars out of one pocket and put it into another. Take five million dollars worth of bonds from the Products Company and put it into the Reid Nfd. Company and they have satisfied the contract without the expenditure of one cent. Now, Sir, this is not good enough. I am not accusing them of an intention to do this; but I am pointing out that it can be done, and if it is done it satisfies the contract, and they retain all the concessions given. That is why I say there is a specific undertaking by the Company to spend five million dollars in Newfoundland on the development of water powers, and on the construction of these factories, and electric furnaces, carbide plants, chemical plants, and all such undertakings; if there is a sound undertaking, and it is the intention that the Agreement shall fail if these undertakings are not carried out, then we ought to be careful as to this proposal. If there is no undertaking then the consideration given for the Contract, is illusory and useless, and we are grasping at a shadow; giving up substantial interests and getting nothing in return. Now Sir, may I point out another reason why we put temptation in the way of the Reid Newfoundland Company to transfer its landed interests to the Products Company. Under the Railway Contract the land of the Reid Newfoundland Company becomes taxable, a subject to taxation immediately it is improved and worked upon; whereas if the Reid Nfd. Co. transferred its landed interests to the new company, they escape all taxation in regard to improved land; and not only do they escape all taxation in regard to improved land, but they get the benefit of getting all the concessions given in this Contract in regard to Newfoundland without spending one cent in construction work. Now, Sir, as I have already pointed out you ought to treat this proposition as a business proposition—that a suitable return should be given to us, and that that suitable return should take the form of an undertaking that the whole contract shall fail, unless this money is actually expended in regard to these factories and water powers at Bay of Islands.

With regard to the other concession, the concession throughout the rest of the interior of Newfoundland, as they are unconnected with any clear business proposition for the carrying on of any work then they ought to be rejected, and rejected absolutely because it has nothing to do with any definite proposition of development. I have already illustrated that the great industries of England rest on the coal fields and should any one corporation control the coal fields they would control every manufacturing industry in England. The water powers in Newfoundland in regard to our development stand in the same relation and unless in connection with some specific undertaking no water power should be given; and this throwing in of water powers over the whole interior of Newfoundland for no purpose whatever except to enable the Reid Newfoundland Company to control the interior to a greater extent in order to make better bargains in any future promoting scheme is totally without justification.

I have already drawn attention to the fact that there is a great temptation for the Reid Newfoundland Company to place all its lands under the new Company in order to escape taxation when these lands are developed. Now I regard the proposals in regard to taxation as altogether unreasonable. Reasonable concessions might be an exemption from municipal taxation for a period of years. For my part I would be quite content to give a twenty year exemption. I would be prepared to give them exemption in regard to construction material and some limited exemption in regard to raw material; and also to give an undertaking that these raw materials should only be taxable to a very limited extent; but I am not prepared to assent to the proposition that shares and particularly their dividends—no matter what dividends may be declared, shall be forever free from taxation. In fact I cannot conceive for what purpose—except to see how much it was possible to get out of the legislature—any body of reasonable men should approach a legislature and ask that no matter what profits they may make forever they should never be subject to any taxation, except it might be on coal. It is an absolutely unreasonable and improper concession to ask for. I hope the Government will take into consideration the various objections and criticisms made from this side of the House. I would commend to their serious attention the remarks which have

come from this side. They have not been made from any party standpoint. I am prepared to vote for reasonable concessions in connection with a business proposition where there is an undertaking that the money shall be spent in actual development of water powers and actual construction work; provided the concessions in regard to taxation be more reasonable and be limited in time; and that with regard to dividends within five or six years after they have been paying dividends some reasonable contribution should be made towards the upkeep of the country; but I am not prepared to support the giving away of all our valuable water powers all over the Island not only for nothing but for no object—absolutely no object except it may be to put them in the control of a body of men who already are in control of very much. We do not object to the Reid Brothers getting concessions because they are the Reid Bros; and we do not object to them getting water powers if it is for reasonable development purposes; but we ask and fairly ask that a proper bargain be made with them and if we give up water powers to the Reid Newfoundland Company and the Reid Brothers, they should give something in return. I do not think if we give them a very valuable water power on the Labrador and ask them in return to hand back some of the fee simple lands of the country, or that they undertake to develop these lands which they have so far been able to develop that we would be asking too much. If we give them these valuable concessions they should give us something in return.

If they are prepared to come to us with any kind of a fair deal I am prepared to support it; but if this is the proposition I am not prepared to support it, and I shall endeavor to prevent it going through, even if I have to remain here all the summer.

An Appeal

The proposal that the Colony of Newfoundland should furnish two Aeroplanes for the Imperial Air Flotilla has met with general approval, and a Committee has been formed to collect funds for that purpose.

Living as we are, far from the scene of conflict, peacefully and quietly following our usual vocations, it is hard to realise that the British nation is fighting for its life. Yet such is the case.

Think what this means. The future of the Empire and of each part thereof—of Newfoundland as well as of England—depends upon the issue.

In the past, we have enjoyed the fullest security without being asked to pay any part of the cost, but now we are called upon to help to the best of our power and ability in the defence of the Empire.

Fifteen hundred of Newfoundland's sons have volunteered for the Army and one thousand more have joined the Navy, and an opportunity is now offered to help another most important branch of the Service—the branch that supplies vision and intelligence to both Army and Navy. His Majesty, the King, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Lloyd George, have all strongly urged the necessity of increasing the number of Aeroplanes. It is proposed that all the colonies shall furnish one or more aircraft, to be named after the localities giving them, and many colonies have already responded to the call.

Newfoundland must have its representatives among the Imperial Air Fleet. The Committee hopes that it may be possible to send two Gnome Vickers Gun Biplanes, complete with Gun, to cost \$11,250.00 each.

Give what you can to help, be it much or little, and give quickly, as the need is urgent.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, Mr. Clift, and will be acknowledged in the daily papers.

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THE SITUATION OF SWITZERLAND

The position of Switzerland with respect to the belligerents is unique. She is now like an island surrounded on every hand by the roaring waves of war. France, Germany, Austria, Italy all touch her borders. The only bit of neutral territory with which she is in immediate contact is the little principality of Liechtenstein. But since there are only some ten thousand Liechtensteiners, the fact is hardly worth mentioning. The sturdy little republic must keep a clear eye and a steady hand in order to stay out of trouble. And with all her care, if the war is prolonged, it may be impossible to preserve her neutral attitude. Meantime the well-informed Swiss journals are able to give us trustworthy information and appreciations of the state of things in the neighboring lands. We translate from the Journal de Geneve of May 25th and 26th:

Five Wars.

"This is the fifth war between Austria and Italy in sixty-seven years. The whole history of contemporary Italy is filled with the echoes of these wars. And that explains why the mere name of Austria, in spite of the thirty years of alliance, suffices, particularly in the north of Italy, to stir the souls of the educated classes. In historical works, in school manuals, in the stories told round the family hearth, Austria is always the enemy.

"The first of these wars occurred in 1848. An insurrection had broken out at Milan, then an Austrian town, the capital of the kingdom of Lombardo-Venetia, which was under the control of the Crown of the Hapsburgs. The whole peninsula was at that time like a volcanic region, shaken by an inward lava, trying to burst forth in an eruption. Revolution was stirring the masses, in Sicily and at Naples against the Bourbons, in the central duchies against the petty reactionary sovereigns who were under Austrian authority. The people were demanding liberty. The idea of Italian unity was not yet ripe. Then it was that an Italian prince drew his sword and marched to the help of the insurgents of Milan.

The First a Failure.

"This was Charles Albert, King of Piedmont. His real title was King of Sardinia, and he was the great grandfather of Victor Emmanuel III., the present King. His liberal tendencies were not pronounced and he feared revolution. But his family ambitions and a certain ardent mysticism urged him to heroic acts. The soul of a medieval knight beat under the hair-shirt which covered his breast. Bravely he launched his little army against Austria. On his side were the aroused people of Lombardy and Venetia, battalions of volunteers raised in the States of central Italy and the Holy Father's blessing. Pope Pius IX had, even in his own States, permitted a little army to be raised in his honor. "The war was short. The Pope, repenting of what he had done, recalled his troops and disowned their leader. After some brilliant successes Charles Albert was beaten at Custoza. The war, which had begun on April 6th, was over by August 10th, when Marshal Radetzky, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian troops, reported to his sovereign: There is not, any longer a single enemy on the soil of Lombardy.

A King's Abdication.

"The second war took place in the following year. A revolution had burst forth at Rome and a Republic had been declared. A French army had landed to restore the papal power. Charles Albert feared this intervention of the foreigner. Between the foreign invasion, which was a menace to Italy, and a Republic, which threatened his throne, he decided once more to try the fortune of arms, and, without help from the other States of Italy, he marched against Milan. Beaten at Novara he tried to commit suicide in the midst of his troops. That very evening he gathered his princes and generals in counsel and said to them: "Sirs, I have sacrificed myself to the Italian cause; for it I have exposed my life my children and my throne." Since I have not been able to meet death I shall make a last sacrifice to my country. I lay down my crown and I abdicate in favor of my son, the Duke of Savoy. He departed, that very evening without saying where he was going, shut himself up in a convent, and spent the last years of his life in prayer.

"His son, Victor Emmanuel II, made peace with Austria, but ten years later attacked her again, this time with the help of Napoleon III. That was the great war. A hundred

thousand Frenchmen and forty thousand Piedmontese marched together from victory to victory. Peace was signed after the lapse of two months. The Austrians were driven from Lombardy but kept Venetia. Piedmont ceded Nice and Savoy to France. All the rest of Italy, with the exception of Rome rose up and gave itself to Victor Emmanuel.

"The last war with Austria was that of 1866. On this occasion Italy found herself the ally of Prussia. But the Italian army was beaten at Custozza and the fleet at Lissa by the Austrian Admiral Tegetthof. Still, Austria, having been beaten by the Prussians on the fields of Bohemia at Sadowa, gave up Venetia.

The Emperor of Austria.

"Of all the actors in this great drama, which stretches over more than 60 years of time, only one now survives, the Emperor Francis Joseph. It was in 1848 that he ascended the throne after the abdication of his uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand I. War was at his gates; all Austria was in revolution, and there was civil war in Hungary. Francis Joseph, a young lieutenant of eighteen years, of fine manners and handsome figure in his white uniform, was living the careless life of pleasure of young officers. When the heavy crown was brought to him he flung himself sobbing into his mother's arms, exclaiming: Farewell, dear days of youth! Perhaps in that moment he caught a glimpse of what his reign would be, so full of commotions and wars, of what his life would be, so full of sad, tragic sorrow.

"Just the other day when he sent forth his troops against the great grandson of Charles Albert, the old Emperor recalled, in a manifesto to his people, the events recited above and in which he himself participated, along with the names of Radetzky, of Tegetthof, of Custozza and of Lissa. Then he railed at Italy, with whom he declared he had always kept faith as an ally. To which the best reply from Italy will be: There will never be peace as long as Austria rules over Italian subjects. As Cavour put it once: It is not in the past that we must look for reasons for going to war, but in the future.

Italy Was Unready.

"And now what sort of an adversary will Italy make? It is estimated that she can put 1,200,000 men of the first line in the field for the present campaign. But to tell the truth this army is to some extent improvised. The Giolitti Ministry, a business Government, had neglected national defence. Italy became suddenly aware of this when war was declared last August. No matter what her desires, she was unable to make war. As it is in all countries with democratic constitutions, the superior positions in the army were filled, but the lower places lacked officers. The staffs had to be reconstituted. Numerous lieutenants became captains, and lieutenants were picked up wherever they could be found. There are many captains who are not more than 25 or 30 in the Italian infantry, and a large number of lieutenants have received the instruction to fit them for officers during the last seven or eight months.

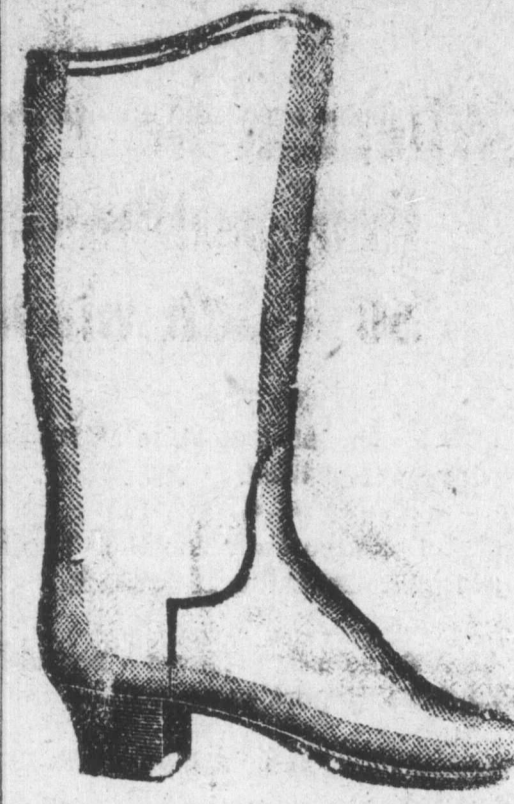
"A part of the artillery has been improvised also. The Italian army has only recently received its field guns of the Deport model for which Parliament voted supplies in 1911. But since last autumn the work has been carried on energetically. All we hear now leads us to believe that the army is extremely well equipped with its now green-grey uniforms, its well-made shoes and supply-trains in good condition.

A Great Awakening.

"As to the spirit of the army, impartial observers, Swiss, who have returned from Italy, quite recently, assert that all they have seen has made a good impression on them. This information refers, it is true, more particularly to the army corps of the north. Our informants noticed in them a calm and self-possession of a remarkable kind. The events of the last month have had a great influence on the army as well as on the civil population of Italy. The soldiers are much keener now than they were. A great awakening has taken place. The whole army is ready to march to the conquest of the Trentino and Trieste.

"Moreover the army is composed of fresh troops and in this respect it is superior to the troops which it will be called on to fight. Some of these have, it is true, a technical training which the Italians lack, but the latter have still all their nervous energy unabated. The question arises how will the Austro-

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German army best meet the attack of this new force? Will it be by offensive or defensive action? That will depend in some measure on the number of men which can be detached from the east and west fronts and on the number of reserves which can be called up. To make any impression in offensive action at least 400,000 men would be needed at once and many more later on, and perhaps the Germans can ill spare so many."

LOVE ONE ANOTHER

Preaching one Sunday from the text "Love one another," the village parson told a little story of two goats that had met on the one-plank bridge which crossed a small stream where he lived. "But did they fight and try to push each other into the water?" queried the minister. "Oh no! One lay down and allowed the other to step over him. There was the right spirit! My brethren," said the preacher, leaning over the pulpit, and speaking in a gentle, persuasive tone, "let us live like goats."

MISUNDERSTOOD HIM

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She—Ah, and you are taking care of it while they are away.

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War to the End Or 'Till William II Is Laid Low

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith an extract from a letter of M. Vandervelde, the well known Belgian socialist, to the German socialist Scheidemann. Should you care to reproduce it in your newspaper, the views on the war of the Belgian workmen, expressed by their chief, who is at the same time President of the International Socialist Bureau, might prove of interest to your readers.

To-morrow being the National Day of the French Republic, will you allow me to express the hope that our next National Day will see safely and gloriously back to their native land the brave Newfoundland Volunteers, together with the certainty that, according to the expression used in M. Vandervelde's letter, German Caesarism will be ultimately vanquished through the coalition of all the forces in Europe.

Sincerely yours,
P. SUZOR,
French Consul,
St. John's, July 13, 1915.

Extract from a Letter of M. Vandervelde to the German socialist Scheidemann.

You say, first of all, that if I had spoken at Paris before socialist workmen, the contradiction, and a very violent contradiction at that, would not perhaps have failed to become very apparent.

It seems to me as if I were dreaming when I read such things, for they show that you do not even suspect the existence of the formidable unanimity which exists in the French working classes as well as in the Belgian working classes against the responsible authors of this frightful war. Again you are astonished that I, a socialist, a pacifist and an internationalist, should be in favour of "war to the end."

These are not the words I made use of, but if by "war to the end" is meant war until William II is conquered as Napoleon III was conquered, then this expression is a faithful rendering of my thought. Besides, in thus expressing myself, I have only repeated what was said in the London resolution by all the socialists of the allied countries, including don't forget, MacDonald, Keir Hardie and the other delegates of the Independent Labour Party.

My attitude, nevertheless, makes an exceedingly painful impression on you "because Vandervelde is not only a member of the Belgian Government, but the President of the International Socialist Bureau."

Do you believe then, Scheidemann, that this title condemns me to remain impassible?

With the moral support of your vote in favour of the war credit, the Kaiser's armies, against all law, have violated Belgian neutrality, invaded, devastated, martyred my poor country. Our Houses of the People, at Taminas, at Andennes, at Louvain have been burnt. Our deputies, our communal mandatories, like the rest, have been taken as hostages. Thousands of workmen, driven from their homes, have been forced to take the road of exile. Our soldiers, poisoned by asphyxiating gases, are vomiting blood and are dying, after abominable sufferings, in the hospitals of Flanders. If my wife had returned from the United States fifteen days later she would have perished, treacherously killed, with the Lusitania. Everything I love suffers. Everything I hate strives to overwhelm us, and when I am with those who struggle, with those who suffer, with those who are dying, in this war which is for us Belgians, by your own avowal, a war of legitimate defence, my attitude makes

a painful impression on you? What must I think of yours? But why then, it may be asked, do you preach "war to the end"? Why do you repel the advances of your comrades in Germany, why are you unwilling to work with them for a reconciliation, so that to a war as short as possible may succeed an enduring peace?

Why? Because we have to deal not with social democracy but with the kaiser and his armies. Oh! I doubt not, I don't wish to doubt, if it was only a question of bringing about an understanding with you, German socialists, this understanding, in spite of our wrongs, would not be impossible.

But who does not perceive that, if peace had to be made at the present time, it would not be the socialists of Germany and Austria who would fix its conditions. As long as Belgium and Poland are occupied and France invaded, as long as German Caesarism is not placed in the impossibility of doing further harm, peace would be, according to Guesde's saying, the most dangerous of truces, and I may add the most glaring injustice.

Some time ago, American pacifists asked one of the most respected men of the United States, the ex-president of Harvard University, Charles Elliott, to pray with them for peace. Elliott replied:

"I cannot conceive a greater catastrophe for humanity than peace in Europe at the present time. Those who pray for that assume a heavy responsibility. If peace was made to-day, Germany would be in possession of Belgium, and aggressive militarism would be victorious. It would be the triumph of those who have committed the greatest crime a nation can commit: the violation of the faith of treaties and of the holiness of contracts."

That is what impartial judges think, Scheidemann, men who love peace, but who do not want peace without justice. How can we think otherwise, we the victims? We have been unjustly attacked. We are fighting desperately for our liberty and our national existence. It is not only our right. It is our duty, and a sacred duty. We will carry it out "to the end."

I shall perhaps see you again some day, Scheidemann, at the seat of the International, in our House of the People, where Haase and Jaures together signed our supreme appeal in favour of peace. But for that it will be necessary that your soldiers no longer forbid us access to it, that Belgium should be free, that reparation should be given her, and that through the coalition of all the forces of Europe, German Caesarism be vanquished.

Should Have Been Ejected

Last night in one of our moving picture theatres some little addled, pated Percies and their lady (?) friends seemed to think that none but themselves were present and that the show was created for them alone. These, of course were the younger fry of our local "Gottrocks" and "Fawcetts," and they evidently wanted all to know that "paw" was in "Canada" and that "maw's" reception was "bully don't yer know."

Their silly talk might have suited their own particular intellects which evidently were not of a high order, but when vociferated for the benefit of the whole audience created disgust and annoyance and as the scions of the "cultured" (?) leaders of society, a lecture on the proprieties would not be amiss for them and many whom they might disdain could give them points on decency and etiquette. Proprietors, when their patrons are annoyed by such folk should summarily eject them.—Com.

SHIPPING

The eleventh annual meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Union was held in the Mechanics' Hall last night, every member in the city being present. After the collection of dues and other routine business the election of officers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows:

President—M. Colbert, re-elected.
Vice-Pres.—Jas Martin, re-elected.
Treasurer—Robt. Colbert, re-elected.
Fin. Secretary—M. J. Doyle, re-elected.

Sgt. at Arms—W. Courtney, elected.
Conductor—E. Connelly, elected.
Organizer—M. J. Doyle, elected.

After the officers were installed a vote of thanks was tendered the chairman, Bro. P. J. Hickey, and his assistants for the able manner in which they conducted the election. Also that a vote of thanks to the city press for many favorable notices during the year. Six members of the Union have gone to serve their King and Country with the Newfoundland Contingent. A fact which goes to prove that with the tailors, as with every other class of workers, the best men are to be found in the Union.

Interesting Baseball Match Yesterday

Quite a number of interested spectators watched the baseball match between the B.I.S. and Wanderers yesterday. The Irish were badly defeated by a score of 31 to 15. The play was not particularly good, the rain in the fourth innings causing indiffering pitching and batting. Carew for the B.I.S. made his debut in the pitcher's box. The players were:

B.I.S. pitcher. Wanderers, Brown catcher. Ford 1st base. Harnett 2nd base. Hocken 3rd base. Pritchard s. stop. McLeod r. field. Britt c. field. O'Flaherty l. field. McCrindle Umpires. Montgomerie Scorers. Collins Outerbridge. The score by innings was: Wanderers... 0 4 6 4 6 4 1-31 B. I. S. ... 0 0 5 1 0 7 0 2-15

The Holiday

The half holiday of yesterday gave promise of being very fine and large numbers of people went to the suburbs picnicing. All were enjoying themselves when about 4 p.m. some heavy showers occurred and many received a bad wetting. One of the prettiest sights was the formation of a rainbow which extended from one end of the harbour to the other. The colouring was magnificent and many endured the rain to witness the magnificent spectacle.

Fishery Report

Twillingate—Wind N.E. light; fish continues scarce; traps 1-4 to 1 barrel, few traps got 4 and 5 bris; hook and line nil.
Catalina—Wind N.E.; no improvement in fishery; caplin plentiful.
Hr. Grace—traps 1 to 4 qtls; plenty caplin; hook and line 1-4 qtl.
Indian Hr.—Light Easterly wind and foggy; a sign of fish in traps.
Holton—light S. E. wind, foggy weather; no fish.
Mackovick—Light S.E. wind, cloudy, no fish.
Grady—Light S.E. wind; a sign of fish.
Dominey—Light S.E. wind, foggy; a good sign of fish.
American Tickle—calm, dense fog; poor fishing.
Venton Island—Light N.E. wind; a sign of fish and salmon.
Battle Hr.—Calm, dense fog; a sign of fish and salmon.

Patriotic Moulders

The twelve city moulders who offered their services some time ago to the British authorities for the manufacture of munitions as told by The Mail and Advocate, had news yesterday as to how they should proceed, from the Canadian Munitions Department. They were sent blanks to fill in their names, ages and other information, and these they are to send back to Ottawa, after which they are to go to work.

Among the twelve are two English chaps, and of course a ubiquitous son of the Emerald Isle. The only use some men seem to have for heads is to butt in.

Tailors Meeting

The eleventh annual meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Union was held in the Mechanics' Hall last night, every member in the city being present. After the collection of dues and other routine business the election of officers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows:

President—M. Colbert, re-elected.
Vice-Pres.—Jas Martin, re-elected.
Treasurer—Robt. Colbert, re-elected.
Fin. Secretary—M. J. Doyle, re-elected.

Sgt. at Arms—W. Courtney, elected.
Conductor—E. Connelly, elected.
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LOCAL ITEMS

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

The excursion train to points as far as Kelligrews at 2.30 p.m. yesterday, took out 280 people who enjoyed the run very much.

Yesterday evening the detectives arrested two young lads who had a hand in a recent larceny, and others may be arrested later.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

Mr. T. Moore, of the Reid Nfd. Co., accompanied by his sister, will leave here by Sunday's express for a holiday trip up-country.

OUR THEATRES

Nickel's Interesting Programme
To-day a most interesting feature of the Nickel's programme will be the eighth episode of "The Million Dollar Mystery." This is a very exciting chapter and will prove interesting to all.

Another great story to-day is "The Wives of a Woman." This picture is wonderful, thrilling and sensational. Be sure and see it.

The other pictures will be good. Forbes Law Duguid will sing the beautiful song, "I Love You," by Sebeski.

Friday there will be another episode of "The Hazards of Helen."

The Nickel is cool, well ventilated and very pleasant even on the warmest evening. Go early and enjoy the show.

The Crescent Theatre

The Crescent Theatre is to the fore to-day with a big and varied bill which opens with a side splitting comic picture—"Grand Opera in Reubenville."

"The Case of the Vanished Bonds" is a thrilling detective story adapted from "Below the Dead Line," which none can afford to miss.

"Father's Timepiece" is another comedy which will keep you in good humour, while the other pictures with the songs and instrumental music make up a first class presentation.

This popular theatre will give half of to-day's gross proceeds to the Aeroplane Fund. Go to-day and help swell the fund.

"Ours" in the West End

There is a capital programme at the popular little house in the West End. "Billy" is just a scream from start to finish. "Everybody's Doing It" will make all laugh.

The two little singers will be heard in new song to-night. There is always a good show to please all patrons at the cosy little house.

Volunteers

The following enlisted yesterday, bringing the total of volunteers to date to 2052. The men yesterday were put through the various drills and squads which went to the Southside Range did good work with the rifle.

Philip Gillet, Exploits.
Gordon Luff, Exploits.
George Ricketts, Middle Arm.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—St George's Field, C.E.I. vs. Saints, 7 p.m. Admission 5 cents; ladies free; Grand Stand 5 cents extra.

"Erik" Coming South

Capt. Burgess of the "Erik" wired the following to the Reid Nfd. Co. last evening:

"Arrived at Domino this a.m., returning South; called at all ports North to Turnavick; no ice on coast; N.E. gale; delayed by fog."

Arrived to-day by the S.S. Florizel:

40 bunches Bananas, 20 cases Cal. Plums, Blue and Red; 10 cases Tomatoes, 10 cases Cal. Grapes, 20 cases Cal. Oranges, different sizes; 5 cases Water Melon, 2 baskets Cucumbers, Wholesale and Retail. GLEESON'S, 108 Water St. E. Picnic Baskets a specialty. jy14,tf

Police Court

Before Mr. Morris, K.C.
Joby Dwyer was convicted of the larceny of a plug from the refrigerating plant of Campbell McKay's and was sentenced to thirty days.

Two drunks were discharged.
Albert Adey, Clarenville, was arrested under warrant yesterday. He is charged with the larceny of \$85, and with breaking and entering the Post Office at Clarenville on the night of Feb. 23rd.

A few years ago married women felt sorry for spinsters.

The "Stella Maris"

Yesterday afternoon a trial of refloating the submerged "Stella Maris" was made. All the pumps were set going and for more than an hour worked well; but when all the water had been pumped out of the coffer dam the pressure was too much for it and the work ceased for the present.

The effort, though not successful, does not however point to failure for the enterprise but will be the means of enabling the divers to repair defects in the dam and it is hoped that when another effort is made the hull will be brought to the surface without difficulty.

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AUCTION

On Tuesday next at 11 o'clock on the premises of A.H. Murray, O'Dwyers Cove, 500 Cases Lobster Tins 2-6 H.P. Steam Boilers and Fittings. 1 Triplex Pump THOMAS B. CLIFT, Auctioneer.



SO NECESSARY,
Yet so difficult, is perfect filing and indexing of records that Office Managers would be compelled to devote much valuable time and thought to this important subject were it not already solved by the "Safe-guard" system originated by the Globe-Wernicke Company. Are you not interested?
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
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SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

GEORGE SNOW
SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

SALT AFLOAT!

S.S. BELLERBY and S.S. NASCOPE
Will be due from CADIZ about Saturday or Monday next.
Will be sold cheap whilst discharging.

JOB BROTHERS & CO., LTD.