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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Battle Continues Around Ypres With Undiminished Fury

Hand-to-hand Fighting Amidst the Wreckage of Burning Town—Collapsing Church Tower Buries Contending Soldiers

Germans Say that the Canadians Saved the Allies From Utter Retreat Along Entire Front

London, April 27.—Troops of the Allies defending Ypres, are being attacked by Germans from three directions, north, north-east and north-west. The great battle, which began a week ago 125 miles from London, is raging with undiminished fury. Despite their heavy losses, estimated at more than 25,000 in some despatches received here to-day, the Germans are maintaining their terrific offensive. Emperor William is reported to have reached the Flanders front late yesterday afternoon. While the Germans are continuing their attack upon Ypres, the keystone of the Allies' position in Flanders, is extending its front. It has reached Bessene about three miles from (north of) Ypres and is about two miles south-east of Lisiane, the first town stormed by the Germans on the west bank of the Canal.

church steeple buried German and French soldiers as they were fighting in the very shadow of the edifice. Lisiane is in possession of the Germans, who have held their own, despite repeated attacks by the French and Belgian troops. For a short time on Sunday the Allies gained the upper hand, driving the Germans from Lisiane back to the Canal, but German reinforcements arrived in time to recapture the town. The correspondent, who sent this despatch, states that the Germans themselves declare that had it not been for the Canadian troops, the Allies would be in retreat along the entire Flanders front. The Canadians upset all the German calculations. The correspondent continues, "The Kaiser's troops expected their coup to result in the quick fall of Ypres and the capture of all important points along the Canal. Their expectations would have been fulfilled if the Canadians had not smashed into their advancing line, throwing eleven entire regiments into confusion."

THE MILLION DOLLAR SUIT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Against Owners of "Storstad" Goes Against the Latter—Likely to be an Appeal—Norwegian Beard of Trade Finds "Empress" to Blame

Montreal, April 27.—The C.P.R. then plotted on the enlarged chart three million suit against the Norwegian Company owning the "Storstad" collier which rammed the C.P.R. liner "Empress of Ireland" in the Gulf of St. Lawrence last May has gone in favor of the C.P.R., but damages are to be assessed by Registrar of Admiralty Court. Appeal likely for the Norwegian Board of Trade exonerates "Storstad" and finds "Empress of Ireland" to blame. We have received from a Norwegian correspondent, says the Nautical Magazine, a translation of the findings of the Norwegian Board of Trade official entrusted with the examination of the evidence before the Canadian Commission to determine if any case existed for proceedings against the master and crew of the Norwegian vessel. The document is too long for publication here in extenso, but the following summary will enable our readers to understand the line of argument adopted. In the first place, it is pointed out that Admiralty chart No. 307 of the St. Lawrence, used at the inquiry, is on too small a scale to examine the course and positions properly, and for this purpose the Norwegian Royal Survey Department has photographed and enlarged the chart six times. The place of collision is taken to be a short half mile westwards from the position of the wreck, which is N. 26° E., distant 3 1/4 miles from Cock Point gas buoy, in latitude N. 48° 37' 30", longitude W. 68° 22', the Empress of Ireland, partly by her own speed and partly by the current, having been carried that distance eastwards before she sank. The course of the Storstad are

then plotted on the enlarged chart backwards from the place of collision, and it is pointed out that the Canadian Commission erred in supposing that the Storstad at 1.35 a.m. was 4 miles off Metis Point, the fact being that she was only 3 miles distant therefrom. The error is shown to have lain in the Commission neglecting to make any allowance for the rate of the out-going current, which is taken at 1 knot. It is pointed out also that the Canadian Commission erred in attributing a distance of 1/2 miles to the Empress of Ireland in the first 15 minutes from Father Point, a distance which is inconsistent with the opinion which they express that, from the moment when the collision took place, the maximum speed of the vessel can hardly have been greater than 14 or 15 knots. Had she covered 4 1/2 miles after setting the engines in motion her speed must have been at least 18 knots, and that notwithstanding an admitted reduction of 10 lbs. in the steam pressure. Her speed in the first 15 minutes is therefore taken at 10, to 14 knots, or an average of 12 knots, and later on at 14 to 16 knots, or an average of 15 knots. The position of the Empress of Ireland off Father Point was N. 45° W., distant 1 mile from the gas buoy. Her engines were run full speed ahead at 1.20 a.m., and at 1.35 a.m., after covering a distance of 3 miles on the course N. 47° E. magnetic, her course was altered to N. 73° E. magnetic. At 1.47 a.m. she had covered another 3 miles, when, according to Captain Kendall, her engines were stopped and put full astern. She required, according to him, an-

Germans Aim Attack on Calais

Military Authorities Puzzled Otherwise to Explain the Magnitude of the Present Attack Near Ypres

Paris, April 28.—The offensive assumed by the Germans in Ypres region has given rise to the report that they are about to undertake another carefully planned attempt to force their way to Calais. Military authorities are cautious, however, in accepting this suggestion, as an explanation for the Germans' recent activity. The magnitude of the forces concentrated by the Germans on such a limited front cannot be explained. It is believed here to be a mere desire to keep the Allies active. Opinion is expressed that it was, and perhaps still is, their purpose to break a large gap in the Allies' line, preparatory to more important undertakings.

Not From Wounds But Poisoning

London, April 28.—The British War Office, in a statement to-night supplementing its previous charges the German in their fighting with using noxious gases, and says medical evidence shows the Canadian soldiers to have lost their lives in the recent fighting, not from wounds, but from poisoning by gases employed by the enemy.

Allied Forces Effect Landing at Dardanelles

London, April 28 (official).—The Allied armies at the Dardanelles are making satisfactory progress. Forces have been landed on both sides of the Straits. The French have taken the fortress of Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side, and captured 500 prisoners. General Ian Hamilton is in command of the Allied Army, and the advance being made is satisfactory. (Kum Kale is the fortress at the Asiatic entrance to the Dardanelles.)

other 1/4 cables to bring her to a dead stand in the water. It is pointed out that this leaves 8 1/4 cables, or practically a short mile to the place of collision. The conclusion is therefore reached that Captain Kendall's assertion that the Empress of Ireland was stationary at the moment of collision is inconsistent with the facts of the case. In support of this, the reservation on this point expressed by the Commission is cited and contrasted with Captain Kendall's statement that his vessel had been stationary in the water for 6 minutes. It is next pointed out that at the moment when the fog came down the Empress of Ireland was steering N. 73° E. magnetic and the Storstad S. 79° W. magnetic, making only half a point of difference on entirely opposite courses, and that under both the crossing and meeting rules it was the duty of the Empress of Ireland to port her helm at that time. Reference is made to the possibility of both vessels having taken a slight sheer, which on such fine courses might exhibit their opposite side lights. In this connection it is stated that the Storstad's certificate regarding the screening of her side lights was in proper order. Emphasis is laid on the fact that if the Empress of Ireland had remained absolutely stationary at the time alleged by her commander (which, according to her fog-

Germans Fail to Turn Flank of Allied Army

London, April 28.—The German design to turn the left of the British position at Ypres and drive the Allies out of Belgium has failed, according to a "Time's" correspondent in North of France. He says that, while the battle is still raging furiously, the German advance has been definitely checked.

Heavy Damage Dardanelles Forts

London, April 28th.—The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent says bombardment of the interior forts of the Dardanelles, which began on Sunday, continued on Monday and resulted in heavy damage to the forts. It is reported that the forts on the coast near Smyrna were also bombarded, but this report has not been confirmed.

Emergency Call For Reinforcements

Base Details and New Arrivals Parade and are Embarked for the Front

London, April 28th.—The heavy casualty list among the Canadians at the front resulted in an emergency call for reinforcements on Monday night when a body of officers and men, both from base details and recent arrivals, paraded and embarked for special destination. The departure of these troops was not a secret as is usually the case, but was open and folkstone citizens gave them a rousing farewell.

Trawler "Becolo" Blown Up By Mine

Grimsby, April 28th.—The trawler "Becolo" was blown up in the North Sea on Monday. Several of the crew are missing. It is believed the Becolo struck a mine. London, April 28th.—The British Parliament occupied itself solely today with discussions on the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany. Both House of Lords and Commons expressed gratitude for the efforts that have been made by the United States to ameliorate conditions for the prisoners. Melbourne, April 28.—It is officially announced that a British warship has captured the German trading steamer Elfriede, which was believed to have been the last German ship free in the Pacific.

signals, she ought to have done) the Storstad would have passed her on the port side at a distance of from 1 to 1 1/2 cables. But it is concluded that she had some way on her and was struck on her starboard side as a consequence of the course she steered.

Regarding the angle of 40° under which the collision took place, it is noted that the commanders of both vessels were under the impression that they were passing one another on opposite sides—in the case of the Storstad, red to red, and in the case of the Empress of Ireland, green to green. To quote the Report: "Both of them have probably deviated a little from their respective courses, the Storstad to starboard, and the Empress of Ireland to port, and thus is produced the angle of 40° under which the collision took place."

The Empress of Ireland is held to blame for having caused the collision, because she omitted to port her helm and alter her course to starboard in accordance with Articles 18 and 19 of the Regulations. In regard to the Storstad's putting her helm apart after the engines had been stopped for some time, it is said that, under the circumstances, it was legitimate and correct. It is accordingly found that there is no case for taking legal proceedings against the captain, officers and crew of the Storstad in the matter.

Official via St. Pierre

French Report Progress at Ypres and on the Meuse Heights—Some Prisoners Taken and a Lot of War Material Captured

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 27.—Height of Hartmannswillerkopf, which had been taken from us yesterday morning, has been retaken by us during the night. We have made prisoners. Later.—There is nothing to add to last night's communique apart from the consolidation and continuation of our progress as well north of Ypres as on the heights of the Meuse.

Churchill Explains Britain's Policy Towards Captive Crews of Submarines

London, April 27.—First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill, explained Britain's policy in the matter of the treatment of German sailors captured on board submarines, in the Commons, to-day. Answering a question one the subject, he said: "We cannot admit that the reprisals which Germany have taken against numbers of our officers can be allowed to deflect us from a policy which we regard as humane and just in itself."

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The War in S.W. Africa

Capetown, April 27.—General Mackenzie reports that mounted troops have reached Aretitis, 75 miles north of Keetmanshoop, in German South-West Africa, and are still pursuing the enemy northward. General Van Devoeter has captured a large stock of waggons and light carts in the vicinity of Bersaba.

The Death of Judge Weatherbee

Halifax, April 27.—Sir Robert Weatherbee, ex-Chief Justice, is dead. Judge Graham has been appointed Chief Justice of Nova Scotia to succeed Judge Townshend, resigned.

The Germans Checked at Ypres

London, April 27.—The Kaiser's third drive for Calais has been stopped, and stopped short. German attacks on Ypres have been repulsed, and the Allies have been permitted to regain considerable of the ground lost in the first furious attacks of the German army.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES TREATMENT GERMANS GIVE TO PRISONERS OF WAR

Kitchener Characterizes it Inhumanity—Evidence Coming in From Many Sources Compels Him to Reverse His High Opinion of German Officers

London, April 28th.—Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords, in which, as a soldier, he said he lamented that he was convinced was inhumanity towards British soldiers was the most notable expression of the day. There were however equally striking notes from both Houses, notably by Lord Lansdowne, the Leader of the Opposition, and Lord Comer, who expressed the regret of the Lords that the British Admiralty had seen fit to segregate captured German submarine crews, and by Premier Asquith, in the Commons, who declared that at the end of the war the British people would exact reparation. No definite course of action concerning the treatment of the prisoners was agreed on by either House.

Earl Kitchener said that as a soldier he hitherto had always held the officers of the German army in respect, but constant testimony that has come in, not only from our own escaped prisoners but from French, Russian, Belgian and American sources has brought it home to all who have sifted the evidence that the inhumanity displayed by the German authorities toward British prisoners especially, is beyond doubt. The Secretary quoted articles from the Convention adopted at the Hague relating to treatment of prisoners of war, and asserted that they had been disregarded flagrantly by German officers, he added, I think it only fair and right to say that German hospitals should be exempted from any charges of deliberate inhumanity. There have been indications of lamentable lack of medical skill and individual cases of neglect and indifference to suffering on the part of hospital orderlies. On the other hand there are statements from prisoners, who have been released, as incapacitated that their experience in the hospitals did not form any ground for special complaint. Treatment of prisoners in detention camps in Germany varies considerably according to locality. Our men in most cases suffer from want of food and have received differential treatment, as compared with their French and Russian comrades, and many acts of violence

have been complained of latterly. However, there does appear to be slight improvement in some respects due perhaps to visits of inspection made from time to time thru the American Ambassador. Germany has for many years posed before the civilized world as a great military nation. She has abundantly proved her military skill and courage, but surely it was also for her to get up a standard of military honor, conduct which would gain the respect, if not friendship of nations. Instead she has stooped to acts which will surely stain her military history, which would vie with the barbarous savagery of the Derivishes of the Sudan. I do not think there can be a soldier of any nationality, even amongst the Germans themselves, who is not heartily ashamed of the stir which has been thus brought upon the profession of arms. Usages of war have not only been outraged by infliction of cruelties on British prisoners, but by contrivances which must have arrested Your Lordship's attention. The Germans have the last week in introduced the method of placing their opponents hors de combat by the use of asphyxiating deleterious gases. They employ these prisoners methods to prevail when their attack, according to rules of war might otherwise have failed.

London, April 28.—Speaking in debate on the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Premier Asquith said: "It is a horrible story from every view point. One of the blackest spots on even German methods of war. My object in rising is to say with all emphasis and all deliberation that we shall not forget, and we ought not to forget this horrible record of calculated cruelty and crime. We shall at the end of this war hold it to be our duty to exact such reparation against those who are proved to be guilty persons in this matter, as it may be possible for us to do. I do not think we would be doing our duty either to those brave, unfortunate men, or the honor of our country, or the plain dictates of humanity if we should be content with anything less."

General French Reports Doings

A Summary of Events for Monday, Generally Confirming Former News From the Battle Area

London, April 27 (official).—The following are reported from General French: 1.—(dated Monday)—Severe fighting to the north-east of Ypres continues. The general situation is unchanged. The forced French retirement compelled our left flank to face north and extend west beyond St. Julien. Our line was thus temporarily weakened, and after gallant resistance by the Canadians against superior numbers, St. Julien was captured by the enemy. East of Ypres our troops have borne the brunt of repeated heavy attacks in an entirely unexpected situation. Attacks were also delivered on Sunday by the enemy, east of Ypres salient. The enemy used asphyxiating gases, but the attack was repulsed and German officers and men captured. During the last three days very heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy; our losses also are heavy. German wireless report that four British heavy guns had been captured in untruce. 2.—(dated Tuesday)—Yesterday all German attacks north-east of Ypres were repulsed. In the afternoon our

troops took the offensive, progressing near St. Julien, and west thereof. The French co-operated and further north retook Hoesels during yesterday. Our artillery several times inflicted severe casualties upon the enemy. Our airman have bombed successfully stations and junctions at Courtrai, Tournai, Roubaix, Roulers, etc. The French Government report German attacks on the heights of the Meuse completely defeated. The whole position of Les Eparges remains in French hands, and the slopes are covered with German corpses. The Russian Government reports bombardment of the Bosphorus forts by the Black Sea fleet. Great explosions were caused in one fort. A desperate battle is proceeding since April 24th in the direction of Saraj.—HARCOURT.

A Letter From the Front

Mr. H. E. Cowan had a letter this morning from his brother George, now at the front with the Canadian Royal Highlanders. This letter is dated April 10th, and George, who was O.K. at time of writing, mentioned the fact of the Germans losing very heavily at Neuve Chapelle, and that he had been pretty handy to the actual fighting that took place there. He also mentioned that his regiment had been inspected by one of the Generals, who led them to understand that they would very soon be in the thickest of the fight.

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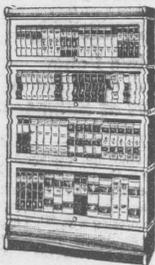
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Notice to French Residents

By Order.—All French-
men born in 1897 are re-
quested to report immedi-
ately to this Consulate, in order
to pass the medical examina-
tion for military service.

This order applies also to
the men born in 1893, 1894
and 1895, whose enlistment
has been postponed by previ-
ous medical examinations for
temporary physical insuffici-
ency.

P. SUZOR,
V. Consul for France,
St. John's. apl21,tf

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LOG OF S.S. "NASCOPIE"

AT THE ICE :: By a Sealer

(Continued.)

MARCH 24th.—No change in
position, and no sign of any
change. The crew are beginning
to get discouraged but our Cap-
tain has good hope yet. Mr. Job
and the Doctor did some shooting
to-day, as well as some of the
crew. I think they were all ready
to admit that they would have a
poor chance with the Germans.
We have been shifting coals all
day.

After tea I went down aft
where Mr. P. Gaulton had Mr.
Coaker's gramophone. We spent
a very lively evening. The master
watch was playing cards until the
concert started. After song from
the gramophone, Mr. Harris was
called on to sing and he gave us a
good song in splendid voice. Af-
ter another song from our Presi-
dent's gramophone, there follow-
ed a dance by one of the master
watches and a song by Uncle Har-
ris in the chorus of which all joined
in. An old sealer, Mr. Butler,
was then called on to have a step.

Our Captain was present and
enjoyed the whole performance
very much. After a speech from
Mr. Kez. Barbour, we all returned
to our quarters. I don't think
there ever was a crew happier and
more satisfied than was the
"Nascope's" crew this Spring.

The next day the Captain sent
five of us for a walk towards some
old seals. About two miles from
the ship we came across the old
seals, and after walking another
mile, we got on top of an iceberg
to spy out, but we saw nothing
but rough ice. The master watch
said he would go to another ice-
berg about five miles off.

I did not like the idea of travel-
ling any further and turned back.
The other three men followed the
master watch for a short while,
but a short while afterwards, when
I got up to another iceberg to spy
out, I found that they had too be-
gun to return. One of them was
ringing his clothes, and, al-
though I felt somewhat of a cow-
ard when we got near the ship,
still I was glad I had turned back
when I did.

There was no change of wind
on the 26th. Four men started
for another walk. To make the
time a little livelier, Mr. Job and
the Doctor tried their skill on a
tug of war. Some from each of
the three crews gathered on a
smooth pan and formed the ring,
the Nascope and Beothic pulling
first. Mr. Job and the Doctor
acted as referee and timekeeper.

It was hard pulling on the slip-
pery ice, and some of the made
holes in the ice to secure a firm
footing. The Nascope's crew
pulled about 18 inches of the rope,
holding it until the last second
when, all of a sudden, the Beothic's
crew surprised them with a
sudden pull. Time was up. It
was soon discovered, however,
that two or three spectators were
helping the Beothic's team.

The next was a hop and jump
match in which the Beothic again
won. Then followed a tug of war
between the Nascope and the
Florizel. It was decided that all
would cut footholds in the ice.
The Nascope won this time. In
the long jump, also, the Nascope's
men were the winners. Then
came the final tug between the
Florizel and Beothic in which the
Beothic won. The four men who
went for the walk returned with
two seals.

On the 27th, the ship still re-
mained jammed, with N.W., going
around South at evening. We pro-
ceeded chopping, blasting, and
hauling ice, but did not succeed
in making much headway.

Sunday, the 28th, was fine. Mr.
Burt got some people together in
the hold for prayers. After tea
we again had prayers led by Mr.
Burt, after which our Catholic
friends had their prayers, and we
all retired to rest.

At 6.30 on the 29th one of the
watches started off on a walk but
got only half a mile when the ice
started going to pieces. The Cap-
tain then ordered the men of the
other watch to take a boat and
forty of the men started through
the rough ice. Some of the men
succeeded in getting across the
lake, when the whistle blew for
all to go on board. When they re-
turned to the ship, they found the
remainder of the crew trying to
free the ship.

On the 31st the sky looked
threatening. Two watches got
ready for the walk, the Captain
ordering the officers to return if
they saw weather coming on. Be-
fore they were gone from the ship
one hour, it began to snow very

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and other pictures.

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A Survivor of The "Bayano" Writes Home

The following letter which has been handed us for publication will be read with interest, as the writer is the only Newfoundland survivor of the Royal Naval Reservists of the ill-fated Bayano. The letter is written to his mother and is as follows:

Portsmouth, March 11, '15.

Dear Mother,—I suppose you thought I was drowned but I thank God I am not. I was saved from the great disaster that happened on March the 10th to the ship that I was in, the "Bayano." Therefore my whole heart goes out in gratitude to God for saving me in the hour of my greatest danger.

Mother dear, I am the only one from Newfoundland that was saved out of fifteen. There was two hundred on the ship and only twenty-six were saved and thanks again to the Great Deliverer of All, I was one of the number.

We left Glasgow on the 6th and were about twenty miles out when we were torpedoed. I was in the Captain's cabin sitting down at the time, and when the torpedo struck her it knocked me clean out of the chair. I jumped to my feet and made for the deck. The Captain was close to me and told me to go on and get the boats out.

I went out on the port side, jumped in a boat and just got my life belt on when the ship went down, boats and all. When I came to the surface again I could see nothing but men, crying for help on all sides.

I saw a plank about five yards ahead, I swam for it and got it underneath my stomach. I was there about two hours, when I saw a raft probably fifty yards away; I swam for it and the men that were able to do so pulled me up.

I had a bit of a cold then but when I got in Scotland I got a good warm up.

Poor Joseph Farewell and Ed-

mund Brown went down in her; poor fellows. Give my love to Mrs. Farewell and William Brown. Some of our men are in the Hospital yet; I am staying at the Barracks now.

It was a wonderful sight, dear mother. If it's God will I never want to see such another again. Just imagine men crying for help and no one to help them. I have a good heart and I had a life belt, and had to fight and fight hard. I was in the water two hours and on the 11th, but it was terrible, and if God spares me to come home I shall be able to tell a story worth listening to.

Tell father to write to me and I shall be glad to hear from anyone at home. Give my love to all my friends and kiss the little ones for me. And now I must wish you good night with love and best wishes to all.

STEPHEN KEATS.

The Whitewashing of A. Kean

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—We have watched closely the proceedings of the House of Assembly in the Daily papers during its present session and are very proud of the stand which Mr. Coaker and his colleagues have taken in bringing to light the things which have been hidden in darkness hitherto. It is time for Terra Nova to arise from the Slough of Despond into which the doings of the Government have put her. With regard to the Sealing Disaster and the Commission of Enquiry, we find that Judge Johnson is inclined to exonerate Kean. We hope that this Spring has broken his proud and conceited spirit. Truly we can say of him as it was said of Saul at Gilboa, "How are the mighty fallen!" I might say, Mr. Editor, that

although the Royal Oak Lodge passed a resolution whitewashing Kean and the Grand Lodge endorsed it, that twenty out of every twenty-five Orangemen in the outports have signed your petitions asking for Kean's arrest.

Wishing success to the Union Party in the House of Assembly, I am, Yours truly,
HENRY HOBBS.

Keels, April 18th, 1915.

President Wilson Urges Calmness

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson urged calmness on the part of the United States during the European crisis, in an address here today commencing the opening of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He said that he could speak only in general terms, and that it was indiscreet for him to speak at all. The President declared that the supreme test of a nation was self-possession, the power to restrain emotions, think calmly, and be absolutely sure of everything it does. The United States, he said, must possess the judicial temperament, not in order to judge others, but in order to judge calmly what it does itself. He declared that he hoped that every influence in the United States would be used to create a sober second thought on every question which arises, since first thoughts were usually hasty and ill-advised. The President described the United States as a melting pot of nationalities, and added that the nation was now on its mettle to act righteously.

A French singer recently attended a reception at the home of a lady noted for her parsimoniousness. The hostess tried to converse with the Frenchman in his native tongue. He noticed that her lack of fluency was embarrassing her, and with commendable politeness exclaimed:—"Pardon, madam; somewhat the French is difficult for you. But I am able to understand your meanness if you will the English speak."

A young man is not justified in taking an eye opener because he is blind in love.

Mr. Condon Writes on Squid Traps and Bait Freezers

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I again ask you space in your valuable paper to make some suggestions with regard to various measures which might prove beneficial to the fishermen of this country. It is the intention of this present session of the House to close, as have all the other sessions in the past, without having done anything in regard to Bait Freezers, etc? An abundant supply of bait is a very important factor in the carrying on of our fisheries, and a good stock of bait fish, squid if possible, at various points around the island, could not but prove its worth to our fishermen. Cold storage cars, steam and motor boats with cold storage rooms, could not but prove a successful undertaking. After all, are not all dependent on the success of the fishery for our welfare? I believe that our loss annually on account of want of bait and

proper means of handling fish amounts to not less than a million dollars. Within the past three months we have imported between \$25,000 and \$30,000 worth of bait from the United States. This has gone to Rose Blanche, Grand Bank and Burin, and represents money being sent out of the country which could have been kept in the country. Fishermen, it is time for you to wake up and realize your position in this matter. I have made a beginning by shipping squid traps to Bonavista and Catalina. I intended to super-charge the operation of these traps during the coming season, and probably ones at British Harbour and Prince ton also.

Yours truly,
M. E. CONDON.

St. John's, April 26th, 1915.

To Bring Back Skilled Workers

London, April 20.—The government has made arrangements under which skilled workmen now at the front fighting can be recalled to England to work in the factories producing munitions of war. Lord Elphinstone made this announcement yesterday at a meeting of the Birmingham manufacturers which had been called by George MacAulay Booth, chairman of the munitions committee. Lord Elphinstone outlined the government's plan for organizing the supplies in the Midlands counties and said what was known as release committees had been appointed and in special cases, where a particular man who had enlisted was wanted back in a factory he could be got back if named and properly identified. A local committee under the government's organizing scheme was appointed in Birmingham and another has been appointed in Glasgow.

Escape of Some Prinz Eitel's Crew

London, April 20.—"Several members of the crew of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich have arrived here on board the steamer Hellig Olaf from New York, headed by the second officer," says the Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent. "They were provided with false passports describing them as Swedish subjects. They are bearing secret reports to Germany from the Prinz Eitel's commander." The Prinz Eitel Friedrich is now interned at the Norfolk navy yard, where she was taken from Newport News, April 9. Under the internment order the captain of the cruiser gave his pledge that neither he, his officers nor men would leave Norfolk.

How scornfully a woman who more-powders can look at one who paints!

In School Days

Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry-vines are running.

Within, the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official;
The warping floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial!

The charcoal frescoes on its wall;
Its door's worn sill, betraying
The feet that, creeping slow to school,
Went storming out to playing!

Long years ago a Winter sun
Shone over it at setting;
Lit up its western window-panes,
And low eaves' icy fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls,
And brown eyes full of grieving,
Of one who still her steps delayed
When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy
Her childish favor singled;
His cap pulled low upon a face
Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow
To right and left, he lingered;
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue-checked apron fingered.

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hand's light caressing,
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word:
I hate to go above you,
Because,"—the brown eyes lower fell,
"Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child-face is showing,
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her,—because they love him.

—Whittier.

The Glory of the Garden

(This poem by Rudyard Kipling is not found in most of the collections of Kipling verse.)

Our England is a garden that is full of stately views,
Of borders, beds and shrubbery and lawns and avenues,
With statues on the terrace and peacocks strutting by;
But the glory of the garden lies in more than meets the eye.

For where the old thick laurels grow along the thin red wall,
You'll find the tool and potting sheds which are the heart of all,
The cold frames and the hot-houses, the dung pits and the tanks,
The rollers, carts and drain pipes, with the barrows and the planks,
The rollers, carts and drain pipes, with the barrows and the planks.

And there you'll see the gardeners, the men and 'prentice boys
Told off to do as they are bid and do it without noise;
For, except when seeds are planted and we shout to scare the birds,
The glory of the garden occupieth all who come with words.

Our England is a garden, and such gardens are not made
By singing, "Oh, how beautiful," and sitting in the shade,
While better men than we go out and start their working lives
At grubbing weeds from gravel paths with broken dinner knives.

There's not a pair of legs so thin, there's not a head so thick,
There's not a hand so weak and white, nor yet a heart so sick,
But it can find some useful job that's crying to be done,
For the Glory of the Garden glorifieth everyone.

Then seek your job with thankfulness and work till further orders,
If it's only netting strawberries or killing slugs on borders;
And when your back stops aching and your hands begin to harden,
You will find yourself a partner in the Glory of the Garden.

Oh, Adam was a gardener, and God who made him sees
That a half of proper garden work is done upon his knees,
So when your work is finished, you can wash your hands and pray
For the Glory of the arden that it may not pass away!
And the Glory of the arden it shall never pass away.

A novel usually ends with the marriage of the hero and heroine; just as if that was their finish.

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Yours faithfully,
(Sgd) PATRICK BRENNAN.

1 Waldegrave St., Dec 28th., 1914.

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"King Ed. VII, 35 Tons. Well found, in Anchors, Chains, Sails and running gear. Schooner in first class condition for the fishery. For further particulars apply to R. STONE, White Rock, T. B., or GEO. KNOWLING, St. John's. ap23,6id

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SEWING MACHINE, turned down top, good as new; cost \$50.00, will sell for \$30.00. Apply to H. SMITH, care New Tremont Hotel (during meat hours.)—mar6,14

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 28, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Finance

THE House yesterday for seven hours discussed Finance and the discussion was one of the best heard in the House for many years.

The Opposition refused to vote Supply until the Government supplied more information as to how they intended raising extra revenue, and how they intended to cover the shortage in revenue for 1914-15.

In the afternoon Mr. Kent opened the debate and delivered a very able speech upon the General condition of the Colony's finances. Mr. Cliff followed and strongly backed up the demand for fuller information.

Mr. Cashin followed and asserted that the Government had considered the request made by the Opposition on Friday and had decided not to make any further statement.

Mr. Morine followed, delivering a very able speech and again backed up the request for fuller information. During Mr. Morine's speech Mr. Cashin again attempted to indulge in personalities and he did succeed in forgetting that he was the servant of the House, a Minister of the Crown, and gentlemanly conduct was what the House expected from him.

Mr. Coaker appealed once more for fuller information and intimated that the refusal of the Government meant holding up Supply by the Opposition and prolonging the session until June, as not one member of the Opposition would leave town until the session closed if the Government refused to be reasonable and afford information required in order to properly consider public finance.

Mr. Coaker showed that \$120,000 had been spent this year so far on Executive responsibility, the greater portion of which was illegally spent. He stated that the Governor under our laws was held responsible for every cent expended under Executive responsibility and not the Executive, that the Country and this House relied upon the Governor to stand by the laws of the Country, and as \$90,000 was spent in overdrafts, increases of salaries, new offices and pensions during the present fiscal year; that the Governor could be held responsible for all that expenditure, according to the terms of the Audit Act, and that he therefore was open to a charge of impeachment and that some day if those infringements of the law went on some Governor would find himself face to face with impeachment.

Mr. Morine later backed up Mr. Coaker's position very strongly and pointed out very clearly the Governor was responsible and not the Executive and it was time the Governor realized his responsibility. Mr. Morine intimated that he would bring a resolution before the House dealing with very serious matter and just before the midnight session closed he gave the following notice:

NOTICE OF QUESTION
RESOLVED that an address of this House be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Council on the subject of the practice of expending public money of the assumed and illegal authority of the Governor-in-Council in violation of the express provisions of the Audit Act, 1898, and in derogation of the ancient exclusive and undoubted rights of this Assembly.

Mr. Coaker showed that the Reid Nfld. Co. were now receiving about \$250,000 from the Colony as subsidies for steamers and railways and it was time the Colony enquired as to whether good value was being received for such a large sum of money. The Reids had contracts and obligations to live up to and it was time the Government awoke from its slumbers and insisted upon the Reids living up to their obligations.

Mr. Coaker then read a letter signed by 30 or 40 passengers who had been on the train en route for Sydney when the accident occurred near Codroy last week and the contents of the letter were so serious that he felt it his duty to bring the matter before the House and the Government in order that an investigation may be held and the true conditions made known, for if the statements contained in the letter were true the time had arrived for a general clear up with the Reid Nfld. Co.

The Premier asked for the letter and promised to make an announcement in a day or two upon the matter. The letter will be found in another column. Its reading caused quite a sensation

in the House and the private opinion expressed by members showed that most of them considered the statements as serious, which required immediate attention at the hands of the Government and the Reid Nfld. Co.

The debate on Finance was continued after tea, when Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Morine, Mr. Cashin and the Premier took part. Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Morine spoke for nearly three hours. The result was, the Government supplied the information asked for by the Opposition which revealed the facts that no extra taxation would be attempted and if the shortage in revenue was considerable, it would be covered by a loan.

The House did not close until midnight, when the Opposition went home pleased with having once more secured from the Government against its will information sought.

Another revelation yesterday was contained in a statement tabled by the Premier showing the Judges of the Supreme Court had been paid \$2500 for hearing the election petitions and not \$1000 as previously stated. Mr. Coaker asked the Premier to make sure of his facts in this respect and the Premier promised to make further enquiry and report to-day.

A Lesson in Addition

FINANCE MINISTER CASHIN during the debate in the House last evening clearly proved his utter inability to deal with financial questions affecting the Colony. He is either totally ignorant of how to deal with these matters or he deliberately tried to make five and five add five. Both Mr. Morine and Dr. Lloyd showed clearly in figures and words that the deficit facing this Colony on June 30th next will be over a million dollars and not five hundred thousand dollars as stated by the Finance Minister.

No provision has been made by the Finance Minister for the interest charges of \$525,000 due the Bond holders in London on June 30th. This \$525,000 with the admitted deficit of \$500,000 makes a total of \$1,025,000 (One Million and 25 Thousand Dollars). When he found the truth confronting him Cashin tried his usual bluff and bully tactics but he was quickly "put to the mat" by Mr. Morine and made no further attempt to argue the points so ably and forcefully put forward by that gentleman.

At this stage of the game the Premier seeing the Finance Minister "caught red-handed" took a hand in the debate and for over half an hour labored in trying to show that his Finance Minister was correct when he stated that FIVE and FIVE were FIVE. The Premier quoted what he called undisputed facts from a report of the Auditor General "that the estimated deficit for the year ending June 30th next of \$500,000 included all interest charges owed by the Colony to the London Bond holders."

This statement of the Premier's was challenged by Dr. Lloyd who proved from the Government's own figures tabled that the estimated expenditure referred to by the Premier DID NOT include his charge for interest up to June 30th next and that even taking for granted that the expenditure of the Government was equal to the amount of revenue collected to the same period that the Colony would still be faced with a deficit of over ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

The Premier then staged the old stunt of drawing the "red herring across the trail." He appealed to the galleries but was met with angry reception. He explained (?) why it was that the Government waited until the eve of the last election to take off the duties on flour, pork, tea, and sugar, which he had promised the people he would do in 1909. It was said Sir Tax "our solemn pledge to the people of this country and we simply followed out that pledge."

This humorous statement evoked laughter from the galleries and the Opposition side of the House. The Premier, like Morrison, forgot to tell his hearers why he clapped on TWICE the amount of duties he had taken off in 1913 on his return to power in 1914. This was right twelve months previous to the outbreak of war which the Premier so pathetically referred to as the cause of the present state of the financial affairs of the Colony.

Both the Premier and his Finance Minister met their Waterloo Tuesday evening. Cashin may still be of the opinion that the "illiterate cullage" will be fooled again but in this he makes a bigger error than he does when he tries to make "five and five add five."

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

TUESDAY, April 27th., 1915. House met at 3.20 p.m.

MR. HIGGINS presented a petition from Portugal Cove and Bell Island regarding the wharf at Portugal Cove. This petition asked for an allocation sufficient to the making of a complete wharf which was of great importance. Mr. Kent warmly supported the prayer of the petition, emphasizing the utility of a wharf at that place in the interests of most of the constituents, and the petition was also supported by Mr. Dwyer.

MR. HALFYARD presented a petition from Musgrave Harbor and vicinity on the hook and line fishery there, its protection and the reservation of certain ground for hook and line fishing.

MR. CLIFT presented a petition from Revd. Mr. Stirling and 700 inhabitants of Twillingate on the subject of Total Prohibition. Mr. Jennings warmly supported this petition, as did also Mr. Coaker, who commented on the recent debate in the House on the question, and pointed out to the Government the effect it would have on the proposed enactment of the Government in the near future.

MR. CLIFT presented a petition from James Elsworth and many other inhabitants of Lawrence town for a sum of money to repair roads. The needs were great and nothing had been spent in that locality on roads for a considerable time.

MR. WINSOR presented a petition from Brooklyn, Bonavista Bay, on the subject of telegraph office there. Mr. Coaker supported the petition and stated that he would again refer to this matter when the estimates were being considered.

MR. STONE presented a petition from Trouty and other places in Trinity Bay regarding a fishery ward in that vicinity.

MR. CLIFT presented a petition from S. J. Blackler and others of Nipper's Harbor and vicinity relating to a telephone service for Rogues HF.

MR. HALFYARD presented a petition from Barr'd Islands, Tilton and other places in Fogo district, asking that Joe Batt's Arm be made a port of call for the S.S. Clyde.

In reply to Messrs Jennings and Grimes regarding sums of money that had been expended in their districts without any returns, the MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS gave the information that no definite answers had yet been received, but he hoped soon to be able to give the necessary information.

With regard to Mr. Grime's enquiry, MR. WOODFORD admitted that the sum of seventy-five dollars had been illegally used, but that the Government were doing all they could to get the money back, or the work performed.

Notice of Questions were tabled by Messrs Abbott, Halfyard, Clift and Kent, and the usual form of Notice of Questions on the order gone through.

THE SPEAKER announced that the Legislative Council had passed the Act referring to patents and trade marks and then came the "Order of the Day."

House went into Committee of the Whole on the Supply Bill, and Minister of Finance Cashin said that the financial statement asked for by the Opposition was not forthcoming and that the usual course would not be deviated from.

MR. KENT said it was a pity that the Government had not acceded to the request of the Opposition, but he met it with a blank refusal. To refuse such was most unreasonable, because there were several matters in the Estimates that called for very serious consideration. The Estimates year by year had been growing and in five years and increased over one million dollars, and yet we are told that all was carried out with a due regard to economy. This was not true because the Government had always underestimated their expenditure and the estimates that we voted on last year had been exceeded which must be provided for by supplemental supply before the committee rose.

He (Mr. Kent) also drew attention to the fact that large sums had been paid without authority or without due attention to the Audit Act and which had been repeatedly pointed out by the Auditor General.

In a lengthy speech the Leader of the Opposition severely criticised the actions of the present government in connection with their lavish expenditure in all departments of the public service.

MR. CASHIN said that Mr. Kent had little fault to find and tried to justify

the Government regarding the expenditure incurred under the provisions of the Audit Act, but the only position of this expenditure that he could clearly give valid reasons for, was the amount given towards the sealing disasters of the past year.

MR. CLIFT didn't think the Minister could be congratulated on his reply to the Leader of the Opposition. He (Mr. Clift) didn't wish to make much comment on the question before them, only this. He entered his emphatic protest against the consideration of the estimates until we had some kind of a general statement of our financial position up to date. The general accounts had been submitted up to June 30th, 1914 and since then we have had nothing beyond the fact that there had been a decrease in the revenue and an increase in our Expenditure.

Mr. Clift made a capital speech, and in closing emphasized his statement that he could not and would not vote on a single item of the Estimates before them without having some knowledge of our present financial position and that he intended to apply personally to the Auditor General for a statement which, if he got, he might be able to vote intelligently on the question of Supply.

DR. LLOYD asked for information from the Finance Minister and having got the necessary information, proceeded to score the Finance Minister regarding Railway Loan Balances and the Government for their mode of raising loans generally. Some altercation took place between the Finance Minister and Dr. Lloyd, in which the latter maintained his position.

MR. MORINE referred to the statement made by the Finance Minister that he had only followed out the usual practice, and referred to his (Mr. Morine's) action in 1898 as being somewhat similar. Well, he had refreshed his memory and found that he, then being the Finance Minister, had brought in the Estimates and Budget Speech at one and the same time, thus proving that in 1898 to provide for unusual circumstances an unusual course had been adopted. Mr. Morine also referred to the Loan Bill, stating that it was absurd for the Government to think a loan could be floated at 4 per cent.

MR. COAKER said that before going into the Estimates he thought that the members on his side of the House should have all the necessary information relative to "How and where we stood" financially, before starting to vote away four million dollars, and while he instanced the desirability of getting through the business as quickly as possible, unless the Opposition had the information asked for they were in it to stay till the close, and from the present appearances it meant the end of June before the Session would be ended. Referring to the Estimates he noted the tremendous amount of money to be voted to the Reid Newfoundland Company. In connection with this company's service, the recent accident at South Branch was a matter that called for very serious consideration and he (Mr. Coaker) had a letter forwarded to him, largely signed by passengers who had gone through the said accident and referred to the treatment they had received from the officials of the company. Mr. Coaker read the letter which showed that the entire system was in a deplorable condition, which must be remedied. At the conclusion of reading the letter the Premier requested to get it from Mr. Coaker, which he did, saying that it would have his immediate attention. Mr. Coaker then money on Executive Authority that he proceeded to criticise the spending of argued was illegal, or if it was legal, why couldn't they vote the entire four millions asked for in the Estimates. He also referred to a number of overdraft accounts in all Departments, quoting from the Estimates, and insisted on having some explanation of how the money had been expended. Speaking of the money appropriated for the Sealing Disaster, which he said was perfectly justifiable, he still wanted to know how the money had been appropriated to the sufferers. Another serious amount was the St. John's Agricultural Society deficit of \$8,300 which the Government had to assume responsibility for and pay.

THE PREMIER, in explanation of the Agricultural Society incident, referred to the hay famine of a few years ago as being the means of the Government having to be responsible for the deficit.

MR. DWYER also spoke of the Hay Question and said that lots of people had taken possession of the hay without thinking of paying for it at all.

THE PREMIER interjected by saying that this was the first admission they had from his hon. friend Mr. Dwyer of anybody receiving any benefit from the present Government, to which Mr. Dwyer promptly replied that the people had not received it, but they had taken it.

DR. LLOYD said that was also the position of the Government in connection with the Estimates, viz., they had not given us a statement as to how they were going to raise the money to meet the Supply Bill.

He (Dr. Lloyd) instanced the extraordinary position we were in, according to the Bank account, not the Finance Minister's statement, and proceeded to detail our present financial position as gleaned from the statement of Bank account furnished him by the Finance Minister and for which he thanked him. The Member for Trinity spoke of overdrafts on Eschquer account amounting to \$388,000 and \$170,000 over expenditure under other headings that never should have occurred, and pointed out to the Finance Minister that if this sort of thing goes on the deficit would be \$300,000 by June 31st.

It was thus that the Government put up the Finance Minister to pursue the usual course—in most unusual times—and ask us to vote this four million dollars without a word as to how they mean to finance for the future. Dr. Lloyd then made reference to the great war which had been attributed as the main cause of our present condition, but which he (Dr. Lloyd) contended had nothing to do with it, for no one dreamt of the war at June 30th, 1914, when the revenue was \$114,000 short of the Estimates up to that period, and this in spite of the fact that taxation had been increased some four months prior. We were told the other day that the revenue for 12 months from alcohol was something like \$300,000, and yet, although there had been an increased tax put on only \$27,000 had been paid in during these 4 months, instead of the expected \$110,000, all of which showed that the additional or added tax had been very intelligently interpreted by most of the importers interested.

At this point recess was taken till 8 o'clock. On resuming after recess, Dr. Lloyd continued in criticising the financial policy of the Government of the past and in a speech of an hour's duration, proved from facts and figures submitted, that there was every likelihood, if this freak system of financing was indulged in, of the deficit being \$800,000 at the end of the Fiscal year.

MR. CASHIN had listened attentively to the hon. member for Trinity, who, he said, could make good speeches and who had on the present occasion done his best, as a lawyer, to prove his case. The Minister of Finance, however, could not agree with the hon. gentleman on the matter of a deficit, and tried to paint a glowing picture of future prosperity, at the same time giving no idea as to how the Government intended to bring about the prosperity alluded to and the lessening of the deficit, unless the fact that there was now on the way some 3000 tons of general cargo for the port, and that imports were used to increase to such an extent that the deficit would be decreased some \$200,000 before the end of the Fiscal year at the end of June. Mr. Cashin again repeated his statement as to the tabling of more information than that already on the table.

MR. MORINE contended that the Finance Minister was quite right in saying that he was not going to give them his Budget speech in advance. The question had been, could not the Minister give us some kind of a statement giving us some indication of how they intended to meet their financial obligations. Well, now the Minister had given us as a reason the expected increase in the Revenue from new imports during the next three months. Mr. Morine then in a slashing manner denounced the reckless handling of matters of finance by the present government, dealing with the question from all standpoints, and making strong allusion to the floating of loans, also to the expenditures on so-called Executive Authority, the latter being a matter which he intended bringing before the House in another shape in the near future. Some cross firing then took place between Dr. Lloyd and Messrs. Cashin and Morine, the end of which was that the Prime Minister came to the Finance Minister's assistance reading a statement of the Auditor-General's that at the worst the deficit for the two fiscal years, 1913-14, and 1914-15 would be one million dollars, and against this was half a million dollars to the credit of the Colony in the Bank of Montreal,

Outrageous Condition of Railroad

Exposed by Mr. Coaker in the House

Joint Letter From Forty Passengers By the Bruce, Detailing Complaints as to Condition of Road Bed--Read Before the House

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir--We the undersigned passengers and others of the train that was wrecked near South Branch desire to publish a few facts concerning the travelling public by the Reid Nfld. Co. and also the unsafe and dangerous condition of the road we travel over.

Since the old shed at Brigue Junction was destroyed, passengers have been forced to seek shelter in an old car, that sometimes will hold only about half the passengers. Men, women and children are all bunched together in that stuffy old car, filled with tobacco smoke.

When again there is an old dump at Whitebourne where passengers, often women and children are obliged to wait for hours. There are no seats, no fire, or anything to afford the slightest comfort.

But, Sir, the most brutal act perpetrated on the travelling public, who pay extreme and extortionate rates for conveyance is the gross negligence of the company to take even the most necessary precautions to guard their safety by making the track firm and secure.

The railroad track through the country is in such a rotten and shaky condition that it was necessary to be tied in one's berth in order to stay in them, and the rocking and bolting of the train kept people in constant fear.

In regard to the condition of the track where the wreck occurred, we beg to state that the sleepers were so rotten that some of them could be kicked to pieces, and spikes pulled when rail leaned over under the heavy weight. Consequently the train was precipitated over the embankment. The outer rail near this steep embankment was much lower than the inside one and when the section men came to repair it they found it necessary to raise it several inches to right position.

In our opinion, it would seem almost impossible for trains to pass such a place in safety.

You may imagine our predicament when the whole train of six cars tumbled over, some bottom up, over the embankment, which was sixty or seventy feet deep. All fully realize that it was only through the providential care of a merciful God that all are alive to tell the story, and only a few are injured. There was very little excitement for the greater number kept cool, as Newfoundlanders generally do, and before long, by the quick assistance of the men, the women and children were got out through the top-sides or wherever a hole was available.

Now, Mr. Editor, we think it is high time for every inhabitant of our Island home to stand up in his own shoes and demand better conditions. How long are we going to submit to such a tyrannical system? Many of us lost our lunches in the wreckage and now in this hot, we have to pay twenty cents for a pitcher of tea alone and some were absolute-

which would be used to wipe off this deficit. The Premier enlarged somewhat on the general position of the Colony, and did not think there was any indication of the "blue ruin" as voiced by hon. members of the Opposition. He, therefore, suggested that the Committee should proceed to take up the various votes and deal with them. Some further discussion of the question took place in which Dr. Lloyd, the Premier and Mr. Morine took part and eventually the Committee rose, reported some progress and asked leave to sit again on Thursday.

MR. MORINE gave notice of Questions bearing on supply and other matters of Finance relating to the Newfoundland Products Corporation. House adjourned at midnight to meet on the morrow at 3 p.m.

by refused even that for their wives and children. The Reid Co. may treat this affair as lightly as they treat most of the things which concern the public. They may try to shift the blame on whomever they may. They may claim that it was an unavoidable accident, but we claim that it was the fault of the road and though we may not all hold the same view on politics, we feel, Mr. Coaker, that you are the man to give the public a genuine view of the treatment which is accorded the public by the Reid Company. We understand that the section men's pay has been reduced and the number diminished, so that it seems impossible for them to cover the whole distance and keep the track properly repaired.

This is a contemptible state of affairs and we trust that you will give it your immediate and earnest attention, and that whatever steps you take to improve conditions and benefit humanity will be supported by every intelligent and honourable Newfoundland.

- Kenneth M. Mercer, Bay Roberts. William Belbin, Bay Roberts. William Butler, St. John's. Richard Mercer, Bay Roberts. Hayward Bowring, Coley's Point. James A. Vokey, Bay Roberts. John H. Yetman, Bryant's Cove. Joe Snook, Carbonear. Edward Sullivan, Hr. Grace. Mike Walsh, Harbor Grace. Jacob Snow, Bay Roberts. John Cleary, Hr. Grace. Peter Butler, Hr. Grace. Eliot George, Heart's Content. Sandy Roberts, Briggs. Edward Murphy, Winsor Lake. Edward Kehoe, Hr. Grace. Stephen Shea, Hr. Grace. Elijah Sellers, Western Bay. Amelius Fry. Gordon King, Western Bay. James Fowler, Clarke's Beach. John F. King, Western Bay. Ernest Tucker, Elliston. Ernest Kelloway, Perry's Cove. Bernard Ronan, Adam's Cove. Solomon Kennedy, Western Bay. Jabez King, Perry's Cove. Bernard Gullfoyle, Hr. Grace. V. J. Coatsy, Hr. Grace. Walter Higgins, Hr. Grace. William Morris, North River. Frank Russell, Hr. Grace. Mrs. A. Fy, Charleston, N.S. Mrs. M. Hiscock, Whitney Pier, Sydney. Mrs. S. Kelly, Carbonear. Mrs. Joseph Snook, Bay Roberts. Mrs. Richard Mercer, Bay Roberts.

On board S. S. Bruce, April 22, 1915.

Patriotic Concert At St. Mary's Hall

The patriotic concert which took place in St. Mary's Hall last night and was in aid of the "sick and wounded soldiers, was a most enjoyable affair. Those who sustained the splendid programme were Rev. H. Uphill, Misses Bidel (2), D. Skinner, Mrs. Stranger, Messrs. Snow, G. Nurse, M. Clouston, J. Harris, K. Myler, Maundel, Marshall, Fox, Mackintosh, Chaplin, Francis and Evans. To Misses G. Nurse and B. Snow who conducted the arrangements much praise is due, for having made the affair so successful.

Mr. W. Knowling who had been to Canada on business returns to the city by to-night Kyle's express.

The principal discussion at the Fireman's Union meeting last night was the matter of asking a further increase of wages. After the question had been fully debated it was decided to consult with Hon. M. P. Gibbs, who is the Union's solicitor.

Advertisement for Easton's boots and shoes, featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and a woman in a dress. Text includes 'Easton's', 'boots in thers.', 'You', 'Ch', 'The', '304 and', 'JU', 'S.S.', 'Ca', 'ord', 'Ba', 'A', 'PR', 'BANAN', 'NE', 'Fr', 'CU', 'IR', 'Also, 20', 'Ph', 'Tw', 'JUST OUT', 'Sinking of', 'Australian', 'German ra', 'merchant sh', 'picture sh', 'Mons. who', 'machine es', 'decorated', 'OF BRITIS', 'colours, in', 'P', 'pictures, in', 'splendid pe', 'WE WANT', 'pictures, fr', 'We always', 'customers.', 'P.O. Bo'

Easter Shoe Sale



Special Easter Footwear is now ready. The season's best models for Men, Women and Children. High or low cut styles that any man or woman would be proud to wear. Shoes for men and women that are classy and different. Black or tan leathers. Not a Shoe in our whole stock is priced too high or beyond reach. Our prices are always pleasing.

Men's Shoes, high or low cut, bright or dull leathers and tans. New high toe or low receding toe. Prices: \$2.40 to \$5.00.

In our Women's Shoes are the new military boots in colored tops, Gun-Metal and Patent Leathers. Prices: \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes. Prices: \$1.25 to \$2. Children's and Infants'. Prices: 39c. to \$1.40.

We cordially invite you to come and see The White Shoe Store 304 and 306 Water Street. S. B. KESNER, Prop.

Mr. Abbott Exposes the Weakness of Speech From the Throne

Thinks the Government Had Much to Conceal and Did It Very Effectively, for the 'Speech' Reveals Nothing of What the Government Intends Doing

MONDAY, April 12th, 1915. MR. ABBOTT—Mr Speaker, I wish to make one or two brief remarks in reference to the matter now before the House, namely, the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, which he had the privilege of hearing last Wednesday, like other speeches from the Throne hitherto delivered contained very little that would justify criticism.

In my humble opinion Mr. Speaker, I think His Excellency's Ministers in preparing the Speech took good care not to outline the policy of the Government as it should be outlined. There are many things Sir, which one would expect to appear in the Speech which do not appear at all. Judging from its contents, one would imagine that this little country of ours was getting along fairly well and was in a very good condition financially, and the gentlemen that compose the powers that be were doing their very best to carry out their promises formerly made to the people. But this is not so Mr. Speaker, but rather to the contrary. I do not pretend to know what should be the construction of a Speech from the Throne, but the Government of today promise much and performed very little. "Like cats' feet Sir, they showed soft pads but carried sharp claws." They promised faithfully to punish wasteful expenditure, and manage the affairs of the Colony in the very best possible way, and along the most economical lines without any extra taxation. This they did not do for we are awakened to the fact that taxation has been increased to such an extent that the taxpayers are unable to shoulder the burden. I think Mr. Speaker it can be conscientiously said that no Government Party since Britain our noble Motherland handed over to our forefathers the gift of responsible government, has wasted as much public moneys as the present Government since they took charge of the public affairs of our Colony in 1909 up to the present time. I think, Sir, I am perfectly safe in making that statement.

It is said Sir, that cause and effect work together in this world. "That there is no effect without a cause." Well, Sir, the cause for the financial conditions of our colony at the present time is misrule, not war. Bad management not adversity. Government conditions, Mr. Speaker has come about by extravagance. It has come about Sir, by building all kinds of railways to all kinds of places simply to catch votes. The hon member for Pogo, Mr. Halfyard said in one of his speeches which he made here last winter, 1914, that nearly all of the members of His Majesty's Government were bound together by a golden chain. I think the hon member was pretty nearly right in making that statement. In fact, Sir, I think we must all admit that he was absolutely right when we come to consider the enormous amounts paid for land for railway purposes, ten times what it was worth, and the other useless expenditures that have been made too numerous to mention. I fall to see Mr. Speaker very much that the present government has done that has been a revenue increasing industry. In 1908 and 1909 the Prime Minister informed the electorate that if he and his Party were returned to power of all the good things they would do for the people. They would open new markets in Central and South America and also in Mexico for our produce; they would give us ports to take the place of coals. They would build us five branch railways for \$4,000,000 with no increased taxation. They would erect a number of bait depots to provide bait for the fishermen to help them to catch more fish, and a lot of other things they promised to do. But what do we find when they got the chance to redeem these promises. There is no markets opened in Central and South America and Mexico. There is no port to replace the black diamond. The branch railways will cost us only about \$10,000,000. There is no bait depots established to assist more fish, and for what price could our fish be sold, instead of being paid \$6.50, consequently the universal cry from the fishermen in the months of July and August, the two best months in the year for fishermen to secure a livelihood, is no bait. If some of

these promises were carried out the burden of living would be somewhat lessened. I would like to see, Sir, all these promises outlined in the Speech from the Throne so that the people may see that the Government hasn't utterly forgotten all about these good things that they formerly promised to the people.

The former part of His Excellency's Speech, Mr. Speaker refers largely to this awful war that is now overshadowing the whole of Christian Europe, and a part of the Orient as well. I do not profess to know very much about this war or what brought it about, but what puzzles me is that in this enlightened age in this twentieth century that Christian nations cannot settle disputes by international arbitration instead of strife. Great many people say that the cause of this war was due to the assassination of the Austrian Arch Duke. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that is hardly correct. I think Germany was making preparation for this war for many years. I think, Sir, that the Sarajevo murder was the occasion, and not the cause. The real cause of this war, I do not know, but the German Emperor said to be the heir of the Austrian throne "you want to get to the Aegean, I want to get to the English. You take Serbia and I will take Belgium."

Servia is exhausted by two wars, Belgium will not face me. You will of course, have to deal with Russia; you will have to deal with the United States; you will have to deal with the box, pop up to very soon pop down again; at the most she will only fame a little, just like she did when you took Bosnia. Little Japan was too much for Russia's drunken army. I will have to deal with France and England. France is a socialistic republic, with no control of her people, and as a military power is decrepit. Britain has a very little pampered toy army, and by her voluntary methods cannot raise more. She has no command over her Empire. I have my Secret Service everywhere. Our armies are equal to the lot, but we will have to stand together and be careful to choose a proper time when moment when some of these opponents are crippled. This was long before the assassination of the Austrian Archduke. The German military class, Mr. Speaker, all knew that this world wide war of aggression was intended. They were making preparation for years. When the war commenced Germany was the only nation prepared to strike an effective blow, that is her proper position Sir, that Germany wanted war. She wanted war, and she got it. When Christian diplomats repeatedly requested the Kaiser on behalf of humanity and international to stay his hand, he drunk with power, tucked up his shirt sleeves, so to speak, inspected his fighting apparatus, and said by his action if not by his words, what care I for humanity? What care I for anything? I am going to win. The victory is sure. Might is Right. This war, Mr. Speaker, is none other than the war of Germany. England, Sir, is fighting a just fight. She is fighting for principles of true Democracy and the freedom of the world, and I firmly believe, Sir, that it is the duty of this Colony to respond to the call for men both for the Army and Navy, just as it is the duty of other parts of the Empire to respond. Let us think of the blessings that we are enjoying, and think and ponder over how they are suffering in Belgium and the North of France. We can go about our daily work in peace, walk about our streets without the least bit of fear, enjoy life in every detail as we hitherto enjoyed it, lie down to sleep at night secure and safe from the enemy, because on the seven seas our British brothers are so courageous, so heroic, so daring in fighting our battles. If it was not for these heroes, Mr. Speaker, the conditions of our Colony would be vice versa with what it is at the present time. If the enemy's ship had command of the sea, where the dear old Motherland has fought and won previous battles, Newfoundland, her eldest daughter, has played the coward, acted the man on the pot-sticks. But now, Mr. Speaker, the scene is changed, and Newfoundland

is expected to do her duty, and she is in great peril. This is the greatest crisis that we have ever seen. As an Empire our very existence is at stake. England needs our help. A message comes over the water to the effect "Your King and Country Need You, and Newfoundland, Sir, is nobly responding to the call. She is letting the outside world know that part of the British Lion is on this side of the Atlantic. We ought to be proud of the beautiful sacrifices they have made. Mr. Parsons, the hon member for Hr. Grace, in seconding the Speech, gave us the number that has gone from his District. I don't exactly know the number from Bonavista District, but in Bonavista town where I live, we have contributed about 80 for the Army and Navy. One father there, Sir, has given his two boys, his only boys. They were fitted out for next summer's fishery, but the two boys went to fight for King and Country and British freedom, and left their father behind to paddle his own canoe. Beautiful sacrifice for the preservation of British Liberty. Other young men have gone and left only mother in the home. Words fail to express, Sir, what these mothers feel in parting with their boys. I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that I am not a believer in war, but rather the contrary. I feel like classing myself with Wellington, who said: "The military profession"; with General Sherman who said: "War is hell"; with Martin Luther, who said: "Cannons and firearms are cruel and murderous machines;" with George Fox who said "There never was a good war or a bad peace;" with John Wesley, who said, "War is the business of hell;" with Moses in the Decalogue, "Thou shalt not kill;" with Jesus, the Peacemaker, the carpenter of Nazareth, and the Saviour of the World, who said: "Take not up the sword, they that take up the sword shall perish by the sword." But, Sir, although war is horrible, cruel and

devilish, I believe Britain is justified before God and man, in the action she has taken in fighting the Empire our very existence is at stake. to defend the weak "and to stop the ideals of the Corsican from obliterating by force of arms the ideals of the Man of Gallies." I sincerely hope and trust, Mr. Speaker, that Britain will win in this battle, and when the time will speedily come when the universal brotherhood of man and the universal fatherhood of God will be more fully recognized, and that forts and warships will be beaten into ploughshares and appears into pruning hooks, "and the wolf will dwell with the kid," "the leopard will lie down with the lamb," and "the calf and young lion and lamb shall together, and a little child shall lead them."

Belgium Relief Fund

The Treasurer (Mrs. J. A. Clift, 106 Military Road) begs to acknowledge receipt of the following donations:— 1 Box Clothing—Women's Patriotic Association, Day Roberts. 1 Box Clothing—R. P. A., Clarke's Beach. 2 Boxes Clothing—W. P. A., Port de Grave. 1 Parcel Clothing—Mrs. W. H. Franklin. 1 Parcel Clothing—Mrs. S. D. Blandford. A. CLIFT, Treasurer.

The Pope has sent to Cardinal Mercier \$5,000 for the Belgian sufferers from the war. Accompanying the donation was a letter expressing the pleasure of Benedict XV that relief committees for the Belgians had been formed in various countries. The Pope also sent \$5,000 to the Bishop of Cracow for the Polish sufferers.

Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a King."

We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

- Diningroom Sets. Arm Chairs. Library Sets. Morris Chairs. Lounges. Rockers. Hall Settes. Fireside Stools. Hall Mirrors. Screens.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

To the Fishermen SALT :: SALT

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

Analyses made last year by D. J. Davies, Esq., B.Sc., F.C.S., Government Analyst at St. John's, has proven that of all the FISHERY SALTS imported here

Torre Vieja Salt

is the BEST, being practically free of noxious matters such as LIME or MAGNESIA, which is apparent in other salts.

Use TORREVIEJA SALT and have the best results.

TORREVIEJA SALT is almost exclusively used in Norway and Scotland.

Salinera Espanola Branch ST. JOHN'S

JUST ARRIVED

S.S. "Stegelborg" with a cargo of Cadiz Salt. Book your orders now whilst discharging.

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A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS

To-day, April 21st. "PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality. Try a pound or two sliced our way. BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES. NEW YORK CHICKEN, NEW YORK SAUSAGES, NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS, LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

Fry's Cocoa

CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS. IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks. IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes. "SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs. "SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes. Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES. 40 crates GREEN CABBAGES. 20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

'Phone 379 W. E. BEARNS

Two Big War Pictures

JUST OUT: TWO GRAND BATTLE PICTURES IN COLORS. "The Sinking of the Emden," the famous sea fight in which the gallant Australian cruiser, "Sydney," cornered and destroyed the terrible German raider, "Emden," which had captured 21 unprotected British merchant ships, causing a loss of about \$2,000,000.00; the companion picture shows the exploit of unparalleled bravery in the Battle of Mons, when three British gunners drove from the field, with one machine gun, a German battery of 12, for which these heroes were decorated with Victoria Crosses. These GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITISH ARMS are DEPICTED, TRUE TO LIFE and in vivid colors. In these two magnificent Battle Pictures. Size 16 x 20 inches. PRICE 20c. EACH. Agents Wanted Everywhere to sell these pictures on commission. Every home in this country will want this splendid pair of pictures.

WE WANT AGENTS to represent us in every locality to sell these pictures, framed and gilded; also solicit orders for future delivery. We always extend date of delivery to suit the convenience of our customers. Two samples by mail prepaid for 40c. in postage stamps.

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A BARGAIN
150 Sax
Corn Meal
at **\$1.85**
per sack.

J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



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lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 28, 1915.

Money Sent To
Bay De Verde Dist.

From Board of Works Office, 1914

If any friends in the District
want to know who worked out the
money write to your representa-
tive, Mr. A. E. Hickman, who will
give particulars required.

George Sellars, Western Bay	20.00
Patk. Hearn, Low Point	30.00
Thomas Duggan, Grate's Cove	15.00
Philip McCann, Gull Isld.	30.00
Chas. Puddester, Northern Bay	30.00
S. Perfect, Ochre Pit Cove	30.00
Caleb Sparks, Lower Isld. Cove	25.00
Andrew Moore, Bay de Verde	25.00
Alexander Garland, Lower Island Cove	150.00
Thos. Fleming, Low Point	7.00
Matthew King, Broad Cove	116.50
Edward Squires, Broad Cove N.	26.50
Edgar Tucker, Burnt Pt.	21.50
John Avery, Grate's Cove	27.00
Edward Crummev, Western Bay	144.50
Edward Moore, Bay de Verde	80.00
Pat. Qumban, Red Head Cove	19.50
Edward F. Murphy, Job's Cove	36.50
Robt. Rogers, Lower Isld. Cove	45.50
Edward F. Murphy, Job's Cove	75.00
Matthew King, Broad Cove	240.00
Edw. Moore, Bay de Verde	164.00
Edward Crummev, Western Bay	300.00
Thos. Fleming, Low Point	20.00
Edg. Tucker, Burnt Point	45.00
Henry Thomas Reggs, Bay de Verde	200.00
Edward T. Murphy, Job's Cove	75.00
Thomas King, Small Point	20.00
Edw. Hudson, Blackhead	50.00
Samuel Perfect, Ray de Verde	60.00
Thos. Swam, Perry's Cove	70.00
John F. Sellars, Western Bay North	100.00
Thomas Trickett, Sr., Spiut Cove	50.00
Thos. King, Small Point	70.00
Robt. Rogers, Lower Isld. Cove	170.00
Thomas Noonan, do	75.00
John McCarthy, Northern Bay	25.50
John McCarthy, do	87.00
John McCarthy, do	15.00
Joshua Butt, Freshwater	10.00
Ed. N. LeGrow, Broad Cove	10.00

"Graciana" Here
From London

The Graciana, 10 days from London, reached port at 7 o'clock last evening. The ship would have made a quicker run, but it was found necessary to keep well south to avoid ice, a wise decision on the part of Capt. Fairclough. The steamer brought some 1000 tons of cargo and a few packages of mail matter.

Condr. Noseworthy, who received some slight injury in last week's train wreckage, is again coming around O.K. and will resume duty in a day or two.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
OF QUESTION BY
MR. MORINE

Have Two Members of the Upper House Been Connected With Private Concessions From the Wilson Interests as Regards the Agreement Now Before the Legislature

NOTICE OF QUESTION
MR. MORINE—I give notice that I will on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Premier to lay on the table of this House all correspondence Memoranda and letters that have passed between the Hon. W. C. Job or the company of Job Bros. & Co. and the Government or any Department thereof in reference to the Grant proposed to be made by the Government or Legislature of Muskrat Falls or other water power on the Hamilton River, and to inform this House if it be true that an arrangement has been effected between the said Jobs and The Newfoundland Product Company or their Representatives by which the said Job has been secured in a franchise of fifteen thousand horse power or any other amount out of the said water power on the Hamilton River, and if such an arrangement is in writing, to lay a copy of the same on the table of this House.

the Premier to lay on the table of the House all correspondence memoranda and letters that have passed between the Hon. J. Alexander Robinson, acting on behalf of Edward C. Robinson or any other person or on his own account and the Government, or any Department thereof in reference to the Grant proposed to be made by the Government or Legislature of Muskrat Falls or other water power on the Hamilton River and to inform the House if it be true that an arrangement has been effected between the said Hon. J. Alexander Robinson, acting on behalf of Edward C. Robinson, or any other person on his own account and The Newfoundland Product Co. or their Representatives by which the said Hon. J. Alexander Robinson, acting as aforesaid, has been secured in a franchise of fifteen thousand horse power or any other amount out of the said water power on the Hamilton River, and if such an arrangement is in writing to lay a copy of the same on the table of this House.

MR. MORINE—I give notice that I will on to-morrow ask the Honourable

SHIPPING

S.S. Bellaventure went on the dry dock yesterday afternoon.
The Roanoke is due here to-morrow a.m.
Schr. Freedom clears for Brazil to-day from Bowring Bros.
S.S. Prospero left Burgeo at 9 a.m., going West.
S.S. Graciana sails to-night for Halifax.
S.S. Bruce is due at Port aux Basques this afternoon.
S.S. Argyle left Marystown at 5 p.m. yesterday, going West.
S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 10.30 p.m. yesterday for North Sydney.
S.S. Sagona left Burgeo at noon yesterday, coming East.
S.S. Bonaventure is now on dock, where she is receiving a general overhauling.
S.S. Glencoe is scheduled to take up her regular route next week, when the Sagona will come on to St. John's.
Several schooners got away yesterday for their home ports North, all having big cargoes of supplies.
The Bruce which reached Port aux Basques this morning from North Sydney has the crew of the Lintrose on board.
Schr. Katherine, Pyc master, is now loading supplies at the F.P. U. premises for the Union Store at Keel's B.B.
Schr. Reginald A. Alex. Anstey master, commences to-day to take on board supplies for the Union Store at Little Bay Islands.
Barqt. Lake Simcoe is now ready to sail for Brazil and will probably get away to-morrow. She takes a cargo of fish from Baine Johnston & Co.
S.S. Durango, Capt. Chambers, arrived from Liverpool at 2 a.m., bringing 900 tons of cargo, 36 bags of mail matter and Messrs. Ericson and McGowan as passengers.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint

will save you dollars and trouble.
—ap14,eod

DEATHS

GIBBONS—On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, John J., youngest son of the late Captain John and Ester Gibbons. Funeral on Thursday at 2.30 from the residence of Mrs. Moakler, 124 Pleasant Street. Friends and acquaintances are requested to accept this the only intimation.

Published by Authority

1st Newfoundland Regiment Headquarters—Regimental Order

By Lieut.-Col. Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Officer Commanding.
April 26th, 1915.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:
To be Second Lieutenants—Sergt. Richard John Sheppard, Color Sergt. Owen W. Steele, Lance Corporal Francis Herbert King.

Seniority in order named.
A. MONTGOMERIE, Captain and Adjutant.

Enlisted

Recruiting for the volunteer service abroad goes gradually onward, and it is noticeable that our outports are being heard from very creditably of late. The roll now numbers 1692, including five names added last evening. These are: St. John's—Percy O. Walverton, Donald McBay, Hy. Dodd, Ronald Grimes, Long Island, N. D.B.—Nath. Croucher.

At the Casino

To-night is the last opportunity of seeing the great picture—"Mr. Barnes of New York"—at the Casino. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday the "Third Degree" will be put on and will undoubtedly prove to be an equal drawing-card to its predecessors. This wonderful American play has been produced all over the world and has always been—in whatever country—a huge success. Each night two performances will be given. In connection with the "Third Degree" the beautiful three reel photo-play—"The Lily of the Valley"—will also be shown.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."
—ap12,tf

A workman named Rowe whilst employed at the Flirtation now on dock was slightly injured this morning by falling from the vessel's side into the dock. Fortunately the distance was not great, and after first aid had been rendered at the dock office, the man was O.K. again.

At the House To-day

Wilson Resolutions Before the House of Assembly To-day

The House will discuss the Wilson Deal this afternoon and probably to-night. This afternoon the Leader of the Opposition, the Premier and Mr. Morine will probably deliver speeches. In all probability the House will not rise until midnight. The members of the Dumping Chamber will be present in the House this afternoon to hear the Commons debate this latest outrage upon the right of the people of Terra Nova.

W.C.T.U. Resolutions Sent to Government

St. John's, Nfld., April 26th, 1915.

Right Hon. Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister:
Dear Sir,—At a special meeting of the W.C.T.U. held April 25th, 1915, the following resolutions were passed and ordered to be forwarded to the Government.

RESOLVED:—That the W.C.T.U. place on record its hearty approval of the Government's decision in pledging itself to bring in a Bill providing the necessary machinery for a plebiscite on Total Prohibition of all spirituous liquors.

RESOLVED:—That we respectfully represent to the Government—

(a) That a majority of VOTES CAST be considered sufficient to decide the question.

(b) That the Bill be so constructed as to become a final "act" in 1916 without further legislation should a majority be in favor of Prohibition.

CORA C. BENEDICT, President.

ALICE L. VEY, Secretary.

To-night's Lecture at Oddfellows' Hall

The lecture in the Oddfellows' Hall to-night by the Rev. D. Hemmeon who takes as his subject, "Fellowship and Oddfellowship" promises to be full of interest. Mr. Hemmeon has earned the reputation of being one of our best lecturers, and to-night's subject in his hands will without doubt receive able and worthy handling. The object of the affair—the Relief Fund—deserves the help by the attendance of all.

Magistrate's Court

Before Judge Knight

The case of Inspector O'Brien vs. a citizen for breach of Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ended in the defendant being fined \$5.00 or in default, 14 days imprisonment. The Judge in giving sentence commented strongly on defendant's conduct and eulogized the Inspector for faithfully discharging his duty in the interests of the public health.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

PERSONAL

Elder C. Young went to Bay Roberts by this morning's train.

Rev. Dr. Bond returned to Toronto by last evening's express.

Capt. Martin of the Erik was a passenger by this morning's outward shore train.

Hon. H. J. B. Woods, P.M.G., who has been confined to his home on the sick list the last several weeks, is improving and will be able to get about again in a few days.

Mr. M. F. Donnelly received a letter to-day from his brother, Capt. Jas. Donnelly, who is now at Edinburgh. Capt. Donnelly reports everything and everybody O.K. He does not speak of any contemplated change in the movement of the troops at the time of writing.

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

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Light winds, fine and cool. Thursday moderate to fresh S.E. to S. winds. Cape Race (noon) Wind East, light, fine and clear; nothing passed in this morning. Roper's (noon)—Bar. 29.70; ther. 46.

Kitchener Now Takes Up Cry

German Atrocities

Says Prisoners Are Being Maltreated by the Germans and Even Shot in Cold Blood

London, April 27.—Lord Kitchener told the Lords to-day that British prisoners had been insulted, maltreated and even shot down by their German captors. He said:

"I have been forced with reluctance to accept as indisputably true the maltreatment by the German army of British prisoners. The Hague Convention has been flagrantly disregarded by German officers. Prisoners have been stripped and maltreated in various ways, and in some cases evidence goes to prove they have been shot in cold blood.
"Our officers, even when wounded, have been wantonly insulted and frequently struck."

Rossley's Theatres

Friday night there will be another big contest. The names are coming in fast now, and this week there are several very fine amateurs. The whole affair is conducted in first-class style, no whistling or stamping of feet allowed, and some of our best people are taking part, not for the prizes alone, but out of good will. The great Egyptian sketch and Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Brown are drawing great houses and last night the large theatre was filled to the doors. The magnificent stage setting, the Oriental costumes and wonderful Salena dance. The great Egyptian sketch "Aysha" has caused a big sensation, because the singing voices of those artists simply electrify the audience. There is no question about their popularity; they are the best ever here and the continual good houses prove it.

How is it that this little House is always crowded? asks certain patrons. Why, because its the most up-to-date little House in the Country, clean comfortable, select, good pictures, good little singers—a credit to Mrs. Rossley, who trained them—and good music and good management. Don't forget the big contest at Rossley's East End, Friday night. Lots of names and several first-class amateurs. This Go-as-you-please contest is conducted in superior style.

Marine and Fisheries Department received the following message to-day:—La. Seie—Calm, weather fine; ice loose inshore and moving South. Several young seals killed yesterday; numbers of beaters seen in the water.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Very Latest American Coinage

New York, April 27.—A Washington special to the "Times" says:—

"From Dutch sources based upon what were said to be the latest advices from that country, as well as the fact that Britain had absolutely stopped all Channel and North Sea shipping, came the report, last night, that Britain had been massing transport ships and large war vessels, which can bombard the Belgian coast, while remaining out of reach of the German coast batteries, and will probably try to land a new Expeditionary Force somewhere between Heyt and Blackenburgh or elsewhere, north of Ostend, for the purpose of attacking the right flank of the German forces now attacking along the Yser Canal.
It is possible that 250,000 troops may be aboard the transports, which are supposed to be assembling off the Flanders coast, with the idea of landing as soon as the British warships have reduced the German batteries ashore."

The Women's Patriotic Association

Amt. already acknowledged \$11,987.28

Donation from Labrador
Per Rev. W. K. Picher,
Battle Harbor Mission as follows:—

Sewing Circle, Seal Islands	per Mrs. Stevens	3.25
Sewing Circle, Bolster's Rock	per Mrs. Clark	2.00
Sewing Circle, Fox Harbor	per Mrs. Halley	2.00
Sewing Circle, Henley Harbor	per Mrs. Stone	2.00
Reimbursement of money expended		129.70
Money Box		2.86
Total		\$12,129.09
Balance on hand		\$722.58
KATHERINE EMERSON, Hon. Treasurer.		

The Graciana brought a large parcel post consignment, over 200 packages coming along.

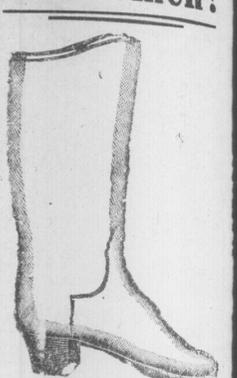
Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,tf

We Aim To Please

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

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

Fishermen!



Get Smallwood's Hand-made Tongue Boots, Wellington's High and Low Three Quarter Boots. These Boots have been tested and proved to be waterproof. By who? By the Fishermen who have worn them.

P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Fred Smallwood on the Heel plate. Beware of Imitations!

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.



BOTH THE MEATS

you eat and the bills you receive from our Market will be satisfactory. In our

MEAT MARKET

cleanliness, sanitation and the best qualities prevail. We accord all our patrons fair treatment, fair weights and fair prices.

M. CONNOLLY,
Phone 420, Duckworth St.

WET or DRY

Which Shall It Be?

Large Class of Respectable Citizens Satisfied With "Wet" Conditions.

While the Country rings with temperance discussions, many ardent prohibitionists completely forget one class of respectable citizens who are satisfied with "wet" conditions. They are honest, industrious, SOBER. They treat their wives and families well. HUNDREDS ARE TOTAL ABSTAINERS. Why are they satisfied?

Because they wear "Bear Brand" Rubbers. The man who wears them is as well satisfied with WET as with DRY roads.

They are the only rubbers on sale to-day in Newfoundland that carry with them the guarantee of the sellers.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO.,
St. John's.
ap22,w.th

CARD

If your Piano or Organ is worth any it is worth EXPERT TUNING any other kind will ruin it. ALL MY WORK GUARANTEED
W. J. RYALL
47 King's Road

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work