

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 178.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

ZEPPELINS RAID SOUTH SHIELDS NAVAL WORKS

Great Damage Done Armstrong's Factories

SO STORY RUNS

No Confirmation Berlin Or London of Alarming Tale

New York, June 23.—A wireless to Sayville from the Overseas News Agency today, gave out the following:— "A message from Christiania has arrived at Stavanger, reports that several Zeppelins on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday, probably June 15th and 16th, dropped many bombs on the Armstrong works at South Shields, England, which destroyed the Navy yards and arsenal. The damage was enormous. Seventeen persons were killed and 40 injured.

Berlin, June 23.—The report of the Zeppelin raid evidently refers to the raid of Zeppelins over the north-east coast of England last week.

The British censor prevented publication of details of the raid, and there had been no previous intimation that the naval works at Shields were damaged.

The announcement did not say what town had been attacked. The Armstrong works are at Elswick Yard, near Shields.

Italians Gain Positions Defending Malborgeth

Geneva, June 23.—A despatch from Lullbach says that the Italians have gained possession of all positions, including Malborgeth, after a fierce struggle against the Austrians. The Italians are violently bombarding the city.

The arrival of Austrian reinforcements stopped the Italian advance at Caporetto, but they have not gone back across the Isonzo. Thirty thousand Austrians, who debouched from Tormia, are marching against positions north of Gorizia, south-east of Pitsch. A strong Austrian force sought to drive back the Italians who gave way before superior numbers, and retired as far as the frontier, where they concealed themselves in a forest and allowed the Austrians to pass. When the Austrians were installed in the Italian positions, the Italians opened a murderous machine gun fire, killing over four hundred of their adversaries and forcing the rest out of their position.

Italian Press And Pope Benedict

Rome, June 23.—The Italian press vigorously condemns an interview attributed to Pope Benedict by Louis Lataste, published in La Liberte in Paris, in which His Holiness is said to have voiced the complaint that the privileges of the Vatican have been seriously curtailed by the Italian Government as a result of the war.

The Corriere d'Italia declares that if the Pontiff does not categorically deny the words attributed to him, they will have deplorable consequences.

The Secolo says—the Pope has spoken strange words.

Montenegrins On The War Path

Rome, June 23.—The Montenegro offensive against Scutari, Albania, is developing with success, according to a despatch to the Giornale Italia. The Montenegro troops are said to be marching against the city in three columns.

German Spy Pays Penalty

London, June 23.—Robert Muller was found guilty at Old Bailey Police Court, of being a German spy, and was executed in the Tower of London today by shooting.

VICTORY IN ALSACE

Paris, June 23.—French troops have captured the town of Sondernach in Upper Alsace.

OFFICIAL

The Governor, Newfoundland: London, June 23.—Headquarters of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force report severe trench fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Turks, who recaptured a salient won by us on June 4th, were counter-attacked and driven out, losing about 1,000 killed. Substantial success has been achieved on the 21st, the Second French Division recapturing the Turkish first and second line of trenches, including Harecot redoubt. The First French Division captured 600 yards of Turkish first line trenches, the enemy losing very heavily.

The French government report a long range bombardment of Dunkirk; also further progress in Lorraine and the Vosges.

The Russian Government report success after six days' fighting in the Dnieper district.

Victory Depends On High Explosives

London, June 23.—Lloyd George took the country into his confidence to-day in introducing in the Commons the Munitions Bill. This comprehensive project makes strikes and lock-out illegal. It provides for compulsory arbitration; gives power to fine slackers; limits the profits of employers; and creates a volunteer army of workmen pledged to go wherever they are wanted. Mr. George admitted that the shortage of munitions was serious in view of the standard set up by this war. This fact, he continued, was doubtless as well known to Germany as it was in England.

The duration of the war, the toll of life, and the amount of exhaustion created by the war, and ultimate victory or defeat depends on the supply of munitions. The Minister declared that it is a cardinal principle that where the Allies are making progress on any part of the line, it is due to their superiority in munitions. The Allies have the superiority in munitions. The Allies have the superiority in men, both in numbers and in quality.

"I have been told that the Central European Powers are turning out 250,000 shells a day. We cannot merely equal that, but if we are in earnest we can surpass that output." Continuing, Mr. George referred to his recent interview with Albert Thomas, who holds a post similar to his own in France, and said he had been very much reassured as to what France had done.

Russian Success On Dniester River

Geneva, June 23.—The Tribune prints the following despatch from Innsbruck, which purports to have been received from Czernowitz, Bukovina:—The Russians have recaptured the positions on the left bank of the Dniester, lost on the 20th. An Austrian force, trying to cross the Dniester at its confluence with the Swica, was defeated with a loss of 1,500 men, and obliged to retreat in the direction of Kalisch. At the cost of enormous losses, General Pflanzer made a slight advance between the Stripa and the Dniester. The Russians are holding their own at Korpierce, inflicting severe losses on their adversaries. For the third time an Austrian attempt to invade Bessarabia has been repulsed with heavy loss.

SUBS. SINK SEVEN DRIFTERS

London, June 24.—Seven fishing vessels known as drifters have been sunk by German submarines off the coast of Scotland. Most of the crews were saved.

DESPERATE FIGHTING FOR DARDANELLES

Splendid Gallantry of French Troops

Zouaves and Foreign Legion in Vehement Bayonet Charge Drive Out the Stubborn Turks—French Now Occupy Position Commanding Ravine of Kerves Dere Which Turks Desperately Defended—Enemy's Losses Very Great

Paris, June 24.—Yesterday our expeditionary corps in the Orient attacked the Turkish lines on two thirds of the front. After artillery preparation, the infantry sallied from the trenches with superb spirit. Our left in a single bound carried two lines of the enemy's trenches. These they held, notwithstanding violent and numerous counter attacks.

To the right was more difficult ground, and the struggle continued throughout the day among the ruins of the Turkish works, which had been

raked with artillery. The enemy bringing up without cessation fresh troops, had succeeded in retaking these entrenchments when a battalion of the Foreign Legion and a battalion of Zouaves, in a bayonet assault carried the position in ten minutes. This brilliant charge decided the issue and finished for the day the efforts of the Turks to regain the ground lost.

In a counter offensive on our right this morning the enemy was defeated without having achieved any gain. Summing up, the day ended with success along the whole line and

despite the desperate nature of the struggle we took some prisoners among whom were several officers. The battleship St. Louis effectively bombarded the batteries on the Asiatic side and at our left the British army gave us efficacious support.

Everything confirms the enemy's losses were very heavy. The important point is that we have occupied ground which commands the head of the ravine of Kerves Dere, which the Turks had defended with the utmost determination for several months, using all their resources to hold it.

The Allan Liner Tunisian Torpedoed

London, June 23.—The steamer Tunisian was torpedoed off Lowestoft by a German submarine. The skipper was able to beach her. She was bound from Montreal with wheat.

The liner Tunisian, a passenger liner, formerly sailed between Montreal and Liverpool. She was taken over by the Admiralty last Fall, being used as a prison ship.

Austrian Report Fall of Lemberg

London, June 24.—An official statement issued at Vienna under date of Tuesday, but which was delayed in reaching London, describes the fighting preceding the fall of Lemberg, as follows:— "Russians defending positions to the South of the town have been completely broken by our troops, some fortifications on the Western and North-Western front of Lemberg came into our possession, after violent fighting, in which the Vienna Landwehr particularly distinguished themselves. German troops stormed the positions west of Kithikow and north of Lemberg, repulsing all Russian counter attacks.

"The statement added that the situation in other parts of the Eastern front is generally unchanged."

Aeroplanes Better Than Battleships Says H. G. Wells

London, June 23.—H. G. Wells, in the Daily Express, argues that the method for ending the war would be for the Allies to build and send a tremendous fleet of aeroplanes to the rear of the German lines, and destroy all German ammunition factories. He contends that it would be cheaper to launch two thousand aeroplanes against Essen than to risk one battleship.

Lansing Succeeds William J. Bryan

Washington, June 23.—The announcement of the appointment of Robert Lansing as Secretary of State, was made at the White House to-night.

The Bulgarian War Department Notifies Reservists

Paris, June 23.—A number of Bulgarian reservists living in Switzerland have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiment at a moment's notice, says a despatch.

LLOYD GEORGE'S MUNITIONS BILL PASSES ITS FIRST REDING

Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal, Fires a Shot at Kitchener, Holding That If Munitions Minister Not Independent of War Office Scheme Foredoomed to Failure—Shortage of Skilled Mechanics Hinders the Maximum Output—Real Progress Has Been Made Since Organization Munitions Dept—Talk of Bringing Back Skilled Workmen From the Front

London, June 24.—It will take months before we can obtain the maximum output, Lloyd George said during the debate on the Munitions Bill. Existing firms are unable to deliver the goods in accordance with agreement, because they cannot man the machines. It is entirely a question of labor. If I could lay my hands on an adequate supply of skilled labor I could double in a few weeks the supply of machine guns.

I cannot forecast Germany's next move. If she swings her forces from East to West, it will be vital for the lines of our troops. In order to enable them to maintain their positions every available machine gun should be produced. It is essential that Trade Union restrictions, which interfered greatly with the output of munitions, should be temporarily suspended at once. There must be a stoppage of slackness and the practice of employers pilfering each other's men. There must be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

Dealing with the difficulties which he had to overcome, the Minister of Munitions said, he early recognized that existing armament firms were inadequate to supply new or old armies. A vast improvement already had been made by inviting business men to organize their own local organizations. For instance, through local organization, in one town alone 150,000

shells monthly already are being turned out there. Those figures are expected to rise to 250,000.

Britain, Lloyd George said, would be organized into ten munition areas. In London, he said, there would shortly be another Woolwich arsenal, able to turn out prodigious quantities of war material. He emphasized that he intended to rely largely upon decentralization. Real progress, he said, had already been made since the establishment of the Munitions Department. With regard to the supply of material, Lloyd George said it may be necessary to take complete control of the metal market in order to be sure that valuable material is not wasted in non-essentials. In the meantime the Department is procuring full information regarding stocks of raw and semi-manufactured metal. I am sorry to say, the Minister continued, there are indications of holding up supplies of material in certain quarters for higher prices. This is a cause of serious delay. This practice must be brought to an end. We must appeal to the workers in this time of dire peril, to put forward their whole strength on behalf of their fellows now in the field, and rely on the nation to see they have fair play at the end of the war. I have guarantees from employers that no advantage will be taken of any relaxation of regulations. As many skilled men as possible will be brought back from the ranks of the army, but the task

will be difficult, as the men prefer fighting to working in shops. Trade Unionists promised to get all munition workers the Government requires in seven days to go anywhere needed to turn out munitions. If the scheme succeeds, there will be no need for compulsion, which will be so much the better.

Lloyd George pointed out that he will have power to enforce contracts entered into by voluntary army workers and to maintain discipline in the yards a Munitions Court will be established to decide disputes. There will be a limitation to profits to establishments working for the State.

The Minister, in winding up the Debate on the Bill, said he would hold himself responsible for the supply of ammunition at the front, and would make himself thoroughly acquainted with what was going on there. This was in answer to Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal, who said, if Lloyd George was not going independent of the War Office, by which he meant Lord Kitchener, his scheme was foredoomed by failure.

Lloyd George, continuing, said he was sure Kitchener would agree that the Minister of Munitions should have a free hand. He hoped when the Bill printed by Friday, when members could read it. They would see that it satisfactorily disposed of most of the criticisms. The Bill passed its first reading and will receive its second reading on Monday.

FINNISH SHIP TORPEDOED

London, June 24th.—The Finnish Brigantine Leo has been sunk by a German submarine, fifty miles southeast of Fair Island, Scotland.

Weeding Out Foreign Born Privy Councilors

London, June 23.—Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice, to-day granted an order in the Court of the King's Bench, directing Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel to show by what authority they claim to be members of the Privy Council of Great Britain. Application for the order was made at the instance of Sir Geo. McGillon on the ground that neither of them are British subjects, born or bred, and therefore not lawfully members of the Privy Council. The Court granted the application without expressing any opinion.

Lemberg Falls To Austro-Germans

Berlin, June 23.—Lemberg has been conquered after a severe battle, according to an official report received here from the headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian army. The Galician capital fell before the advance of the second army.

Earthquake Visits Imperial Valley California

Los Angeles, June 23.—Reports of three severe earthquake shocks, which resulted in the death and injury of at least fifteen persons, and considerable property loss by fire, last night, in several cities of the Imperial Valley, covering several hundred square miles were received here today. Telegraph and telephone communication is interrupted.

Information from the stricken district is meagre. The greatest damage was at Calexico, on the Mexican border, where loss of life occurred.

Pope Benedict and La Liberte Correspondent

Rome, June 24.—The Vatican acknowledges that a correspondent of La Liberte, of Paris, was accorded an interview with Pope Benedict, but asserts that the correspondent has given the words of the Pontiff a different color than the Pope intended.

The Government officials are concerned over the Pope's alleged reflections on the treatment of the Holy See, while the people resent, what they declare to be a too friendly attitude to Germany, indicated by the published text of the interview.

Long List Military Honors

London, June 23.—No fewer than 28 pages of military honors were gazetted to-day, mostly for services in the field. Among eight Victoria Crosses given, three go to Canadians. The Canadian recipients are Captain Francis Scrimger, of the Army Medical Service; Color Sergt. Fred Hall, Eight Canadian Battalion, and Lance Corporal Fred Fisher, Thirteenth Canadian Battalion, all for extreme bravery in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Reign of Terror In Earthquake Stricken Valley

Calexico, Calif., June 23.—Martial law has been declared here and in Mexicali, in Mexico, just across the border line, following a reign of terror in both towns resulting from three earthquakes last night.

BELGIAN COLUMN CAPTURES STATION

Havre June 24.—A despatch from the Belgian Congo announces that a Belgian column has captured Kisitricie, an important station in the German Colony situated on the Northeast bank of Lake Kivu, German West Africa.

HOW LEMBERG WAS DEFENDED BY RUSSIANS

Details Issued By War Office At Petrograd

STUBBORN FIGHTING

Enemy Paid Very Dearly For Success

Petrograd, June 24.—An official communication, in which the details of the evacuation of Lemberg are given has been made public by the War Office. In the Shavli region there is no change. Fighting continues South Raidroo lakes. Our troops on the night of 22nd, crossing Egrin River occupied the village of Konlighi and annihilating an entire German company.

In the direction of Lomza, there has been violent artillery fire. On the Tanew, near the village of Lublinieo, we repulsed enemy attacks. West of Rawka Ruska the enemy was driven back from some villages. Near the village of Gutazelena, our cavalry sabred three enemy companies.

On the 21st and during the following night in the direction of Lemberg, we arrested enemy offensive, by stubborn fighting. The enemy suffered great losses in a course of barren attacks, near the village of Brgouovnic and farther South on the River Szczerec, but succeeded in advancing in the region of the town of Jolkeeff. Consequently on the 22nd our troops quitted Lemberg and continued to retreat to the new front. On the Dniester the battle continued South of the Village of Kosmierjine, where enemy is holding his ground on the left bank of the river. In the bend of the Dniester we drove the enemy back from the village of Uinch toward the village of Luka, and in a successful bayonet fight we captured a thousand prisoners.

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May Postpone Big Advance Another Year

London, June 24.—The Times military correspondent declares that neither Britain nor Russia has yet been able to put their full strength in the field for identical reasons, shortage of ammunition, and owing to this, it may be necessary to postpone, until next spring the final settlement with the Teutonic Powers.

Germans Capture Swedish Vessel In the Baltic

London, June 23.—Five Swedish steamers, lumber laden, bound for England, were captured by German warships in the Baltic Sea, yesterday.

Cruiser Roxburgh Gets Torpedo

London, June 23.—An official communication issued by the British Admiralty tonight says:— "The British cruiser Roxburgh was struck by a torpedo in the North Sea on Sunday last. The damage sustained is not serious. The cruiser was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties."

German Subs Thro Gibraltar

Tokio, June 24.—Official reports having been received from Rome that seven German submarines had successfully entered the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, has caused Japanese companies to issue warnings to all steamers traversing the Mediterranean.

What this war means, is the making of a new map of Europe.

"There you are, mother!" said dear little Eric. "I told you it was no use me learning up all that geography."

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HOW CONSCRIPTION WOULD HELP--THE SURE WAY OF VANQUISHING GERMANY

Probably No Stronger Plea in Support of Conscription Has Ever Been Put Forward Than That Advanced in This Carefully Reasoned Article by Mr. Austin Harrison, The Editor of the "English Review," who Believes That All the Disintegrating Difficulties Under Which We Labour at Present Would Vanish Were a System of Military Government Established.

It is a hard confession to make, yet many stern Liberals and unmitigated democrats are rapidly coming to the conclusion that Democracy is not the ideal system with which to conduct a desperate fight for country and liberty. We do "our bit," there is no power to tell the individual what to do and what not to do. We fight on our love and enthusiasm for Britain. In cases where such enthusiasm is not exhibited there is no service rendered and no power to enforce it.

Such men style themselves individualists, philosophers, pacifists, humanitarians—the others call them "shirkers."

Now take the case of drink. This is a purely military question because it affects purely military interests, i.e., supplies. Our treatment of it is grotesque. If the men drank too much at Krupp's there would be no speechifying. A military order of the day would go out and the drink shops would be closed, that is all. It would be a matter of discipline, as it was in Russia when vodka was suppressed. But the important thing to note is that drink, being in the circumstances a military concern, should be treated by the military authorities.

Should be, but it cannot be. We have no military government. The soldiers can only ask the politicians, who in turn have to ask the people. In a Democracy even the politicians don't get everything they ask for. They haven't over drink. We like drink. We mean to drink. We refer to the rights of man, etc., and so Mr. Lloyd George, the Demagogue of Democracy, finds individualism stronger than patriotism.

Now just think how all our difficulties would change with conscription. Conscription does not imply a law merely enforcing compulsory service—conscription denotes system, discipline, administrative singleness and authority; in a word, military government extending into every form of human activity throughout Great Britain.

All the troubles of the Ministers would melt away overnight. All our newspaper anxieties and controversies, all the questions asked by conscientious M.P.'s, all the uncertainties of the day would give way to the consciousness of the machine doing its hardest to defeat the Germans. Every man would know his job, the word "strikes" would disappear, and all the degrading nonsense of the "white feather."

It would be economical. Instead of paying thousands of pounds a day advertising for men, we would save—and the Chancellor has advised us to save. If we drank too much, Sir Edward Ward, or some other soldier would sign an order and it would stop. Lord Charles Bessford would be able to lunch with the First Lord and talk it over without let or hindrance. Mr. Lloyd George would be relieved of his strenuous flights of patriotism through the pockets of unpopularity. Anxiety would cease—no anxiety about Ministerial interference in military matters, the anxiety of the father whether to go or not, the anxiety of the optimists to prove the five million German casualties. We would look to Lord Kitchener, who would look to us. We would become a business nation in arms. The whole country would automatically fight with a single war purpose.

We don't want compulsion, it will be objected. I am not sure that we do so far as the spirit of Britain is concerned. But conscription means more than that.

What We Forget.
In the early and critical days of the war the cry went forth, "Business as usual," and it was a good cry at the time because it was imperative then that we should keep our heads. To-day it is a false cry. There is nothing "as usual" in the land. Nothing matters but war and our effective co-operation. And the most important requirement is government—government with authority to act as it thinks right. That we cannot have so long as we maintain the voluntary or haphazard system, we can only have

compromise or attempt at government. Conscription would alter all that. It would entail an executive of war constituted ad hoc. The prices of food-stuffs, of coal, of freights would be under military control, along with war profits, war babies and what not other phenomena, human and economic, generated by the untoward conditions of the day. We often say the Germans must collapse economically—we forget they fight under system. Not a single German at the front pays rent, for example, and they get their bread from the Government. That is military system. Were it not for that the Germans by now would be "done." Owing to it, they will probably be able to fight for yet another two years.

Under conscription, there would be no strikers, no slackers, no shirkers, no "boozers," no disharmony, no disintegrating influences at work; we should all be at work, for the first time within living memory, thinking and working for Britain.

Every Man Would Help.

We might be told even less than we are now, but what of that? Every man would know that every other man was employed usefully in the machine. We should get easily another million men—at full stretch we could get two million. If the military thought racing and football should cease they would stop it by an order of the day. If they thought only men from forty to forty-five should guard railways, act as constables, etc., they would call them up accordingly and free the younger men so engaged today. We should no longer be consulted, we would be commanded. Always the responsibility would be military. Always the machine would be the excuse and the reward.

That is how Germany is fighting, and it is the reason of her remarkable power which is not yet broken by any manner of means. But we have got to beat her, and we shall beat her if we place the full national energies into the balance. The question is, can we do this without a single administrative system? Can we exploit the fighting powers of the country at full strength without it? I doubt it. I think conscription would give us this power. And with it would come that quiet confidence in success and collective feeling of happiness that we show signs of needing, and very soon there would ensue such a volume of fighting purpose and force that would astonish even the Germans, who count on the weakening of our effort owing to the non-application of our true resources.

Lord Northcliffe And Sir John French

(London Daily News)
Lord Northcliffe had failed to run the British army through Lord Kitchener, but he has still another string to his bow. It became evident that being refused admission at the front door, so as to speak, he was forcing himself in at the back. There began to appear in his papers significant evidence that he had a friend at the front. The famous message of his military correspondent about shells indicated to the public who that friend was. But the fact had been notorious for some time among those familiar with events behind the scenes. The visits of Lord Northcliffe to Sir John French were much discussed and much resented and the special attentions given by Sir John French to Lord Northcliffe's representatives were the subject of the gossip of Fleet Street. If Sir John French had any grievance against the administration of the war office at home his obvious course was to make his representations to the head of the government. If he did that and did it without success his duty was to resign. The last method of securing a remedy was a newspaper campaign.

There is a limit to human endurance. The friends who have to keep "standing up for you" may have to finally turn and "sit on you!"

Admiral Von Tirpitz Justifies Policy of Wholesale Murder

U.S. Senator Beveridge of Indiana Has Talk With Von Tirpitz

Admiral Sore With Uncle Sam For Sending Supplies to Allies

"By selling war materials and provisions to the Allies the United States prolonging the war. If America would not send any more powder, guns and food to our enemies this war would very soon be over."

"Does America wish to take the responsibility for this?" The speaker was Admiral von Tirpitz, the head of Germany's coward fleet—the man who first thought of the murder of innocent neutrals as means of frightful ness—and he was talking to Senator Albert J. Beveridge, an American politician, who gave a report of his interview to the "Continental Times," the notorious anti-British paper which is run by alleged Americans and renegade Englishmen.

Senator Beveridge found Admiral von Tirpitz at the German Army Headquarters, where the arch Hun had annexed a house "said to belong to a wealthy Frenchman."

Admiral von Tirpitz began the interview by saying that he was sorry and surprised public sentiment in America is so unfavorable to Germany. Germany and America were good friends. Why has this changed?

Even if the admiral did not know before there ought to be no doubt in his mind now. No self-respecting American could, after the sinking of the Lusitania, continue to be on terms of friendship with Germany.

Of course, the admiral is quite sure that Britain is responsible for the war, and this is the considered reason which he gives for publication: "You may see the reason in every trading port in the world, where Germans by hard and careful work are selling German goods where formerly British goods were sold. You may see it in the German factories, busy making things for the world. You may see it in our wonderful industrial development. This growth of our commerce has crowded Britain."

"The whole world knows that she has long been jealous of German success and fearful of her own commerce, which was losing ground because we Germans worked harder, longer and better systems than our British competitors."

"But we must live, and we can only do so by industry, by making and selling things which the remainder of the world wants and needs. It was to break down German industry and commerce that Britain planned the conditions for the present war. Everybody in Europe knows that! It is strange that Americans do not know it also!"

Defence of Piracy.
Very interesting is the Admiral's defence of his piracy plan—a defence that shows clearer than anything else that curious working of the German brain.

"It has been suggested," said Senator Beveridge, "that you suggested a submarine blockade of Britain."

"Well, why not? Why not, I say? Britain is trying to starve us. She could not do that if we did not get a pound of provisions from other countries! But she is trying to do so. Are we not to retaliate? Why is it that whatever Britain does seems all right to Americans, while they object to anything Germany does of the same kind?"

"But," I suggested, "a submarine blockade is not the same as an ordinary blockade, where merchant ships can be warned before sinking. But a submarine blockade gives the blockade runner no chance."

"But what chance does a mine give the merchant ship? It gives even less chance than a submarine. If we decide upon a submarine blockade of Britain, we shall notify the world. Yet Britain has sowed the North Sea and the Channel with mines, so as to shut us from the ocean and keep supplies away from us. Those hundreds of mines give no warning."

"But so has Germany sowed mines in the North Sea, has she not? Our understanding in America is that Britain and Germany are even."

"Another gigantic British lie!" almost shouted Germany's first sailor. "We have not planted a single mine in the North Sea, except on the British coast and in British waters."

When we realize that this is the attitude of the Master Pirate, can there be any difficulty in understanding why his subordinates are excelling in creating world records of deliberate and treacherous cruelty?

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Order a Case To-day
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The Best 15 cent
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For Sale at
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Issued every day from the office of
publication, 147 Water Street, St.
John's, Newfoundland, Union Pub-
lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 24th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

Every Toiler should recognise the truth of the dictum—"COAKER HAS SPOKEN; THEREFORE IT WILL SURELY BE DONE."—MOSDELL in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20th, 1913.

Our First Offence

To prove to the Primary Candidate in the C.H.E. who wrote us some days ago a very angry epistle in which he says: "You're tryin' to fool us young fellers what's goin' in for the exams; and I bet ye can't rite poetry yourself," we are now committing our first offence. We regret we cannot soar to high things in the domain of poesy like the New Daily; but we trust our maiden effort will be hospitably received.

Things Departmental

E.P.M.'s fellin' blue; his mind's all as kew;
F.J.M.'s readin' up for the Courts;
R.A.S. is ecstatic with things problematic,
And the chess men are filing Reports.
Johnny C.'s rather garish; tho' he's gettin' more bearish;
R.K.B. sniffs pitropian gains;
M.K.G.'s gettin' funkier; for he kicks like a donkey—
Charlie E.'s grabbin' up the Returns!!
Siddy B.'s melancholic re matters Bucolic;
M.P.C. is engross'd with his tariff;
Archie P.'s gettin' frumpy; he's consign'd to the Dump;
Double V clamors loud to be Sheriff.
Of course we're not sighin'; we don't believe in lyin'
We're merely recordin' some pointers:
But we deem it our duty to cry—
Halt! to Booty,
And the flimamin' game of the Jointers.
This translated into plain English means that the Administration is in a rather parlous condition. The end of the fiscal year draws nigh; and apparently the colonial coffers are empty. For some weeks expenditures generally have been curtailed TILL THE END OF THE YEAR! And then—The Deluge!

A Valuable Lesson

THE MONTREAL STAR just to hand has a very significant editorial which can be applied very pertinently to certain scandals now tolerated by the Administration in this country, and in which certain members of the Government are interested parties, e.g. The collection of subsidies for service which is not performed. We have the "goods to deliver" on this question, and the delivery will cause some gentlemen to sit up and take notice. We say STOP THIS SCANDALOUS MALVERSATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS. The Government cannot FIND THE FUNDS TO PROVIDE decent accommodation for our Labrador Fishermen; but they can allocate thousands for service that is not GIVEN.

The editorial to which we refer says:

"Canada will look to see that adequate and deterrent punishment be inflicted on the guilty parties. The ONLY SAFETY such a loose democracy as we enjoy in this COUNTRY is to make it a far too dangerous business to engage in SYSTEMATIC FRAUDS UPON THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

"Any man who sets out to steal from the people ought to know in advance that he is COMMITTING A PENITENTIARY offence; and that if he "is caught with the goose," he will infallibly go there. We have been too LENIENT with such sinners in the past. We may be very sure that, so long as the PLUNDERING OF THE PUBLIC is looked upon as a sporting proposition in which the loser drops little but his time and his trouble, we shall see constant EFFORTS TO ROB THE PEOPLE on these easy terms."

This is strong language; but conditions here at the moment are just as ROTTEN as they are in Manitoba. We have been reading the story of The Placentia Ferry Service, The Postal Telegraph Scandal, and scandals of all sorts ad nauseam; and it is time for the Powers that Be to wake up and protect the Toilers from being swindled.

There are hard-working and deserving public officials who are getting starvation salaries, while THOUSANDS are being squandered to find sinecures for Families which for decades have been Leeches on the Public Treasury.

"Honesty! Where are thy charms?"

Is It Epidemic?

IS the wave of juvenile crime now sweeping over this city a portent of evil days? Within the past week several young lads have been arrested, and the juvenile offender is almost daily in evidence. Surely we are not to be visited with an epidemic of juvenile depravity. There evidently must be something radically wrong somewhere; and those in authority should make an effort to probe the difficulty with a view to discover the cause. We have no desire to be associated with a Crime Commission; but we would suggest that the investigators begin on the top rungs of the social ladder and move downwards. This suggestion is made in good faith; for a city preacher on Sunday evening delivered a powerful sermon against the society of the city who do not seem to understand the meaning of the great Commandment which says: "Thou shalt not steal."

To be guilty of an infraction of this basal principle of justice, it is not necessary to become a highwayman, or to "break in and steal Ten Cents worth of candy is CLOTHES, Goods, or CREDIT under false pretences, is in the same category as actual theft. So, at least we are told by the interpreters of the moral law.

The youthful offender who steal Ten Cents worth of candy is a criminal; but the man who steals

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

On a low estimate the F.P.U., by increasing the returns for the Fisherman's labor and at the same time cheapening the necessities of life, has put more than Two Million Dollars in the pockets of the Toilers the last two years.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

More than this, it has fostered the spirit of undaunted independence in the minds of the Toilers of this Country. It has imparted to them the conceit every man should have in work well done. It has inspired our Fishermen with a self-confidence which will spur them on to greater efforts than ever for improving themselves materially and mentally.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

But the F.P.U. is only at the beginning of its great and useful career. Its phenomenal success has proven that the root idea in COAKER'S brain when he fathered the organization was nothing less than a DIVINE REVELATION. The Union has helped and cheered and uplifted the very men it was designed to reach. It has accomplished wonders in five years. It has designed for still greater things in the future, if the Toilers learn well the lesson of the past and labor in some measure for its further success, even as COAKER, THE FATHER OF THE MOVEMENT, HAS TOILED AND MADE SACRIFICES IN THIS REGARD ON THEIR BEHALF.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

thousands is allowed to go un-

rested. Sealing from the Government is equally as reprehensible as stealing from an individual; and if thefts from Public Offices be allowed to go unpunished, how can we condemn the youthful offender?

The Public Revenues of the Colony are being plundered daily by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain; but the guilty parties are allowed at large, and even socially lionized." Many of them are welcome visitors at Government House.

There must be no "discrimination in criminality; and what is sauce for the goose," should be sauce for the gander."

Recent commercial happenings in this city prove beyond a doubt that the actual sinners against justice are not "people of low estate"; some of them are people who move "in the best circles." Just what the term BEST CIRCLES means, we are at a loss to understand. We have always associated the superlative of GOOD with something that is incompatible with "the slim, slick ways of society."

We are told that the world is governed largely by ideals. Then, why should we blame the youthful offender for pilfering when he knows that wrong-doers are at large. This is a matter which should receive immediate attention.

The other day the Court sentenced a lad under sixteen to six months' imprisonment, because by accident, he fired a gun that caused the death of his chum. The punishment was justified, but what will the Common People say about the punishing of a boy under sixteen years for a pure accident which caused one death, while Abram Kean, whose conduct sent seventy-eight of our hardy Toilers to their death and who was found "Guilty of conduct equal to the Crime of Manslaughter," by two Judges of the Supreme Court, and adjudged "Guilty of Manslaughter" by ten thousand of his fellow countrymen who signed petitions demanding his arrest by the Crown and trial on a charge of Manslaughter, but who to-day walk the streets a "free man," in defiance of the verdict of ten thousand men and the findings of the two Judges of the Supreme Court. Yet seventy-nine men were murdered through Kean's error of judgment and twenty-one others ruined for life.

Mockery of Justice

YESTERDAY, one of the most unfair, unreasonable and indiscreet judgments ever rendered by a magistrate was rendered by Acting Judge Morris in the case of The Police vs. Reid. The defendant was Leonard Reid, son of W. D. Reid, who was charged with driving a motor car through the city without lights

and without license.

The defendant pleaded guilty through his counsel, Mr. Higgins. Mr. Higgins pleaded that his client had been a messenger for the Volunteer Corp last fall and consequently should be lightly dealt with by the Court.

Inspector Sullivan—who represented the Police and Crown—agreed with what Mr. Higgins had cited in favor of the young man, and Acting Judge Morris—the brother of the Premier—allowed the confessed law-breaker to escape without fine, imprisonment or a lecture on behalf of law and order.

Probably Mosdell will claim that Leonard Reid is a Convert of Coakerism, seeing he broke two city bye-laws and pleaded guilty—as in the eyes of the Graball Rag all law offenders are Coakerites. What respect do St. John's citizens expect, for the city, bye-laws, in future, in view of the action of Acting Judge Morris in the case of Leonard Reid, a confessed city bye-law breaker—who walked out of Court feeling what a good and pleasant thing it was to be the son of a millionaire, when hailed before a Court to answer for a charge to which he pleaded guilty.

Last year a doctor was summoned to a sick bed; the case was very urgent, and the doctor left home without lighting the lamps of the motor. He was hailed before the Court and defended by Mr. Sam Foote. The doctor explained the true cause of the neglect, but he was compelled to pay a fine of \$70 for not having his lights lit.

Reid not only had no lights lit, but was not registered as a driver of a motor car, as provided by law.

Every young son of a rich father will now think himself entitled to run his father's motor car where he wish with impunity. The Crown wished to check the careless handling of firearms the other day and Dewey Day—a boy of 15—was placed in the dock charged with murder, and was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Day did wrong and was punished. Young Reid also did wrong and pleaded guilty to a charge that is becoming altogether too common and fraught with great danger to the public, and Judge Morris—who is making a name for himself as a Judge—allowed him to go free without even intimating that he go and sin no more.

Yesterday we observed two boys driving a motor car pass the C.L.B. Armoury at a rate of about twenty miles per hour. The car ran over a terrier dog, but the car sped on, while the boys looked back delighted over their illegal and brutal action.

We feel sure those boys had no license to drive a motor car. Yet the policeman who endeavored to protect the lives of the citizens and to uphold the laws of the city



Poor Old Terra Nova after 70 years experience of Responsible Government has degenerated politically to the lowest depths to which Graballism can descend. The financial year for 1914-15 will end June 30, and the deficiency in the Revenue for one year ending that day will be \$900,000, or as much as all the total of surpluses since Morris became Premier. \$300,000 of this deficit will be covered by the balance of the Reserve Fund which was \$500,000—\$200,000 having been taken to cover the deficit of last year—1913-14. Cashin estimated this year's deficit to be \$800,000—but we are assured by those who have watched the imports that \$900,000 will not cover it.

The above cartoon shows poor old Terra Nova abandoned, surrounded by Graball Rats who are intent on devouring poor Newfoundland who rests on the only available place of refuge—The F. P. U.—to escape from being eat alive by the plague of rats.

Poor Newfoundland is beseeching God to intervene and give power at once to the great F.P.U., which will find a remedy to destroy the cursed brood of Morris rats now surrounding him—the latest and most brazen and vile being Mosdell—the Graball Bottlewasher—who is reaching up in an attempt to destroy the sole remaining prop of safety—the Fishermen's Protective Union.

Who would not pity poor Newfoundland as he endeavors to escape from being eat alive by the plague of Graball Rats.

The fattest rat is Morris—but Crosbie and Cashin are not much leaner. Poor Woodford and Piccott are well nigh drowned, their boodling boldness has well nigh disappeared. Squires and Blandford are hanging on to the platform that the F.P.U. has been erected upon. Piccott, Woodford and Devereaux are heading for the same place of safety.

This sad picture is the sole outcome of Boodleism, Extravagance, Waste and Deception.

was encouraged in the case of young Reid by seeing him plead guilty to two serious offences against the very necessary city laws governing motor cars and being exonerated by F. J. Morris, Esq., K.C., because he did some messenger work on a motor bike last fall when the Volunteers were camping at Quidi Vidi.

Is it not time that E. P. Morris appointed a responsible Judge of the St. John's Police Court and held him responsible for the strict enforcement of the laws, not only in the case of the common people who offend but also in the case of millionaire's sons?

Some people did think that Mr. F. Morris, K.C., would make a good Judge but they will think otherwise after yesterday's transaction in the Police Court.

Activity At Port de Grave

Port de Grave, June 22.—On Monday the schooner Larkspur, Skipper S.B. Hampton, sailed for the Labrador, taking several freighters, amongst whom were Mr. George Hampton who, with his crews, will fish at Salmon Bight during the summer.

The schooners Cataline and Sisters also sailed for the Labrador fishery, each of them taking along several crews.

Matthew Patten secured 12 barrels of fish in his trap to-day and Mr. Andrews about 5 barrels; other traps from 1 to 3 barrels. The hook and line men report a fairly good sign with caplin bait.

On Tuesday Skipper John Dawe also sailed for the Labrador, tak-

ing several freighters along. Mr. Ploughman is now in charge of the F.P.U. Store here and is doing a fine trade. Mr. Strange with his crew will go by the schooner Jim L., Capt. Snow. He will fish on the sands near Domino.

Winterton Notes

Winterton, June 21.—Schooner G.J.M., Capt. J. Martin, arrived this week with a load of salt and supplies for the F.P.U. Store.

There is a good sign of fish both in trap and hook and line, some traps got about 10 qts. Monday; hook and line men from half to one quintal. There is no sign of caplin here yet; some of our fishing boats brought some caplin from Clarendville and Chapel Arm.

Some of our fishermen are doing well with turbot. Friend Eiel Hiscock secured about 6 brls. Saturday. They are looking forward to getting a fair price as we hear they are in good demand.

Most all the herring barrels are shipped away that was made up here this winter, quite a lot going by way of Ethie and rail to Green Bay.

All our boats have sailed this week to look for bait.

Friend Ruben George's scho. Lance took his supplies at the F.P.U. Store this week; he intends fishing at Baccatic again this year.

The storm to which we referred yesterday, continued on the West Coast until 6 p.m. The wind blew with hurricane force from the S.E. and torrential rain descended all day. The Bruce express was delayed at Port aux Basques until 6.25 p.m. On this end the weather was calm and foggy and trains well on time.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.

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

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