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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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LONG STRUGGLE OVER HOME RULE IS ABOUT ENDED

Ministers in Conciliatory Mood Would Accept Any Reasonable Proposals From the Lords

LLOYD GEORGE OUTLINES PROVISIONS OF AMENDING BILL

T. P. O'Connor Says Carson is Entirely Deserted but Redmond is Backed by an United Ireland

London, June 22.—The final lap in the long Parliamentary struggle over the Irish question will be entered upon this week, when the Lords will hear the Government's proposals for amending the Home Rule Bill.

On Tuesday, Lord Crewe, leader of the Government in the Upper House, will introduce the amending bill, and after Lord Lansdowne's reply the debate will probably be adjourned.

Lloyd George Speaks

Speculation regarding the proposals of the Amending Bill have been met to some extent by Lloyd George's declaration at Saturday's demonstration in South London. The Chancellor stated the proposal would be that every county of Ulster should have the option of voting itself out of the operation of the Home Rule Bill, until two general elections have passed.

Are Conciliatory

In well informed political quarters the belief is expressed that Ministers are in a conciliatory frame of mind, and that if the Lords can offer some alternative, and reasonable proposal (rather than mere stubborn opposition, the Government will not consider the Amending Bill as introduced to be the last word. Any new concession would probably take the form of the abandonment of the time limit, though this would be strenuously resisted by the Redmond Party.

Carson is Isolated

T. P. O'Connor, writing in Reynolds's Newspaper, declares that Carson is almost isolated, and that he knows it, while Redmond was never in a stronger position, having an united Ireland behind him.

Altho the Commons will not participate in the Irish struggle this week, another struggle is brewing over the Finance Bill, and it is expected that the Speaker will be appealed to in regard to several of the proposals of the Bill.

SIR EDWARD CARSON SAYS HE'LL OPPOSE EVERYTHING BUT PERMANENT EXCLUSION

Bolton, June 22.—Sir Edward Carson, addressing an anti-Home Rule meeting here Saturday, said that if the Amending Bill simply repeated the Government's offer of the optional exclusion of Ulster from the Home Rule for six years, he would have nothing to do with it.

Mexican Forces Now Aggressive

Many Reinforcements Being Added Their Troops Stationed Near Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, June 20.—The vigilance of the outposts all along the lines of the United States army has been greatly increased by the news of the arrival of a thousand or more reinforcements for the Federal commander, Rubio Navarrete, at San Francisco, about twenty miles from this port, and the aggressiveness of Mexican scouting parties.

For several days Mexicans have been riding ahead of their lines, in some cases coming within a hundred yards of the American posts and indulging in gestures of derision. The best estimates that can be obtained by Brigadier General Funston place the forces just beyond his own lines at not less than 3,000.

KYLE RETURNS FROM LABRADOR

S.S. Kyle returned this forenoon from the Labrador.

TWENTY DROWNED

St. Louis, Missouri, June 21.—The river steamer Majestic, the largest excursion boat on the Mississippi, struck the cribbing of the water works tower near here early to-day, and sunk in ten minutes.

Of 49 persons on board at the time 24 have not been accounted for, and it is feared that they were drowned. All on board were members of the crew or of the boat band.

NINE AVIATORS KILLED

Vienna, June 21.—Nine men lost their lives to-day when a mimic war in the air suddenly turned into a tragedy by the accidental ripping of the airship by a biplane, while both were flying at a great height during the Austrian army manoeuvres.

Both crafts were destroyed and their occupants, nine military and naval officers and non-commissioned men, were burned beyond recognition.

200 Miners Entombed

But All Were Rescued by Sireneous Efforts of the Fire Brigade.

Liege, Belgium, June 21.—Two hundred miners were entombed in Victor Dulshaye colliery near here, when a fire broke out in the mine. The men were all rescued after a hard fight by the fire brigade and rescuing party.

BAY OF ISLANDS HUSTLING PLACE

Business Men Sending Big Shipments of Goods North by Steamer.—Lots of Motor Boats Chugging Round. Something Doing in Fox Ranching Circles.—Congrats. for American Consul.

The chug, chug, of the motor boat is now heard very frequently. There are a large number of motor boats owned around Bay of Islands and they are a great help to our people.

Your correspondent had occasion to call on Mr. J. H. Baggs a few days ago and found that gentleman and his full staff very busy people. They were putting up orders to ship by steamer north where Mr. Baggs does a big business which is looked after by Mr. Eugene Baggs, one of the most popular men visiting the Straits. "Gene" as his personal friends call him is a hustler and has worked up a good paying business.

We noticed large quantities of imported goods and Mr. Baggs told us he was importing quite a lot now.

Many Fox Buyers

Fox buyers are very plentiful around this part of the country and we hear of some good foxes being in this vicinity. Several buyers of foxes went north of the S.S. Meigle.

People who own fox ranches are asking the question: What does the Government do with the foxes that are confiscated? Do they all find their way into a fox ranch near St. John's? There is some talk of raising a fund among fox ranchers to sue the Government or the Fish and Game Board for selling foxes out of season, contending that they have no more right to sell foxes than any poor fisherman.

Everyone your correspondent has talked with says, "The foxes should be liberated."

Work Started

Work has been started on the new building for the Bank of Montreal. All hope the concern will have better luck this time in getting it finished.

Mr. Lilly of the Bank of Montreal

Mr. Lilly of the Bank of Montreal staff at Curling returned from a short trip to Cape Breton the past week.

Among recent visitors to Curling and surrounding places was Fred A. Brazil, representing F. B. Wood Co. Fred is always sure of a hearty welcome here.

Mr. T. Basha, our enterprising merchant, has been to the Labrador buying furs. It is such men as Mr. Basha who help to build up a place.

Manager Thorne of Ayre & Sons branch reports business as very good. Mr. Grant, from the Quarry, is a frequent visitor to Curling. What is his attraction, we wonder?

Popular Traveller

The general representative of Farquhar & Co., Halifax, spent quite a time here last week. Harry is very popular with merchants and travelling public.

T. T. Cartwright, representing Gillett's Lye and Magic Baking Powder, was calling on the trade the past week. T. T. C. was looking well after his trip to U.S.A. and Canada; his many friends were glad to meet him.

We have a well equipped meat market and our young friend J. Pennell knows how to supply us with good meat.

The American Consul here is meeting with heaps of congratulations over the saving of the "Potomac." It will put a lot of money into the pockets of some of our citizens.

Fox Farm to be Sold

We have it good authority that one of the fox farms in this vicinity will be sold in the near future for a goodly sum.

A concert and dance held the past week was well patronized by the young people of the surrounding places. A party has been making enquiries

WOMAN WITH UNION JACK CHASED GUATEMALAN SOLDIERS

Belize, British Honduras, June 20.—Carrying a broomhandle with the Union Jack tied thereto, Mrs. Susan Quickly compelled a squad of Guatemalan soldiers to clear out of British territory which they had entered near the town of Sarstoon in the southern frontier of this colony.

Difficulties had arisen between a contractor and his employees, who were British subjects. The men were on the point of leaving the logging camp when their way was blocked by Estrada Gabreras regulars, who sprang from hiding. The workmen were surrounded and covered with loaded rifles.

Mrs. Quickly, the wife of one of the men, broke through the cordon of troops. Aroused by the sight of the flag and the bravery of the woman the men showed fight. The Guatemalan officers, knowing that a clash would have dire results, suddenly hurried their men to the border.

RESCUE WORK ABANDONED.

Nothing Can Be Done at Hillscrest to Get Bodies Out of the Mine Which is Now On Fire.—Two Hundred and Nineteen In When Explosion Occurred.—Forty Alive.

Leithbridge, June 21.—Latest news from Hillscrest says that all rescue work has been abandoned, owing to an outbreak of fire in shaft No. 1. Some sixty bodies have so far been recovered. It has been ascertained that 219 were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Fifty of these went into the north workings of the mine, which divided into two parts. Of this number forty came out alive.

The force of the explosion was in the south workings, where over one hundred are still entombed, through a cave in. Hope of their being alive is given up. The shock of the explosion was so severe that both the north and south entrances, two miles away from the occurrence, together with the roof of the engine house outside the south entrance, were shattered.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Holy Name Society took place yesterday. The early morning services were largely attended.

At the afternoon meeting there was another large attendance. The Spiritual director, Rev. Fr. Sheehan, delivered a forceful sermon.

George Street and Wesley Bible Classes are holding a special meeting to-night at 8.15 p.m., in George St. Church. All members are expected to be present.

Attempt Made On Czar's Life

Bomb Was Placed on Railway Tracks But Was Exploded By Pilot Train.

Berlin, June 18.—A special despatch from St. Petersburg says an attempt was made to wreck the Russian imperial train with the Emperor and his family on board, near Yshudovo to-day.

A postal train as a pilot, struck the bomb and caused it to explode. Many of the coaches of the mail train were shattered and several persons injured. The Emperor and his family on the imperial train passed the spot a few minutes later and arrived without further incident.

THE OUTLAWS SENTENCED

The six boys found guilty of assaulting William Garland, and stealing his watch and money, were up for sentence yesterday. Five were sent to jail for three months, while the other was let off on suspended sentence, it being his first offence.

Mr. W. Cornick, who has been residing in Montreal the past five years, arrived by the Morwenna on a short visit.

about a certain person who sometimes visits these parts and some people wonder if he is a detective employed by Hubby. We would not wonder.

—CORRESPONDENT.

THIRD OFFICER OF THE STORSTAD STARTLES COURT

By Stating That Just Before the Collision Occurred He Put His Helm Hard A-port

CONSTITUTED A BREACH OF RULES OF NAVIGATION

Lookout on the Collier Says That the Empress Was Crossing Her Head

Quebec, June 21.—The announcement by Jacob Saxe, third officer of the collier Storstad, that though he knew it was wrong to change a ship's course in a fog, without orders, yet he put the helm of the vessel hard-a-port just before the collision with the Empress, roused intense interest in Saturday morning's session.

Saxe followed his surprising statement by saying he did not think that his action had caused the collision and explained that the helm was put hard-a-port by him to try and offset the effects of the current on his vessel. He also contended that the ship did not change her course, because she had lost steerage way, and he put the helm hard-a-port, when the order of the first mate to port the helm a little had no effect.

Justice Walsh to be hanged at MacLeod August Twenty-sixth. The prisoners held up and robbed Wilson of \$2,314.50 pay money for the cement plant employees, Sokoloff shooting and killing him when he attempted to reach for his revolver.

Justice Walsh congratulated the police in their quick work in bringing all the murderers to justice within a month after committing of the crime.

ASQUITH WON'T GIVE SUPPORT TO MILITANTS

Received a Suffragette Deputation But Refused to Introduce "Votes for Women" Bill

WILL CONSIDER GRANTING RELEASE OF MISS PANKHURST

And Will Have an Investigation of the Stories of Cruel Forcible Feeding in Prisons

London, June 21.—Although for the first time Premier Asquith yesterday received a deputation urging "votes for women," he flatly refused to accede to their demands that he introduce a suffrage bill into Parliament.

Mr. Asquith promised the east end women, however, that he would confer with Home Secretary McKenna as to their request for the unconditional release of Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Walker. He also promised careful consideration of the claims made by the women that forcible feeding was brutally practiced.

DIGBY ARRIVES

S.S. Digby arrived at 5 a.m. from Halifax. She brought a small freight and the following passengers, inward from Halifax: Miss McKay, Mr. A. Montgomerie, C. Buckley, J. Sonne thal, M. Moore, V. Torrville, M. Clarke, B. Beaumont, J. O'Brien, W. Clarke, G. Norris, W. Stevenson, T. Drake, N. Stanley.

PARIS FUNERAL EXTRAORDINARY

Paris, June 21.—There was a unique funeral yesterday of a chauffeur named Cloup, who was killed when his taxi was engulfed in the subsidence of St. Augustin. There were 3000 in the cortege.

They followed each other in a close line, and refused to allow any other traffic to break through. This resulted in paralyzing the traffic for two hours.

FLORIZEL SAILS

Florizel sailed Saturday afternoon, taking in saloon Major Davenport, J. H. O'Brien, C. B. Hewitt, Miss E. S. Lother, J. Wakeley, G. Christian, J. Diamond, Hon. J. R. Bennett, W. Piercey, S. Wakeley, Miss F. L. Harpham and 9 steerage.

S.S. Bonaventure sails to-day for Sydney and Halifax preparatory to going to Hudson Bay.

S.S. Slostad, Capt. Bjornagaard, 2 days from Sydney has arrived to Morey & Co. with coal.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon)—Moderate to fresh west to north winds, fair and moderately warm to-day and on Tuesday.

HOW SCIENTISTS PROPOSE THE STATE SHOULD UTILISE THE CONDEMNED CRIMINAL

Instead of Sending the Condemned to the Gallows or the Electric Chair He Should Be Handed Over Alive to a State Medical Commission for Purposes of Investigation.

COULD DEBAR INVESTIGATIONS DANGEROUS TO HUMAN LIFE OR ENTAILING SUFFERING

Medical Science Is In the Dark Regarding Many Vital Problems—Their Solution Would Mean Much to the Health and Well-Being of the Human Race—Why Not Utilise the Criminal?

It is not intended within the limits of this article to discuss the right of organized society to take human life. Organized societies do take human life, and it is generally considered as having that right, either for its own protection or by way of punishment for certain crimes.

"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man," was written four thousand years ago, and since this divine sanction of the law of life was promulgated the rule of a life for a life has been observed to a greater or less extent throughout the world.

Life For Life

In early times individuals exercised the right to require for the life of his kinsman the life of his neighbor who slew that kinsman, and as men gathered together in families and tribes the family or tribe avenged the death of one of its members killed by a neighboring family or tribe. Later on, money or property was frequently accepted in lieu of the life demanded, and finally organized society as a collective body asserted the exclusive right to execute retribution upon neighboring nations by war and punish its own citizens for crimes committed by them, or by others, within its territorial jurisdiction, on the theory that the crime was an injury to the sovereign power which represented the entire community.

Should Be Corrective

The theory of modern criminal statutes is that they should be corrective and their sanction is intended to act as a deterrent rather than as a punishment. The idea theoretically is that the consequences which the law says shall follow any prohibited act shall be calculated to prevent the commission of the act, and in the case of minor offences, if the act be committed, shall tend to reform the evildoer and show him the iniquity of his ways. Wilful murder, however, has always been in a class by itself and regarded as such a serious offense that the life of the murderer or his "legal death" by life imprisonment has been required by society in expiation of the crime, and, as an example, best calculated to deter others from the wilful taking of human life.

Methods of Punishment

Under present conditions when society forfeits the life of a criminal, he is put to death usually by hanging or electrocution, and much of great value has been learned from electrocutions as to the effect of electric currents of high voltage upon the human system, but there is an almost limitless field of research as to the effect of various drugs upon the human body, and as to the possibility of so controlling its functions that operations now considered impossible of performance may become a matter of every day occurrence. Great strides have been and are being made in surgery. It is reported that the heart of an animal has been stopped for two and half minutes without any trouble following, but as yet there has been no opportunity to test the method on man.

Effects Not Yet Known

In the medical field new drugs are being discovered and new serums prepared, the effects of which upon the human system are yet to be determined whether or not the blood can be diverted from the veins, and, driven by a small electric pump, forced through a filter bed inhabited by minute species inimical to disease germs in the blood, or whether some artificial means cannot be devised for the mechanical increase of the leucocytes in the blood.

With a properly constructed machine, various poisons could be introduced directly into the blood and their effects noted while the blood itself is passing through glass or other transparent tubes as living blood, the small portion so treated being switched out of the artificial circulatory system and not returned to the body.

Moving Pictures

An appropriate moving picture cam-

era properly adjusted would record the various changes in the composition of the blood. Such a camera would also record the changes caused by drugs administered internally. Machines now in use would register the action of the heart under the influence of various stimulants and narcotics. The effect of the X-ray, the N-ray, the ultra-violet ray and all the other rays yet to be discovered, upon human tissues and human nerves could be studied, the action and reaction of human nerves under stimulants and sedatives could be determined, and the field of human knowledge as to man and his body immeasurably increased, if the subject of these investigations could be obtained.

The Better Way!

How much more scientific, therefore, instead of blotting out a life that is forfeit to the State, to utilize that life in the interest of science, and for the purpose of assisting man in his fight against disease and for the relief of human suffering.

Startling, you will say, perhaps cruel. Yes, but is it not cruel to put a man on the gallows or in the electric chair and take his life to no purpose?

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other than to deter others from the commission of the crime of which he has been convicted, and in States where there is not capital punishment, is it not cruel to deprive a man of his liberty so long as he shall live, and decree him to be "civilly dead"? When we speak of punishment, we must differentiate between cruelty which is wanton and the infliction of suffering for a justifiable end. Under the plan now suggested there need not be, nor should anything be allowed to be done calculated to inflict torture or any real suffering. Men have lived for years with a fistula, without experiencing any serious inconvenience, but these men being physically and legally alive could not be compelled to submit themselves to observation.

Not Necessarily Cruel
To compel a man to lie in practically the same position for several hours need not cause any suffering. Drugs and serums which have been perfected as far as possible in experiments on animals, so that they are believed to be harmless to man, can be tried on a human being without serious pain or inconvenience. Sufficient human blood can be taken to completely replace the blood of a rat or rabbit without danger to the man, though the consequences to the rat or rabbit may be disastrous; but if the human blood which completely replaced the blood in the small animal retained its characteristics, which are materially different from those of the animals blood, much invaluable information could be gained by experimenting on the animal. In fact, there is a limitless field for scientific investigation without cruelty to the individual, or suffering on his part, which would result in the greatest benefit to mankind, and to incarcerate a man for life for the purpose of scientific investigation, would probably be as great a punishment to the individual himself and as great a deterrent to others as the death penalty.

The Investigations
Of course, the investigations to be made would have to be in the hands of men of the highest standing. Each test should stand alone, and an application for permission to make it must be made in writing, describing fully what is proposed to be done, and a certificate for that particular test must be issued for each particular test, which should be made in a room or place to which medical and scientific men and others who are not influenced merely by morbid curiosity should have access.

Objections Likely
Undoubtedly some would object to the plan proposed on the ground that it would be cruel and inhuman. Many of those persons now object to all tests and experiments on animals. It is a fact, however, of which there is abundant proof, that tests on the lower animals have resulted in the greatest good to humanity. Smallpox has been practically stamped out. Diphtheria has lost its terrors. Typhoid fever, which killed more soldiers in the Spanish war than bullets, is now under control. Yellow fever has been conquered at the expense also of human life voluntarily offered as a willing sacrifice, in the search for the cause and the cure of this dread disease. These tremendous achievements have been accomplished as the result of experiments, which, at the time they were characterized by some people as cruel, inhuman and barbarous. But cruelty does not consist in the infliction of pain, but in the "disposition to give unnecessary pain to others," and the question whether or not pain is necessary depends upon the object in view and the merit of the object, and that in turn depends upon the state of mind of the community.

As To Cruelty
It cannot be laid down that the infliction of any pain is cruelty. To drive a hypodermic needle into the arm or body of a child without motive would be cruelty, but if the pain be

inflicted to save the life of the child by checking the ravages of diphtheria, or anticipating an indicated attack of that disease, the act would be the most humane possible. To cut off an arm or a leg wantonly would be barbarous, but if the amputation be indicated as the only means of saving life, to refrain would not only be a cruelty, but also would subject a medical man to charges of incompetence or malpractice.

War and Peace
Nations send the flower of their manhood to war with the absolute knowledge that many will be killed, many more frightfully mutilated and maimed, and many, many more be claimed by disease, and when the Grim Destroyer has done his deadly work, we meet to dedicate a portion of a great battlefield as the final resting place of those who died that the nation might live, and each one of those grassy mounds and every one of the white tablets which strew the hillside tells its story of an innocent life given for general good.

Graves and Graves
But there are other graves, and they hide tragedies decreed by the State! Had another course been taken, there would have been but one grave, a mile stone in human progress, or perchance no grave at all, until in course of nature the condemned man, having by his aid in humane search for the yet unknown, fully expiated his crime against his fellows, lay himself down

to his last long sleep in the consciousness that, after all, he has not lived in vain, and that the world is, on the whole, better off because he has lived. How much better than an ignominious death upon the gallows, under the guillotine or in the chair! How much greater the conservation of human life!

But if the infliction of necessary pain upon an individual for his own good is justifiable, why should not the least necessary amount of pain be inflicted vicariously for a justifiable end?

The battles of peace are far more important to humanity than armed conflicts, and why should not those who have sinned so grievously against their fellowmen that society has cast them out, be conscripted and put on the firing line?

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STORY OF BRAVE RESCUE CAPTIVE FRENCH WOMAN FROM CHINESE SORCERERS

Lady Was Touring the Province of Honan, China, and Attempted to Inspect an Old and Marvellous Temple in Which the Outlaws Had Established Themselves.

BAND OF RAILROAD ENGINEERS MADE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RELEASE THE CAPTIVE

Then the Happy Thought Occurred to One of Them to Impersonate a Spirit Tiger.—He Did This, Appealed to the Superstitions of the Brigands and Rescued the Woman.

A LETTER has been received in Paris from Shanghai, China, describing the remarkable rescue of a noted and beautiful Parisian actress by a clever young American railroad engineer.

The actress was Mademoiselle Madeline Lorraine, the celebrated star of the Theatre de la Renaissance. Her rescuer was Herbert D. Williams, of Boston, Mass., who is described as a recent graduate of the Boston "Polytechnique," by which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is apparently intended.

Seized by Sorcerers
The letter tells how the beautiful actress was seized by the fiendish Chinese sorcerers of the Dragon's Gate, how she was cruelly tortured and in danger of a terrible fate, how she was hidden in a secret fastnesses of a rocky labyrinth, how Williams rode "the phantom white tiger" of the sorcerers, and, finally, how with remarkable Yankee ingenuity he rescued the beautiful Parisienne from her deadly peril. The whole story is filled with thrilling incidents and strange glimpses of Chinese life never before brought to light. It surpasses in gripping interest any of the recent "red-blooded" creations of fiction.

An Engineer
Williams was working as a civil engineer on the new railroad which is being constructed by a French company across the province of Honan, formerly the heart of the Chinese Empire. Three thousand years ago Honan was the seat of a splendid civilization, covered with great cities, temples and palaces. To-day it is more or less abandoned to barbarism, its cities deserted, its palaces and temples in ruins. Here and there linger curious traces of its former glories in the form of clans and societies, but these unworthy representatives of Confucius and Buddha frequently plunge into the practise of magic and the most degrading superstitions, by means of which they prey on the miserable peasantry. The province is also infested with brigands, who work in co-operation with the priests and sorcerers.

Building a Railroad
The new railroad is planned to restore property and order to this ancient province by the new Chinese Government. It has already been pushed far into the interior above the city of Honan, on the banks of the great Hoang-ho, or Yellow River.

Mademoiselle Lorraine, hearing from a friend working on the railroad of the wonders that were being discovered in Honan, rashly decided to go there herself. She is a woman of great courage and originality. She decided that a play reproducing the scenery, the costumes and the life of this strange, forgotten land would be a great success on the Paris stage, and she determined to be the first to produce it. Paris has shown an insatiable appetite for plays dealing with every phase of Oriental life, surpassing even New York in this taste.

The Woman in the Case
The beautiful traveler reached the farthest point to which railroad construction had been carried. Twenty miles beyond on the farther bank of the Hoang-ho there was a scene that exercised an irresistible fascination for her. The railroad men had already visited it and told her of its wonders.

The river bank at this place is bordered by a stupendous cliff, rising perpendicularly to a height of 1,500 feet and extending for many miles. At the steepest part of the cliff it has been covered with colossal sculptures, representing gods, goddesses, giants, dragons and monsters of many kinds, carved in the living rock. The statues are executed very artistically—but with that grim and often terrifying grotesqueness which the Chinese have always loved.

Gigantic Image
One of these figures is probably the largest image ever carved in the world. Between its legs is the entrance to the interior of the cliff and the series of temples, labyrinths and secret passages that lie concealed within. This entrance has been known from time immemorial as the "Dragon's Gate." There are many other entrances besides this, and the whole system of secret passages and exits forms a retreat in which an army could hide.

According to tradition, these sculptures were executed in honor of a great king of the Ching dynasty, about six hundred years before the Christian era. The king had performed a great service to the country. Before his day it was greatly afflicted by floods from the Yellow River, which caused enormous destruction of life and property. Following a plan that shows a very high degree of scientific engineering knowledge, this king built a great canal connecting an upper tributary of the Hoang-ho with the main river. This provided an outlet by which the excess of water was carried off in flood time and prevented from overflowing a great low-lying agricultural country.

Helped by a Dragon
According to a typical Chinese legend, the king was obliged to call a huge dragon to his aid to dig the great canal. Some generations later the people began to carve the mighty cliff in honor of the dead king and his dragon. Whether the figure over the gateway represents the king or the dragon is uncertain. The whole site presents a splendid and untouched field for the archaeologist.

In this strange carved rocky fastness there grew up over two thousand years ago a great religious centre, a system of temples, served by many priests and surrounded by monastic dwellings. To-day the rock is the refuge of the villainous sorcerers of the Dragon's Gate. These scoundrels are also members of the "Clan of the White Tiger," an association that lives by brigandage, murder and crime of many kinds. The clan takes its name from the dreaded white tigers, huge and ferocious beasts, that infest the surrounding country. The members of the clan say that their souls pass into the bodies of the white tigers.

Visited the Den
Mademoiselle Lorraine rested for three days at the camp of the engineers, and then announced that she was going to visit the den of the sorcerers and see its wonders for herself. She said she had obtained everything she wanted from Chinamen by paying them and she believed the same plan would succeed with the sorcerers. The railroad men told her it would be folly to go, because these men were notorious brigands and murderers. To prevent any interference with her plans the young woman rashly started out for the den secretly before day-break, accompanied by only four Chinese attendants.

At the Dragon's Gate she dismounted from her horse and boldly plunged into the gloomy passage within. Suddenly she was seized by invisible hands, bound, gagged and blindfolded. Her native attendants turned to run. Three were killed and one of

them reached the camp of the engineers alive.

Attempted a Rescue
The engineers terrified to think of the fate that might befall the beautiful Frenchwoman, immediately started out well armed to her rescue, the sorcerers awaiting with guns and posted in practically unassailable positions within the entrance. Shots were exchanged and the white men found it impossible to attack the place.

The Frenchmen sent to the Chinese Government for soldiers to assist them, but Herbert Williams, the American, decided that only quick strategic action could save Mademoiselle Lorraine from death with horrible accompaniments.

He staked his life upon a trick to save her. He knew that the sorcerers pretended and perhaps believed that the long departed founder of their society rides about the country at night on the back of a gigantic white tiger that breathes fire and death on all it meets.

Counterfeit Tiger
He decided to counterfeit the white tiger. He had already obtained the skin of one of these prodigious beasts as a curiosity. He took one of the clever, agile little Manchurian ponies they used in the camp, an animal that stands about as high as a big tiger, and dressed it carefully in the manticer's skin. He cut off the pony's tail hair and arranged a woolen tail to simulate a tiger's. As the trick was to be practised at night, many tell-tale features of the tiger would escape notice.

He rubbed a phosphorescent paste, which they kept in camp to check the plague of rats, around the legs and nostrils of the counterfeit tiger. This was to give it the air of a supernatural beast snorting fire. Then he dressed himself in Chinese priestly garments and covered his face with chalk and charcoal to hide his Caucasian features and make himself look as unearthly as possible.

At midnight Williams mounted upon this amazing steed, boldly rode through the Dragon's Gate.

"It is the immortal father of our glorious clan, mounted on his own white tiger," cried the awe-struck sorcerers, who were lying in wait within the darkness.

Found the Prisoner
They received him with awe and reverence and abasement and immediately led him to their mysterious lair, where he found the unfortunate Mademoiselle Lorraine bound to the feet of an idol. Pretending to be a supernatural being uttering no word which would excite their suspicions, he signed to them to release the prisoner and bring her before him.

He then pointed the way to the entrance and the procession, consisting of the chief sorcerers and the guards with the unhappy prisoner, marched before him. They went on solemnly until they reached a great rock by the river bank. Williams had arranged that his railroad friends should conceal themselves here, ready to help him when called upon. As they reached this spot he whipped out his revolver and shot just one—and then the other of the sorcerers who were holding Mademoiselle Lorraine. At this signal the other white men rushed out and attacked the sorcerers, who ran away, leaving six of their number dead.

Prepared for Attack
Williams and his friends, with the rescued Frenchwoman hurried back to their camp, which they fortified against an attack, for they did not know how many of the sorcerers and their allies might be concealed in the vast rocky fastness. For six days the engineers were surrounded by villainous looking sorcerers and brigands, who fired occasional shots at them with old muskets and rifles. Whenever a brigand showed himself he was promptly picked off with a Mauser rifle. This reception discouraged the assailants and their attacks only became serious at night, when it was impossible to shoot them down at a distance.

At the end of six days a force of Chinese soldiers arrived and began to attack the fortress of the Dragon's Gate. The criminal character of the sorcerers is well known in the country and the present government is anxious to remove any hindrance to the completion of the railroad. The sorcerers were all killed, captured or driven out. Those who were taken alive will be executed at Nanking.

Terrible Experience
Mademoiselle Lorraine had had a terrible experience in the sorcerers' den. She refuses to speak of many things that happened to her there, so shocking is the memory of them. From the preparations she saw going on she believes that she was to be sacrificed with slow torture to the idol to which she was bound. Her captors were apparently devil-worshippers of a very perverse and ingenious type. She witnessed many strange ceremonies and incantations, and acquired a great number of impressions, suggestions and ideas which will help to make a thrilling Oriental spectacle on the Paris stage. It will probably be called "The Captive of the Dragon's Gate."

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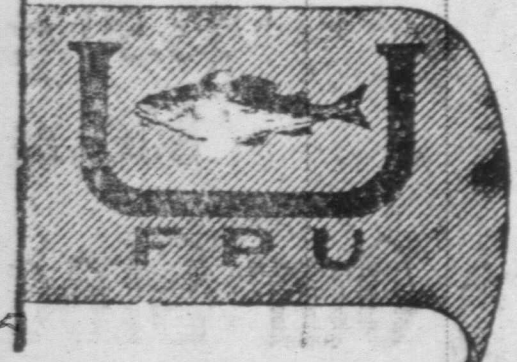
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 22, 1914

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

WHAT DOES SIR EDWARD MEAN?

THE PREMIER has been back for ten days, yet nothing has been done regarding the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the causes of the slaughter of 73 of the Newfoundland's crew who were left upon the ice to perish, or of the causes which led to the suffering and loss of limbs experienced by the 20 heroes who survived the terrible 48 hour blizzard on March 31st and April 1st; or what led to the finding of watery graves of the 173 breadwinners who went down in the Southern Cross.

Two hundred and fifty of our bravest sons went to their doom in that blizzard because someone blundered. In the case of the Newfoundland the chief sinner is Abram Kear and upon his head must rest the blood of those 73 men and the suffering of the 20 maimed martyrs who were cared for at the hospital. The drowning of the 173 who sank with the Southern Cross demands even greater scrutiny than the slaughter on the ice, for what befell the Southern Cross may happen to any of the wooden tubs that prosecute the Gulf seal fishery and no ship but the staunchest should be permitted to prosecute the seal fishery even in the Gulf.

We have 100 questions about the Southern Cross, that will have to be answered before a Commission.

The Gulf fishery is far more dangerous than the Northern seal hunt. The Gulf ships are exposed to a long open water voyage when returning loaded. From the time they leave the Gulf ice until they reach St. John's they are exposed to rough, rocky and in many sections a harborless coast; while the Northern fleet after leave the ice from 20 to 40 miles from St. John's and run very little risk of being swamped coming to land.

Those heavily loaded ships from the Gulf run great risks during the return trip to port. They must not be allowed to overload. They should not be permitted to take any seals on deck. Their hulls must be examined not by the regular surveyors alone but also by a board of surveyors selected from the building yards of the North.

Some surprising facts respecting the

Southern Cross will be revealed before a Commission. Some facts regarding the condition of some of the sealing steamers will be revealed that will stir the thickest blood running through the veins of Terra Novians.

What is Sir Edward doing? Is he also one of the traitors to the people's cause? Do he also intend to coddle and fool the Country over this terrible catastrophe? Will he also back the finners and shareholders, and allow things to simmer down to such a condition as to make a Commission's work a delusion and a snare?

Is Canada's 1000 drowned of more importance to Canada than the 250 are to Newfoundland?

How comes it that Canada immediately appointed a Commission to investigate the Empress of Ireland's disaster on the lines we advocated from the first in the case of the Newfoundland and Southern Cross?

How comes it that a Government is criminal enough to prevent the appointment of a proper Commission to investigate the loss of 250 Newfoundlanders even after the expiration of three months from the date of the catastrophe?

What country in the world would tolerate such a base betrayal of public trust?

Would the people of Canada, New Zealand, South Africa or Australia tolerate such rascality 24 hours?

Do Sir Edward Morris want to be tied hand and foot by an outrage perpetrated and dumped over Sibal Hill? Is he courting a riot, or mob rule? Have he an ounce of human feeling or honest blood in his whole body? If so, why have he not acted and avenged the 78 murders befalling the Newfoundland's crew, and sought out the causes and found the remedies for such a catastrophe as befell the Southern Cross?

The gang of pawns that he left behind when he went to England—who were if possible to complete the ruin he initiated and operated—promised President Coaker that a Commission of Enquiry would be appointed immediately after Judge Knight's report was placed in their hands. That was six weeks ago.

Do they all want to be written down as deliberate liars, as rascals who deliberately and willfully set out to mislead and coddle the people over this sealing disaster outrage?

Do the gang of political pirates now misruling Newfoundland realize what they are playing with?

Do they know that the people are determined to have satisfaction over these disasters?

How comes it that men like Woodford and Kennedy, who represent a district which lost some 30 breadwinners in the Southern Cross, are so silent and sleepy like, and submit with such contempt to such outrageous proceedings on the part of the Party they support?

How can Mr. Piccott remain silent and inactive in the face of the loss his district has sustained and of the responsible position he occupies? Is it to him the fishermen should turn for protection and satisfaction. If he has an ounce of manly spirit and independence he will upon his return to the Colony immediately resign his position as Minister of Marine and Fisheries in protest against the criminal and outrageous conduct of the Government in reference to the loss of those 250 breadwinners.

If Mr. Piccott remains Minister of Marine and Fisheries 24 hours after he returns here from Canada and earns the true condition of affairs and with what contempt the deaths of those 250 heroes were received by the so-called Government, he will forfeit the good will and confidence of thousands of his countrymen who, like himself, belong to the Trolling Masses.

It was bad enough to be treated with such contempt by the pawns left in charge during the Premier's absence, but one thousand times more offensive to have the same treatment rubbed in by the Premier himself. Not one word has been heard from him about the loss of those 250 souls. Since his arrival from England he might just as well be in a monastery, for he has hid himself away from public view and no one seem to know where he is or what he is thinking or doing. Not a single sound has been heard of him concerning the greatest catastrophe that ever befell our Country.

All he has done is to advertise what little he did in England to raise gold for the friends of the victims of the slaughtered. Gold—no matter how much is gathered—will not satisfy the people's demands over this terrible waste of life. Satisfaction must be forthcoming. The people can't be fooled or coddled over this matter.

Gold won't bring back the 250 lives. Gold only covers up the misdoings and crimes of persons and companies.

To allow a ship to sail to the ice-fields without a wireless apparatus is bad enough, but to take out a wireless apparatus that was installed in order to save four or five hundred dollars and thereby be a factor in causing the death of 78 men is something that gold should not cover over.

It is a scandal and a crime to permit companies to waste human lives

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almost as they feel inclined because of the want of human interest in the Trollers, and have the wrong-doing covered up and the bereaved drugged into acquiescence because the public subscribe some gold.

Newfoundlanders are no longer innocents abroad. They will insist upon their pound of flesh, and we be to the government or man that stands in the way of an open, honest, and truthful investigation of the cause of the deaths of those 250 Trollers who were slaughtered on the ice to the vain conceit of a pig-headed captain, or who found their graves in the Southern Cross and their graves in the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Pine.

Again we demand action. Again we express the public wish. Again we warn all concern to play no longer with fire.

The patience of the people will not long continue to be a virtue under such outrages as herein indicated.

We warned the Premier that we would hold him otiao until he would, on behalf of the people, hold him responsible for every day's delay in appointing a Commission since he arrived. We remind him of that fact once again to-day.

FARM TOPICS—SHEEP RAISING
(By Arthur English)

THE Government thinks that to establish the sheep-raising industry on a large scale all that is necessary is to import scrub rams from the Cape Breton farmers, and to give these out to local farmers.

The editor of The Trade Review has another plan. His scheme is to kill the dogs. He exhorts the outport man to "rise up in his wrath and kill the mongrel dog."

When will men who put themselves forward in public matters cease to write and talk such nonsense? Can't the wise one of The Trade Review see any other obstacle in this country that he must pounce on the poor dog as the great evil, the great hindrance to sheep raising?

When the farmers consider sheep raising of sufficient importance they you may depend he is going into it. It is not the presense of mongrel dogs that prevents the extension of the industry, and we have little patience with the sapient (?) ones who talk in that strain.

How many men have realized substantial loss in an effort to raise sheep in this country? Go to those men and ask them if it is the number of dogs that blocked their road to success. There are many dogs in the Codroy Valley. There are also many sheep. One rarely hears of dogs killing sheep, although nearly every farmer keeps a dog.

Having disposed of the question of dogs the wise one above mentioned, tells us that "sheep raising ought to be one of the most successful industries in Newfoundland."

Seeing that he knows so much about sheep, is it too much to ask that he explain to us his reason for saying that sheep-raising ought to be one of the most successful of our industries?

First of all we want to know why there have been so many failures. We do not believe that dogs were the cause.

TO THE EDITOR.

A COMPLAINT

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks concerning the treatment I and a few others received from a railway official at Port Blandford.

I with seven or eight others, including a woman and child, landed from the S.S. Dundee at half past ten o'clock in the afternoon. It was our intention to go to a boarding house to await the train that was to take us to our destination.

Before asking this step, I went to the operator at the station to find out when the train was due for St. John's. We were told she should be in about two or three o'clock a.m. We made up our minds that it were better not to go to a boarding house, as we might in consequence miss the train. But we made a mistake, as we found out later.

The waiting room was cold and had two broken windows.

We had no fire, and to keep ourselves warm had to walk the floor. The operator objected to this, saying that there was a family sleeping overhead. If we wanted to walk we should have to get outside.

Well we put in the hours as best we could, and at day break I went to the operator to know if the train were coming. He told me to go to blazes, saying, he was too busy to bother about the train. I found out however that the train would not be in till 10 a.m.

—TRAVELLER.

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**MR. KENT ABLY DISSECTS
THE DISASTROUS BUDGET
OF MORRIS GOVERNMENT**

Mr. Kent--The Committee of the Whole House last week heard the statement of the Hon. Minister of Finance upon the financial affairs of the Colony, as set forth in his Budget Speech. This statement, of course raises the most serious questions that the Committee of this House has to consider.

It is always a matter of interest to the members of the House and to the public at large to know what has been done in connection with the financial affairs of the Colony during the period that elapsed since the last session of the House. Hence we all look forward during the session to the Budget Speech, the annual financial reckoning of the Government, with much anticipation.

Not Commendable
We always hope that his statements in relation to past transactions and his proposals for the future will be approved of by the whole House and by the country. I am, however, afraid that neither the statement nor the proposals which we have heard from the hon. minister on Wednesday last will commend itself to the Committee or to the people neither as to what has been done nor as to what he proposes to do.

Any person examining the affairs of Newfoundland as they appear at present, and looking back through the transactions of the past few years, cannot but be impressed by the fact that but for the mistakes of the Government we would not find ourselves in the financial position presented by the Budget Speech of the Minister.

Our Position
The Colony is in the position of a country that is entering on a race of development with other countries, and it is upon the men in charge of the affairs of the Government that the main duty and responsibility of keeping Newfoundland well in the front in this race for material prosperity rests.

During the recent years prior to the advent to power of the present administration, we made efforts to develop our material resources, but unfortunately for the people the present Government cannot be congratulated for any progress or development made or inaugurated or fostered by them during their term of office. Any person who reads the Budget must be satisfied that such is the case. He makes no reference to any specific improvement brought about by his Government or during their term of office, but bases all his claim that abounding prosperity prevails upon conditions that came into existence during the regime of his predecessors.

Nothing Constructive
The first fact that naturally strikes one in considering our position is that during those years nothing of a constructive character has been introduced by the Government. Beyond the building of the branch railways no national development has taken place, nothing that would help to build up the industries of the Colony, our fisheries, our mines, our forests. In fact the record of the Government has been almost a blank.

When you consider in connection with this the fact that during their term of office the Government has had the handling of more moneys than any other Government ever had in twice the number of years in power, the record is all the more unsatisfactory. They have had abnormal revenues, unprecedented borrowings, but still, whatever increase there has been in trade and in revenue has been due to causes that existed before they came into power.

Now Unfavorable
I have pointed out before in this House that conditions of our foreign trade as shown by the official statistics, have in recent years been changed from a favorable to an unfavorable balance. This condition still continues. To-day we have against the Colony according to the figures given in the Budget Speech of the Minister, an adverse balance of \$1,340,000 in round figures. The year before, the adverse balance was \$850,000, and the year before that it was over \$1,000,000. The year before that again the balance was adverse to the colony.

If you go back for years previous to 1910-11, you will invariably find a balance of trade in favor of the colony. What does this mean? It means that our imports exceed our exports, and that we are buying more than we are selling. What we buy over and above what we sell, we have to draw on our reserves to pay for. If we were to submit this to any impartial banker and ask his opinion in relation to this country he would tell you that the condition according to the figures, was one that showed an unsatisfactory state of trade.

The figures in bulk have increased,



It is true, but the imports have increased proportionally more than the exports. The increase in the figures as a whole, is mainly due to enhanced prices of fish and fishery products, also to the working of the mills in Exploits Valley.

As To General Trade
Dealing with the general trade of the country, the Hon. Minister pointed out that the increase in imports are due to the normal growth of the colony's trade and not to "inflation" made in the figures by the bringing in of large quantities of materials and machinery for installation of paper mills which accounted in the years from 1906 to 1910 for large importations. Then he goes on to say that these figures attest conclusively the beneficial effects of the policy of the Government. He took care not to develop this conclusion that these increased imports were due to the policy of the Government.

There is nothing in their record of five years to warrant such a claim. No industries of general value or utility, no expansion of the natural development of the business of the concerns carrying them on. Nothing to render our fisheries or our fishing business commercially more remunerative.

No Thanks to Them
It is true prices have advanced, but this was in no way due to the policy of the Government. It was due to causes operating outside Government influence entirely.

Now, Sir, I say here that it is a pity that the Government by its policy, did not see its way to give better and more intelligent encouragement towards the establishment of industries in this country, such as those at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls, which would render the importation of materials for their installation and establishment necessary.

Excessive importations, due to such causes if within reason, are alright in a new and undeveloped country like Newfoundland. The only increase in imports that can be traced directly to the policy of the present Government, are those due to the building of the Branch Railways, imports that are due to spending the borrowed capital of the country upon these railway.

Spent On Railways
According to the Minister's own figures and reasoning, the imports during the past year due to the building of the Branch Railways, amounted to about \$250,000 indirectly through the circulation of the money borrowed and spent in construction work, and according to the returns of imports tabulated the direct imports of materials for the Branch Railways, was \$324,000. In other words there was about \$574,000 of imports from this source.

I base the statement in reference to the \$250,000 upon the reasoning of the Minister, which is contained in his Budget Speech of last year. The Minister there says, referring to the Railway: "As a matter of fact the average number of men in each of these years (1909-1912) working in the railway would not exceed 1,500 for say six months or 180 days, at \$1.59 a day, equalling \$400,000, or \$400,000 per year."

As To Dutiable Goods
The revenue on dutiable goods represents, according to our tariff, about one third of the value of the imports subject to duty. That would leave about \$120,000 or three times the revenue of \$40,000 worth of imports liable to duty from this source and the balance of \$130,000 would consist of non-dutiable goods and of imports indirectly due to other expenditures than those in paying the daily laborer to whom the Minister's figures alone related making in all \$250,000, with the \$325,000 stated already as direct importations for the purposes of the branch railways. These are the only imports which we can say are directly due to the policy of the present Government, and these are based upon the expenditure of moneys borrowed by the Colony itself. These figures are low, and would, I think, if other reasoning than that of the Minister was applied work out at a much greater total.

Due to Predecessors
The rest of the increase in the trade figures is due in part to the policy of the previous Government--in part to the increased trade all around and to the increased price that is got for our fish, and to the earnings of our people on Bell Island, at Grand Falls

and other centres of lumber and paper and other wealth-producing industries which were in existence before the present Government came into power.

It is then, I submit, quite clear that the present Government cannot claim that any of these industries and increased trade are due to their policy. If, as I said before, they had encouraged the establishment of industries, their returns would show the imports brought to establish such industries and the industries themselves when established would be centres for increasing the wealth, and earning as well as spending power of the country.

The Explanation
The balance of trade which exists and which is against the country, is due to the fact that, as a country, we are buying more than we are selling and are drawing upon our reserves to pay for this excess of purchase.

The Minister tells us that the figures upon the values of our exports issued by the Department of Customs, during the last few years, have not been reliable, especially the value of our fishery exports. He says that the Deputy Minister wrote the Board of Trade that the valuations put on our fishery exports were so much undervalued that the figures were utterly unreliable and useless.

Difficult to Understand
Well, it is very difficult to understand why that is so. There must be something wrong in the Department if it is so. It is provided by the Customs Act that the value of the article of export when the export entries are made out should be sworn to, and surely it is the business of some person in the Department to see that the figures that are provided and the values that are stated and sworn to in the entries, are correct or as near as possible to the value of the articles under export.

Surely the Department and its officers having charge of these matters have sufficient information regarding conditions in the colony, to know

whether entries made in relation to exports contain the fair and proper valuation of the articles set out in such entries. Certainly there should not be such a discrepancy as would account for such an adverse balance as one and a half million dollars in the course of a year. This is a serious matter, and may put the trade of the colony in a very unfavorable light before the world.

What Law Provides
When the law calls for values to be verified by oath, surely we should be able to accept the figures as at least approximately correct. Section 100 of the Customs Act, provides:

"Before a clearance is granted bound to a place or port out of this Colony, the owners, shippers or consignors of the cargo on board such vessel shall deliver to the Collector or other proper officer of Customs, entries of such parts of the cargo as are shipped by them respectively and shall verify the same by oath; and such entries shall specify the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped by them respectively and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article * * * such oath shall state * * * that the values of such articles are truly stated according to their actual cost or the value which they bear at the time and port of exportation," etc.

(To be continued)

Ice! Ice!

Send in your order for the daily supply of ICE delivered every Morning (Saturday evening for Sunday).

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Terms on application to
HENRY BLATCH,
51 Long's Hill,
St. John's, Nfld.
Phone 644.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Stoves! Stoves!

Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of
STOVES

"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"
"Improved Standard."

We also carry a large stock of
**Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures
and Funnels.**

Local Councils and Union Stores requiring such goods should order at once.

**Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Limited.**

The S. S. Portia

will leave the wharf of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

ON

Wednesday, the 24th of June, at 10 a.m.,

calling at the following places:

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Cape Broyle | Ferryland | Renews |
| Trepassey | St. Mary's | Salmonier |
| Placentia | Marystown | Burin |
| St. Lawrence | Lamaline | Fortune |
| Grand Bank | Belleoram | St. Jacques |
| English Hr. West | Harbor Breton | Pass Island |
| Gaultois | Pushthrough | Richards Hr. |
| Francois | Cape LaHune | Ramea |
| Burgeo | Rose Blanche | Channel |
| Bay of Islands | Bonne Bay | |

Freight received until 6 p.m. on TUESDAY. For freight or passage apply to the Coastal Office of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 806

A Large Selection of Boys' Washing Suits.

Bargains! Bargains!

A FIFTEEN DAYS' SALE

JACKMAN THE TAILOR'S.

A Genuine Reduction of from 10 to 25 p.c. in Men's and Boys' Readymades.

Sale to Continue Until July 1st.

Last week we opened a \$5,000 shipment of Men's and Boys' high grade clothing. This shipment should have arrived over one month ago and is therefore too late for our regular trade.

With a view of turning this into cash, we offer a Cash Discount of Ten per cent. on all regular lines of Men's and Boys' Readymades.

We also offer Twenty Five per cent. on special clearing lines of Bexhill and other styles suitable for small boys.

We have a large selection of youths' Rugby, well tailored, neat patterns, and we specially invite the young lads to see these fashionable lines before buying ordinary slop readymades, mere "hand-me-downs."

In addition to the Thousands of Boys' and Youths' suits subject to the 10 per cent. discount we have over One Hundred Men's Suits, specially made by our Tailors during the slack season. These are cut in the latest American styles. They range in price from \$16.00 to \$20.00, less 10 per cent.

Terms: Cash. No approval. Mail order cash patrons will get the discount as if they were at our counters. Please give the boy's age, and state if he is above or below the average in size.

All goods marked in plain figures.

Jackman The Tailor Limited.

We Have Hundreds of Boys' Rugbys to Select from.

A Large Variety of Patterns in Youths S.B. & D.B. Suits.

IN OUR YOUTHS' SUITS WE HAVE THE LONG ROLL AMERICAN CUT, WITH CUFFS ON SLEEVES AND BOTTOMS.

We have Boys' Norfolk's up to Size 7.

News of the City and the Outports

C. C. C. Turnout For Anniversary

Paraded to Cathedral in the Morning and to St. Patrick's in the Afternoon

The 18th anniversary of the C.C.C. took place yesterday under very favorable circumstances. In the morning a large number paraded to the Cathedral and attended Holy Communion. In the afternoon the battalion and reserves met at the armory to attend Benediction at St. Patrick's Church.

In command of Lt.-Col. Conroy the corps first proceeded to St. George's field where they were photographed. The march was then resumed to St. Patrick's Church where Benediction was imparted by Rev. Fr. McDermott, assisted by Rev. Sears and Pippy. Rev. J. Pippy, Chaplain of the corps, was the preacher, taking as his subject "Moral courage and how to attain it."

The preacher in impressive language pointed out that without moral courage we could not be the citizens the State expected us to be; and to attain the former, the most necessary essential to the latter, we should be true Christians. We could only be true Christians, continued the preacher, by frequently approaching the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist, and by applying ourselves to these demands of the Church, we could not err against the State and would have the full blessings of God.

The church was filled with a large congregation.

Return to the armory was made via Water Street and Military Road. Thousands of citizens accompanied the brigade through the city, being lighted with the splendid appearance of the lads. The reserves turned out strong and looked fine.

Returning to the armory the Lt.-Col. congratulated the members on their creditable turnout.

Holy Cross Schools Committee Meet

Need Eight Hundred Dollars More to Complete Work—Modern Heating Plant to be Installed

Rev. Bro. Kennedy occupied the Chair yesterday morning at a meeting of the Building Committee of the Holy Cross Schools extension.

The report of Mr. J. Barron, treasurer, showed that \$800 was needed for present requirements.

A collection in aid of this work is to be taken next Sunday at all the masses at St. Patrick's, and the meeting made the necessary arrangements to be collectors.

Bro. Kennedy announced that an up-to-date heating plant is to be installed at the Holy Cross Schools, and that the brothers would dispose of some of the property on Patrick's Street to raise the necessary funds.

After the meeting the members of the Committee visited the extension and were much impressed with the work done.

Street Car Victim Dies In Hospital

Little Raymond James Succumbs to Injuries Received on Street Last Week

Raymond James, the little 5-year-old boy who was injured by a street car on Water Street West, died at the hospital yesterday afternoon.

The doctors did everything possible to save his life, but without success.

The father spent Saturday night at the little sufferer's bedside, and at an early hour yesterday his mother went with him and remained until the afternoon, when he died.

The grief-stricken parents will have the sympathy of the whole community.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

WANDERERS PRACTICE

The Wanderer baseball club will have a practice match this evening, commencing at 6.30, on Stancombe's field.

FR. GALWAY PREACHES

Rev. Fr. Galway, of Wheeling, Va., who is visiting his sister Mrs. J. Gibbons, Hamilton Street, was the preacher at last mass at St. Patrick's Church yesterday morning.

FROM GRAND FALLS

C. H. Hayward, manager of Wood's stores, Grand Falls, is at present visiting the city on business. Mr. Hayward says that the town league of Grand Falls, consisting of three teams, is playing good ball, and the keenest interest in the sport is manifested by the players.

PERSONAL

Mr. A. Montgomerie arrived from Halifax by the Digby.

Rev. C. Lench arrived by the Portia yesterday to attend Conference.

Mrs. White and son leave for England by the Digby to visit relatives.

Mr. G. A. Buffett, of Grand Bank, is visiting the city at present.

Mr. Cyril Duley leaves by the Digby for England to purchase new goods.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Reid return by today's express, from their trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Outerbridge leave for England by the Digby today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Watson and family leave for England by the Digby.

Mr. J. Lynch, of Lynch Brothers, Sydney, arrived by the Morwenna, and will start a bakery here.

Miss Schultze, who has been visiting friends in St. John's, leaves for home by the Digby.

Masters Winter (2), Munn (2), and McGrath, who were attending school in Canada, returned by the Morwenna.

Mrs. Cajorie and child (nee Miss A. Pitcher) arrived by the Morwenna on a visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris, who went to Montreal last year, returned by the Morwenna and will reside here in future.

Mrs. (Rev.) J. L. Dawson, whose husband was recently transferred to Charlottetown, P.E.I., is very ill at her new home.

Mr. T. V. Hartnett, who returned last week from a trip to New York, had the pleasure of watching games by four of America's leading teams.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morine, who returned from salmon fishing on the west coast last week, report fish very scarce.

Sir Leonard Lyell, whose name appears in the King's Birthday honours list as being made a Baron, is married to a first cousin of Miss Stirling, of Spencer College and H. R. Stirling, Esq., H. M. Customs.

BONAVISTA NOTES

The first F.P.U. motor engine was landed here last week. Mr. Mark Rousell is the owner. It looks like a little beauty; he expects to have it in working order the coming week.

The schr. Buster Brown, Capt. R. Verge, left here on the 10th for White Bay, where he intends to have a time fishing. This is Capt. Verge's first year in the Buster Brown, and we wish him every success.

The schr. Picadello, Capt. Henry Anstey, arrived from Exploits yesterday morning at daylight, with his summer supplies and also a small freight for J. Manuel's business firm here.

Mr. Jacob Dawe lost a fine spark plug overboard yesterday. He had the switch turned down and his coil connected to the spark plug; he took hold to the plug to try the spark on the engine and it gave him a heavy shock, he shook his hand and the plug went overboard. We feel sorry for Mr. Dawe, as the spark plugs are very hard to get here at present.

Most of the people here will be leaving by the Prospero for the Treaty Shore where they will put in their summer fishing. We wish them all a prosperous summer.

Revs. Mercer and Courage arrived by the Portia to attend Synod.

Mr. T. Peel, leaves by the Digby en route to England. Mr. Peel's wife, son and daughter are now in the Old Country. He will return to St. John's about the latter part of August.

Danish schr. Tekla, arrived at Herring Neck Saturday with salt for G. J. Carter, 23 days from Cadz.

S.S. Bellaventure comes off dock to-morrow and will then lie up until early next month, when she proceeds to Hudson Bay.

The Canadian Government has purchased the cargo steamer Duryl Chine to run to Hudson Bay with cargo.

Regular meeting of Atlantic Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., will be held to-night at 8 p.m.

Special Business: Nomination of Officers for the ensuing term and Delegate to Grand Lodge. A full attendance is requested. By order of the N. G., J. W. BARTLETT, Secretary.—11

C. C. C. BOAT CLUB

The Board of Management of the C.C.C. Boat Club meet at the Mechanics' Hall this evening at 8.30. Business important. By order, J. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

A SUFFERER FOR THIRTY YEARS NOW CURED.

Country Road, May 12th, 1914.

To whom it may concern.—

I was a sufferer from Indigestion for 30 years. I bought a bottle of Saunders and Mercer's Arctic Indigestion and it cured me. Previous to this I tried seven doctors but they all failed to do me good. Any person who doubts this statement can consult me personally.

HENRY SNOW.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Bishop's Cove, May 1st, 1914.

Last summer I was taken suddenly with Heart Failure. I procured one half pint bottle of A.I.C. and I haven't felt any trouble since I am now perfectly cured. Anybody not believing this statement can consult me personally.

ARNOLD SMITH.

Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld. —jnc10

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS AND OFFICERS

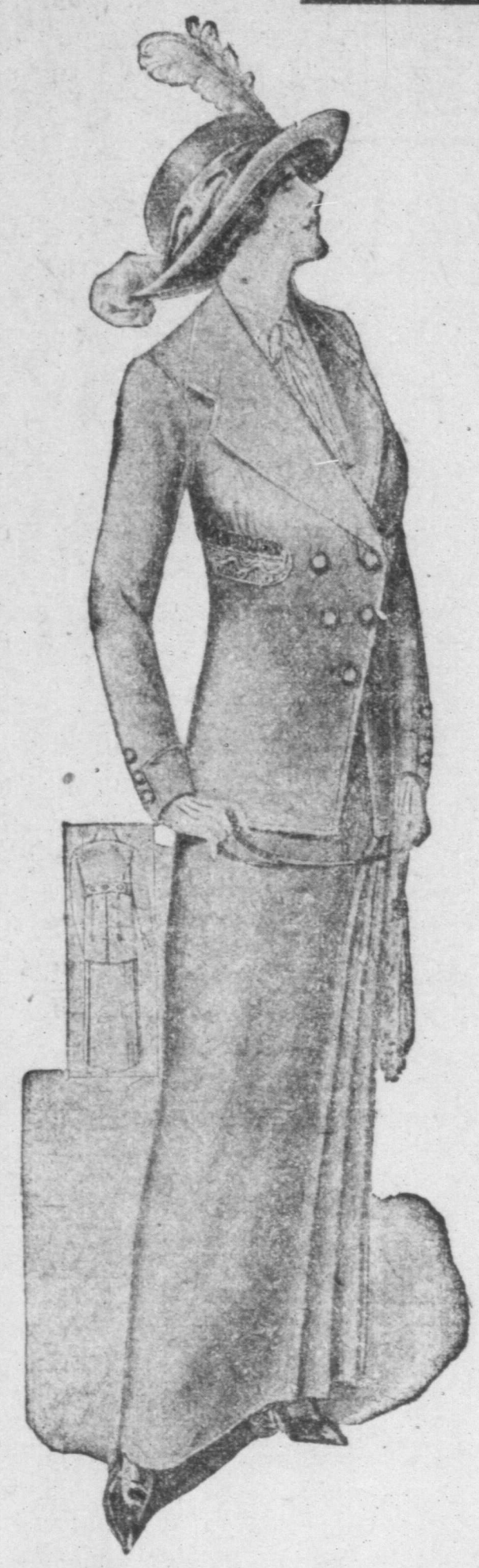
Of Coastal Boats Calling at Bay de Verde and Vicinity

The attention of Captains and Officers of the different Coastal Boats, calling at Bay de Verde and vicinity, is directed to the fact that there are cod traps set in the waters in the approaches to Bay de Verde (back side). Captains and other Officers in charge of ships, are requested to take proper care, when through stress of wind or other cause they are compelled to make the back side of Bay de Verde, and to avoid doing damage to traps set in these waters. Traps and leaders are distinctly marked with black barrels. For any damage done claims will be made on owners of the ships. NOTE.—We have been requested by the residents of Bay de Verde to publish the above notice.—Editor.—je18.61

DO IT NOW!

Its no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in The Mail and Advocate.

There's Dignity AND GRACE



In Every Line of Our TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Made by a well-known West-End of London firm, every care has been given to all the details that go into the make-up of the

Ultra-Fashionable Costume

The NEW STOCK we have just opened is remarkable for the variety, all the leading materials being represented.

No two are alike and each is ideal in its way.

On Sale in Our Upper Building.

Ayre & Sons LIMITED

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

Every successful business man can give reasons for his prosperity. Most essential to any success is a careful and ceaseless attention to details. Every well conducted office or store in the world finds that simple and effective filing systems are an absolute necessity. No employer will waste his own time or allow waste with his staff by using old fashioned methods. The benefits derived from the time and money-saving system which "Globe-Wernicke" devices encourage are self-evident. Not a paper can go astray when the "Safeguard" method of this Company is used. And no matter how complicated your filing problem, no matter how peculiar, no matter how small or how large, the "Globe-Wernicke" can provide you with the equipment that will place every record at your finger tips. Why not investigate? Mr. Percie Johnson represents the "Globe" in Newfoundland.

Important Notice!

The Fraser Machine & Motor Co. for the purpose of reorganizing and enlarging their plant, lately went into voluntary liquidation; the organization is now complete, much more capital has been subscribed to meet the growing demands of the business, and this year double as many FRASER engines will be built as last year. There is no other engine so popular in Newfoundland or Canada as the FRASER, and with the new Company we can promise better service and deliveries than in the past, when many had to wait for their engines, as we could not get them from the factory fast enough. All orders now booked we can ship at a moment's notice. FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD., St. John's, Newfoundland, Agents.—feb28

DR. LEHR, DENTIST, 203 WATER ST.

BEST QUALITY TEETH AT \$12.00 PER SET. TEETH EXTRACTED—PAINLESSLY—25c.

BUTLER AND THE REIDS

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space to narrate the following story.

It will be remembered by many of my friends that I was dismissed from a position as brakeman with the Reid Nfld. Company by one of its officials about a year ago for refusing to sleep in the open air or work thirty or forty hours without rest.

After my discharge from said Company I went to St. John's and marched up before my rulers to defend myself and was actually driven from their office with obstreperous shouts and words which are difficult to find in the English vocabulary.

An Old Story

Later I wrote to The Fishermen's Advocate and told my story through that paper and also criticized the system of railroading in this country which is, of course, unparalleled in any other country on this side of the Atlantic.

To make my story short,—about four months later, like many another trainman who are on the road to-day, asked for reinstatement.

After considerable conversation with one of the most prominent officials of the R.N. Co., he said, "You had better clear the thing up and then keep in touch with us."

Trusting them implicitly I published an apology in The Daily News recounting my charges against them through The Fishermen's Advocate, although I knew I was whitewashing them by doing so.

On Again; Off Again

After my humiliation and mental sacrifice I was given a job in the locomotive shop with a promise of getting out on the road later. This was previous to the 30th of last October. After the expiration of three months I was again quietly put from the ranks, with, I suppose, my apology paid for.

On getting put off I asked my foreman whether there was any fault in my work, and he said there was none, and that he would give me a recommendation as a good locomotive helper. There was not a black mark on my railroading record, so their monthly discipling bulletin declare.

—M. L. BUTLER.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

MUR'S MARBLE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Cabot Building, Water Street.

Monuments, Headstones, Memorials, Cemetery Decorations in Marble and Granite.

Largest and most chaste designs. Largest stock to select from in the city.

The distinctive features of our work are Superior Carving, Finish and Materials.

Designs and price list mailed to any address.

Mail orders have special attention.

F. CHISLETT, Manager.

ap19.3m

He Who Knows!

And knows that you are not doing what you should do, will in time to come, direct you to 320 Water Street.

GREAT SCOTT; IT'S UNCLE DUDLEY

P. O. Box 1210

I did not know where to find him. Oh, that's where they get the good fountain pens for small money. The home of that wonderful Top Gyroscope he will do for us what others do for themselves. Spend money, make money and save money by calling at the Overseas Novelty House, 320 Water Street. Have a chat with Uncle.

mi19.1m,10,th,s

T. P. HALLEY, Solicitor.

RENOUF BUILDING, Duckworth St.

mi19.1m,10,th,s

LOOK OUT NOW!

Everybody's doing it now? Doing what? Why, reading The Mail and Advocate of course. It's surely the house paper now! Without doubt the most widely circulated in the country.

mi19.1m,10,th,s