

A. English

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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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RUSSIANS MUST Abandon Lemberg To Austro-Germans

Enemy Forces Within Six Miles Galician Capital

ITS FALL IS CERTAIN But the Victory Sure to Cost Germans Dearly

Petrograd, June 22.—With the Russians opposing their Austro-German antagonists on a line six miles from Lemberg, according to most recent information reaching Petrograd, it is officially considered here that the evacuation of the Galician capital cannot now be avoided without the sacrifice of men out of proportion to the strategic importance of the place.

The evacuation of Lemberg, as a base, has already been accomplished in good order, and hospitals and government institutions have been removed. The Russian positions before the city, consisting of a system of trenches and entanglements, are well calculated to make victory for the German allies costly.

The positions are not regarded by the Russian military observers as impregnable on account of the absence of any elevations commanding the district, from which it would be possible to employ artillery effectively.

To the north, the Austro-Germans are reaching positions evacuated by them in September on the road to the Hawka, Russka and Tomaszow. Scarcely they are intent on capturing Tarnow, the railway junction which controls communications between Lemberg and Russia. The Russians, according to reports reaching Petrograd, are holding the Austro-Germans along the Dniester River.

German Daily Suspends Publication By Order of Govt.

Berlin, June 22.—The German authorities today informed the administration of the Berlin Tages Zeitung that it would have to suspend publication for an indefinite period of time, on account of a recent article published by the paper on the subject of German-American relations from the pen of Count von Reventlow.

This action of the German authorities is regarded here as an indication that the Government is weary of seeing its relations with America made more strained by journalistic outbursts such as those of von Reventlow. The article in question followed the well-known lines of that writer, who asserted that international law must be disregarded in the conduct of submarine warfare, declaring that these laws were made before submarines were invented.

The Burial Of Lieut. Warnford

London, June 2.—The body of Warnford, the young Lieutenant of the Aviation Corps, who was killed on June 17th during a flight in France was buried today at Brompton cemetery with full naval honours. Between forty and fifty thousand gathered at the cemetery.

The Royal Naval Division furnished an escort and firing party which gave the last salute at the grave.

To Stop Trade With Germany via Holland

London, June 22.—An Order in Council to be issued prohibiting the exportation of all goods to Holland, except those consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, is expected to stop trade believed to be passing through Holland into Germany.

German Minister To Bulgaria Arrives In Berlin

Berlin, June 22.—The German Minister at Sofia has arrived in Berlin today for a conference at the Foreign Office, and will return soon to his post.

TURKS BOMBARD BRITISH TRENCHES

Great Number High Explosive Shells but Failed to Deliver Attack---British Trenches---Turks Lose One Thousand

London, June 23.—On the evening of June 19th, an official communication from the Headquarters of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, he Turks expended some 450 high explosive shells on our left centre and were seen massing for attack.

The enemy's heart failed them, the attack degenerated into fire action. At 7.30 one of our brigades attacked the Turkish trenches, but were unsuccessful. The Turks counter attacks effected a lodgement of their lines at an awkward salient, captured by us on the 4th. As the brigade was unable to recover the lost trench, the

50th Royal Scots, assisted by a company of Worcester Regiment, came to their help. This attack was ably organized and brilliantly carried to a successful issue.

The prisoners state the Turks expected this bombardment with high explosives would have leaped us out altogether and were much disappointed that so little impression was being made, though the trenches were much damaged.

The Turkish dead is estimated at three hundred from one brigade alone, and a thousand in all parts, is a low estimate.

British Activity Near La Bassee

London, June 22.—The Official Press Bureau issues the following narrative by the official Eye-witness attached to the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French under the date of June 18th.

"On June 13th we resumed an offensive action in co-operation with the French, who were applying pressure about Arras. The scene of the action was west of LaBassee. After bombarding, our infantry attacked, taking a few prisoners. They penetrated will behind and in some place fighting they along trenches of enemy's second line with hand grenades.

"In the neighbourhood of Ypres our infantry charged the German first line over a front of a thousand yards, penetrating in place through the second and third lines, at some points reaching the Bellewaune Lake.

On the left we held about 260 yards of the second line but near Mooge no progress was made. Germans launched heavy counter attack, but their advancing infantry was caught in cross fire of our field guns and driven back, leaving large numbers of dead on the ground. Nevertheless we were unable to maintain ourselves on the whole of the ground gained."

Battle of Arras May Decide Fate of France

Berlin, June 22.—A news agency says that soldiers write that from Arras to Souchez, about eight miles, the field is covered with corpses, and that the odour is unbearable.

Reports from neutral sources declare that the battle raging near Arras may decide the fate of France.

Both sides are fighting with unheard of courage and heroism. The French are very strong, and the Germans are continuously receiving reinforcements.

The loss on both sides is fearful.

France Floats New War Loan

New York, June 22.—J. P. Morgan & Co. have announced that arrangements have been made by them and Rothschilds of Paris for the flotation in this country of a new French loan, the amount of which it was impossible to state at present. It will be secured by 1 high-grade railway bonds.

From an unofficial source it is learned that the amount will probably be under 50 millions. Interest will be about 5 per cent.

American Cabinet Short Session

Washington, June 23.—Cabinet session to-day less than an hour. Neither Mexican nor European situation were touched. Postmaster General Burleson announced he would thoroughly investigate the charge that mail between the States and Sweden has been opened in England. Burleson said he would also investigate the right of belligerents to open mail passing between neutrals.

Unconfirmed Reports Reach London of Fall of Lemberg

Desperate Fighting Around Arras Still Raging—Germans Deliver Counter-Attacks

OFFSET FRENCH GAINS

British Commons Adopts Measure That Will Effect American Exports

London, June 23.—The French gains in the West and the Battle of Lemberg are the only struggles that can be isolated as distinctive during the present stage of warfare. Many unconfirmed reports have reached London that Lemberg has already fallen to the Austro-Germans. Despatches from Petrograd indicate that the evacuation of the Galician capital by the Russians may be looked for any time.

In the Vosges the Germans have retired to the east bank of the Fecht, according to their own admission, but they assert all French attacks have been repulsed.

Fighting around Arras continues to be desperate and sanguinary, the Germans counter-attacking to offset recent French gains.

The Commons today adopted a measure designed to check supplies reaching Germany through neutral states. The Bill, when it becomes a Statute, may have a marked effect on American exports.

A feature of the new War Loan, issued by Britain, enabling the general public to invest as low as five shillings, bids fair to prove immensely popular, several firms announcing that they will purchase these vouchers for all their workmen as a nest egg towards savings.

The Women's Patriotic Association

In Aid of the Sick and Wounded and of Our Soldiers at the Front

Amount acknowledged \$12,993.14
Sale of Housewives... 68.58
Money Boxes... 4.36

Balance in hand \$13066.08
\$607.60

KATHERINE EMERSON,
Hon. Treas., W.P.A.

BRITAIN EXPLAINS TO WASHINGTON

Attitude Towards Neutral Trade With Little Friction as Possible With U. S. Govt.—Is Determined to Shut Off German Communication with Outside World.

London, June 23.—The Foreign Office delivered today to Ambassador Page, for transmission to Washington, a Memorandum explanatory of the efforts being made by the British Government to mitigate hardships suffered by neutral traders on account of an Order in Council or other war measures affecting their interests.

The Memorandum, although not a reply to the American Contraband

Notes, gives a summary of measures adopted by Britain, with the purpose of enforcing, with as little friction as possible, the policy of shutting off Germany from the rest of the world.

The Foreign Office sets forth the methods, whereby neutrals may trade without coming into conflict with these regulations. The text of the Note is not to be published here, until it is given out at Washington.

Russians Claim Victory On Dniester

London, June 23.—A despatch to the Central News from Petrograd gives the following Russian official communication, made public Tuesday. In the Dniester district complete success has been attained after six days' fighting near Snowidow. The Russians captured over three thousand prisoners on the Zale Szezyky front. During the night of the 20th, after fierce fighting Russian troops captured two thousand prisoners.

Proposed In Commons Relinquish Salaries

London, June 23rd.—Voluntary relinquishment of their salaries by members of the Commons for the period of the war was suggested today by Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal, Premier Asquith promised to consider the question, although he said he thought it was a matter for the house itself to decide. Markham's plea was based on the necessity for economy, and retrenchment in all branches of the public service, but he said he was willing that members with private incomes less than \$2,000 should continue to draw the emolument of \$2000 paid to members of the House.

Capt. Kean of the Prospero wired Bowring Bros. from Conche this morning as follows:—Arrived yesterday this morning O.K.; ice-bound yesterday at Englee; jam of ice gone into White Bay.

JETTISON CARGO or Go to Bottom Was Alternative

Given Norwegian by Submarine Commander

CAPTAIN COMPLIED

Saved His Ship But Sunk Cargo of Footstuffs

Castle, England, June 23rd.—The Norwegian mail steamer Venus arrived here to-day minus her cargo which was thrown overboard. The Captain asserted, under threat by German submarine commander, that otherwise the Venus would be sunk. The captain says the Venus was hailed by submarine and given the alternative of jettisoning all foodstuffs on board or being sent to the bottom.

SHIP SUNK. CREW LANDED

Fraserburgh, Scotland, June 23rd.—All the crew of the British steamer Carisbrook, sunk yesterday by a German submarine, landed here.

America Stops Jap Expedition

Hague, June 23rd.—The Handelsblad in an edition to-day asserts that Japan has been prevented from sending 300,000 troops to Europe as a result of an official hint to Britain from Washington that such an expedition would be undesirable.

England's Appeals For More Men

London, June 23.—The commonwealth Minister of Defense, says the Times' Sydney correspondent received an appeal from the Imperial authorities for as many men as possible. Efforts are being made to raise another contingent, comprising three infantry brigades.

Last Night's Meeting

The Catholic citizens who are interested in the consecration fetes met in the T. A. Armoury last night when the route to be taken by the procession of societies and citizens on Tuesday night next was decided upon.

It will start at the Cathedral, proceed down Military Road, to Rawlin's Cross, thence by way of Queen's Road, Theatre Hill, New Gower, Hamilton and Patrick Streets to Water Street to Queen's Road, New Gower, Duckworth Streets, to Ordnance Street and Military Road, back to the Cathedral, where the address of the Laity to the Archbishop will be read by President Hon. John Harris who presided last night.

The purse will be presented by the Treasurer, W. J. Ellis, Esq. It is likely that there will be a general display of fireworks, that houses will be illuminated along the route, and the arches now in course of completion, will show pyrotechnical displays and there will be general jubilation. The procession is expected to be one of the largest ever seen in the city and will be participated in by all the Catholic organizations. It was decided not to ask for a whole holiday on Tuesday next, though it had been discussed by the Committee, as it would interfere with arrangements made some time ago. After the consideration of the matters the meeting adjourned till Friday night.

J. F. Moulard of Fogo Dist. Slashes the Bottlewasher

And Prays God Will Spare President Coaker and Allow Him to Lead the Fishermen's Cause to Victory.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I must ask you for space in your valuable paper that is doing and has done more to fight the cause of our down-trodden fishermen of this dear old Newfoundland of ours. As a fisherman, and in stating what I will state I am expressing the general feeling of seventh-eighths of the fishermen of the Northern districts. As to the Bottlewasher Editor of that rag, the Daily Star, who is trying to abuse our worthy President, W. F. Coaker, he ought just as well try to stop the tide, as to try to make us forget our President. The more he is abused the stronger he will become. What will make the Union and Coaker stronger and stronger is abuse by such a traitor or as the Star editor.

We are a determined lot as 20,000 fishermen and members of the F.P.U., and if Mosdell wants to find out he should come down to our various harbors and see the fishermen in groups reading our paper—The Mail and Advocate, which is showing up the scandal of the S.S. Fiona, in showing up about her sick crew and all it cost for medicine, they say about \$1000; also about the Wilson Deal or New Field Deal, and all the grabbals got from our hard earnings.

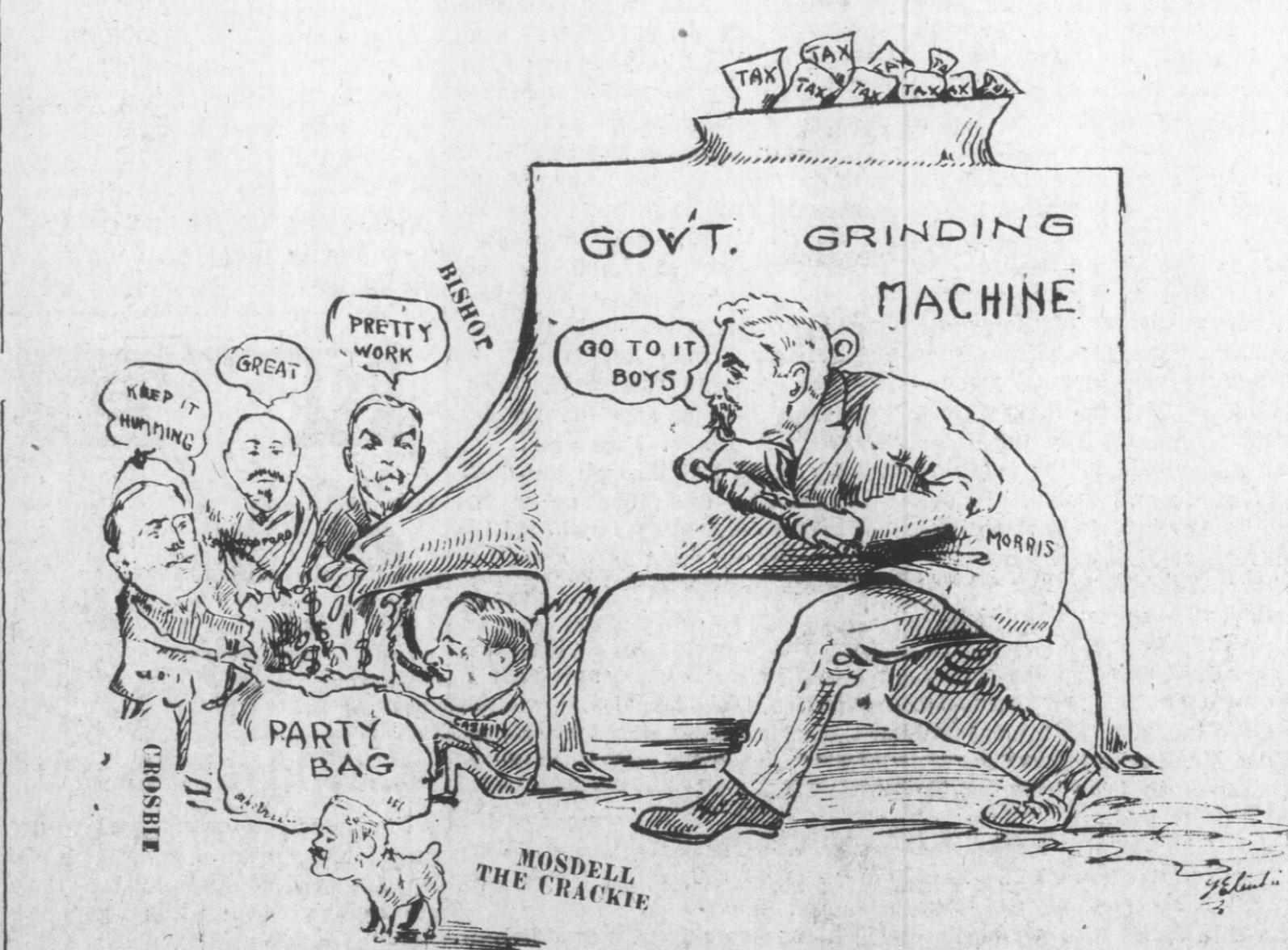
Now Mosdell, why don't you tell us how much Cashin got in his grabbals, that called us fishermen of the North and West cullage, but he got cullage

in the House the past session, Now Mosdell what about Crosbie's grab of contracts, insurance and coal, and the Agricultural grab of Devereaux and Downey and others. We do not mind you Mosdell, it would be just as well for you to try and stop the tide as to try to turn us, as we will never, never be turned against Terra Nova's brightest son who Pisco called the King of the Fishermen in the House the past session.

May God spare him to fight our battles and lead us on to victory, and drive the grabbals out of the ship of State that they are trying to sink. We know, Mosdell, about your clique, and the less you say the better, about our worthy president, as he have the wind and tide with him.

The Northern and Western people think that you (Mosdell) must be well paid by Munn and his gang, but all have well sized you up. Your days are numbered as an editor. Come down to Fogo district the next election and see how you would get on in facing Mr. Halfyard and the F.P.U., but be sure to bring a flying machine to get out quick, because if you fall at Doting Cove, we would not be accountable for what would happen you I remain.

Mr. Coaker and fellow fishermen,
Yours truly,
J. F. MOULARD,
Doting Cove, June 15, 1915.



The above cartoon shows Morris turning the Tax Grinding Machine—grinding tax after tax out of the Fishermen. The machine scatters the taxes of the Toilers amongst the greedy clique of legalized robbers: Crosbie, Cashin and Bishop receiving the lion's share of the boodle, while the Bootle Washer—the Crackie—looks on pitiously, hoping that a few stray coins will come his way. The clique will only allow him to get a smell of the givings out. When the rascality ends, the Crackie will receive kicks in abundance as payment for his vile and despicable conduct towards the F.P.U. and Coaker.

For Sale

A SPLENDID

MOTOR BOAT

ALMOST NEW.

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

Union Trading
COMPANY.

COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
President Fishermen's Union
Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

MR. BUSINESS MAN

are you getting full results from your advertising?

To get the best results you must advertise in a paper that is read by the crowd.

The Mail and Advocate is the best advertising medium in Newfoundland to-day. Our circulation is increasing week by week.

Advertising in The Mail and Advocate means increased sales. Worth considering—Isn't it. Ask for our rates.

ASQUITH'S GOVERNMENT WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY

As Greatest Democratic Party England Has Ever Known

Maybe the Last Liberal Government England Will Know, as Effects of War Will Be Far Reaching---For a Party That Has Achieved So Much in Face of Great Odds and Bitter Opposition, it Deserved a Better Fate---Asquith and Lloyd George Will Leave Behind Them a Record Worthy of England's Best Parliamentarians

After nine and a half years of glorious, crowded life, the great Liberal Government which came into office in December 1905, has ceased to be. The end has not come in the way Liberals would have wished, writes Harry Jones in the London Chronicle. It came stealthily, silently, ingloriously. A blast of war's mephitic breath killed in a night a Government that had emerged scathless from many a furious storm.

To Liberals its extinction is a cause of deep sorrow. But they can take pride in the reflection that the Government which has just passed away has to its credit a noble record of accomplished work, and that it has left a deep and an enduring mark on the history of our time. With what bright hopes its advent was hailed in January 1906, when the electorate confirmed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Ministry in office by an unprecedented majority—a majority of 354, including the Irish Nationalists; one of 270 without them! How hopefully reformers looked forward to an era of social reconstruction—to the wiping off of privileges, and the removal of inequalities at home, and to the reign of amity and peace abroad. How little did any of us imagine that before a decade had passed and while Liberalism, with all its devotion to peace, was still in power, Britain would be engaged in a gigantic world-war, far more terrible than that which our ancestors waged against Napoleon, a war whose convulsions seem to shake the very foundations of the earth.

A Retrospect
But the great war cannot rob us of the past; and in the record of the last nine years the reformers of the future will find a great deal to encourage and inspire them. Much of what was accomplished was done in the teeth of a fierce resistance; much that was projected was defeated by the House of Lords. Never in its history had the Second Chamber made a more ruthless use of its power than when, in 1906, it killed the Education Bill and the Plural Voting Bill, for these measures had been passed by immense majorities in the House of Commons, and they emanated from a strong Government fresh from contact with the people. In 1907 the Lords would have liked to maim the free constitutions bestowed upon the Transvaal and Orange Free State; but happily this was beyond their power, for in this vital matter the Government, using the power of the crown, was supreme. The blessed fruits of that magnificent act of trust and reconciliation in 1907 we have since reaped in the formation of the Union of South Africa, and in the inspiring spectacle of General Botha, at one and the same time Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Union, taking the field in the present war against the enemy of the British empire.

The year 1907 saw the successful passage into law of the Territorial Forces Bill, the admirable measure with which Mr. Haldane began his series of momentous Army reforms. To its credit be it told, the House of Lords placed no obstacle in the way of the Territorial Forces Bill. Next year (1908) it accepted the Old Age Pensions Bill, albeit with a malediction, but it destroyed without compunction the Licensing Bill, a measure sorely needed and upon which the House of Commons had bestowed five months of valuable time.

Lloyd's George's Budget
Licensing reform, education reform, electoral reform, Irish self-government: on every road leading in these directions the House of Lords had inscribed the words, "No thoroughfare." Little wonder that the year 1909 opened with the Liberals dependent, and the Conservatives, tho' only a small minority, exultant, thanks to the exertions of their friends "in

another place." The failure of our efforts to induce Germany to agree to a reduction of the money spent on armaments compelled a large increase in our Navy Estimates in 1908 and 1909. As a result of this, and the cost of Old Age Pensions, Mr. Lloyd George was faced in his first Budget (1909) with a deficit of over £15,000,000. Instead of being deterred by this, Mr. Lloyd George contrived to pluck the flower "safety" by firmly grasping the nettle "danger." A raucous outcry arose from the vested interests against his proposals for new taxation, and in the autumn the House of Lords, disregarding the advice of some of its most distinguished members, like the late Lord James and the late Lord Peel (ex-speaker of the House of Commons), flung out the Budget. This encroachment of the Peers into the domain of finance angered the nation, but they had succeeded at last in bringing down a powerful Government and compelling it to go to the country on a Budget which, whatever its merits, did impose a heavy additional burden of taxation. "We can hardly win the election," calculated the Tory leaders, "but at any rate on a taxing Budget we are likely so far to succeed as to make the Liberals dependent on the Irish vote." The election of January, 1910, justified the latter half of this shrewd anticipation. Mr. Asquith's Government remained in power, but its majority (including the Nationalists) had shrunk to 124. In April the Lords accepted the rejected Budget, and then the Government began to make ready for the struggle for the restriction of the powers which the House of Lords had abused.

Social and Political Reforms
Another General Election took place in December of 1910, this time on the one issue of the Parliament Bill and the Government were confirmed in power by a majority of 125. The session of 1911 saw the curbing of the power of the House of Lords by the passage of the Parliament Bill into law, and also the enactment of the great Insurance Act. Thus constitutional and social reform went hand in hand. The year was early darkened by the menace of a national strike of coal-miners.

A perilous situation was handled in masterly style by the Government, and the Miners' Wage Act put on the Statute Book. A similar principle—the establishment of a minimum below which wages cannot be beaten down by competition—had been recognized in the Trade Boards Act of 1908 dealing with "sweated" labor. This same Session saw the passage of the Irish Home Rule and the Welsh Church Bill through the Commons for the first time under the Parliament Act. In 1913 and 1914 the process was repeated in the case of both Bills, to the accompaniment of increasing party bitterness.

Last year's events up to the outbreak of war in August, are fresh in recollection. We had the threat of civil war in Ulster, the Curragh incident, the very lamentable affray in Dublin in July, and the repercussion of these events on the temper of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons. These things had better now be buried in oblivion.

That the Government committed errors in its nine years of life is undeniably true. The executive power was lamentably weak in Ireland, and the handling of the women's suffrage question was anything but judicious. But, take it all in all, the Government's work, alike in administration and legislation, has been splendidly done. One of its noblest characteristics was its freedemocratic spirit, for which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George were principally responsible.

Terms of "Greatest"
Sir Edward Grey's conduct of foreign affairs since 1906 has been distinguished before all things by love of

peace and a desire to maintain the balance of power in Europe. At the Admiralty first Mr. McKenna and then Mr. Churchill succeeded in maintaining the strength and efficiency of the Navy so that when war came our superiority was decisive in men and ships, in guns and ammunition. Meantime, thanks to Lord Haldane, the Army had been reorganized from bottom to top on scientific modern lines.

The Government which did so well in peace adapted itself rapidly to war conditions. Mr. Lloyd George's magnificent work on the Treasury last August saved off a financial panic and a commercial calamity. Mr. Harcourt at the Colonial Office, Mr. McKenna at the Home Office, Mr. Samuel at the Local Government Board, were adequate to every situation. As for Mr. Churchill's swift, skilful and daring mobilization of the Navy in the early days of August, it was one of those master-strokes that determine the course of events.

To sum up, this country has never been governed by an abler body of men than the group of 20 Liberals over whom Mr. Asquith presided so efficiently for several eventful years. It may be the last Liberal Administration that the country will know, for what effect the war will have on the future of both the great political parties only time can tell. Whether the last or not, it is incontestably the greatest Liberal Administration in our history. One wishes its end had been worthier of its rich, fruitful and splendid life.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14.eod

Time To Stop Gambling

Are you a gambler? Perhaps you may not know the ace of spades from the knave of clubs, and yet be a gambler. You gamble when you risk more than you can afford to lose. Now, if you are an average man, to whom every dollar is of importance, you risk more than you can afford—you gamble—when you pay a high price for a pair of rubber boots of whose quality you are ignorant, and which may go to pieces after a few days' wear, leaving you to the loss of your boots and your money.

Don't gamble in Rubbers. Change uncertainty to certainty by buying Bear Brand Patent Process Rubber Boots, all the parts of which are welded together in such a manner as to make breaking or splitting almost an impossibility. But—if you happen to get a defective pair, just return them to your dealer within one month of purchase, and he will replace them with a fresh pair. If there is any defect in the manufacture, it is bound to appear within a month.

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Have you seen our White and Red Rubber Boots? They are much softer than Black Rubber Boots, and possess great strength and durability. We shall be glad to give dealers full particulars.

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We repair broken plates and make them just as strong, as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

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(The Senior Dentist)
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Smart Neckwear For Men

ON your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped

"Macgregor's, St. John's"

These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

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

Table Butter

Very Choicest Shipment now in Stock of
30 POUND TUBS
14 POUND BOXES
28 POUND BOXES
AND ONE POUND BLOCKS
OF "ENNIS KEAN" IRISH

To meet the shortage in Fresh Vegetables we have imported a large supply Cans of
CARROTS PARSNIPS
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W. E. BEARNS HAY MARKET GROCERY
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This is what President Coaker wrote in a recent Editorial in The Mail and Advocate of the BRITISH CLOTHING CO. LTD., and if you insist on your dealer supplying you with one of their suits you will agree with him that for distinctiveness of style, perfect fitting, qualities and superiority of goods they cannot be equalled in this Country.

Insist on BRITISH Suits
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THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 23RD., 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW
Sour Grapes

FREQUENTLY within the past weeks—in fact, ever since our Northern Toilers began to come citywards, certain subsidized scribbles have been gloating over what they believed to be what our Gallic friends would term *une impasse* regarding the matter of supplies for the fishery. They seemed to be patting themselves and their allies on the back that the MERCHANTS WOULD NOT GIVE SUPPLIES this season!

They shed crocodile tears because "so many of our Northern fishermen would be obliged to leave their schooners tied up to the wharves and return empty-handed," and, of course, by innuendoes and half-truths, insinuated that the BENEVOLENT gentlemen of Water Street had been so annoyed! By recent utterances of this paper that they had become soured.

Fie, Fie, gentlemen of the Press! Your visions have been ruthlessly shattered. Some of the benevolent people were evidently not in a position to issue supplies; they had not the wherewithal to procure the requisites for the Toilers. *Hinc illae lacrymae*.

Nearly FIFTY PER CENT OF THE FISHERMEN paid cash for their outfits; and this is as it should be, as it means better results for themselves and their industrious families.

Thousands of Dollars came from the Northern outports, in Gold, and passed in over the counters of the merchants, thus enabling the latter to keep the financial pot boiling.

The stocking has again come to the rescue of the business portion of the community; and the glad hand was very much in evidence during the past few weeks.

We heard a rather good story last week, or rather we witnessed the enactment of a little scene which, we trust, is not usual.

One of our Northern fishermen accompanied by a young, handsome girl—his daughter (she was not gowned, of course as some of the city folk who mortgage a husband's salary for a costume) tidily dressed, entered a large store on the Street, and asked for a certain line of goods. The clerk (drawing possibly \$500 a-year) smiled rather contemptuously when he was asked to hand down some rolls of goods. We don't wish to go into detail regarding the affair.

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

The fact that it was from the proceeds of his toil that the merchant waxed fat, prospered and amassed wealth and property was overlooked. The Fishermen forgot that in giving him supplies the merchant was making a better investment of his money and goods than he could have done in any other direction. It did not occur to the Toiler that his labor was indispensable to the welfare of the merchant. The Union has taught them (the merchants) the true dignity and nobility of labor. The drones in the industrial hive are worse than useless; the worker is the valuable asset of the whole community.

It is plain that on the score of things accomplished the F.P.U. has earned for itself the right to appeal to the confidence of the people. It has caused a big reduction in the cost of the Toiler's living, while at the same time it has boosted the prices paid for the products of his toil. In a word, the Union has secured for him higher wages while at the same time REDUCING HIS COST OF LIVING SO THAT EVERY DOLLAR HE EARNED GOES ALMOST TWICE AS FAR as it did before W. F. COAKER formed the organization that champions his cause.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

"Say, young man, can I see Mr. (the boss); I'd like to get a discount!"

"Oh!" replied Mr. Clerk. "We don't give discounts to small purchasers."

Just at the moment, Mr. appeared, shook hands with our outport friend, and hoped he would "find the prices right," etc.

"Better send me another clerk, Mr. —; that young fellow might be alright to sell pound cottons!"

The said young fellow was ready to throw a fit when the customer pulled out his wallet to pay for FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH of goods. He was one of our prosperous Northern planters!

Few people seem to realize the wealth that is held by our Northern Planters; and it is a matter of history that after the great Bank crash of 1894, the STOCKING was the factor in stabilizing the trade of the country.

Of course, it may be urged that it is not good business to keep money tied up in this way; but, when we get more co-operative stores established, much of this will be invested by our fishermen.

Perhaps our city folk are not aware of the fact that in former times tens of thousands of hard-earned money was invested in mercantile concerns in the city—left on the merchants' books, and not unfrequently, was held without the payment of INTEREST.

We happen to know that when a certain firm closed its doors some years ago, a planter of our acquaintance lost EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS—money that had been left from year to year for SAFE-KEEPING! Presumably, there are many instances known to our readers.

We know that at the moment a certain concern is operating on the funds supplied by an outport planter; and we know, further, that if the amount were withdrawn, the said firm would be perilously near the shoals!

Another Pedagogical Outbreak

WE feel really angry with "The Twinkling Star," as it has brought us a deluge of communications, classical, poetical, non-sensical, buncombe and others; but out of unfeeling courtesy demands that we give attention to all and sundry who are "restless."

The following is the best offering from the large batch received since last week from domain of Higher Education. We have been trying to place it according to the old time lessons of Lindley Murray, Gould Brown, and Meiklejohn, but we have not been successful in locating the metro. It may be iambic pentameter; it may be aborative hexameter; it may be of the "Old Dan Tucker" class. Our readers must judge

United States Census

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Benedict, the Consul here for the United States, the foregoing statistics gleaned from the Census of the Great Republic for 1910 have been placed at our disposal.

At this unprecedented crisis in the history of the British Empire and for the matter of that, of the world, many wonder, owing to the composite cosmopolitan character of the population of the United States whether it is possible in view of the great provocation received by the American Government and people that, eventually the Americans will line up with the devoted Allied Powers in thwarting the presumptuous Hunnish pretensions and liberating the civilized world from the menace of German domination.

Few doubt that Uncle Sam will soon assert himself and that Columbia will live up to her past glorious traditions in aligning herself with the forces of freedom.

Believing such a desideratum to be an imminent possibility, many both here in Newfoundland and the other Dominions find their satisfaction at the prospect discounted when they consider the variety of races other than those of British origin inhabiting our great neighbor and what trouble they might occasion the American Government if it espoused the cause of the Allies.

To those of analytical or studious temperament the subjoined statistics must be suggestive, and to the timorous or pessimistic amongst the allied peoples and their friends they must be reassuring.

The pessimist, like the poor, will always have with us, and these people can only see grey no matter how bright and promising the firmament looks.

Because the well equipped armies of the Teutons have not been huffed back past their frontiers in the space of a few months, and because the poor 'groggy' Goliath of Potsdam has made one or two severe blows before he goes down to "take the gong for the count," to use the language of the ring, the faint hearted ones despair of eventual victory.

Active intervention of the United States! They do not deem it probable, but if so they say the great German element in America will nullify it, render it abortive by their opposition and that the forces naval and military of the States will be rendered impotent in a war against the German Fatherland.

Listening then to the plaint of the pessimist one would think that the German element preponderated to such an extent that it would form "a State within a State," a condition of things, were it possible to exist, which the United States Government sternly reminded a few prospective Teuton trouble breeders a week or so ago it would promptly and very efficaciously suppress.

To hearthen our timorous friends let us glance at the statistics. If numbers are the consideration—and they generally count—then our gentle friends the Huns can draw little comfort from what the figures show us.

To begin with then the German born population numbers 2,501,333. Austria-Hungary 1,670,582, giving a total of the Teutonic races of 4,171,915 persons.

On the side of the Allies then we have in the United States: Britons 2,573,534, Belgians 49,400, French 117,418, Italians 1,343,125, Russians 1,602,782, Canadians (English and French) 1,204,637; aggregating 6,890,896, or a majority of sturdy Allied sympathizers of 2,718,981.

land" before the people get their wish of ousting him and his clique of freebooters from place, boodle and the power to destroy and barter every atom of the people's heritage.

With such a number and such a majority the sympathizers of the Allies could and no doubt would neutralize any action for evil which the Austro-German peoples may essay but if further, and we think greater, confidence were needed no doubt the following figures would afford it—or should do so—to our desponding friends.

Believing to be doubtful the Swiss and Finlanders, and regarding the nationalities other than the following to be too insignificant to influence the question pro or con we find that we can reasonably assume that the following nationalities form the friends of the Quadruple Entente: Scandinavia, 1,250,733; Holland, 120,063; Portugal, 59,360; Spain, 22,108; Roumania, 65,923; Greece, 101,282; Japan, 67,174; giving a total of 1,687,213, which added to the numbers for England, Belgium, France, Italy and Russia represent 8,578,109, or an increased majority over the Teutons of 4,406,194, or to all intents and purposes two to one.

Bias in favor of the Allies does not impel us to quote figures for other races that might favor the Germanic peoples; they are too insignificant to affect the general result.

We deem these numerical quotations to fairly size up the situation as far as the foreign born peoples of the States are concerned should "Old Glory" wave before the Germanic legions in France or Flanders or taunt their fleets in the North or Baltic Seas.

But the most conclusive of all the evidence afforded by the statistics below quoted and which should show the impotency of the pro-German element in America is that the native born Americans form 85.3 per cent of the population; the foreign born 14.7 per cent. Of this latter the pro-German element, necessarily, judging by the figures given, forms a small part.

Utter acts inimical to American interests or an anti-American propaganda after war had once been declared and the American temper aroused, would be met with such repressive measures as would obviate their continuance.

When the great unnatural Civil War did not sever the ties which bind the Union a punitive expedition against the acknowledged enemies of humanity will hardly do it.—Com.

UNITED STATES
Foreign-Born Population in 1910
Distributed According to
Country of Birth
Europe (Northwest)

The United Kingdom—

England.....	877,719
Ireland.....	1,352,251
Scotland.....	261,076
Wales.....	82,488
Total.....	2,573,534

Scandinavia—

Norway.....	403,877
Sweden.....	665,207
Denmark.....	181,649
Total.....	1,250,733

Netherlands..... 120,063

Belgium..... 49,400
Luxemburg..... 3,071
Germany..... 2,501,333
Switzerland..... 124,848
France..... 117,418
Total..... 2,796,070

Southern and Eastern Europe

Portugal.....	59,360
Spain.....	22,108
Italy.....	1,343,125
Russia.....	1,602,782
Finland.....	129,680
Austria.....	1,174,973
Hungary.....	495,609
Roumania.....	65,923
Bulgaria.....	11,493
Servia.....	4,830
Montenegro.....	5,374
Turkey in Europe.....	32,230
Greece.....	101,282
Total.....	5,048,583

Europe—
Not specified..... 2,850

MOSDELL WRITES HIMSELF DOWN A LIAR

Again we repeat, those letters, as they appeared in The Mail and Advocate on the dates cited were set from copy handed in by President Coaker and written in his own handwriting on the stationery of the Head Office of the Union here in St. John's. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions, but we solemnly assure them that we have all the evidence required to substantiate our statement in this connection, in a court of law, if necessary.—The above quotation is from yesterday's Star.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that no man is fit to hold such a position of trust or responsibility, WHO IS INCAPABLE OF KEEPING THE SECRETS OF ANOTHER MAN COMMITTED TO HIS CARE. That is, indeed, THE BASEST OF MEN, who, obtaining information that is the property of another, uses that information, in any way, without the other's consent. How much baser and more dishonorable and contemptible is the man who uses that information so obtain, not only without the consent, BUT AGAINST THE INTEREST OF HIM FROM WHOM HE HAS OBTAINED IT, AND TO WHOM IT RIGHTLY BELONGS?—The above quotation is taken from an editorial in The Star under date of June 8, 1915.

WE challenge Mosdell to produce proof of the above. We deny such contemptible tactics to injure a man that brought him out of obscurity. Mosdell's statement is a deliberate falsehood, as is his repeated and deliberate falsehood concerning President Coaker being paid \$1200 a year for writing editorials for The Mail and Advocate.

President Coaker never received one cent in any shape for all he has done for The Mail and Advocate during the past six years. President Coaker receives \$1200 a year as compensation for all his work—\$600 is paid by the F.P.U. and \$600 by the Trading Co. annually. Not one cent has been paid or will be paid for his services to the Union Publishing Company.

Mosdell was rascal enough to draw \$20 without authority and without Mr. Coaker's knowledge as extra pay in connection with the publication of The Advocate Christmas Number of 1913.

It is such a man, that huris such lying statements at the self-sacrificing President of the F.P.U. This classical medico whom the Clique believed, excelled all other journalists in the Colony openly boasts in his editorial of yesterday that he has all the evidence required to substantiate the statement that Mr. Coaker wrote the H. Grace letter signed "J.K." If so, this paltry wretch brazenly confessed that while a trusted employee of The Mail and Advocate he robbed from the office manuscript of articles published in the paper in order to use it later in an attempt to injure the man that was paying him \$25 per week for reading proofs.

Mosdell therefore asks the public to believe that he is no better than a rogue, and as unprincipled as a scoundrel. If any letters ever reached The Mail and Advocate office in Mr. Coaker's handwriting such letters were re-written from originals addressed to the Editor. Many of the outport letters received from outports must necessarily be re-written, as every city editor well know. Mosdell himself re-wrote hundreds. Mr. English has done the same. Hundreds of letters sent in for publication were destroyed by Mosdell, as he was too classical (sic) to put all the poor fishermen's letters into shape for publication. Mr. Coaker has never written a letter for the paper under a non-de-plume. His writings were either over his signature or were published as leaders.

The articles quoted by Mosdell referring to Mr. Coaker, as having been written by Mr. Coaker were written by others on the staff; some by Mosdell himself, others by Mr. English, and some by Dowden. We will re-publish later more of Mosdell's editorial notes in The Mail and Advocate eulogizing Mr. Coaker.

One thing the public are now convinced of, and that is that Mosdell is a liar as well as a Bottle Washer for the Anti-Union clique.

Mosdell's attempt to create in the minds of the reading public the impression—that letters appear in The Mail and Advocate from contributors are usually written by President Coaker in his office and published by him—will not succeed. This paper is the official organ of the Fishermen's Protective Union and it is most natural to expect that letters from all parts of the Country on public matters would be received by us. As we stated above, many of these letters require to be re-written before publication.

Perhaps Mosdell might write for The Star a series of letters under the non-de-plume of either H. M. Moss, Henry M. March or Henry M. Mills. He well knows these three names. Why not try it Mosdell? You worked the trick once when on our staff!

America (Outside of the U.S.)		Asia—	
Canada, French.....	385,083	Not specified.....	2,591
Canada, Other.....	819,554	Africa.....	3,992
Total.....	1,204,637	Australia.....	9,035
Newfoundland.....	5,080	Oceanic Islands—	
Cuba, W.I.....	15,133	Atlantic.....	18,274
Other, W.I.....	32,502	Pacific.....	2,415
Total.....	47,635	Countries not specified.....	2,687
Mexico.....	221,915	Born at sea.....	6,927
Central America.....	1,736	Total.....	13,508,950
South America.....	8,228	Grand Total.....	13,515,886
Total.....	1,489,231		
1910—		Population of Con-	
Continental U.S.....	92,174,515	Native born 85.2 p.c.	
Foreign born 14.7 p.c.		1914—	
Estimated population		of Continental Un-	
ited States.....	98,646,467		

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Shipment of
GLASS FLOATS
4 inch size—Far superior to all other sizes

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333 Water Street.

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The Real Cause Of Russian Retreat

It did not need Mr. Lloyd George to tell us that the Russian defeat in Galicia is mainly attributable to lack of munitions. Of men, despite enormous losses in slain and prisoners (there are said to be something like a million captured Russians in Germany to-day), there are plenty; the leadership of the Grand Duke and his Chief of Staff as has been proved more than one in the earlier stages of the war, is not unworthy to be pitted against that of Von Hindenburg and Makensen. But the factories of Russia are comparatively insignificant and with Archangel icebound during the winter, the only source of supplies was by the trans-Siberian railway from Vladivostok. When Japan began to hold up munitions for her own possible use against China, the Russian retreat was made inevitable.

The only question now is when will it stop and what is the Russian capacity for offering further resistance? It seems probable that the end of the Teutonic drive in Galicia is in sight. Supplies are going forward by the trans-Siberian route, and Archangel is open for traffic. Doubtless it will be several weeks before the full effects of the rein forcement of munitions can be felt, but not so long that the Teutonic allies can safely divert any considerable forces from the eastern front. The Russians will be doing their part in the war if they can continue to occupy the attention of some two million of the enemy's troops, and this task should not be impossible. Lombard, gravely threatened as we write, is likely to be abandoned, but on the Dug River is a strong line of defence, which, when a time considerably shortened, the Russians may be expected to hold until the steady flow of munitions is once more resumed.—The Nation.

ROME June 17.—As a mark of its confidence and admiration the municipality of Rome has decided to confer the freedom of the city on Premier Salandra.



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

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

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

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

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

J.J. St. John Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

IS WAR, WAR? THEN, HIT BACK IF GERMANS WANT FRICHTFULNESS LET THEM HAVE IT

In view of the last and worst outrage of the German Pirates—an outrage which has sent a wave of horror throughout the world—Mr. Bottomley's forcible appeal for reprisals—and such reprisals shall make even the Kaiser's myrmidons pause in their murderous careers—will command widespread approval. There can be no more excuse for sentiment in dealing with such a ruthless enemy.

(By Horatio Bottomley, Editor of "John Bull.")

Until the month of August last, we were all under the impression that, is between civilized nations war was looked upon as the final abatement of defeated statesmanship—an appeal to that Force which, in the ultimate resort, is the scrutiny for all government—and, in its awful conduct, an honorable test of naval and military supremacy, respecting the lives of non-combatants, and the claims of humanity on the part of the wounded—with chivalrous consideration for prisoners, pending the end of hostilities. Looting, ravishing, torture, piracy, and the use of any but fair means of fighting, were by common consent, and by solemn covenant, foresworn; and untortured towns and unarmed civilians were to be immune from attack; whilst the integrity of neutral nations was to be respected. That was up to the month of August, 1914. In other words, the leading nations of the earth resolved to minimize as far as possible, the horrors of war, and in that way to mollify their consciences when civilized government breaks down and the world is thrown back upon its primeval instincts.

And now look at the picture which one of these great nations—cultured, scientific, philosophical, musical, poetic Germany—has painted for the affliction of mankind. Blood and flame in the foreground, backed up by torture and rapine; piracy and murder on the high seas; asphyxiating gas-tubes and poisonous shells—every instrument and device of cruelty which savage ingenuity can invent. "Frightfulness" it is called—and "necessity." In other words, a revival of the old maxim that "war is war," and that everything and anything is permissible against the enemy. And all we do is to "protest" through the United States—and reiterate our intention of still fighting like gentlemen! I confess that this high-souled attitude does not appeal to me. I am far from certain that it persisted in it may not involve our ultimate defeat; but I am quite certain that in any case it means the sacrifice of thousands of lives which might otherwise be spared, and the prolongation of the war. There is a point at which resistance to provocation ceases to be a virtue and becomes contemptible. "War is war," say the Germans. Very well—so be it. War shall be war.

Have we no chemists? I warrant that my friend Professor Crookes could at short notice produce an even more wonderful tube than that which at present bears his name—more wonderful, at any rate, so far as its contents were concerned. Let the order be given to him now. Have we no fighting men available amongst the native races of our Empire—men who have been reared on the doctrine that "war is war"? What are the Zulus doing? Where are the Basutos? And what about the thousands of superb fighting men in Rhodesia? Mr. A. G. Hales tells us that as an infantryman the Zulu never had a superior on this earth. In his blood lie untold ages of military discipline; whilst his mode of attack, his formation in advance, is not unlike that of the Germans. I am assured that in a few weeks he could be taught the use of the Layonet in lieu of his native assegai, and that, led by British officers there is no Prussian brigade that could stand up against a Zulu one. The Basutos, too, are warriors by breeding and by instinct—even their women being trained fighters and they never fail to push a charge home. The Rhodesians are all familiar with military forms, exactly adapted for fighting the Prussians. And there is not a man amongst these warlike forces who would not joyfully respond to a summons to the field. "Frightfulness" they want, do they? In the name of our Empire and of its splendid sons who have already been murdered by the Huns, and of the women and children of brave Belgium who have been foully outraged by their drunken officers, let them have it. And what of the Japs? They are spoiling for a fight. They have an enormous quantity of rifles and ammunition, and they could teach the Germans better tricks than poisoning the enemy with gas. Come, then—Zulus, Basutos, Rhodesians! come to the service of your Emperor King; show the Prussians that you appreciate the privilege of living under his protection and his sway. And come, ye Men of the

But will the politicians block the way? Let me tell them plainly, one and all, that for the moment they are not wanted. The man in the Street—the men in the Trenches—the man in the Camp—has no use for them. He has implicit faith in Kitchener and in Fisher, and, rightly or wrongly, he has an idea that these two great men are being hampered and handicapped by Ministerial hesitancy and control. He keeps repeating those words of Kitchener's, and then he remembers the aphorisms of Lord Fisher—"Moderation in war is imbecility"—and "Hit first, hit hard—hit anywhere," and he fails to see their application to the present situation. As story after story of German atrocities comes through from the seat of war he wants to know how much longer we are "going to take it lying down;" for that is the way he puts it. He knows the difference between a "friendly" and a fight and he is growing impatient. He is beginning to insist that the finish of the job should be left to the soldiers and the sailors.

The business of effective reprisals is not for the politician. Indeed, he is not needed any further at present. When every outrage has been avenged; when the Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph and the Sultan are prisoners of war; when Tirpitz and his fellow-pirates have been hanged at the yardarm of a British Dreadnought; when King Albert is back in his Brussels home; when the Allies' armies are quenching their thirst in the beers halls of Berlin; when the Prussian and Austrian forces have been annihilated, and their fleets either captured or sunk to the bottom of the sea—then will be the time for the Cabinet and Parliament to meet and make out the bill and settle, in conjunction with our Allies, the Terms of the Peace Treaty. But till then it is Kitchener's job and Fisher's job. They must have absolutely free hands—with all them on, and all the munitions, and all the money they want, and "no questions must be asked," and every prattling peace-monger, whether parson, pedagogue, politician, or publicist, who hampers them in the conduct of the war, must be carried off to the Tower and shot at day-break. "War is war," you see, say the enemy. Again, so be it.

Deliberately did Germany make this earth a Hell; deliberately has she carried on the traditions of the Inferno, in all the phases of her

slaughter upon civilization and humanity. Without scruple, without pity, has she translated her gospel of "Frightfulness" into deeds at which Heaven stands aghast. The corridors of God ring from end to end with her "Intamies." An officer returned from the front tells me that his troops were recently ordered to "clear a certain wood. They found neither sight nor sound of living thing (the Germans had been apprised of danger and had vanished)—but soon their eyes fell upon something which transformed them into "Intamies" devils. There, high up on a tree—pale, cold, stiff and drawn in death agony—was the body of a brother British soldier, a humble Tommy Atkins—mutilated and crucified! And your Keir Hardies, and Macdonalds, and Pensonbys, and Snowdons, and your Archbishops plead for "love" and mercy for these hounds, and talk about religion—turning it into "a rhapsody of words." Here is a bit of religion for them. In the old legend of the Christian faith Christ was crucified to save sinners. His sacrifice and His anguish proved, after two thousand years, so unavailing that a mighty Pagan empire threatened to overrun the world. Someone had to be crucified not to save, but to annihilate that godless, soulless people. I know not the name of the poor soldier. Would that he had been my brother or my son!

Postscript. And now come the news of the Lusitania massacre. I warn every German now in Britain to get away sharp—never mind how long he has been "naturalised." You cannot naturally be an unnatural beast—a human freak. But you can exterminate it. That is all I say here at present. But I am in grim earnest.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nid. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent." ap 12, 11

When hubby does most of the cooking it is a sign that marriage is not a failure, so far as the wife is concerned.

A little applied common sense solves most of the problems and disposes of practically all of the theories.

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FURTHER PARTICULARS SINKING OF MORWENNA

Sad Death of Seaman Carrigan of Trepassy Killed By Shell
SHIP SANK QUICKLY
Belgian Trawler Made a Plucky Rescue Under Fire of Submarine

From some of the seamen of the ill-fated S.S. Morwenna, which was sunk by a German submarine off Milford Haven on May 29th, we get further particulars of the occurrence. One of the men's name is Chaplin, whose father is an engine-driver in the Central Fire Station this city. At 10 a.m. on the day of the attack the ship sighted a submarine and altered her course, so as to run from it. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Richards, obeying Capt. Hartley's orders in defiance of the Germans, ordered full speed ahead and standing bravely to his task encouraged the other engineers and stokers by singing with them the stirring words of "Rule Britannia," while Wireless Operator Coats sent out his distress calls of "S.O.S." which were answered from Cookhaven, whom he informed that they were being chased by an enemy submarine. The submarine rapidly gained on the ship and fired shell after shell at her—26 in all—when seeing she was being overhauled the ship slowed down. While this was being done the cowardly Hun again fired, one shell striking the davit of the after port boat and blowing off half the head of poor Seaman Carrigan of Trepassy, scattering his brains about the boat and around his person, while the same shell severed the boat's fall, splintered the bottom, wrecked the wireless cabin and the next one struck the chartroom and carried away half the bridge.

The Chief Engineer, who acted so bravely, had his knee cap broken by a shell and another seaman had a splinter of shell driven through his arm. The crew got away in the other boats. The submarine flew the German ensign and the signal "Stop immediately," passed around the stern of the ship, noted her name and taking up a position on her starboard side, sent a torpedo, which struck the hull under the foremast, causing a terrible explosion.

The Morwenna quickly sank, going down by the head, and as she disappeared, her stern rose high in air. One shell fell among the boats, in which the sailors were pulling away from the same with their wounded comrades and dead friend, but did no harm. One of the submarine's crew was seen to raise a rifle to his shoulder as if to fire on the occupants of the retreating boats, but a mess mate was noticed to seize his arm and shake his head as if to negate the other's murderous desire.

The men are lost in admiration of the heroic action of the little Belgian trawler "Jacqueline," Capt. Blonde, who made straight for the scene disregarding the shell which the Germans dropped around his little ship, and only later was it discovered that his intention was to harm and sink if possible the dastardly enemy. The German Commander evidently imagined the trawler was around and showed his cowardice by turning tail and vanishing before the trawler, which took them on board, came up. All are glad to be home again and certainly will never forget the incident nor its gruesome and fatal ending.

OBITUARY

WM. McDONALD.
The grim reaper Death has been busy of late, especially amongst our seafaring folk and yesterday another typical mariner embarked on his last long voyage. The subject of this obituary is Wm. McDonald, second eldest son of the late Jno. L. McDonald, who was killed at the dock premises some years ago. "Will," as he was familiarly known, was a type of the generous, warm-hearted Newfoundland seaman, who since boyhood sailed out of St. John's to foreign ports, and whose demise will be regretted by many nautical and other friends. Deceased, who was in his 43rd year, succumbed to a week's illness.

He is survived by one brother, Contractor McDonald, and one sister, to whom the Mail and Advocate extend sympathy.

In the U.S.A., the name 'Arbutus' on a tin of coffee stands for excellence. It is being introduced by the Cleveland Trading Co., and is for sale by W. E. Beaus, T. Fitzpatrick, A. Thomson and W. Gosse.

OPERATIONS AT THE DOCK

Progressing Favorably—Sanguine of Making Quick And Thorough Job
Yesterday divers and crew of the tug "Coastguard" and other workmen were engaged getting pumps and gear on board the S.S. Desola for the purpose of refloating the ship. The pumps will be kept going by the steam from the tug and the two donkey boilers will enable the crew to hoist out the acid drums still on board, and will facilitate the work generally. It is hoped that the hull is not holed and if it is proved to be the case, it will simplify the work of raising the ship when she is pumped out.

If, however, she is found to contain holes, these will be plugged by the divers, after which the work of pumping her out will begin. Capt. Saunders and his staff are sanguine of making a quick and thorough job of the vessel. It is expected that the work of raising the Stella Marie will be attended with greater difficulty.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,600

Wedding Bells

MISS GERTRUDE STRANG, of this city and Mr. W. G. Montgomery, of the Bank Montreal, Fredericton, N.B., were married yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A.
The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jean Strang, who acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. McLeod (of McCurdy & Co.) performed the duties of groomsmen, while Mr. Robert Strang, brother of the bride, was father-giver and Mr. John Strang was master of ceremonies.
A large number of guests were present, and a crowded congregation of visitors witnessed the ceremony which presented a very pleasing spectacle, the pulpit and rostrum of the Church being nicely decorated with evergreens.

On leaving the church to the strains of a wedding march, played on the organ by Mr. King, the happy pair were met at the church door by a detachment of the Newfoundland High Landers, who formed a Guard of Honour, and presented arms as Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery entered the brougham in waiting.
The wedding party and guests drove to Waterford Hall, where a reception was held, after which the newly married couple boarded the outgoing express en route to their future home in Canada, carrying with them the best wishes of a host of admirers in this city.

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

VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers were yesterday put through Swedish section work and military practice by Instructor O'Grady. The following enlisted and the number on the roll is now 1972.
Thos. R. Duley, St. John's.
John Winslow, St. John's.
MI Allan, St. John's.
MI McGrath, St. John's.
Thos. Dunphy, St. John's.
Alfred Stevenson, St. John's.

Baseball Notes

The second game of 1915 series will be played on St. George's Field this afternoon, the contesting teams being the Red Lions and Shamrocks. The latter team carried off the championship pennant last year and although both clubs were drained of some of their best material by enlistment in the ranks of volunteers, fresh players have joined, some of whom may prove to be the proverbial "wark horses," so an interesting game is anticipated this afternoon. "Play Ball" will be called at 3.30 p.m.

SHAMROCKS—Batteries, Archibald, Battersby and McLean; Callahan, Pearce, Morley, Lehr, Callahan, O'Neill, Ellis and Barnes.

RED LIONS—Batteries: Baird Payne; Hiltz, Munn, Robson, Cooney, Quick, Gowans, Ralls. The umpires will be Chesman and Montgomery and the scorer, Hartnett. The admission will be five cents, ladies free and the game will start at 2.30 sharp.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

THE NICKELS

ROSSLEY'S EAST END.
Those who wish for a good seat on Friday night to witness the last contest of the season, must buy their tickets before Friday, as they are selling very quickly. Friday's contest will bring the contest season to a close, and the very best has been kept for the last. There are lots of new names and it is going to be very interesting. Many will be disappointed at the cutting out the contests, but the Rossleys intend taking a well-earned holiday, and as the new company can't leave England before July 15th, Mr. Rossley intends to cancel the engagement until September, and only to keep one theatre going, his own property in the West End. Mrs. Rossley need a good rest after her hard work of the past season.

ROSSLEY'S WEST END.
There will be a complete change of programme at the popular little theatre tonight. The pictures are all well chosen, and all patrons can depend on a good show. There is good music, and two charming little singers and a clean, cosy little house, in which to spend an enjoyable evening.

THE NICKEL.
There will be another episode of the Million Dollar Mystery at the Nickel Theatre today, which is one of the most interesting chapters of the series, and a pleasant time is assured who attend. The orchestra will render a special selection of new music. Mr. Forbes, Law Duxid will be heard in a new song. There will be other high class and interesting items. Friday evening the Hazards of Helen will be continued.

CRESCENT.

This popular resort today and tonight is showing the usual high class pictures, for which it is justly noted. "The Mill of Life" is a beautiful Vitaphone, featuring Maurice Costello, while "The Lorn Shack King" is a gripping Society drama of much merit. "The Way of His Father" is a catching melodrama, and two laughable comedies make up an excellent holiday ensemble.

Last Night's Brilliant Lecture

Last night's lecture at the Methodist Conference Church afforded a double pleasure to all who attended. Rev. F. W. W. Desbarres, who was the Lecturer, was a former pastor of Cochrane St. Circuit, and the audience had therefore the privilege of extending a cordial welcome to Professor Desbarres, as well as that of listening to a payment and thoughtful lecture from a scholar and a philosopher.
The life of the great apostle was the theme of discourse, and Mr. Desbarres divided it into three sections: "What St. Paul was before his Conversion," "What he was after the Vision on the Road to Damascus," and "The Influence of that Memorable Scene upon his marvelous life and work." Rev. W. H. Dotchton presided, and at the close a cordial vote of thanks was tendered on the motion of Rev. Dr. Curtis and Rev. T. H. James.

SHIPPING

S.S. Nascope arrived at Gibraltar last evening. * * *
S.S. Kyle leaves Port aux Basques today. * * *
S.S. Argyle left Epworth at 7 p.m. yesterday. * * *
S.S. Ethie left Carbonear at 7 p.m. yesterday. * * *
S.S. Dundee left Bonavista at 7 p.m. yesterday. inward. * * *
S.S. Clyde left Lewisporte at 8 p.m. yesterday. outward. * * *
S.S. Home left Fortune Hr. at 8 a.m. yesterday. * * *
S.S. Meigle leaves Humbermouth today. * * *
Steamer Sagona and Erik are north of Twillingate. * * *
S.S. Glencoe left Burgeo at 11 a.m. yesterday. * * *
The Olinda left Pernambuco yesterday for Barbadoes to load molasses for here. * * *
S.S. Fogota left this morning for Northern ports, taking a full freight and quite a number of passengers. * * *
S.S. Stephano left Halifax at 7 p.m. yesterday. * * *
S.S. Prospero left Conche at 8.30 a.m. going North. * * *

Extensive Improvements of Smith Co. Ltd.

New Suite of Offices Will Be Erected Facing Water Street
FISH STORE ENLARGED
Under Present Management Company Will Forge Ahead

To adequately cope with their rapidly extending business the Smith Co. Ltd. are making great improvement in their premises in Water Street West. Quite a small army of mechanics and workmen are engaged there, and the main fish store at the rear of the offices on the water front is being rebuilt, enlarged and remodelled. This, like the other stores, will be equipped with the most modern methods of handling fish and will contain electrically-driven hoists, electric dryers and all the paraphernalia which go to make an up-to-date business premises.

The office now occupied by the Company's principal and officials will be demolished to make storage room and a palatially appointed suite of offices will centre in the second flat of the building fronting on Water St. This building, like the others, will be raised to three stories, the upper and lower sections to be used as general warehouses. The wharf is also being enlarged and practically rebuilt and the premises when finished will be second to none of its kind in St. John's. The alterations and improvements noted are, due to the energy and foresight of the obliging and gentlemanly principal, Mr. Hickman and will enable the Company to more fully engage in the general business of the Country.

It is a pleasure to note the growth of such enterprising labour-giving concerns in our midst and it affords the Mail and Advocate much pleasure to pressage for the Smith Co. under its present able management, continued success in the years to come.

Who's chewing Coca-Cola Gum? Everybody's chewing it. Who are selling it? We are—Yours truly—W. Brophy, J. L. Courtenay, Barbara, W. Gosse, T. Malone, Duckworth St. P. Maher, T. McMurdo & Co., T. H. O'Neill, Royal Stores, Ltd.

PATRIOTIC SON

Richard, son of Mr. Pierce Murphy of Renewis, who was quartermaster on a large liner running from New York down South, had not been heard from for over 12 months, and his parents and friends feared some mishap had befallen him. A week or so ago they had a letter from his sister, who lives in Mexico, and who stated that her brother had written her that he was then in a British Regiment at the front, having enlisted some months ago. He was formerly on one of the Red Cross boats from this port and news of him greatly relieved the anxiety of his friends.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,600

NOTES FROM NIPPER'S HR.

The motor boat "Thistle" is now engaged to take the mail to Lewisporte until the "Home" starts on her service. * * *
The Bay is still full of ice and the fishermen are beginning to get disheartened. It is the middle of June now and there has not been any sign of codfish yet. Herring have been very plentiful. * * *
People were very much put out because the "Prospero" could not get down here with some provisions. Everybody down here is getting short of things in the food line. * * *
Last week Friend Dorman Noble went down to Cape John for the seals which he hauled ashore in March. On the 9th the motor boat "Kobe" left here for Lewisporte from which place she is to take a freight to A. Goodridge & Sons. * * *
Yesterday Mr. Starks went to Lewisporte to bring home the body of Miss Maggie Strong. Miss Strong has been in New York for a long time and was on her way home, but died ere the steamer reached St. John's. * * *
On the 4th of June the Methodist school children held a very enjoyable concert. The chair was occupied by our Pastor, the Rev. F. D. Cotton. Before the concert began Friend R. G. Starks took all the children and the teacher for a run in his new motor boat, which they all appreciated immensely. * * *

LOCAL ITEMS

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

The wedding of Miss N. McGuire and Mr. James Foley, manager of Bowring Bros. Coastal Department, takes place this afternoon. Congratulations. * * *

Mrs. James McNeill, who was away on a visit to her son in Montreal and Boston and who was 6 months away, returned yesterday having enjoyed her stay very much. * * *

Have you seen the latest melody? "The Coca-Cola Rag!" Look out for it. We will publish it. * * *

The lad who was hurt yesterday at the Reid machine shops was Stanley Turner. He was caught in a verticic boring machine and but that the implement was running slowly and that his working clothes gave, enabling him to extricate himself, he might have been killed. * * *

Capt. Strong had a wire from Capt. Rose of the Ingraham Monday night, saying the tug was then at Battle Hr., where she coaled and left yesterday morning for here. She left Briggs two weeks ago with Jerritt's crews and is due back here tomorrow. * * *

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

The police took in three prisoners last night. One was an unfortunate girl, whom they found wandering through the streets without a home. Another was a man who was drunk while in charge of a horse, and the third was a seaman of a ship now at Gambo, who deserted her while she was in this port not long since. * * *

The schr. Annie C. Hall, which arrived from Dog Bay a couple of days ago with 40,000 feet of lumber to the Horwood Lumber Co. met very heavy ice and was three weeks in reaching port. Head winds compelled her to beat all the way from Indian Islands to St. John's. The ice being off shore she beat up under the land. The fog was left off Cape Freels, and the Captain and crew say they never saw such a body of heavy ice on the coast so late in the season. * * *

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

The dedication of the completed Organ of the Church of England Cathedral, takes place to-morrow, the Feast of St. John the Baptist. The services of the day are as follows:—7.15 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Dedication, followed by Holy Communion; 8 p.m., Special Service. A musical programme of rare beauty has been arranged. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Organ Fund. * * *

report dated the 19th instant and received yesterday by the Board of Trade from Trinity states the following:—Orange Blossom, Roosevelt, Cactus, Glenora, A.R.C., M.P. Cashin, Vigilant, Minnie May, Sarah M., Ad-endo, Star, Edith May, Melba, Petunia, Alice C. H.K.P., Lemus P. and Annie Patience. * * *

There is nothing to be ashamed of in the marks of honest toil on your hands, but there is no need of wearing them. FLASH will take out all stains in a Resh. Drop in for a tin to: W. E. Beaus, Bishop Sons & Co., Ltd., C. P. Eagan, Ellis & Co., Ltd., Walter Glosse, E. J. Horwood, F.P.U. Trading Co., Ltd., Steer Bros. * * *

Methodist Conference

Programme For To-morrow
Thursday, 24th—9.30 a.m. Conference opens. 12 (noon)—Spiritual Conference. 2.30 p.m.—Sustentation Committee Report. 4 p.m.—Dr. Curtis on our Educational work. 8 p.m.—Open Session. Discussion of Sunday School work and Epworth League Reports. * * *

STRAITS CLEAR OF ARCTIC ICE

Capt. Goobie Reports Good Fishery On Both Sides of the Straits
The Meigle arrived at Humbermouth last evening. Capt. Goobie reports as follows:—
"Made all ports of call to Battle Hr. Straits now clear of Arctic ice; prospects of good fishery on both sides of the Straits; light winds and foggy weather, during the trip." * * *

This is good news and shows that there are yet possibilities for a good fishery in the Straits which are cleared of Arctic ice.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL-- LAST NIGHT'S GAME

St. Bon's and Casuals Meet In Battle Array Last Night

NO GOALS ARE SCORED
A Very Poor Game—Inclusion of Spectators
Out Spectators

With the thermometer almost at freezing point and before the smallest crowd of spectators for the season, the St. Bon's and Casuals met on the League grounds, St. George's Field, last night, to battle for the points. The result of a somewhat ragged game was a draw as given above. The teams were as follows:

ST. BON'S—Goal, Knight; backs, Power and Ryan; half backs, Rawlins, Higgins and McGrath; forwards, Walt Callahan, W. Callahan, Smith, Farnoux and Devine.

CASUALS—Goal, Peters; backs, Hartney and Thistle; half backs, Marshall, Woods and Goudie; forwards, Lush, Pearcey, Reid, Smith and Chancy.

First Half
Higgins won the toss, and at 7.10 the Casuals—defending the Western goal—kicked off. At opening of the game erratic kicking was very much in evidence and the ball was frequently over the touch lines. St. Bon's who appeared the stronger lot got aggressive and with long drives from the back divisions got close to Casual goal and secured a corner. This proved fruitless, however, being placed behind. Immediately after Rawlins (?) had a try, which Peters just caught on the goal line and cleared to mid field.

Some bustling play then ensued, Peters being tried several times but proving effective in goal. Another corner was conceded St. Bon's, which was nicely placed, but cleared, and then Casuals had a try at the other end—Lush missing a chance by shooting wide. Casuals pressed for a few minutes but their finishing touches in front of goal were weak and easily cleared.

Play now got of a ding dong nature ranging from goal to goal and heavy erratic kicking on both sides, nullifying all scoring chances. Just before the half time whistle, St. Bon's, who were pressing, secured a corner. This was nicely placed, and only cleared to short range by the Casual custodian, the St. Bon's centre missing an open goal by shooting wildly past. Half time came and the teams crossed without any scoring.

Second Half

This half opened with the Casuals pressing and a nice chance to score was missed by Reid (?) shooting high over the bar. Kicking on both sides was a bit wild and the ball sent over the lines too often, this style of play continuing for some few minutes of time. Casuals then got aggressive, giving a momentary display of combination and keeping the ball well down in St. Bon's territory, until from a bad miss in their half back line a corner was conceded St. Bon's. Peters, the Casual goalkeeper, in clearing had to concede another corner, and it looked like a score for St. Bon's. Casuals cleared their goal however, and play was transferred to other end, where a chance to score was lost. Chancey being off side.

Even play of a ragged nature followed on the touch lines, the ball being carried from end to end with "throws in." Casuals again pressed and secured a corner, which was badly placed behind. From the goal kick the St. Bon's travelled east, but the back division of Casual were very reliable. Casuals continued the pressure for a few minutes and it was only their weak finishing touches that prevented scoring.

Time was now drawing near, and St. Bon's making a rally secured two corners in succession. These proved fruitless, however, and all their efforts to score were rendered useless by wild shooting. From this till the time the whistle the play was of a slogging nature, with off-side interruptions, and the match ended in a draw, or division of points, without any scoring.

Referee, J. Congdon; Linesmen, W. Oliver and A. N. Nother.

TABLE OF POINTS

2 for a Win, 1 for a Draw

Teams	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.A.	P.
B.I.S.	2	2	0	0	5-0	4
Collegians	1	1	0	0	2-1	2
Casuals	1	0	0	1	0-0	1
St. Bon's	1	0	0	1	0-0	1
Saints	1	0	1	0	0-0	0
C.E.I.F.	1	0	1	0	0-1	0
Star	1	0	1	0	1-2	0

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

THE LABRADOR FISH PRICE CASE

Before the Supreme Court For Final Arguments To-day

The Labrador current price of fish case came before the Supreme Court for final Arguments this morning. The case is being heard by the Full Bench. Mr. Kent opens the case on behalf of the Fishermen; Mr. Howley will reply on behalf of the fish exporters, and Mr. Morinc will deliver the closing address.

LOCAL ITEMS

Yesterday's Westbound express left Norris Arm at 8 a.m. * * *

To-day's incoming express is due at midnight. * * *

Albert Edward attains his majority today. God Bless the Prince of Wales! * * *

Rev. Father Sinnott, who accompanied Monsignor Stagni here a few years ago, will again visit here as Secretary to His Excellency. * * *

Rev. Brother Cuthane, formerly Superintendent of St. Bonaventure's, but now of St. Mary's College, Halifax, is a passenger by the stepland, and will remain for the Consecration. * * *

We learn from the Reid Nfld. Co. that a S. E. gale with heavy rain prevailed on the West Coast last night and this morning. The Kyle was delayed in Port aux Basques by the weather. * * *

At 9.55 last night an alarm of fire brought the Western and Central Browsers to the foot of Power Street. The soot in the chimney had blazed up, but was extinguished in a few moments. * * *

Last night a meeting was held of the L.S.P.U. Dance Committee was held when a Resolution of Sympathy was passed to Mr. McDonald on the death of his brother William. Mrs. J. Browning's note, relative to aiding our soldiers, was read and the Union will gladly aid the movement. Monday, the Committee will meet to consider the financing of the Labor Day dance services. * * *

Those Russian Reverses—Are They Serious?

Kaiser Wilhelm said: "I declare 'We'll give those big Russians a scare.'"

Nicholas said with a smile: "Oh, we'll beat you a mile, FOR THERE'S NOTHING AS GOOD AS THE BEAR."

Things have been looking black for the Russians the past week or so, but they're not downhearted. They know that eventually victory is certain. In the East, certainly, there is nothing as good as the Bear.

Neither is there in Newfoundland. All this talk about other brands being as good as Bear Brand Rubbers is—merely talk. Next winter will prove if there is anything more durable than our Patent Process Rubber Boot—the boot you cannot be "taken in" with, because it is guaranteed. This rubber is not expensive, when you take into consideration the quality and the guarantee. Therefore, Mr. Dealer, place your order with us to-day. The earlier you give it to us, the better attention we can give it. Remember, too, THERE'S NOTHING AS GOOD AS THE BEAR.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO., New Martin Bldg., St. John's. jnc23,m,w,tf

St. John's Municipal Council

PUBLIC NOTICE

King's Road will be closed to traffic for a few days.

By order, J. L. SLATTERY, Sec.-Treas.

jnc22,tf