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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 109.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND HIS ADVISERS CHARGED WITH FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR "LUSITANIA" AND OTHER CRIMES BY PUBLIC MEN OF ENGLAND---"He Must be Punished"

Says Lord Cecil---Germany Stands at the Bar: A Prehistoric Monster

Italian Question Complicated By Resignation of Salandra

Hope Expressed in England that United States Not Be Drawn Into War With Germany---Better For the Allies She Remain Neutral

Resume of War News From Divergent Sources Along the Battle Front and the Dardanelles

London, May 15.—The riots which occurred earlier in the week have given place to condemnation by public men of the German Emperor and his advisers, who are charged with the responsibility for the actions which have aroused public anger. The demand is made that the British Government publicly proclaim the personal responsibility of the members of the German Government for outrages perpetrated by German officers or their agents during the present war.

A resolution in this sense was moved at a public meeting in Chelsea to-night by Lord Charles Beresford and was seconded by Lord Robert Cecil, and was unanimously passed. Lord Beresford urged that all German property in the British Empire be confiscated and that all rich Germans, whether naturalized or not, be interned until British prisoners in Germany are treated as honorable prisoners of war.

Lord Cecil said he had been told that Emperor William did not approve of what had been done, but the speaker declared that if the German Emperor disapproved and yet allowed these things to go on, he was ten times more guilty and must be punished. This must be one condition of any peace.

Lewis Harcourt, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at a meeting to-night said, Germany stood at the bar of the world, a naked and unashamed monster, simulating humanity, but in fact reverting to prehistoric barbarism.

London, May 15.—The American Note to Germany and the new turn which the Italian situation has taken by reason of the resignation of Premier Salandra and his Cabinet, are features of to-day's war news. From the attitude which the American Note has taken with regard to Germany's

submarine action against ships and citizens, meets with general approval here and the question now is, what the United States will do, but what will Germany's answer be. It is believed in high official quarters here, that Germany will not agree to reverse her submarine blockade policy.

The conclusion is drawn that the United States will be compelled to sever diplomatic relations with her. Hope is everywhere expressed that the United States will not be drawn into the war, as it is considered by observers of the situation that she is of greater assistance to the Allies as a neutral than she would be as a belligerent.

The Italian situation is badly confused. The resignation of Premier Salandra's Cabinet, it is believed, must delay Italy's action with regard to the war. It is thought that nothing in this respect will be decided upon until the Chamber of Deputies meet next week, unless in the meantime King Victor Emmanuel induces the Government to retain office, which step the Premier might take as assurance of the people's confidence.

Meantime the belligerents on both the East and West battlefields are engaged in the most momentous of battles. The French, who already have gained possession of what was thought to be impregnable German positions to the north of Arras are reported to be continuing their victorious advance, while the British are asserted to be holding back a large force of Germans on their front, repulsing all German attempts to reach Ypres, which has proved the graveyard of so many thousands of men since the opposing lines were established there last autumn.

The Germans claim to have made slight advance, but with the battle ebbing and flowing, this is not considered serious in military quarters here.

Along toward the coast the Belgian army repulsed an attempt by the Germans to regain the bridge head, which forces King Albert established on the right bank of the Yser Canal, while down in the Woevre, another French army is pushing its offensive and claims to have gained possession of the whole forest of La Pretre, which would be a step nearer the Allies' aim to force the Germans to evacuate St. Mihiel.

British and French Official Reports

London, May 14 (official).—General French reports our lines violently bombarded north of the Menin. The temporary readjustment made in the line has since been completely re-established.

The French Government reports that the Belgian Army has repulsed the enemy on the right bank of the Yser.

At Garenzy many guns, machine guns, rifles and munitions have been captured with several hundred prisoners. Further progress has been captured. Ablain Saint Nazaire has been captured with several hundred prisoners. Further progress has been made at Neville Saint Vaast. Today's report states that German trenches were carried south-west of Souchez. All gains on the Loos-Arras front have been maintained.

The Russian Government reports that a successful offensive continues in Eastern Galicia.—HARCOURT.

Paris, May 14.—An official communication from the War Office, made public to-night:— "To the north of Arras the condition of the ground rendered operations difficult. Our offensive has been continued at south-east Angres. We have attacked from both sides of the road of Aix-Boulette, and taken to the north of this road a strong German trench extending over a front of about two-thirds of a mile. South of this road, which has been organized for defence, behind this forest trench of the second line, we have found on the ground in this vicinity 400 Germans, who were killed. Further south we have continued clearing the slopes east and south of Notre Dame de Lorette. We have taken additional houses at Neville St. Vaast.

According to prisoners our artillery has inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The number of officers made prisoners since Sunday is about 100, the number of guns captured is 20, including 8 heavy guns. In addition we have taken 100 machine guns and bomb throwers.

The Germans made an attack upon this morning at the Wood of Ailly. They obtained a momentary footing on our first line, but were forced back by a counter-attack. We captured 100 prisoners. Elsewhere the day has been quiet.

There are no official reports from the Dardanelles, but unofficial news is to the effect that the Allies are slowly advancing, despite the obstinate resistance of the Turks, against the heights commanding Krithia on the one hand, and Kiliti Bahr and Maidos on the other.

Secretary Bryan, after Bernstorff's visit, made the following statement:— "The German Ambassador has brought our attention to the fact that statements have been made in newspapers, purporting to be made by members of the Embassy staff, statements which were pure inventions. He has asked us to warn the Press against false statements about the Embassy."

Paris, May 14.—The French War Office this afternoon issued the following:— "It has been raining without stopping since yesterday morning. Last night, in spite of the handicap of difficult and slippery ground, we occupied several German trenches to the southwest of Souchez, and have maintained on the rest of the front, from Loos to Arras, all the gains recently made by us. In the valley of the Aisne, we yesterday destroyed four German blockhouses and levelled several trenches.

STRIKE IN MILAN

Rome, May 15th.—A strike has been proclaimed at Milan as a protest against the course of political events in Italy. The troops are occupying strategic points in the city.

Terrible Slaughter On Field of Ypres

London, May 15.—A despatch to the Times from Pas de Calais says the German offensive against Ypres has assumed a phase which may very properly be described as desperate. Following the great assault of Saturday last the Germans have not ceased to hurl attack after attack across the field in front of the town. Each new attack seems more reckless than its predecessor.

On Tuesday the slaughter of Monday was repeated in almost every particular. Several distinct attacks were made, each carried out by infantry advancing in close formation. Powerful artillery fire, as before, had been expended to prepare the ground in each case. The result has been exceedingly disastrous for the Germans. They lost masses of men and failed in any achievement which could ever justify such expenditure.

The German infantry displayed great courage (of despair perhaps) They fought bitterly as men ordered to strike without sparing. There were signs in these efforts of very considerable exhaustion among the Germans, but it is scarcely doubted that new attacks may now be expected. These attacks have even less prospect of success.

They lain before Ypres is a charnel house of German dead. The British line is reset and reinforced in stronger than before. Not even the reckless despair, which throws thousands of men away in half an hour can prevail against it.

Anti-Japanese Riot in China

Hankow, China, May 15.—An incipient anti-Japanese riot resulted last night from the circulation yesterday of circulars of unknown origin stating that the Japanese colony would hold a lantern parade in celebration of the victory over China.

Three Japanese shops were looted and two Japanese injured. British and Russian volunteers with fixed bayonets, dispersed the rioters before the arrival of a regiment of Chinese troops, which had been called out to quell the disturbances.

Aristocratic Names In Casualty List

London, May 15.—Official and unofficial casualty lists published to-day which included the names of over two hundred officers, bristle with aristocratic names. Among the killed are Lieut. W. F. Rodney, Flying Corps, brother of Lord Rodney, Lord Spencer, Douglas Compton, Lieutenant in Horse Guards, brother and heir of Marquis of Northampton, Lieut. Keith, Anthony Stewart, Black Watch, son of the Earl of Galloway, capt. Emig-Upton, Royal Rifles, son-in-law of Viscount Templeton, Lieut.-Col. Lord E. Cavendish, Royal Lancasters, wounded, brother of Duke of Devonshire. Among the wounded also is Lieut. Bruce, son of Lord Bruce.

Submarine Escorts Steamer to Halmstad

London, May 15.—A Stockholm despatch says a German submarine stopped the Swedish steamer Bell of Newcastle, for Stockholm, off Skagen, Denmark, then escorted her to Halmstad, Sweden.

Available shipping records contain no mention of a steamer known as "Bell of Newcastle."

Mabel—Don't marry a handsome man, Jane. They are always vain, and selfish. Jane—Oh, but Jack isn't handsome. He only thinks he is.

The Russians Fiercely Attack the Germans

Fresh Arrival of Troops Engage Flanks of Invading Army---Austrian Army in Disorderly Retreat

Petrograd, May 14.—The Russians have fallen back on strong strategic positions along the River San. They now regard the German drive through West Galicia as having been checked permanently. The arrival of fresh Russian troops, which successfully engaged the German flanks, has relieved the pressure on the Russian centre. These attacks on the German wings, in which Russian cavalry has been supported by mountain artillery, have been prosecuted with unusual fierceness.

The retreat of the Russian centre from Lupkow is explained here as due, not to pressure from the Germans, but to the exposed situation of the Russians at that point. In view of the rolling back of the Russian right flank, without checking the German eastward movement between the Vistula and the Carpathians, there are indications of a new Austro-German offensive against the Russian left flank in the direction of Strij and Uszok. Evidence of this is seen in the transfer of German troops eastward through Lupkow. In view of this new activity, the Russians attach great importance to their recent successes further east in the trans-Dnieper country, where they occupy forty-five miles of a front between Obertyn and Czernowitz.

To the north the Russians have been able to hold the Germans on a line between Mlau and Kelma, and have driven them out of Regola, midway between Kovno and Rossiena. The following official communication was issued to-night:— "In the region of Shavel fighting is developing under conditions favorable to us. Yesterday we took more than 1,000 German prisoners, and captured nine machine guns.

In Western Galicia fighting lessened on May 10. Our troops are concentrating on the line of the River Sap, with the object of occupying a shorter front. The Austrian Army evacuated on May 11th a strongly fortified position extending from Bistrizze River to the Roumanian frontier, about 90 miles in length, and fell back on the 12th beyond the River Pruth. The enemy's cavalry, which was sacrificed in repeated charges to protect the general retreat, was dispersed by our fire. Our cavalry divisions broke through the enemy's front at various points, and by successful charges threw the enemy's columns, which were on the march, into disorder. Vigorous pursuit of the enemy continues under conditions favorable to us. The great number of prisoners we have already taken is being rapidly increased.

THREE THOUSAND SHELLS BURST OVER DEFENDERS DARDANELLES

While Air Craft Direct Fire---Submarine in Sea of Marmora, 90 Miles of Constantinople

Athens, May 14.—The warships of the Anglo-French fleet have increased the intensity of their bombardment against the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles, since the sinking of the British battleship Goliath. Three thousand shells were fired on Thursday.

A whole fleet of hydro-aeroplanes from the Allied fleet made a reconnaissance, after which the positions of the Turkish infantry upon the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Asiatic side were cannonaded.

Reinforcements for the Allies have arrived from France and Egypt. The British submarines have penetrated the Dardanelles and part of the Sea of Marmora, reaching a point within 90 miles of Constantinople.

THE AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY

In Substance, Recalls Best Traditions American Diplomacy, Says London "Times"---Is Something More Than National Policy

London, May 15.—The Times in an editorial to-day regarding the American Note to Germany says, the American Note to Germany, both in substance and expression, recalls the best traditions of American diplomacy. Courteous and even considerate in form, it can leave Wilhelmstrasse under no illusions as to the state of American feeling or determination of the United States Government. Nothing could be more vigorously or more persuasively expressed.

Not only the Allies, but the whole world of neutrals may well rejoice that the United States has at length spoken out so forcibly and to the point.

The stand taken by the President is something more than a declaration

of national policy. Nothing less than the conscience of humanity makes it self audible in his measured and incisive sentences.

Germany to-day finds herself clearly confronted with a demand to abandon her submarine warfare on shipping. What that demand we do not for the moment believe she will comply. We do not venture to predict the outcome of her dispute with the United States, but two things may safely be affirmed. One is that the dispute itself and the possibilities latent in it, are matters of supreme moment to the United States, whose decision may safely be entrusted. The other is that whatever may be the issue, the moral interests of the United States and the Allies are henceforth indissolubly linked.

How German Paper Views the Situation

America Will Not War—Ante-German Wave the Product of Agitation Will Soon Subside

Amsterdam, May 14.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, commenting upon the expressions of the American opinion concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, says:— "Americans are very prone to criticize, without any expectation that such fighting with words will make

any great impressions upon those whom they denounce. They feel relieved when they have given frank expression to their irritation. "In America, however, war is most unpopular, because it requires so many sacrifices and destroys business. There is no need, therefore, to apprehend that America will join in the war against us, but it may be taken for granted that the wave of anti-German hatred will continue and mount still higher. "We deplore, but we cannot prevent it. This anti-German feeling is the product of agitation. It slowly mounted, and will also slowly subside."

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AS THE GREATEST OF ALL NATIONS HAVE HELD THE BALANCE LEVEL

By SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P.

Since writing our editorial remarks of yesterday, we have come across this tribute to the American Nation by Sir Gilbert Parker, and our vanity is touched by the sympathy of agreement between this great man's ideas, and those entertained by our humble self that we are impelled to publish the story.—Ed.

WAR is the supreme test of the qualities of a nation, and it will be admitted by independent opinion in neutral countries that the people of Great Great Britain have stood the test well. Peace has its great tests also and the country standing outside the ring of fighters, is tested almost as searchingly as any belligerent country. The belligerent nations have not to weigh its every action with exquisite nicety, because war gives wide liberty, tho it still must walk with guarded footsteps where neutral nations are concerned, it must have strict regard for their rights under the rules of international law and the long precedents of naval warfare.

The neutral country, however, which stands, as it were, between the combatants, holding the balance level, has a task that tests its statesmanship and the character of its people as it is never tested in ordinary peace times, or in ordinary war times.

In this extraordinary war, the American government and American people have been supremely tested, and they have stood the test nobly. The United States—the greatest of all neutral nations—had a gravely important part to play both from the moral and from what may be called the political side.

Put to Severe Test

Four of the greatest nations of the world are at war, and it is natural that each of the two sets of belligerents wish for the moral support of ninety millions of people whose power to affect the ultimate result of the war by their influence with other neutral countries could not be over-estimated.

Official bias in dealing with questions such as contraband, purchase of ships, blockade, and so on, toward either combatant—a preference which would be a variation from the strict rules of neutrality, affecting supplies of all kinds, would have as serious an effect upon the ultimate decision of the war as active participation.

It must be said that, in a position of immense delicacy, the United States has interpreted her official neutrality with an unimpeachable fidelity to long established rules.

Never, since the rules controlling the conduct of nations in time of war have taken form, either by precedent or by the written rule of the Declaration of Paris, has any neutral nation had to face the difficulties attached to its neutrality such as have faced the United States since August, 1914.

She has had to make protest, or to seek explanation, of acts of naval warfare of Great Britain, in which there were certainly elements of anxiety for the British Foreign Office and the government; but whether it was the question of the Dacia and the purchase of ships, or the Wilhelmina and contraband, or the new blockade, a temperateness, a courtesy and a moderation have been shown for which this country cannot be too grateful.

Breathes Spirit of Lincoln

That temperateness, moderation and courtesy, however, have not by a hair's breadth infringed the rights of our foes under international law. Since this war began there has breathed through the official actions of the American government in relation to this country the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, and no higher tribute can be paid to any government than that.

At the time of the Civil War a most delicate question arose between the United States and this country, namely, the seizure of the British packet ship Trent by the United States man-of-war Jactico.

On board the Trent were two representatives of the secession government, Mason and Silldell. The British government demanded the release of the envoys, on the ground that the Trent should not have been seized, and that under the British flag the two envoys were immune from capture.

The cry, "They shall never be given up!" was universally heard in the United States.

Public opinion was stormy and indignant. Then it was that Lincoln, in peril of his own political position, at a most critical time in the history of the Civil War, insisted that the seizure was not lawful under international law, and that Mason and Silldell must be given up.

In the face of threats and wide-

spread anger, Lincoln stood by the principles of international law, not as a pedant, but as a patriot, to whom the perfect honor of his people and his country was more than all else.

Effort to Incite Feeling

Every effort has been made by Germany, through political pressure by German-Americans, by the incitement of racial feeling cultivated by the German Ambassador and by Herr Derenburg's publicity bureau, with its immense ramifications, to move President Wilson toward an abandonment of the strict rules of neutrality by prohibiting the export of munitions of war to Great Britain.

Had President Wilson yielded to this political pressure he would have sacrificed that neutrality which, with a great anxiety and diligent care, his government has steadfastly preserved.

That Germany cannot avail herself of the open market for munitions of war in the United States is due to the fact that with her great navy she is unable in the presence of the British naval force to protect those munitions of war and supplies which she would buy of the United States, if she could.

Great Britain's army on the continent is infinitely smaller than that of Germany, and is, therefore, at a great disadvantage. Germany's navy is small than that of Great Britain, and is, therefore, at a disadvantage, and the United States would indeed be performing an unneutral act if it sought by abandoning the ordinary rules of neutrality to adjust those proportions between the two belligerents on land or sea by whatever means.

The American government has pursued the only policy possible. It has been in tune and sympathy with the high-mindedness and sensible idealism of the American people in regard to great events.

Germany Seeks American Support

The influence of American public opinion is always thrown on the side of right, as that opinion sees it, not on the side of prejudice.

It can be truthfully said that the American people stand for "justice to all and malice toward none." It is not surprising, therefore, that all the combatants in this great war desire at least American good opinion, while Germany has desired, not only the good opinion, but an active support—not through armies and navies, but through the manipulation and distortion of neutral rights in her favor.

The use of German-American political influences, and the threat of what it could do, was not a very logical position for a logical nation like the Germans to take up. Because if the influence of sections of the American people are to be considered, then, on the basis of the majority ruling, the American government must abandoned its strict neutrality in favor of the allies. For we are assured from a thousand quarters in the United States that the overwhelming majority of the American people are in sympathy with our cause.

That is acknowledged, bitterly and viciously, by the Germans themselves. There are those, however, in this country, who have been as illogical, as unreasonable and as unwise as the Germans. They have been unable to understand why, when the American people in an immense majority favored the allies, the American government should remain neutral, or should not completely and openly support the allies.

The cannot understand why the United States should not officially have condemned Germany for its violation of Belgian neutrality. The position is short-sighted, is unjust, and is pedantic.

Should Maintain Neutrality

The newspaper and the people of the United States have been free to express themselves untrammelled by any complications which might have occurred if, for instance, Germany had told the United States to mind her own business on the receipt of an official note conveying reproach.

The reply to the few dissatisfied people in England to this would be, "Ah, then, the United States, if she were challenged by Germany, would abandon her neutrality and take part in the war on the side of the allies!"

To very many others, however, it is infinitely better for the world's sake, and I believe for our own, that the United States should not abandon her neutrality.

It may be that many more nations than are now at war in Europe will be involved before Summer has come.

In the interests of a stable civilization it is essential that the steady, wholesome, dispassionate and honorable influence of the United

States should, unhampered by the terrible restrictions of belligerency, be used in the interests of the whole world, and particularly in the interest of the small nations when the end of this war comes.

Against militarism and the results of militarism the United States is opposed to a man. She will decide—she has decided for herself—whether this nation and this empire is a militaristic nation and empire.

We do not fear her scrutiny in this regard. We welcome the closest study of our policy and our practice and that is why the vast majority of us in England feel that the United States can serve the best interests of civilization by remaining outside the ring of this contest—her government neutral officially and firmly impartial.

Aids Belgium by Neutrality

Conceive what would be the state of Belgium today if the United States had abandoned her neutrality in favor of the allies? Millions in Belgium would be starving. Since August last the United States has been busy in the interests of humanity, lessening the horrors of war by hospital relief, providing comforts and necessities through an awful Winter for the wounded of all nations engaged.

Every week there comes from the United States special gifts from each State, ships loaded with flour and food of all kinds for a people whose land has been denuded as locusts ravage the fields of ripened grain and leave them bare.

If for no other reason, the neutrality of the United States should be welcomed by every British man because of what she has done for suffering, starving, tortured Belgium.

If humanity is indebted to the United States government for the incalculable service it has rendered in bringing relief to Belgium, how grateful should this country be to the American government for the services rendered to our thousands of poor prisoners in Germany.

The American ambassadors in London and Berlin and the whole ambassadorial staff have been placed at the service of our suffering wounded and our helpless officers and men, who have had insufficient clothing, insufficient food, and have suffered as no German prisoners have been compelled to suffer in this country. Even at this day, in spite of what the American embassies have done, the suffering still is unpardonably great. It would have been terrible, however, had not the American Embassy officials performed a daily service as chivalrous as it was insistent for our unfortunate fighting men in captivity.

Few people in the United States conceive that it is the duty of their government to join in this conflict. But if it were the duty of the American government to engage in it and it refrained, it is the American people, not ourselves, who should protest and make their government do its duty. The American people have a certain prejudice in favor of making up their own minds.

Newspaper men in Great Britain will gallantly agree that the American press has exhibited the greatest enterprise and shown extraordinary ability in dealing with the war in their editorial columns. We hear more often than is agreeable to those who know the real facts of the sensationalism of American newspapers.

Well, in any case that sensationalism in most cases does not extend to editorial columns. Bold type and leading and catch headings are no longer the monopoly of the American press. Sometimes I am not sure whether I am in Broadway or Piccadilly when I open a newspaper in my bed in the morning.

When I see a heading running across a page in type a half-inch in size I feel that I ought to order a clam chowder and Johnny-cake for breakfast.

The treatment of difficult questions between England and the United States, like that of contraband, purchase of ships, blockade, etc., has been remarkably restrained and courteous—far more so than if the questions were purely local ones and concerned only their own government.

Independent of Racial Prejudice

The American people have made up their minds regarding this war, as they do about most questions relating to Europe, quite independently of any racial prejudice.

The American people are not with Great Britain in this war because so many Americans are come of British stock. They were not with us in the Boer War. They do not allow the fact that they speak the English language to influence them in favor of the English. The South spoke English when the North determined to compel it to remain with the Union.

No, the American people are with us not because of common racial origin or sentiment, but because they think we are right and that Germany is wrong; because of their hatred of the violation of Belgian neutrality; because they detest the militarism which would impose one civilization and one set of national theories by

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A Kalem masterpiece in 2 reels.

"AN EASTER LILY"—A Sonny Jim feature, an amusing sketch in Black and White. "Sonny Jim's" little heart goes out to his little
colored friend, and so does everybody's else. "THE CHIEF OF POLICE"—A strong drama featuring W. H. West and
George K. Melford. "THAT TERRIBLE KID" and "THE BEST MAN"—Two capital comedy films.

The usual Extra Pictures at the Big Saturday Matinee. Send along the children, the Crescent will take good care of them.

to drop out a mark, a barrel was
placed on the ice, and at 7 p.m.
our ship got stuck in a narrow
tongue of ice for about fifteen
minutes as near as I can judge;
thirty men got over the side and
each man brought on board from
two to three seals, at the same
time it was so dark one could not
tell a seal from a dirty pan.

Got to the S.S. Bonaventure 12
o'clock that night, lay along side
until the next morning. It seemed
to all the crew that the captain
didn't want any live seals, he
wanted to see Captain Bob first.
On the 30th the crew hauled a few
more on board. On April 1st our
ship steamed West through the
"Bon's" flags. We sighted the S.S.
Seal coming towards us. Our ship
turned again, heading for the
Bonaventure, brunt down that
night among her pans and on the
2nd we went along side of her and
put on board the man with the
broken leg.

On the 3rd the operator hollowed
from the deck to captain in the
barrel that the S.S. Bon was leav-
ing up for home. Afterwards
heard she was called back to pick
up the remainder of her pans. On
the 4th at 2 p.m. our ship steamed
two hours, heading for the S.S.
Bon and on the 5th we were jam-
med about six miles from Sydney.

That night two men went to the
captain and he gave them permis-
sion to walk ashore to seek em-
ployment. Ten men more were
washing and shaving to leave
next morning. On the 6th Daniel
Loins and John Murphy started
from ship to walk ashore. Barrel-
man reported ice broke off from
the land, the whistle was blown
for to call them back. My opinion
there would have been about
twenty men more leave that morn-
ing to seek employment if the first
had got on shore.

On the 7th the ice opened up a
little, the S.S. Bonaventure got
clear, went in around picking up
her seals. About 5 p.m. the two
ships met, both crews cheered and
the last three loud cheers given
were for Mr. W. F. Coaker. Both
ships turned stern to each other.
Heard men swearing, that they
were taking care of their flags for
a whole week when we should
have ten thousand young aboard;
also heard barrelman say that he
was tired looking around for the
Bonaventure's flags.

On the 8th steamed down to St.
Paul's Island, three men came
aboard, remained about a half an
hour. That night the news went
up all through the ship that every
man was willing to abandon the
voyage and on the 9th about 100
men went on deck with their ropes
and gaffs. On the 10th strike still
on, nothing doing, laying off St.
Paul's. Captain an awful man for
abuse, telling the crew all the
Spring that they were eating too
much. He was told about it by
some of the crew the second day
of the strike, he replied that he
should say something.

On the 11th very foggy, strike
on still, moving around in loose
ice. Captain sent master watches
and second hands on the ice, said
there was old seals ahead, I don't
know if they killed any. The
whistle was blown once to call the
men aboard, they were a long time
coming; ice scattered abroad.
Captain ordered men overboard
with ropes and gaffs, they were
stipped. Strikers said it was only
a bluff put up. Why not the ship
go pick up the seals if there was
any to pick up, when men had to
ferry along on pans? Captain
started the ship at full speed and
before dark slowed down, went
back to the ice again, too thick
with fog to proceed.

On the 12th we left the ice at 4
a.m., the wind S.W., blowing a
fair breeze. Two of the strikers
ordered away from the wheel, not
allowed to steer the ship. At 8

a.m. fog cleared up a little, sight-
ed land on port side, spoke a fish-
ing schooner. Captain asked him
what land that was? The wind
veering West we steamed in off
Cape Ray, blew the whistle. We
came down the shore very slow;
to the entrance of Port aux Bas-
ques pilot came off, took the ship
in. At 5 p.m. orders was given
let go the two anchors.

Captain went on shore, after-
wards came on board again. The
rest of the crew not on strike are
swearing they ain't going to prose-
cute the voyage any more.

On the 13th captain gave orders
to leave his ship. Strikers object-
ed unless arrangement was made
to get us home. Captain said we
had to apply to the Government
he or Mr. Bowring would do no-
thing for us. At 8 a.m. another
strike on with the remainder of
the crew. Captain called role, said
he would see the voyage out until
the first of May if there was only
ten men remained as near as I can
go. There are one hundred and
fifty on strike now.

On the 14th at 5 p.m. second
hand called to all hands to get
water, he didn't say if the strikers
were allowed or not, six of them
went and there seemed no objec-
tion, afterwards others went.

On the 15th at 8 a.m. twelve of
the strikers went and asked Bart-
lett what his intention was, one
man gave him a message from his
member, he replied "I am not go-
ing to bring the ship home." He
also said that he would sue us for
his wages. One man made answer
saying he would have to take our
hide. He felt delighted, it seemed
as though he would rather have
that than a load of old hoods.

On the 16th Bartlett gave or-
ders for all the strikers to get
ashore, they objected unless mat-
ters were arranged to take us to
our homes; later the book went
out and told him that we were
getting short of grub, that we had
no potatoes for dinner; he also
told him we had no corn beef or
peas for a week past.

On the 17th Bartlett took some
of his "children" ashore to the
Magistrate to get their evidence
against the strikers, although
some of the same were after strik-
ing and went back again. It was
alright being as Mr. Bowring
didn't supply them their berths,
they were his own men. I have
known Bartlett to say before all
the crew that he didn't want Mr.
Bowring to put men in his ship to
try and run her, still his own men
were just as much in the fault as
Bowring's. We were alright with
him last Spring when we worked
like slaves to secure a full load
for the "Terra Nova" and after-
wards came home with twenty-
four thousand and left the other
ten or twelve for his son to try
and get his name up in good with
the firm but a very unfair way he
did it. It seems pretty hard that
six of our shipmates served a
term for the hundred but it was
up to themselves to do so, if they
had to say the word it would have
been all or none go to jail.

On the 18th we boarded the
train for St. John's and not a bit
sorry when we arrived for we were
very poorly fed on the passage
over, one cup of tea and two
slices of bread cut so thin as
though it was going to a sick
patient, and the beans so sour that
a dog would not eat them. We
enquired from the train steward
if that was all he could give us,
he said that he was going by di-
rections from the Government.

Now fellow sealers and toilers,
you can see how Morris is treating
us, but his day will soon be done
and we are in hopes to put a bet-
ter man in his place.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for
space.

ANOTHER STRIKER.

force of arms upon the rest of the
world.

Instead of being prejudiced in our
favor, the American people have been
largely prejudiced in favor of Germa-
ny over many years. They have re-
garded German universities as foun-
tains of modern culture, research and
disciplined thought. In every impor-
tant American college are German
teachers or German-taught teachers.
American boys and girls have been
educated in Germany by tens of thou-
sands.

The American people have had a
great admiration for German unity—
and Bismarck. They have had a
wholesome respect for what they be-
lieve to be the homely virtues of
the German people as a whole. But
they are convinced that the German
people have been misled and misdi-
rected by the militarists who would
Prussianize the world.

I have watched American opinion,
I have read scores of American news-
papers steadily; I have received vast
numbers of letters from prominent
Americans of all professions and pos-
itions since this war began. I am con-
vinced that the American people un-
derstand this war even better than
we do.

As one prominent American wrote
to me: "You are fighting as you never
fought before; and we are thinking
as we never thought before, not even
in the days of our struggle to pre-
serve the Union."

I ask such fellow-countrymen of
mine as have been impatient with the
government at Washington whether
they have fully estimated the value
of the moral support given to us by
the people of the United States.

Is there no material power in Sym-
pathy? The "vote" that says outside
the ring, "Your cause is just, fight on,"
gives a higher voltage of energy.

Sympathy maketh for understand-
ing, and that understanding was nev-
er more valuable than when we de-
parted from the old traditional block-
ade and relied upon the United States
to see that our interpretation of the
principles of international law had
not been changed by the new prac-
tice we were compelled to make.
Sympathy disarmed suspicion of mot-
ive and of act.

The withholding of that sympathy
by the American people would have
meant a reduction in our national
strength, would close up avenues of
moral support worth twenty army
corps.

Log of S.S. "Terra Nova"

AT THE SEALFISHERY, 1915.

On the 18th we Boarded the Train for St. John's and not a Bit Sorry
When We Arrived for we Were Very Poorly Fed on the Passage
Over, One Cup of Tea and Two Slices of Bread Cut so Thin as
Though it Was Going to a Sick Patient, and the Beans so Sour
That a Dog Would not Eat Them. We Enquired From the Train
Steward if that Was all he Could Give us, he Said that he Was
Going by Directions From the Government.

We left St. John's on the 8th of
March at 6 p.m. and worked out to
Cape Spear, then hauled up the
shore. I put my cloths in my bag
and all the crew did the same. We
were already for a jump as she
dragged along by the rocks. We
got caught in the still ice off Bay
Bulls. Got clear Wednesday
night, the 10th, and on the 12th
passed by Cape Race at 2 a.m. and
on the 12th with the wind N.E.
passed St. Pierre 4 p.m. On the
13th passed by Cape Ray at 7 a.m.,
met the ice when half way across
to the Bird Rocks.

On the 14th we were jammed
all day and the two Norwegian
ships lay about four miles from

us. On the 15th the ice went
abroad and at 10 p.m. we steamed
all night. Next morning, the 16th,
we struck the hoods and every
man was ordered out with ropes
and gaffs with the gunners ahead
shooting the doghoods. We all
felt light hearted as we left the
ship, saying to each other "We are
going to make a quick trip this
time."

This is my eighteenth springs to
the ice—four of them with the
late Captain Arthur Jackman—
and I never saw a better chance of
killing a load of old and young
hoods. We killed and hauled to
the lake until dinner hour. The
ship steamed up the lake, took all

the crew on board and what seals
we had killed—about three hun-
dred. One of the Norwegian ships
lay about three miles from us try-
ing to force in that evening. We
left the hoods and continued up
the Gulf.

At 3 a.m. on the 17th we got
jammed again, with crowbars and
a few cans of powder we got her
free. At 8 a.m. that evening
we got to the Madalene Islands
from the 18th to the 23rd trying
to force ahead to West Cape. On
the 24th jammed again. Nothing
doing; on the 25th the ice slacken-
ed a little. On the 26th we met
with an accident, one of our crew
had his leg broken at the wheel.
Captain said it was his own fault.
On the 27th another man got
thrown over the wheel but was not
injured much.

On Sunday (28th) it blew a
gale, the wind about W. by S. On
the 29th the ship started up again.
We are about thirty miles from
Cape Nord. At 1 p.m. the ship
got into clear water. At 6 p.m. we
struck the first of the young seals
coming through the Tickle. The
captain ordered the second hand

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 Issued every day from the office of
 publication, 167 Water Street, St.
 John's, Newfoundland, Union Pub-
 lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 15, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Lesson We Failed To Learn

THE disgraceful scenes which the public messages these days inform us, are being enacted in many parts of the British Empire cannot be condoned in any way. Even if one must admit that there has been some provocation.

It is very plain that the outrages being committed are the direct outcome of hot headed and irresponsible newspaper utterances, which have inflamed the passions of a people already sorely tried.

Every Briton who yet cherishes the ideals of British manhood must sincerely regret those occurrences. Such unseemly acts as those which have recently been enacted, are evidences of bad spirit, and they betray the feelings of a people who are evidently thinking that they are not doing as well against the enemy as they think they ought.

Such outbursts are sure to be taken by the enemy as evidence of disappointment. It is sure to suggest to them the impotent rage of a trapped lion. It is an unpatriotic move, if we view it in the sense just given. Better by far we take our medicine like men, and go on fighting, and not whine or betray our impotence.

The British nation had better put a muzzle on the press which under the guise of patriotism deals out columns of filthy calumny against the enemy.

We are patriotic as any but we cannot reduce ourselves to the level of crime instigator, for one crime cannot justify another.

There is one lesson which the war should teach us, and indeed we had almost announced our faith that it had, when lo, comes the illusion dispelling news across the ether, the Lusitania has been lost with many of her passengers.

The lesson that we have failed to learn is, that it is far more creditable to our intelligence, and much more in harmony with our boast of civilization and culture that we preserve our mental poise, and in the face of every varying gust we stand firmly, erect and dignified, and not make chaff of ourselves to be blown about in a whirligig of mental excitement over every bit of unusual intelligence. The word "boo!" which frightened us in childhood has the same potent spell over us in our more mature days.

Boo! and we all turn mental flipflaps. Boo-oo! and we rush into each other and beat each others brains out, in our fright, and our language becomes that of imbeciles.

There might have been some little excuse for the loss of equipage we suffered at the sudden outbreak of the war, but, surely nine months should suffice to restore us to our balance. It has not though; and the confession should make us blush.

We are to-day giving vent to hysterical nonsense and those whom we were wont to look upon as rocks of intellectual stability are prattling like babies.

As an evidence of this break-down, we have the expressions of opinion from our newspapers in relation to the sinking of the Lusitania, expressions so puerile, so vapid, so silly and so utterly devoid of sound sense as to almost make us weep over ruined hopes for the upward flight of the race towards perfection. Perhaps break-down does not express the idea as it presents itself to us, it is more like a collapse of a some thing that was nothing. We had only an airy vision of a temple, and not the solid masonry. We built in absolute quiet, when neither seismic or meteorological movements threatened our house of cards, we built in absolute vacuity, and the smallest draft of air has reduced the pretension to dust, and the dust of our folly building is in our eyes, painful and blinding. 'Tis easy to stand erect and firm when no adverse winds blow, or to order our lives like a smooth flowing stream when the river bottom is free from obstructions, and such a time is no test of character.

But when the storms blow and the meteors flash then is the testing time, and how few stand up to the ordeal with manly dignity. We are all carried off our feet by the news that a large passenger ship has been sunk, and we have assumed a mental attitude that makes us unfit to judge the aspects of the case, as would be a commission of African baboons to decide the question of the Labrador boundary.

As an instance of the madness we have referred to we point out the fact that it is thought in some quarters that the sinking of the Lusitania was done to provoke the United States into declaring war on Germany, and so give that country an excuse for ending the war, for with the United States in support of the Allies, it would put some kind of face on their come down from a very pretentious position.

Could anything be more childish? Sanity seems to have fled the dome whence emanated that silly explanation.

Those who think the United States is going to go to war with Germany on account of the sinking of that ship may be doomed to disappointment.

Yesterday at the House

THE supplementary estimates of \$167,000 were passed yesterday, making a total of over \$4,100,000 voted as expenditure for the year 1914-15. Last year \$197,000 was voted as supplementary and \$244,000 for 1912-13. Those votes caused considerable debate.

The New Reid Deal then discussed and several clauses of the resolutions passed. The Opposition proposed amendments to every clause, all of which were voted down by the Government.

When the measure passes Committee stages we will publish the amendments proposed by the Opposition Party.

The only incident of note which transpired yesterday was Mr. Coaker's reply to Mr. Currie in reference to arbitration instead of the court for settling disputes under the deal.

Mr. Kent condemned the principal of arbitration. Mr. Morine supported Mr. Kent's contention. Mr. Currie opposed Mr. Kent's contention.

Mr. Coaker asked Mr. Currie where he was at the time of the telegraph award. Surely he had heard nothing of the inequities of that arbitration award or he as a layman would never defend arbitrations such as awarded that award against the Colony in favor of the Reids.

Did he know that Mr. Blake—the Colony's arbitrator for that claim—fixed damages at \$750,000 and had to sign the award for \$1,580,000 because he was told by the other arbitrators that if he did not sign that their award would be \$3,000,000 and in order to prevent the Colony from being fleeced \$3,000,000 he signed the award for \$1,580,000, while he asserted that anything given over \$750,000 was against his conscience.

Now, said Mr. Coaker, knowing this and knowing also that the Reids claim for a big amount later, which was to be settled by arbitration, if the Reids succeeded in forcing the court to appoint an arbitrator fell to the ground because Mr. Kent opposed the appointment and his objection was upheld by the Supreme Court and nothing further has since been heard of that claim, as the Reids had not dared to sue the Colony for this claim before the courts, who can say that claim was honest or honourable, if so why has it not been pursued in the Supreme Court.

The Pit Prop Plot

YESTERDAY the members of the House of Assembly were amazed to hear the Minister of Finance state that the Government intended to introduce a Bill providing for the exportation of pulp wood from Newfoundland for another year and for ten years exportation from the Labrador.

Needless to say the Opposition members were amazed because of the arrangement made last September with the Government to permit exportation for one year only.

The whole country where pit prop cutting was operated this season has been disgusted with the slaughter of the timber resources and a general opinion prevails that the business should be entirely cut out.

The pit prop business in Newfoundland has proved a curse rather than a blessing. The men don't make 60c. per day, and the areas cut over are as clean as though destroyed by fire. Everything must fall before the axe as a large size picket is suitable.

Where green forests existed near the seashore it has disappeared the past season through being utilized for pit props. There is very little timber within two or three miles of the waterfront anywhere and what is left must be preserved for the fisheries.

The proposal to export from the Labrador is on behalf of land grabbers who secured large tracts of land there from their friends now in power and who wish to make big hauls by selling either the lands to English companies needing pit props or to utilize the timber and a grab of a couple of dollars per cord net profit.

H. D. Reid is a shareholder of one large concern in Hamilton Inter that controls upwards of 4000 square miles and who will doubt what is behind the proposal when it is known Mr. Reid is interested in the export of this timber from the Labrador.

Let all the lands come back to the Colony according to the conditions of the leases if such holders cannot operate as provided by the leases. The Colony might then decide to sell the areas to the highest bidder and permit limited export and place a tax thereon; but to permit those land grabbers to secure the people's heritage for nothing and sell at big prices, such as Jobs sold to McMartins and the Deer Lake people, where \$400,000 and \$300,000 was paid, is to rob the people and country of their heritage without saying as much as by your leave. For the matter of exporting round timber was never submitted to the people and the Government will be guilty of highhanded highway practices if they permit the export of timber to enrich land grabbers without in any way consulting the people.

The Government appears to consider this their last opportunity to grab, for the whole session so far has been devoted to giving away tremendous and far reaching concessions to friends of the Government, as though they never expected to have the chance to do so again.

The New Reid Deal and this pit prop proposal is an indication of what they are doing to make their friends rich at the expense of the commonwealth.

Never were proposals so infamous submitted to our Legislature and never was a Government composed of so many freebooters intent on grabbing every dollar's value remaining in the Colony—the remnant of the people's heritage.

How men like Messrs. Moulton, LeFevre, Walsh and Kennedy can look on and see such highway deeds accomplished, puzzles the people, for little is expected from the other Graball members, for they are receiving their grab from the Treasury and are linked together with a chain of gold, but Messrs. Moulton, Walsh, Kennedy and LeFevre are not getting much in the way of boodle or grab and ought to fearlessly oppose the further robbing or giving away of the heritage of the people of which they are trustees.

The House was taken by surprise as a calm had reigned all the afternoon and Mr. Coaker's words set the members thinking and every word he uttered fell like thunder bolts amongst the members of the Government.

Mr. Morine threw oil on the troubled waters by speaking against the principle of arbitration and in favor of awards made by the Supreme Court which would be far more satisfactory, reasonable and cheaper.

The House soon arose and adjourned until Monday.

at present—in charge, in co-operation with other honest and honorable members of the House.

The Government is intent on carrying out those iniquitous proposals, but the people will hold every individual supporting the Government responsible for such infamous transactions could not be accomplished if three or four men supporting Morris would stand out bravely in defence of the land of the birth.

The Opposition can talk, but can't compel the Government to alter their intentions, while the whole bunch of Government members look on with complete indifference or are too weak and cowardly to move a finger to demand a square deal for their fellow countrymen and their native land.

The New Reid Deal is about as infamous a trick as was ever attempted in a free country, but to back it up by another infamous transaction to export timber for pit props and then rob the people of their heritage to make a few friends of the Government rich in the twinkling of an eye is about as scoundrelish a transaction as any Turkish Government could be guilty of.

All hope of protection from the members of the Dumping Chamber has long disappeared—there are not three square lovers of their country and its best interests in the whole clique. They have spent weeks discussing and ruining every measure that has been sent up from the Lower House from the F.P.U. the past two sessions and they pass without comment the most far reaching measures sent up by the Government and dare not open their mouths to find fault.

They are a dangerous clique and are devoid of that spirit and loyalty to the people's best interests that was the chief consideration of our forefathers when they decided 60 years ago to have a Legislative Council to scrutinize the actions of a corrupt Government and thereby to safeguard the country's best interests.

The men now holding seats in the Dumping Chamber have secured them because of party services, subscriptions to party funds to fight elections; and to save a Government representing a minority of the people from being ousted from their places of boodle and graft. They are little better than henchmen, sent there to do as required.

They dare not destroy any attempt made by the Government to give away the people's heritage, for they are too cowardly to express honest opinions when interfering with their master's doings.

Oh! for the days of a Talbot, how very badly one is now required in the Dumping Chamber.

Is it any wonder the F.P.U. intends to abolish this farce as soon as another political fight comes around. Is it any wonder the people hate and despise that useless but dangerous Dumping Chamber and are ready to stamp it out with further consideration. Its days are numbered—that is one consolation.

Their power to defy the people and trample upon every attempt made by the people to uplift and benefit the masses will soon be taken from them, as was done by the people in England in reference to the House of Lords a few years ago.

That the present doings of the Government will prove the Colony's greatest crime in years to come, few fair minded men will deny. It looks as if their actions indicated that all hope of holding on much longer had disappeared and they intended to put in all their dirty work during this session, which was the chief reason for calling the House together in the late Spring when outport members would be easy to handle and time too limited and precious to fully discuss and expose their doings.

The people of the West and the fishermen of Conception Bay wanted their Morris in 1913, and we hope they are getting all the good things promised, and are more than satisfied with their bargain.

If ever a people were badly taken in during an election, the electors of Conception Bay and Burin District were for they were promised milk and honey and have received a stone. It would be but what they deserved if others who realized right from wrong, and thoroughly sized up Graballism and resolved to kill it out; had not to suffer as well as those who were too blind to see and were caught napping.

Reported that Germany is striving to tie up the Siberian railroad. Has Russia no public service commission to which it can appeal?—Newark News.

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

FRIDAY, MAY 14th, 1915.
 House met at the usual hour.

MR. COAKER presented a petition from Forene Harbor, asking for a grant of \$50.00 for a wharf landing in that vicinity.

Replying to a question of Mr. Stone's on Thursday's order paper, Colonial Secretary Bennett, tabled the following:—

In reply to the question of the honorable member I beg to state as follows:—

(1) Mr. Patrick Sullivan has been appointed Gardner at Government House in place of Mr. S. Ellis, deceased.

(2) Since the death of Mr. Ellis Mr. Sullivan has been paid the sum of \$10 per week, the increased amount over the voted salary namely, \$400 per annum, being allowed him in respect of loss of perquisites by reason of the Government's having given permission to the widow of Mr. Ellis to remain in the gardener's lodge until May 1st, instan, from which date Mr. Sullivan will occupy the lodge and receive the voted salary.

MINISTER OF FISHERIES PICCOTT tabled several replies to previous questions.

THE PRIME MINISTER gave notice of introducing resolutions on Monday next relating to water supply at Grand Bank.

Questions on the Order Paper were then taken up as follows:—

(1) **MR. WINNOR**—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing all expenses in connection with the Magistrate's dwelling house at Greenspond for the years 1912-13-14.

(2) **MR. WINNOR**—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing all expenses in connection with the Court House at Greenspond for the years 1913 and 1914.

(3) **MR. COAKER**—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House copies of all tenders received for repairs on the S. S. Fiona.

(4) **MR. KENT**—To ask the Hon. Minister of Finance, or other Minister representing the Justice Department, to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all amounts paid under the head of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions from July 1, 1914, to date.

(5) **MR. MORINE**—To ask the Rt. Hon. the Premier to lay on the table of the House all information in the possession of the Government in relation to the manufacture of fertilizers in the United States and Canada by the methods proposed to be used in this Colony by the Newfoundland Products Company, especially in relation to the capital of companies manufacturing, and the locality and output of manufactories.

Supplemental supply was then taken up in committee and during the sitting some interesting dissection, and criticism of the various supplemental votes was made, in which the Union Members were prominent.

MR. WINNOR drew particular attention of the Premier to the salary of the Gaoler at Greenspond, who was only paid \$84.00 per annum—the lowest paid Gaoler in the Colony—notwithstanding the fact that he was a most competent and deserving official. Mr. Winnor had drawn the attention of the government to this matter last year when on the Estimates and had been promised that it would be attended to. Mr. Winnor thought it most unfair, as amongst the other Gaolers the lowest paid was \$120.00. He hoped that the government would seriously consider the matter.

Messrs. Coaker, Jennings and Stone warmly supported Mr. Winnor, and the Prime Minister promised to give the matter his immediate attention.

MR. KENT again drew the attention of the Premier to the reporting and publication of the official debates, and the Premier replied that the matter was under consideration of the government.

MR. COAKER commented very strongly on the wasteful system of printing expenditure now in vogue, and suggested a distribution amongst the various printing establishments which would save thousands of dollars for other needful purposes.

On the question of Lobster Propagation and Fishery Warden's there were some lively exchange between Messrs. Jennings, Coaker and the Minister of Fisheries, and in reply to Mr. Coaker's query as to where a list of warden's was to be found—some of whom seemed to draw their wages for nothing—Mr. Piccott promised to give Mr. Coaker the necessary information. The Minister of Fisheries also stated to Mr. Jennings that he would be glad to get the name of a good

man as a warden in his district.

MR. HALFYARD drew attention to a petition that had been presented from Change Islands in reference to a light house there and for which some building material had been forwarded in 1908, and since which time nothing had been done.

MR. COAKER also referred to this matter and the Ministers of Fisheries promised to give the matter attention if the Hon. Member, Mr. Halfyards, would write him a letter about it.

MR. STONE drew attention to dredging requirements at Port Rexton and Mr. Grimes to light house needs at Cupids, and Mr. Piccott promised due attention.

After some severe criticism of the Finance statement of Supplemental Supply, presented to the House by the Finance Minister, in which Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Kent were conspicuous, the committee rose, reported having passed certain votes, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

Committee then took up the Newfoundland Products Resolution and made some little progress. On all the resolutions where exemptions from duty and taxation were mentioned, amendments, that this exemption should be only for a 20-year period were proposed by Messrs. Morine, Clift, Lloyd and Coaker in turn, and all lost.

The question of arbitration created a lively passage at arms between Mr. Currie and Mr. Coaker, in which the Union Leader delivered a severe castigation to the member of Burin. Committee rose at 6.15, reported some progress, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

MINISTER OF FINANCE gave notice that he would move the House into Committee on Ways and Means next Wednesday and at the request of Mr. Morine the resolutions on Total Prohibition were postponed till Tuesday next.

House adjourned at 6.30 p.m. till Monday afternoon at 3 p.m.

Notice of Question

Thursday, May 13, 1915.
 (1) **MR. STONE**—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary: (1) if any appointment has been made to fill the vacancy at Government House caused by the death of Mr. Ellis, the late gardener there; (2) if any salary has been paid on this account since the death of Mr. Ellis; if so, what amount and to whom paid.

To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement of all monies paid to Messrs. Kennedy Bros. and Messrs. Spratt Bros. for work done in or around the General Hospital for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

(2) **MR. STONE**—To ask the Right Hon. the Prime Minister, in the absence of the Hon. Minister of Justice, to lay upon the table of the House a copy of all correspondence, if any, relating to the case of the Crown vs. Frank Murphy, of Placentia, and others in 1914, with reference to breach of Game Laws, the amount of the fines imposed, and if the said fines were paid.

(3) **MR. STONE**—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House the total cost to the Government of the Daily Telegraph Message from Halifax, with details of this expenditure and of the amounts by all parties in this country for using this message in newspapers and otherwise.

To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a statement of Parcel Posts arrangements covering frequency of service and the reason why we are not served by the cross-country train.

MR. STONE—To ask the Right Hon. the Prime Minister, in the absence of the Hon. Minister of Justice, to lay upon the table of the House a copy of all correspondence, if any, relating to the case of the Crown vs. Frank Murphy, of Placentia, and others in 1914, with reference to breach of the Game Laws, the amount of the fines imposed, and if the said fines were paid.

(1) No correspondence.
 (2) Francis Murphy, fined \$250, paid \$250.
 Francis Murpy, fined \$500, paid \$500.
 Philip Mury, fined \$250, paid \$250.

Lawrence Benoit, fined \$250 (given time).

Duncan Barrington, fined \$450, paid \$50.

Thomas Barrington, fined \$250, (given time) paid \$50.

Thomas Barrington, fined \$250 (given time).

Colin Beck, fined \$250 (given time), paid \$100.

Dr. F. W. Foster, fined \$1000, paid \$1000.

James Giles, fined \$250 (given time).

Fletcher Beck, fined \$250 (given time).

Reply to Mr. Stone.
 United States Parcel Post packages can only be exchanged by direct steamers. The United States decline to handle parcels which pass through any country, as transit rates would have to be paid.

Four parcel mails (Halifax and Toronto) are exchanged with Canada over the cross country train service, weekly.

Parcel mails are exchanged with the United Kingdom by every direct mail steamer in summer, and in winter weekly when practical by way of Sydney.

Civic Commission

The usual weekly meeting of the Civic Board was held last night in the City Chambers, Chairman Gosling presiding, the other Commissioners present being Harris, Anderson, McNamea, Ayre, Mullaly, McGrath and Morris.

Reid Newfoundland Co. wrote with reference to the Fort William grounds intimating that the Company was agreeable to putting a board fence around the same, and would also put up notices as to prohibiting the carting of rubbish there. The letter also suggested that the Board should supply proper police protection. The Reid Co. proposals were all agreed to.

The plans of Cochrane St. Church were submitted and approved, subject to Engineer's report as to the site, etc.

Several letters were received asking for severage extension, and a Committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

In reply to a communication from the Board, Mr. James Ellis, Southside said he was willing to sell land in question for \$300.00. His letter will be considered.

The Engineer reported that it would take \$200.00 to lay a sewer in Steven Street, as asked for by Mr. Flynn.

Several applications to repair houses were referred to Engineer. W. F. Butler furnished plans of proposed offices for the Commercial Cable Company which complied with the Act.

The Engineer will report as to the building covering a certain sewer before authority to build will be given. W. J. Ellis was given permission to erect a stone in Waldegrave St.

James Murphy complained of vacant space in Pennywell Road, and a fence will be erected.

After the routine business had been discussed Commissioner Anderson referring to the Municipal Bill now before the Legislative Council said—"My name has been associated with the first reading of the Municipal Bill, in taking charge of the Bill I may say I did so just as the House was about to close, and at the request of the Hon. leader of the Government, I wish to state the second reading of the Bill has been deferred, and I might further state the Bill will be taken in charge by the Hon. Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council. As my allegiance must be in support with my brother Commissioners in the work of our charter, until completed, and section 1 and sub-section 1 is not in accord with a resolution carried unanimously by the Board of Commissioners, I desire to have no direct connection with the Bill, but would prefer an open course to discuss it on its merits as it comes before the Council.

With the passing of pay rolls, etc., the meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

London, May 9.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, asked for an expression of opinion regarding the sinking of the Lusitania, said he thought it was due to a shortage of cruisers to protect the trade routes. This had been his opinion, he added, for years.

The Hague may find itself busy enough when the readjustment comes to make up for its present lack of employment.—Washington Star.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Statement of Expenditure Board of Agriculture for the Year 1913-14

(Continued.)

Grand Bank Ag. Society grant	50.00	Philip Huelan, sundries	15.00
M. F. Gale, Sec. Campbell's Ck. Society	11.66	A. Hobbs, Sec. King's Cove Society	20.00
Jos. Gough, refused hay	26.75	R. Hibbs, Sec. Kelligrews	20.00
J. M. Goddard, do	73.00	Wm. Hopkins, Sec. Old Perlican	20.00
Ray Roberts Guardian, advertising	90.00	Wm. Ireland, ac. Brigus Exhibition	15.70
Haystack Ag. Soc. grant	10.59	Joe Batt's Arm Soc grant	40.00
Hr. Grace, do. keeping st. eph	10.59	Mrs. Wm. Jenkins, Judge Bonavista Exhibition	15.00
Hr. Grace Agric. Society keeping station	cmfwp	E. C. Janes, Sec. Hant's Harbor	20.00
Hr. Grace Agric. Society keeping stallion	250.00	King's Cove Agric. Soc. grant	75.00
Hr. Main Ag. Soc. grant	51.32	Kelligrews, do.	200.00
Hant's Hr. do	100.00	Edwin Kirby, sundries	95
Hart's Content, do	100.00	G. Knowling, do	1.35
Hermitage, do	50.00	Wm. Knowling, ac. sheep	15.65
Hr. Breton, do	50.00	Geo. Knowling, Sec. Little River Society	20.00
P. D. Hannon, Sec. Hr. Main Society	20.00	LeMarne Bros., bulls	5,554.33
Horwood Lumber Co., seed boxes	152.85	do., pigs	1,111.78
Hr. Grace Exhib. grant	100.00	do., pigs and sheep	4,882.00
James Healey, sundries	4.00	Lark Hr. Soc., grant	33.34
Hr. Main Exhib. expen.	1,163.82	Lower Is. Cove, do	42.73
John Holden, ac. Hr. Main Exhibition	20.50	C. F. Lester, stabling and feeding pigs	326.80
Stephen Hawco, keeping animals	37.00		

Light House Maintenance.

J. W. Hodges:—		P. Templeman:—	
Cement &	\$ 86.44	Supplies	74.95
Coal &	61.66	Coal	952.70
"	101.48		
"	100.00		
"	100.00	Frank Moore:—	
"	100.00	For land coal on Baccalieu	\$110.00
"	100.00	W. E. Bearn:—	
Joseph Manuel:—	\$482.91	Oil	\$393.86
Coal	\$107.00	Matches, Soap, etc	521.32
"	87.50		
"	89.28	Bishop & Sons:—	
"	175.75	Cable, Rope, Cement, Lamps	
"	245.81	Wire, &	\$118.76
"	207.45	E. J. Rowood:—	
"	\$912.79	Kero. Oil	\$ 29.20
Nld. Produce Co.:—		"	2.20
Coal	\$110.80	"	37.20
"	110.90	"	17386.83
"	226.30	Freight	2.40
"	36.20		
Freight	50	A. Goodridge & Sons:—	
		Rope, Bunting Coal, Rigging	
W. G. Piggot:—	\$482.70	Paint, Coal, Tar, Barrels	
Brass Cups	60	Cable, &	\$625.25
Repairs	2.40	Morey & Co.:—	
Repairs	2.80	Coal	\$90.00
Burnes	82.81	"	62.00
Ventilators, Stoves, Fittings		"	\$152.00
Shute, Castings &	292.88	M. Kent:—	
	\$381.49	Fire extinguishers	\$67.50

Fire extinguishers	\$7.00	Ren of store	24.10
Strong & Nurse:—	\$114.50	G. C. Fearn:—	\$1041.44
Coal and oil	79.28	Coal and oil	\$390.80
Standard Htg. Co.:—		Tasker Cook:—	\$1050.00
Paint	\$26.50	Del. basey	
J. M. Jackman:—	\$360.83	E. Collishaw:—	\$408.20
Coal	\$69.60	Oil, etc	
J. J. Mathaly:—		Jessa Whiteway:—	\$8.90
Coal	6.40	Paper	3.60
"	20.00	Rope	5.60
"	49.50	Calico	20.95
"	147.00	Paper, etc	105.22
"	52.20		
"	224.00	F. J. Canning:—	\$146.05
"	31.20	Kero. oil	\$219.00
"	11.20	"	24.84
"	7.35	"	384.88
	\$451.45	"	224.50

Martin Hardware Co.:—

Powder, noon gas	\$315.57
Glass	3.80
	\$319.77

Horwood Lumber Co.:—

Hardwood	\$11.15
Pine	2.76
Sashes	3.50
Lumber	173.43
"	59.14
"	29.75
"	59.20
	\$327.57

Reid Mfg. Co.:—

Wrench &	\$29.04
Ventilators	30.94
Nipper, &	42.72
Pipe, etc	2.50
Ventilators, &	22.50
Passages	28.96
Freight, &	298.18
Plates, &	37.25
Repairs	7.60
Connecting Rod	8.50
Passages	4.25
Joining &	48.00
Bolting	44.88
Valve	9.85
Wire, etc	19.01
	\$649.24

R. Mahers:—

Fittings	\$25.00
Stove etc	20.95
Stove, etc	20.80
Pans	2.10
Lantern	1.40
Chimney Top	4.00
Slide for grate	4.85
Oil can	20
Stove	8.00
Fittings	92.20
Platings	6.20
Platings & Fittings	5.40
Fittings	2.50
"	3.90
"	2.20
"	4.70
"	4.70
"	1.10
"	2.50
"	2.20
"	4.80
	\$161.70

P. Walsh:—

Smithwork	\$167.49
Blocks	9.80
Smithwork	10.60
Fittings	15.20
Smithwork	18.60
Bolts & Drills	20.20
Fittings	14.20
Wheelbarrow	6.00
Smithwork	469.41
Ladder	48.50
Smithwork	127.45
	\$907.55

Royal Stores, Ltd.:—

Linoleum	\$56.84
Yarn	2.50
Fencing	8.00
Turps, etc	4.86
Glass	2.00
Cloth	50
Hearths, etc	7.74
Linoleum	22.46
Locks	85
Locks	1.00
Nails, etc	12.36
Lamps, etc	3.25
Brooms, etc	2.96
Tar	2.51
Scissors	50
Rope	2.64
Glass	35.38
Linoleum	4.93
	\$170.18

Geo. J. Cater:—

Lumber, etc	\$116.83
	59.25
	\$176.18

T. Manuel & Co.:—

Lumber	\$327.73
F. J. House & Co.:—	\$563.25
Paint	
A. W. Kennedy:—	\$119.46
Bottles	
Maritime Paint Co.:—	\$2317.58
Pain & Druccho	
W. H. Hykes:—	\$239.19
Coal	15.75
"	99.30
"	45.40
"	14.14
"	17.50
"	118.20
"	79.30
"	225.56
"	147.15

Legislative Council

Yesterday was the third day that the Labrador Fishery Bill was under discussion. The work on the Bill got ahead yesterday as far Sect. 7. A lengthy debate marked the consideration of the Bill and Hon. John Harvey spoke for some time, objecting strongly to the placing of the responsibility of making fish prices on the Supreme Tribunal. Mr. Harvey favored the substituting of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries as a fit party, but in amendment was defeated by 11 to 4.

At the present rate of progress the Bill may take some weeks before final settlement is effected, as a decided effort is always made by Messrs Harvey, Robinson, Tamplin, Bishop and McGrath to amend every section of the measure, tailing the destruction of the Bill altogether.

Stolen Treasure Discovered in Barn

Reviewing Memories of a Pathetic Episode Wherein a Young Life Was Snuffed Out.

Last week Patrick Coughlan of the Topsail Road found \$100.00 in a corner of his barn which he was repairing, and immediately remembered that Phil Brady who was a prisoner and who died of consumption at the General Hospital had been accused of taking the money when at large from the Penitentiary. It will be remembered that Brady who had deserted his vessel, was sent to the Penitentiary, and had nearly finished his term there when he made his escape. Brady was eight days at large, and during that time managed to conceal himself in Pat Coughlan's barn, where he was discovered later by the police. The unfortunate man on being re-arrested was charged with having stolen from \$100.00 from Coughlan, and received an imposed sentence of two years longer in the jail.

A short time after, Brady contracted a quick consumption and died. Brady is dead and forgotten, and the money is found, it is due to his memory—who was a stranger in a strange land—to acknowledge that after all he might not have been guilty, but was like many another, the victim of circumstances which are so often the beneficial influences of lives most innocent.

St. John's Municipal Board.

Notice to Rate Payers.

The Collectors will call at the following localities next week:—
EAST END
 Monday, 17th—Forest, Quidi, and Signal Hill Roads.
 Tuesday, 18th—Military and Queen's Roads.
 Wednesday, 19th—Hayward Avenue.
 Thursday, 20th—Mullock, William, Maxse and McDougall Streets.
 Friday, 21st—Monkstown and Renie's Roads, and Belvidere St.
 Saturday, 22nd—Pilot's and Nunery Hills, Prospect Street.

WEST END

Monday, 17th—Cabot Street and Freshwater Road.
 Tuesday, 18th—Charlton, Gilbert, Casey and Dunford Streets.
 Wednesday, 19th—McFarlane Street Flower Hill, Central Street.
 Thursday, 20th—Monroe, Clifford and Stephen Streets.
 Friday, 21st—Alexander Street, Angel Place, Brine Street.
 Saturday, 22nd—Power Street, Atlantic Ave., Carnell and Hutchings Streets.

P.S.—Parties who owe Rates up to December 31st, 1914, are hereby notified that if payments are not made to the Collectors when they call, on the days specified herein, the amounts will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.
 By order,
 JNO. L. SLATTERY,
 Secretary-Treasurer
 May 15.11

"PRINCESS" SHOES

The Perfect Shoe for Ladies!
 As shown in window



1915 Styles
 Now Showing
DONGOLA BLUCHER
 Patent Tip

Dongola Buttoned Patent Tip
 Price:
\$3.00
 Per Pair
 Superior to most shoes at the price



STEER Bros.

Advertise in 'The Mail and Advocate' for Best Results

The Only Firm Selling
Special Motor Boat Kerosene
 For : use : of : motor : boats : only
 Lowest Prices on
 120 Kerosene and 150 Royalite Kerosene
Premier Brand Gasolene

Importers of
 No Carbon Lubricating Oil. Double Eagle Lubricating Oil.
 Good Luck Lubricating Oil. All grades of Mill Oil.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ALL
Engines and Motor Boat Fittings
 100 K.W. SPARK COILS. 12,000 BATTERIES.
 100 PROPELLORS. 50 TOOL KITS.
 1000 SPARK PLUGS. BRASS and IRON PIPE FITTINGS also
New Ferro Kerosene Engines,
GRAY KEROSENE ENGINES,
Britannia 4 Cycle Engines

A. H. Murray

ST. JOHN'S

BARGAINS in High-Class New Hat Flowers

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS will be very fashionable this year, and will be profusely worn on Stylish Millinery.

The latest popular fad of wearing a neat bunch of Artificial Flowers on the left breast will gain in favour with careful dressers as the season advances. Many of our patrons have already adopted the newest fad and have made their selection from our vast stock of

5000 Artificial FLOWERS

We have just completed marking this lot, and amongst the five thousand are some beautiful bunches, sprays and wreaths.

These were fortunate in securing at a bargain, and you are to have the benefit at Removal Sale Prices.

Here you can select splendid Hat Flowers—kinds that have a natural appearance, such as Mignonette, Carnations, Lilac, Jonquils, Sweet-Pea, Daisies, Violets, Sweet-William, Moss Roses, Full Blown Roses, American Beauty Roses and a variety of other flowers that only a botanist can rightly name.

The rich, artistic colourings and the particular arrangement of each spray, bunch or wreath combined with excellent qualities, will certainly appeal to lovers of Artificial Flowers, and cause a tremendous rush for these Bargains.

Come in and see what you can pick up for fifteen, twenty or twenty-five cents. You'll be pleased. Come early. Come to-day.

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

A CORDIAL INVITATION

When getting your supplies this spring, look for the Bear on your Rubber Boots. Demand "Bear Brand" Patent Process Boots. You may see plenty of rubber boots that LOOK as good, but if you want to see how much better Patent Process boots are, call in to our sample rooms in New Martin Bldg., and we will be most happy to show you. We have the boots there cut open, so that you can see what the inside of the sole is like and how strong the uppers are. Remember, you must not judge the cost of a pair of Rubber Boots by the amount of money you pay, but by the price as compared with the number of months' wear. By that test, our boots prove cheap-est.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO., 215, W. St. John's.

Kimball Organs. Highest Awards in America. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST. JOIN OUR ORGAN CLUB. Musicians' Supply Dept. ROYAL STORES FURNITURE. ap21at, w.s.t.f.

J.J. St. John. When Prices are Right stock goes out the door. -OUR WAY- We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy. White Cattle Feed, Bran, Yellow Meal, Whole Corn, Mixed Oats -and- Calf Meal, in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb. Boneless Jowls, Pork Loins, Ribbed Pork, New York Beef, Sinclair's Spare Ribs, the best. J.J. St. John. Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd.

FIRE THE ALARM OF FIRE is a dreadful thing for the man without insurance. Every time he sees the engines racing along his heart comes up in his throat if the fire is anywhere near his place. THE COST OF INSURANCE is so small that it need hardly be considered. The freedom from worry alone is worth it many times over. Let me insure you to-day. PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.

Home From the War

Two Reservists Who Were in the Engagement off Falkland Islds. Coming Home

Two of the Newfoundland Naval Reservists, Alexander Clarke, of Trinity, and James Keates, of Fogo, were passengers arriving here on Sunday. Both came out from Liverpool on the Hesperian, which reached Halifax Saturday evening and are on their way home suffering from injuries received in the naval battle off the Falkland Islands, when the German fleet was destroyed. Clarke has a badly shattered knee, while his comrade is suffering from nervousness, due to the frightful roaring of the guns while in action—North Sydney Herald.

47th Anniversary Of T.A. Society

To-morrow, May 16, is the 47th anniversary of the founding of the St. John's T. A. and B. Society. The founders of this venerable institution were Wm. McGrath, Patk. Keavon, Philip Hally, Wm. Vinnicombe, Chas. Kiockham, John Donnelly, John Sheehan, Henry G. Lewis, John Atreick and John Barry. The seeds of temperance planted 47 years ago have showered fruit, and to-day we have amongst us a society which is a credit to itself and our city. We extend our heartiest congratulations to the T. A. and B. Society and trust the future years have in store for it the full measure of success, it so richly deserves.

The Supreme Court

Cabot Whaling Co. vs Union Trading Co.—This case was a claim of the Cabot Whaling Co. of their agents, Harvey & Co. for \$70,000, covering 10 tons of coal delivered to the "Cant Loo" in 1913. The defence is a counter-claim for \$200 for demurrage against the Cabot Whaling Co. or their agents, Harvey & Co. for holding up the "Cant Loo" at Halifax in Jan. 1913, while discharging whale-bone. The plaintiffs denied liability for demurrage. The plaintiffs called Messrs John Harvey, P. Grace and D. Thistle—late accountant of the Union Trading Co.—as witnesses. The defence called Mr. Coaker to give evidence. J. J. McGrath represented the Plaintiffs, A. B. Morine the Defence. The case was heard by Judge Emerson. Judgment was given in favor of the Union Trading Co.

Before Mr. Justice Johnson and Special Jury

In the breach of promise case yesterday, the jury awarded the plaintiff—Bethuna Campbell—the sum of \$438.00. Counsel for the plaintiff, F. A. Mews; for the defendant, L. E. Emerson.

C. Frampton Wounded

Private Charles Frampton, who has been officially reported wounded, is a former resident of this city and an ex-member of the Church Lads Brigade. He enlisted at Winnipeg and went to France with the First Canadian Contingent, and according to letters received by his wife, who lives in this city, has been on the firing line since February 27th. A telegram from Adjutant-General at Ottawa merely states that he was wounded, and details would be forwarded as quickly as possible.

Dredging

Excellent work is being done by the dredge in removing the silt from Balne Johnston and Co's docks though the task is of a difficult nature, the bottom of No. 1 dock, from which five loads have already been taken, being covered with parts of timbers from sunken schooners, and also a large quantity of brick. Some 2000 tons will have to be removed before the work is finished. The dredge will not operate to-day but take on board water and coal.

Mine Trawling

A number of our Naval Reservists who had been on board the larger war ships, have volunteered for mine-trawling and are now engaged at that work. This duty requires great care and caution, as certain danger ever attends the trawling of this very unpleasant kind of catch.

Eagle's Turnout

The S. S. Eagle finished discharging yesterday forenoon, her turnout being as follows—264 young harps, 25 old harps, 7 old hood, total 336 seals; net weight 176 tons, 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.; net value \$16,242.75. Her crew of 261 men shared \$26.80. The Eagle landed a greater number of seals than all the other ships combined, which prosecuted the voyage at the "Front."

LOCAL ITEMS

Municipal collections for the past week amounted to \$2,047.56 as against \$1,327.84 for corresponding week of last year.

A message from Honne Bay to Marine and Fisheries Department this morning says that herring are fairly plentiful.

People out to-day from Flat Rock and Torbay report good signs of fish in the vicinity, but as yet the men have not visited the grounds owing to the presence of ice.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the loss of the "Hawk" Captain Arthur Jackman, off Cape John. The crew were taken off and landed in St. John's by the "Nimrod," 1876.

To-morrow being the third Sunday of the month, the Holy Name Society receive Holy Communion in a body after 8 o'clock mass. The junior branch hold their meeting in the morning and the parent body at 2.30 p.m. in their rooms.

The Base-ball Committee meets to-night, when fixtures will be arranged and umpires selected for the coming season.

The B. B. Team has good material, and ought to do some good work. The first game will likely be played on the 15th of June.

Yesterday the Rev. C. W. Hollands, of Carbonara, received official confirmation of the death of his brave son. The Adjutant-General at Ottawa wired:—"Deeply regret to inform you that Private John Hollands, of the 15th Battalion, is officially reported as killed in action."

F. R. Dinham's latest report to the Board of Trade gives the catch of codfish between Mall Bay and Eagle Point, up to date, as 3,200 quintals. Salt is scarce, and practically nothing was done the past week, operations being hindered by unfavourable weather.

Repairs to the Commercial Companies Cable at Cuckhold's Cove, which had been damaged by an iceberg grounding on it, have been successfully completed. The repairs were made under the direction of Messrs. Stoll and Vetch, the whaler "Hump" Capt. Burke, being engaged instead of regular repair ship.

Some parts of the marble altar-railing which came by the last Steaphano for the R. C. Cathedral here, became broken in transit, several of the rails being discovered snapped off when the cases were opened. As the goods have come all the way from Italy, it will be some time before the damaged parts can be replaced.

It is rumored that the Reid Nfld. Co., have secured a big contract to manufacture shrapnell shells, and that Mr. Ladley of the machine shops will go abroad in a day or two to secure specific information re the industry.

Last night Private D. Phelan of the C.C.C. was presented with a gold medal in recognition of his interest in the body, by having brought in the largest number of recruits since the first of the year. Colonel Cunniff, who made the presentation, highly praised the young man for the true concern which had been thus expressed. There are now some 400 members in the C.C.C.

Yesterday morning the Prisoner Duke serving a life time in the Penitentiary for the slaying of a shipmate, became violently insane at the institution and had to be removed to the Insane Asylum. The Warden at the Penitentiary had great trouble in controlling the poor fellow, he resisting all approaches.

The unfortunate man has never been of sound mind and it is claimed by many persons, that his terrible act, (a stabbing affair) was committed in a state of insanity.

The three-masted schooner "Success," from Barbados with a load of molasses, arrived yesterday and is discharging at the F.P.A. wharf. Union men will therefore be ensured a supply of the best molasses direct from Barbados, for the balance of the season. This vessel will discharge the largest molasses importation yet made by the Union Trading Co.

It don't look as if the F.P.A. is growing weaker as its enemies claim, when its importations are larger this Spring by 50 per cent.

Constable Humber of Manuels leaves for his station by this evening's train.

At the Crescent

If you are fond of good pictures, racy, humorous, and true to life, you ought to visit the Crescent, and enjoy the excellent Bill which the Management have prepared. Delmonico is certainly up to the spoken words of him—"That none better has come our way." The cornet imitation is very clever, and as he gives a rendition of Tipperary tonight, be sure you are there—at the Crescent.

Kyle's Passengers

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.45 a.m. to-day with the following passengers:—Miss M. Edwards, J. Dechampain, Harold Dawe and J. W. Keating.

The Volunteers

Chas. King, Catalina; Victor Carew, Cape Broyle; John Chas. Raynes, St. John's Rd. A. Brazil. St. John's joined the ranks yesterday, bringing the number up to 1775.

SHIPPING

S. S. Durango now due from Halifax.

S. S. Argyle left Placentia at 3 a.m. to-day on the Mirasheen route.

Bruce left Port aux Basques at 1.35 this a.m.

Glencoe left Rose Blanche at 6.10 o'clock yesterday evening, coming East.

Meigle left here this morning at 4 o'clock for Humbermouth service.

S. S. Steaphano leaves New York to-day for Halifax and this port.

S. S. Fortia left Fortune at 10.30 a.m., coming east.

S. S. Prospero is at Trinity detained by ice conditions.

S. S. Kyle with passengers and mail reached Port aux Basques at 8.45 this a.m.

The S. S. Sinbad is due from Montreal on Thursday next and will sail again for that port direct on Friday, taking any cargo that may be offering.

The Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.55 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—R. R. Costigan, Annie McDonald, Rev. J. M. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. R. Dolgado, N. S. McDonald, T. H. Winter, W. P. Lake, Rev. G. Mercer, Miss S. S. Traynell, W. H. Newhook, George McGuire, Hon. J. J. Murphy, H. Gillieson.

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer. Christ Church, Quill Field—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Even'g Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 3 p.m. Other services at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

Brookfield School Chapel—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

METHODIST Tower Street—11, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh; 6.30, Rev. D. Hemmeon. George Street—11, Rev. D. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane Street—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh. Wesley—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

St. Andrew's (Presbyterian)—11, and 6.30, Rev. H. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS'S—The preacher at the morning service will be the Rev. A. Clayton, and at evening, the Rector; subject—"Historic answers to an Historic question." ADVENTIST—Preaching service at the Cookstown Road Church will be at the usual hour Sunday evening. Subject: "What must I do to be saved?"

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate winds, a few light showers but generally fair to-day and on Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Cape Race (noon)—Wind East North East, fresh, dense fog. Durango and another steamer supposed to Cobau lay off here all night, but went in early this morning.

Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.45 Ther. 40.

Rossley's Theatres

Big Vaudeville programme at the East End Theatre to-night. Ballard Brown and Madge Locke in new songs, dances and jokes. Great Fun Contest at this afternoon's matinee. Lots of comedians, singers, dancers, comedians, and acrobats. Look out for the "Potted" pantomime now in preparation:—"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe," with the Rossleys, Jack, Marie and Bonnie, Richard Brown and Miss Locke, also Rossley's pantomime girls. New music, new scenery, new pictures. Everything first class.

"Ours" in The West End Still booming at "Ours" in the West. crowded audiences at every show. All new pictures, and the Squires Sisters in new songs and dances, elegantly costumed. Visit the cozy little theatre of varieties in the West End.

Daniel O'Connell

Daniel O'Connell, Irish patriot, lawyer and scholar, died at Genoa this date, 1847. In order to serve his country he surrendered a large lucrative practice worth about £7000 per annum. Tributes amounting to nearly £10,000 yearly of what he expended in the cause of dear old Ireland.

He left Ireland for the last time in January, 1847 and died at the date mentioned above. His heart was carried to Rome and buried in St. Agatha's. His body rests in Glasnevin cemetery, Dublin.

Magistrate's Court

Before Mr. H. F. Knight, J.P. Two youthful citizens summoned for reckless use of air rifles were ordered to pay costs and the rifles destroyed.

Stephen Mercer of Chamberlain's, charged with trapping a fox out of season, had the fox confiscated.

PERSONAL

Miss Trapnell is on to-day's inward express.

Dr. S. B. Fraser of Bonne Bay is registered at the Balsam Place.

Miss Rosa Delgado is a passenger on the express due this afternoon.

Mr. George McGuire who went on a visit to the United States about three weeks ago, is on to-days inward express.

Mr. John Savin who is studying for the Priesthood at the Propaganda and has taken Minor Orders, will arrive here next month on a visit to his home in St. John's.

Rev. Mr. Hemmeon and daughter went as far as Petty Har. by this morning's train, where they will spend a day or two fishing.

Motor Vacuum Street Cleaner

In Huddersfield, England, recently a demonstration was given of a motor-vacuum street cleaner, the invention of an Italian. The machine is operated upon the principle of a rotary brush and suction, together with a system of pumps and jets for spraying atomized water on the road surface in front of the brush, thus insuring dustless and hygienic sweeping. The tests were made on various conditions of roadways, some being specially prepared to give the machine a stiff test. It is stated that the result was excellent, and apparently it will not be long before a much-needed revolution in street cleaning will be brought about by the motor-vacuum system.

Canadian cities and towns are intensely interested in this question, as owing to climatic conditions, the vacuum system of street-cleaning is particularly adapted to this country.

The local train, which arrived at noon, brought but a few passengers, two young men from Board Cove to join the volunteers.

WAR MESSAGES

Private Frampton Among the Wounded

Halifax, May 14.—In the casualty list issued to-day, the name of Private Chas. Frampton of St. John's appears in the list of wounded.

The Plague is Spreading

Italian Capital Now in State of Riot—Military Occupy the City

Rome, May 15.—Agitation in Rome has assumed almost a revolutionary character. The entire city has been occupied by the military. A riotous crowd made its way this morning to the Piazza Montecitorio, where is located the Chamber of Deputies, and forced an entrance into the building by smashing the windows. The belief is growing rapidly that there will be formed another Salandra Cabinet, or at least, a Cabinet which will follow the same foreign policy as did the Salandra Ministry.

Italian Premier Remains in Power

Victor Emanuel Will Not Accept Resignation—Rome Feels Gladdened

Rome, May 14.—Premier Salandra has convoked a council of ministers, who are now meeting to make a decision relative to the present crisis. News that King Victor Emmanuel will not accept Premier Salandra's resignation, and Salandra and Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, will remain in power, is spreading like wild fire throughout Rome, creating an excellent impression.

LOCAL ITEMS

The express, which is due at 4.30 this afternoon has an English mail on board.

Seals are plentiful about Twillingate Gut, several which had got in on the land being captured last week.

Supt. Jones lectures to-morrow night at Greater Hall. Subject: "The Countries of the Allies." All are invited. Seats free.

A young man, named Ross, from St. John's, came by to-day's local train to enter the General Hospital. He is suffering from internal trouble. A patient for the Insane Asylum, from the same place, came along.

The Regatta Committee, which meets at Wood's Restaurant on the night of the 21st inst., will discuss the advisability of holding a Regatta this season. We learn from Mr. J. L. Noonan, the Secretary of the Committee, that ample funds are on hand, and it is his belief that the good old event will come off as heretofore.

Says Pres. Wilson Has Earned Right To Be Trusted

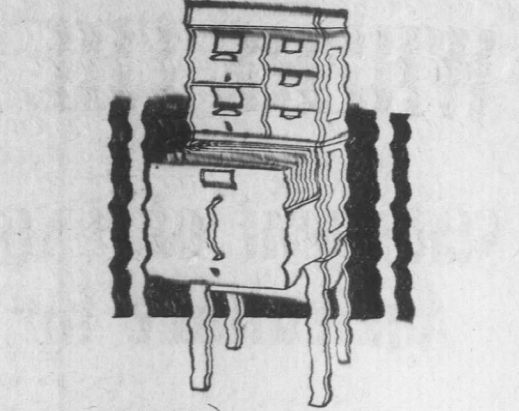
Gov. Walsh said this morning: "I am not sufficiently expert in international law to venture an opinion as to whether this terrible act can or cannot be justified on the plea of military necessity. Moreover, in this as in other international matters, I believe it to be the duty of State officials and private citizens generally, to refrain from embarrassing the President and his advisers by hasty and hot-headed comment. President Wilson has abundantly earned the right to be trusted in the management of our foreign affairs, and I consider that his request that all good citizens observe a genuine neutrality applies to crises like the present even more forcibly than to less exciting times. "I trust that all citizens of Massachusetts will now realize that the perils of ocean travel under war conditions are not to be lightly regarded, and I hope that nothing short of actual business necessity will hereafter tempt any of them to risk both their own lives and the Nation's peace and prosperity by a rash exposure to risks so terrible."

CARD

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