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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1916.

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Both Armies Are Deadlocked in Fighting North West of Verdun

Germans Are Unable to Advance Further—French Attempts to Expel Invaders From Captured Positions Are Unavailing—North East of Verdun Only Intermittent Cannonading is Now Going on—West Hill 304 Owing to French Curtain of Fire—Further War Theatres Reported Quiet

LONDON, May 10.—The French and German forces fighting north-west of Verdun, for the moment at least are deadlocked, the Germans being unable to advance further and French attempts to expel the invaders from the captured positions being unavailing. To the east and north-east of Verdun, where respectively violent infantry attacks and bombardments characterize the recent fighting, only intermittent cannonading is now going on. Only one infantry engagement is reported anywhere along the French front, being launched by the Germans against a French trench west of Hill 304. North-west of Verdun the French brought into play their curtain of fire and the Germans were unable to debouch.

The shelling by the Germans of the Russians at the Ikskul bridgehead, on the Eastern battle line, which has been in progress for many days, still continues. There has been artillery activity on various other sectors of the Russian front, but no infantry manoeuvres of importance are reported.

The Russians in Armenia have put down, with heavy casualties, a stubborn Turk attack and driven the Ottoman forces from their defences in the mountain chain. In addition, the Russians operating westward of the Persian frontier towards Bagdad, have dislodged the Turkish from their fortified positions and driven them further westward.

The Gorizia bridgehead region and around San Martino, in the Austro-Italian theatre, have been heavily bombarded. At San Martino, Vienna asserts, the Italians suffered heavy losses through the explosion of a mine. Bombardments featured in the fighting on other sectors of this front.

Was Sunk Without Warning

One Hundred and Seven Members of Crew of White Star Liner Cymric Are Landed at Bantrey—Several Are Injured and Sent to Hospital—Many Poorly Clad

BANTREY, May 10.—One hundred and seven members of the crew of the Cymric arrived here this evening, several suffering from broken limbs, were sent to hospital. The officers of the Cymric declare the vessel was torpedoed without warning.

The Police Search Stores For Hidden Stocks of Meat

LONDON, May 10.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The police in Berlin searched the shops and dwellings of butchers to-day for hidden stocks of meats. The result showed the supply of meat in Berlin was sufficient for only a few days. All butcher shops, including Wertheims, a large meat market, have been closed. Best quality meat now costs 14 marks per kilo (2.20 lbs.)"

All Married Englishmen Residing Abroad Must Report For Service

LONDON, May 10.—All married Englishmen eligible for military service, who are living abroad, but who ordinarily are residents of Great Britain, must return to England forthwith and report for military duty. This announcement was made in the Commons yesterday by Sir George Cave, Solicitor General.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Russians Cover 17,500 On Journey

Second Instalment Russian Contingent Land at Marseilles Today—Travel From Moscow to Port Dalny, Manchuria, Thence by Transports—Total Number Now in France Estimated at 25,000

MARSEILLES, May 10.—The second instalment of the Russian contingent for France landed here to-day, after a land and sea journey of approximately 17,500 miles, from Moscow to the port of Dalny, in Manchuria, then by water transport. The total number of Russian troops now landed and supplied with French rifles being prepared for service on the French front is estimated at something under 10,000.

Since the foregoing was written, three additional contingents of Russian troops have landed in Marseilles. On a basis of the size of the first two contingents, something like 25,000 Russians are now in camp or in the field on the Western front.

The Cymric, although badly damaged, made her way for some hours, but finally sank. Many of the crew who arrived here were poorly clad. They were provided with clothing and given all care possible.

I WISH FATHER WOULD STOP TRYING TO BE FUNNY



TO CROWN PRINCE: The war will end at Verdun. (Signed) WILHELM II.—N. Y. Herald.

Redmond Strongly Opposes Conscription for Ireland

Redmond Challenged Carson's Assertion that Recent Government in Ireland the Nationalists Had Power But Not Responsibility—Irish Leader Said Since Coalition Government Was Formed His Suggestions Are Rejected and His Opinions Overborne—Says It Would Be Insane After Recent Events to Enforce Conscription in Ireland

LONDON, May 9.—During the Committee stage on the Military Service Bill in the Commons to-day, Sir John Brownlee Lonsdale, whip of the Irish Unionist Party, moved that Ireland should be included in the operation of conscription. Premier Asquith, replying, said the question of conscription was not a matter of agreement with Ireland, and that if the motion was persisted in, there would be protracted discussion, which would prevent the measure becoming law at the earliest possible moment. The Premier said that a very large number of representatives of Ireland were not prepared to accept conscription in Ireland, and that it was not desirable that the country should be plunged into a controversy on the subject at this time. Ireland has just undergone a terrible ordeal, but the result of it he believed would be to establish the foundation among loyal Irishmen of a larger measure of agreement than there had ever been in the past. The Premier asked what could be worse than that representatives of Ireland should be forced into conflict at this moment. The Government, he added, was reviewing with the utmost care the military agreements in Ireland; in the matter of bearing arms he hoped a common agreement would be reached.

Not Pleased With Wilson's Attitude

Westminster Gazette Says Germany's Concessions Are Not in Accordance With Wilson's Demands—Says Great Britain Must Rely on Her Naval Power to Deal With Submarines Issue

LONDON, May 9.—All London evening papers to-day publish prominently the American reply to Germany's Note on submarine warfare, but only the Westminster Gazette comments on the documents.

The Gazette remarks that German concessions agreeing to adopt methods of submarine warfare in the interests of neutrals is not in conformity with President Wilson's demand, which it says, required abandonment of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carriers presumably of all nationalities. It points out that President Wilson refers to the submarine policy of Germany having been happily abandoned. The Cymric had been sunk, and attacks have been reported on the Clan Lindsay and the French passenger steamer Doukkals. So far as Great Britain is concerned, however, the newspaper says we can trust in nothing but our own power of dealing with submarine.

Arrive O.K.

OTTAWA, May 9.—It is officially announced that four troopships which sailed from Canada late in April have arrived safely in England.

Many Jailed Are Treated None too Well

O'Brien (Nationalist) Puts Many Questions to Asquith Regarding Manner Irish Prisoners Are Treated—Newspapers Editors Shot Without Trial—A Reign of Terror Now Overruns Ireland

LONDON, May 9.—Executions and arrests in Ireland were again discussed in the Commons this afternoon in the form of questions to Premier Asquith. William O'Brien (Nationalist), asked whether the Premier was aware that hundreds of men from Cork and Tipperary had been arrested without any charge being stated, and were confined in Cork jail, where they were treated with the utmost harshness. He also asked whether steps would be taken to allay universal public indignation at the reign of terror which had been established and whether the police and military had just raided the offices of the Cork Free Press, which had advocated recruiting since the outbreak of the war.

Premier Asquith said he would make diligent inquiries into the matter alluded to in O'Brien's questions.

A veritable volley of questions was directed at the Premier from all sides of the House. Some of the members asked whether he was aware of the grave concern over executions; others whether he knew of the grave concern felt over the losses which loyalists had been suffering. Morrell (Liberal) enquired whether P. Sheehy Skiffington, editor of the Irish Citizen had been shot in the barracks square, Dublin, before martial law was proclaimed. Timothy Healy asked whether the Premier knew the editors of newspapers opposed to the revolt had been shot without trial at Portobello Barracks without time having been given them to say their prayers. The Premier promised to make careful inquiry into all the incidents mentioned. No one was more anxious than the government he said that there should be undue severity in the execution of the law.

Balfour Tells Of Probable Naval Changes

Says the Increase in Strength of Our Fleet in the North Sea Will Enable us to Bring Important Forces South Without Impairing Our Naval Preponderance Elsewhere

LONDON, May 10.—Balfour, First of the Admiralty, in a letter on the German raids on the East and South coast towns, foreshadows changes in the disposition of Great Britain's naval force, which is likely to prevent future German raiding squadrons from escaping a severe punishment.

Balfour says the net results of such hasty attacks on unfortified towns are singularly futile. He expresses the opinion that Germans have made their last raid because having duped the Irish rebels to their destruction by the promise of a serious attack on Great Britain, they made a show of fulfilling their engagement by bombing Lowestoft and Yarmouth for 30 minutes.

He adds: "It is not an experiment, as far as I can judge, they would be well advised to repeat. This would be true, even if the distribution of our naval forces on the East Coast was undergoing no alteration. In the earlier stages of the war, consideration and strategy required most of our battle fleet in the North Sea, but with the progress of the war our maritime position has improved. The submarine portion of the Grand Fleet is now available in growing numbers for coast defence, and what is even more important, the increase in strength of the great fleet will enable us to bring important forces south without impairing our naval preponderance elsewhere."

PARIS, May 9.—Reports have been received that heavy artillery action on the Macedonian front is in progress says Havas despatch from Salonika to-day.

Many Indications Point to Germany As Seeking Peace

The Turks Show Utmost Consideration To Townshend

LONDON, May 10.—According to a despatch from "Eye Witness" with the British Army in Mesopotamia, Khala Pasha, the Turkish General, to whom the British Commander General Townshend, surrendered, has showed the utmost consideration for his prisoners.

Belgian Forces Make Progress in East Africa

PARIS, May 10.—Belgian forces have penetrated 70 miles into German East Africa, according to an official statement issued to-day by Belgian War Department at Havre.

Central Powers Bomb Village of Mayada

PARIS, May 10.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says the village of Mayada was bombed yesterday by Germans and Bulgarians, who threw 30 shells, causing much damage, including the destruction of a number of houses. The reason for the bombardment is not known. The civil population are protesting.

Churchill Will Resume Politics

Churchill Says he Considered Redmond Has Rendered an Immense Service to the Empire—The Future of Ireland he Says Depends on Two Men—Carson and Redmond

LONDON, May 10.—Winston Churchill considered that Redmond has rendered an immense service to the Empire, and that Britain owed a deep debt to the Nationalist Party for their exertions in the present struggle, the first struggle, said Churchill, in which Ireland has been a valiant friend on our side. He would feel the same reluctance, he declared, in pressing the Irish question against Redmond's opinion as he would feel against the South African question. The whole future of Ireland, he continued, depends upon two men—Redmond and Carson. There is no difficulty they cannot surmount if they act together.

It is understood Churchill has decided to resume politics.

Came to Attend Meeting National Defence

PARIS, May 10.—General Joffe and General Castellnau came in from the front to-day to attend a meeting of the Superior Council of National Defence, at which President Poincare presided.

Daily Telegraph Says Germany Has Made Definite Attempts to Impress Neutrals the Time is Ripe For Peace—Kaiser Has Sent Personal Letter to Pres. Wilson Appealing to Him as the Greatest Neutral Authority to Move in the Matter—Constantinople Faces Grave Crisis—Peace Movement Growing—People are Urged to "Prepare For Liberation"

LONDON, May 10.—"There is no doubt whatever," says The Daily Telegraph, "that during the last few days a definite attempt has been made by the German Government to impress neutrals with its strong desire for peace with a view to inducing them to come forward as mediators and break up the Alliance of its enemies by getting one of them to conclude a separate peace. For the present it would not serve any useful purpose to disclose the facts in their entirety, but it can be said that the Kaiser has personally sent a letter to President Wilson in which he appeals to him as the greatest neutral authority. He expatiates on the necessity of urging the Western Powers not to prolong indefinitely, what seems to him their quite useless efforts of revenge. Moreover in the capital of several of the neutral countries the German representatives have been particularly insistent on their assurances that if given a fair chance Germany would do her best to conciliate her present opponents."

A despatch to The Morning Post from Saloniki says messages from Constantinople state the Grand Council has met in the Sultan's Palace at Dolma Bagtache to consider terms of peace. Preachers in the principal Mosques are urging the people to "prepare for liberation." A secret committee is forming, and grave events are anticipated.

Churchill To Succeed Birrell

Churchill is Latest Prominent Person Named as Birrell's Successor—Daily Graphic Says His Speech in Commons Looked Like Feeler For Office of Irish Secretaryship

LONDON, May 10.—Col. Winston Spencer Churchill is the latest prominent person mentioned as a possible successor to Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Churchill's speech in Commons, says the Daily Graphic, sounded like nothing so much as a feeler for the Office of Irish Secretaryship. Churchill would possibly be in his element at the Irish Office during the coming era of new reconstruction.

After the Bandits

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Wilson has called out the militia of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico to deal with the border situation.

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Princeton Lad Writes from "Somewhere" in France

Is Now Quite Used to the Roaring of Guns -- Says as Things Now Stand "We Have the Germans Beat to a Stand Still."

Royal Canadian Regt. With British Exp. Forces. Field Post-Office, France.

My Dear Father.—I have received your most kind and welcome letter and I am answering now, as I have a little spare time. I am now in the trenches and we are having a hot old time of it. Some of the rarest sights can be seen here. The "Strafing" as we call it is terrible. You are not safe for miles back of the firing line. We expect to have some great excitement some of those days. The sooner the better for us, as we are long-ling to get some of our own back with interest. I have seen more dead men lying around these two days than I have ever seen before. Our Canadians have not been in the trenches for long, but they are doing very well. We are in a little hell at present, that's what we call it, but we will have more fun to see very soon. So father I think I will have to wish you and all the family lots of luck. Give my love to mother and tell her not to worry about me. As I am quite happy, I know she can't help thinking about me. If I come out alright, which I hope to, I will come home and tell you some of my experience, so I must wish you good bye once more, one and all.

Your loving son,
ALBERT PRINCE.
[The above writer is a son of Samuel and Rebecca Prince of Princeton, B.B.]

MY DUG-OUT

What is this slimy, dismal hole,
Where oft I'm lurking like a mole,
And cursing German's heart
And soul?
My dug-out.

Where is it that beneath the floor,
The water's rising more and more,
And where the roof's a broken door?
My dug-out.

Where is it that I try to sleep,
Betwixt alarms when up I leap,
And dash through water four feet deep.
My dug-out.

Where is it that I'll catch a chill
And lose my only quinine pill,
And probably remain until—I'm dug-out.
My dug-out.

A. PRINCE.
Somewhere in France.

Interesting Interview with One of Our Boys in Far Off Petrograd He is Well Cared for--Has Painful Memories of Suvla Bay.

I have long held the opinion, based on a varied experience, that Peterhead is a fine place to visit—in the summer and an equally nice spot to live out of—in the winter.

Some people say it has a monopoly of the east wind. This is not quite correct. Aberdeen itself is a standing refutation of the statement, and with Edinburgh bears the reputation—and I sometimes think is proud of it—of being the most "east windy, west-endy" town in the universe. Of this I am now confident, that the city which is called silvery has frequently a small brand from the samples of Boreas, which it does not share with its neighbours on the North-East Coast, and least of all with Peterhead.

Let me mention an instance that proves my point. The other day I made the journey between the two towns. In Aberdeen, as I wended my way to the station, it was snowing heavily; the streets and pavements were ankle-deep in slush, and a piercingly cold wind, blowing great zephyrs from the east, carried the flakes in immense clouds and piled them up in suitable out-of-the-way corners in numerous mountainous ranges. The cold, I say, was intense; the atmosphere was also clammy and raw, and disagreeable. When I got to Peterhead, however, there was an agreeable change. Snow lay on the ground, but only a sprinkling; the wind was moderate, and tempered by the genial rays of the sun, of spring-like softness; trees, shrubs, and flowers; fat advanced for the season, gave promise of pleasant days close at hand; the whole scene reminding one that—

The year's at the spring,
And day's at the morn,
Morning's at seven,
The hillside's dew-pearled,
The lark's on the wing,
The snail's on the thorn,
Girls in His heaven,
All's right with the world.

This was the fishing town in contradistinction to its near and bigger neighbour.

All the Way from Newfoundland.

My destination was the Convalescent Home for Wounded Soldiers, where I intended to look up one of the patients in order to deliver to him a message from his home across the seas. He was a young fellow hailing from Newfoundland, who had been despatched to this part of Scotland in the hope that at the Convalescent Home he would pick up some of that health and strength which he had lost in fighting the battles of his country. I had no difficulty in finding the Home, which, formerly a Good Templar Hall, is situated in a quiet part of the town. A nurse bade me a smiling welcome. Giving the name of the patient, I was escorted to the recreation and concert room in the expectation that he would be found there. But no; that place was deserted, except for a young Territorial who was entertaining himself, and at the same time giving the residents of the opposite dwellings a treat, with gramophone selections. This apartment, I noticed, was plainly but comfortably furnished, with at one end a small platform, on which stood a handsome piano, while at the side a bagatelle table occupied a prominent position.

Not having drawn our quarry here, I was invited to try the ward. This is the main part of the building, spacious in all its dimensions, fitted in simple and homely style, and containing rows of neat little beds, 25 in number. "My man" was lying on one of these enjoying an after-dinner siesta, this luxury having been enjoined by the Matron on it coming to her knowledge that he was "feeling seedy." The greeting extended to me made it certain that I had been expected. As a matter of fact,

I had been preceded by a letter, which advised him that I was on my way.

An uncle of the young man, knowing that he was in Scotland, wrote from Newfoundland to a friend asking him to make inquiries and see that he received an enclosed cheque for £2. This friend had recourse to the editor of the "People's Journal," who readily undertook the task of investigation. Very soon it was learned that the sick warrior had been under treatment at Oldmill Hospital, and thence had been transferred to Peterhead to recuperate.

A Gift That Brought Much Joy.

My commission was that of acting as banker's agent for the good uncle and my editor. Needless to say, such a tangible token of remembrance from his relative was very acceptable to the sick youth—hence the smiles. At the time his army pay was due he had just got clear of Suvla Bay, and was so ill that he could not join the others in their call upon the paymaster, with the result that anything in the shape of loose cash had long ago vanished, and the sudden handling of £2, dropped, as it were, from the heavens, appeared like a piece of unbelievable good fortune. "It has come very handy. It's very good of my uncle to send it," said the youth, "and I'm much obliged to the 'People's Journal' for acting as intermediary. Thank the editor for me, will you?"

I asked him about his wounds. With a laugh he said he hadn't got any, but had had the worst of luck in "catching" dysentery and other things, which brought him to that state of physical wretchedness and hopelessness that he didn't care what happened to him. "I can't tell you how bad I was," he went on to say. "When we left Suvla Bay I was in a shocking condition, having no heart for anything and just wishing to be left alone. I remember I was lying on deck feeling 'rotten' when a sailor, after look-

ing at me for a few minutes, asked, 'And what's wrong with you?'

"Oh, I'll soon fix you?" I said the tar as he hurried away, to return in a few minutes with a steaming bowl of piping hot punch, seasoned with "something of his own," which he ordered me to drink. Well, I swallowed the stuff, and remembered nothing else until I wakened up next morning very much relieved—very much better. These sailor men were good chaps, I can tell you, and could not do too much for us in supplying us with all kinds of dainties.

Everybody so Kind.

"What surprised me," continued the young fellow, "is the extraordinary care which the authorities take to minister to the comfort of the sick and wounded. Everything is done for one, marvellous forethought is shown in the arrangements for transport and treatment in hospital, and whenever possible the patient is consulted, and his preferences are considered. They have been very good to me. When convalescent I had the choice of going to any home in the country, and I don't regret, I can assure you, in fixing upon Scotland. You see how we are circumstanced here (making a sweeping wave with his hand round the ward), and Matron and nurses and orderlies vie with each other in their attention to our welfare. The outside people, too, kind beyond words; always devising ways of making us feel at home—and in furthering our restoration to health."

An Ever-Present Horror.

The tragedy of Gallipoli was a painful subject to the invalid. The cold, the wet, the vermin, the heavy toll of human life, and the prevalence of sickness were recalled with horror, and I was assured that everybody was raised to the heights of joy when, bag and baggage, they were transferred to the vessels standing out in the bay, and steamed away Martin for the loan of her grama-

phone. After the programme was ended cheers were given for King George, our Volunteers and Naval boys, ending up by singing "God Save The King." Every one said it was the best time ever held in this place.

"I go on Tuesday," he made answer, regretfully, I thought. "I'll get other six weeks to complete my convalescence, and think I'll ask leave to go to see my people in Newfoundland."

"Well, good-bye and good luck," I said as we shook hands.

"Thank you, thank you," was his smiling acknowledgement.

Poor lad! If his heart is set, as it seems to be, and naturally, in returning to his relatives in the happy homeland for the few weeks that are allowed him, then we can all wish him bon voyage and every happiness.—From a Scottish Paper.

Enjoyable Concert at Little Heart's Ease

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Please oblige me by inserting in your esteemed paper a few remarks concerning the concert and entertainment which was held in the L. O. L. Hall, and in which a large crowd attended. The concert opened at 7 p.m. Mr. J. Soper acted as chairman and delivered an address which was very interesting. The special feature of the proceedings was the songs, recitations, dialogue and duet which was sung by Samuel H. Soper and Elden Drodge.

All our young friends did their part fairly well. Too much praise cannot be given our energetic teacher, Miss Cox, for the splendid way she had the children trained. No doubt we will miss her very much when leaving us. If there could be a "knot" tied to keep her here we would be more than glad.

We thank the Orange men for their condition, having no heart for anything and just wishing to be left alone. I remember I was lying on deck feeling "rotten" when a sailor, after look-

ing at me for a few minutes, asked, "Are you to be long in Peterhead?" I asked him as I rose to take my leave.

"I go on Tuesday," he made answer, regretfully, I thought. "I'll get other six weeks to complete my convalescence, and think I'll ask leave to go to see my people in Newfoundland."

"Well, good-bye and good luck," I said as we shook hands.

"Thank you, thank you," was his smiling acknowledgement.

Poor lad! If his heart is set, as it seems to be, and naturally, in returning to his relatives in the happy homeland for the few weeks that are allowed him, then we can all wish him bon voyage and every happiness.—From a Scottish Paper.

ended cheers were given for King George, our Volunteers and Naval boys, ending up by singing "God Save The King." Every one said it was the best time ever held in this place.

Now Mr. Editor just a few words concerning our so-called roads, they are in a bad state, some places too bad to travel on. If the Government would allow us a little sum of money we would make them better and it would save some people from getting stogged.

Wishing Mr. Coaker and The Mail and Advocate every success.

A UNION MAN.
Little Heart's Ease, May 1, 1916.

As Usual

Edith (still blushing) Am I the first girl you ever kissed?
Jack—No, darling but you are the last.

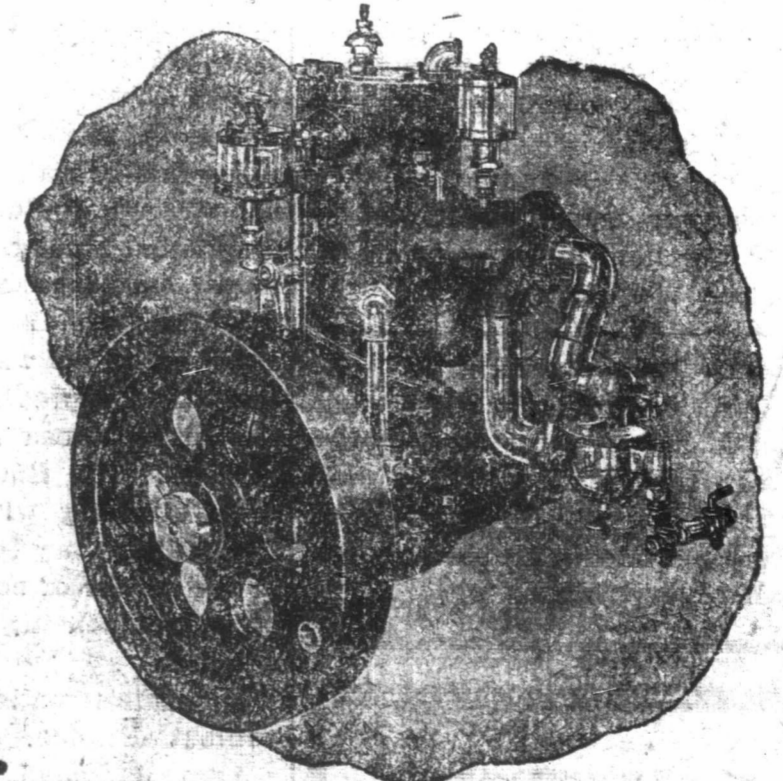
Edith—Am I really Oh, Jack, it makes me so happy to think that.

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WAR MESSAGES

Not Certain if Any Americans on Board

LONDON, May 9.—American Consul Frost, of Queenstown, telegraphed Consul Gen. Skinner here that he has been unable to ascertain whether Americans were among the crew of the Cymric, or whether the vessel was armed. He has gone to Bantry to meet the survivors to ascertain if any Americans were lost.

Frost's message announced that five members of the crew of the Cymric were killed by an explosion.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Denial was made to-day at the offices of the White Star Line that the Cymric was in the service of the Admiralty as widely reported, since December 1914. A statement issued to-day by the Line said the Cymric had been regularly employed on the New York-Liverpool service by the White Star, and operated solely on account of her owners. She carried no guns, was simply an ordinary merchant steamer carrying cargo between New York and Liverpool.

The White Star Line received early this afternoon the following cable from their Home Office, at Liverpool: "Understand 107 men landed in Ireland from Cymric. Five killed by explosion. No details."

Looking After Townshend's Army

LONDON, May 9.—The Foreign Office announces that Sir Edward Grey has requested the United States Ambassador to telegraph to the Embassy at Constantinople to obtain information concerning the present situation and circumstances of General Townshend's surrendered army, also the means by which medical stores and other requirements may be despatched by the British Red Cross Society.

Daylight Bill Passes First Reading

LONDON, May 9.—The Daylight Saving Bill passed the first reading in the Commons to-day.

A despatch from Copenhagen says that the Danish Minister of Instruction has introduced in the Folkething a Daylight Saving Bill. The correspondent adds that Norway and Sweden have also decided to put into operation the daylight law.

17 Year Old Boys Are Called Up

LONDON, May 9.—The Daily Telegraph states that Prussian boys of 17 years of age have been called for military service.

Anarchists Attempt Life of King Gustav

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—The Aftonbladet to-day prints a rumor of an unsuccessful plot by Socialists and Anarchists against the life of King Gustav.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, May 9 (Official).—Genl. Lake, British Commander in Mesopotamia, reports that the fourth party of sick and wounded from Kut-el-Amara, consisting of 280 persons, reached headquarters of the Tigris Corps on May 6th, and a fifth party consisting of 172 on May 7th. The total number of sick and wounded evacuated from Kut in these five parties is 1073. The hospital ship started for Kut again on May 8th to bring back the sixth and last party.

On May 7, one of our machines engaged with a hostile monoplane. Our machine was forced to descend owing to perforated petrol tank, but succeeded in reaching our lines. Both pilot and observer are unhurt.

FRENCH

PARIS, via St. Pierre, May 9.—Between the Oise and the Aisne we repulsed a German raid effected against our advance posts south-east of Aubreches. In Argonne, in the Blanche district, we captured two small posts killing all the defenders and occupied several craters. On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy fiercely bombarded all night our trenches of Hill 304. A German attack delivered about 3 a.m. completely failed. On the right bank our night counter-attacks enabled us to dislodge the Germans from some of our first line elements which they occupied north-west of Thiaumont Farm. Intense bombardment of our lines between Douaumont and Vaux Elix and Chatillon sectors. In the Woevre grenade fighting; also in Apremont Forest and also in Valley of the Pecht. On the remainder of the front the night was relatively quiet.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., presided in the Police Court to-day.

Two drunks were each fined \$1.00, and another was discharged.

A young man of the West End who was charged with being drunk and disorderly and tearing officer Forsythe's uniform was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He was defended by Mr. W. J. Higgins who summoned a number of disinterested witnesses for the defence. It was shown in evidence that the officer had deliberately struck the man and knocked him down, and His Honour after holding that he could not condone such conduct on the part of an officer, and as the prisoner had been in jail since Monday, dismissed the case.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 6 a.m. to-day bringing W. Cushman, Mrs. J. Sohrer, J. B. Cross, Miss O'Hearn, Mrs. Griffin, Rev. Fr. Nolan, Rev. Monsignor Sears, R. Cortland.

TRAIN REPORT

Monday's No. 1 left South Branch 6.50 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 1 left Gambo 8.35 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 2 left Port aux Basques 1.10 p.m. yesterday; left Howley 7.15 a.m.
To-day's No. 2 left Port aux Basques on time.

Irish Politics Are Again in Foreground

Nothing Will be Decided Until Asquith Makes His Pronouncement on the Irish Situation Tomorrow—It is Understood Irish People Have Agreed on a Manifesto

LONDON, May 10.—Irish politics are again in the foreground as a result of the recent rising, and the consequent of convergence in sentiment between Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader at a conference of these leaders yesterday on the disarmament question.

To-day's significant debate in Commons on the possibility of bringing Ireland within the purview of the Conscription Bill have given this matter still greater importance, and it looks as though Ireland's unfortunate experience might come an indirect means of adjusting in a manner satisfactory to all parties the difficult Home Rule problem which has been hung up during the war. It is understood a manifesto to the Irish people has been agreed upon, but the contents of the manifesto has been withheld until Thursday, so as to enable simultaneous proclamation throughout Ireland.

Various rumors are current in the lobbies of Parliament to-night concerning negotiations between the Government and Irish parties, but nothing is likely to be decided upon by the latter until after Asquith's pronouncement on the Irish situation, which is expected to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORT

Moderate to fresh W. and N.W. winds, a few local showers, mostly fair. Thursday: moderate West winds, fair.

COD AT CAPE ST. MARY'S

Mr. W. Walsh, M.H.A., had a wire from Placentia yesterday saying that boats of that place, Argenta and Fox Hr. were at Cape St. Mary's on their first trial and had secured each from 200 to 500 fine large fish with an excellent sign on the ground.

The schr. "Lowel P. Parks" is being loaded for Spain by the Monroe Export Co. and will likely sail next week.

The Louisburg which arrived at Clarendville Monday morning leaves there at 3 p.m. and may come back with another coal cargo.

Mr. Thos. Walsh of the firm of McCormack and Walsh has arrived here on his usual spring business North. Tommy as he is familiarly called is looking well and his many friends in the city are delighted to meet him.

Mr. John Duff of Steer's Grocery asks us to state that he was not in the smash-up between two carriages yesterday as recorded in a contemporary. Mr. Duff was too busy at his work, he says, to be driving about the city.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at THE NICKEL.

"THE LOST TORPEDO"
the first episode of that wonderful serial story,

"THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE."

"PARDONED"—A three part social drama. "PAT HOGAN, DECEASED"—An exceedingly funny Vitagraph comedy.

BERT STANLEY, JACK LANE,
singing ragtime numbers. singing popular ballads.

FRIDAY—CHARLIE CHAPLIN in A JITNEY ELOPEMENT—Produced in two parts.

REID CO.'S STEAMER REPORT

Argle left Marystown 4.30 p.m. yesterday, going West.
Clyde left Fogo 5 p.m. yesterday, inward.
Dundee left Greenspond 4.50 p.m. yesterday, inward.
Ethie left Port aux Basques at 10.20 p.m. yesterday.
Glencoe left Grand Bank 5 p.m. yesterday, coming East.
Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 6 a.m. to-day; arrived at North Sydney 1.45 p.m. yesterday and sailed at 10 p.m.; I.C.R. arrived at 8.20 p.m.
Petrel left Trinity 9.25 a.m. yesterday, outward.
Meigle on her way to North Sydney.
Sagona at Humbermouth.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East.
Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd.
Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
James Whelan—Colonial Street.
F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill).
Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
Mrs. Dounton—Fleming Street.
Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.
Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill.
M. A. Duffy—Cobot Street.
M. J. James—Cookstown Road.
Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.
Popular Store—Casey Street.
Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.
Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
A. McCoubrey—(Insmith) New Gower Street.
Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.
Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street Water Street West.
Mrs. Keeffe—Hamilton Street.
P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.
Miss Murphy—Water St. West.

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"THE CHILD, THE DOG AND THE VILLIAN"—A great Selig Drama.
"THE PAINTED DESERT EXHIBIT"—A Scenic and Industrial picture.
"THE HIGHWAYMAN"—A Vitagraph Comedy with Wally Van and Hughie Mack.

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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 10, 1916.

"FOLLOWING THE CUSTOM"

THE HERALD last evening contained a letter signed "Master Mariner," that might have been more properly signed M. P. Cashin. It attempted to draw a red herring across the crime we have exposed of taking from the Treasury illegally \$824 as bounty on the "Lornina." Its object was to coax public opinion to forget the crime committed against the Treasury and to attract attention to Mr. House's confession re the specification of the vessel.

Mr. House built the "Lornina" for his brother to be used as a coaster; they built her as cheaply as possible, with no thought of asking for the Government bounty. This vessel may or may not have been suitable for a coaster, according to the information given, but she certainly would have been far stronger than three-fourths of the coasting fleet now in commission, as most of them are old vessels worn out years ago; unfit for fishery-uses, yet good enough in the estimation of those who use them for coasting.

Fully three-fourths of the coasters are too old to obtain insurance locally. Mr. House's vessel would for five years at least be far superior to those old vessels. There is no law to compel a man to build a vessel up to a certain standard, but there is a law which compels a certain standard if the Government bounty is to be sought and obtained.

Any observant reader who perused "Master Mariner's" letter can easily locate the writer.

The questions for the public are:

- (a) Is it true that this vessel was not qualified for the Government Bounty?
- (b) Is it true that her hull was built not according to the specifications?
- (c) Is it true that she was rigged with any second hand material?
- (d) Is it true that Mr. Bell did not survey her until launched?
- (e) Is it true that he reported to Mr. Cashin, which report Mr. Cashin sent to Mr. Coaker last spring, showing that with the best possible fastening the vessel would only be qualified to take the \$5 per ton bounty?
- (f) Is it true as certified by Messrs. Black and Bell that this ship was built in accordance with the law?

These are the points that the public must be enlightened upon; these are the facts that Mr. Berneau must investigate. Those points must be investigated promptly or the matter will be taken before His Excellency the Governor, the British Board of Trade and Lloyds Association of Great Britain.

The matter of how Mr. House

built this vessel which he intended as a coaster, which was to be fitted with second hand gear that he had on hand, is not the question at issue; but the question at issue is: Was the Treasury deliberately defrauded of \$824, through the action of Messrs. Black and Bell in giving a certificate that was incorrect, and whether M. P. Cashin, the Minister of Finance and Customs, deliberately trampled on the laws of the country by making application for a \$8 bounty on a schooner, knowing such schooner was not qualified by law to receive that bounty?

If the surveyors did wrong, they are open to a fine of \$500 or one year imprisonment and of course the loss of their positions; if Cashin done wrong, he is a thousand times more deserving of a term in the Penitentiary than Job Roberts.

This matter is not going to rest where the unsavory editor of The Herald tried to place it last evening; it must and will be investigated. Crimes have been committed against the laws with impunity by Government supporters long enough; those crimes must not only be discontinued, but must be exposed. The Herald's attempt to cover up the tracks of wrong doers and law breakers will not succeed, such tactics will only make the people more suspicious.

Morison "forgot the law" plea was manufactured in order to prevent Governor Williams from dismissing him from office; Morris's endorsement of that plea was intended solely to prevent Morison's dismissal by Governor Williams. This we challenge either to deny.

Goodison's plea of "following the custom" was invented solely to give his friends something that they may advance in excuse of his conduct, which conduct had it been exposed in the Supreme Court, would have meant his unseating.

Patsy's excuses for Cashin's illegal act in taking \$824 as bounty will but show the Colony how rotten the whole state of Denmark is.

Morris's action in placing Emerson in the position of Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court is another proof of the depths to which he can descend in order to fool and coddle the people a few months longer; but Emerson's acceptance of that position as an acting appointment, will drive him from it as soon as a new government takes charge.

The brazen faced attempt to trample law, precedent, and the principles of Parliamentary Government under foot by allowing Emerson to hold a seat in the House and Executive Council, while occupying one of the most important positions in the Supreme Court, in the gift of the Crown, will prove to the people the fact that the present Government is without doubt no better than a clique of pirates, who would as soon scuttle the Ship of State as they would consume a dinner.

Not since Morris became Premier has public opinion been so exasperated against him and his administration; the Government is despised by the people; their strongest followers now treat their actions with contempt. They are sailing and going straight for the breakers, nothing can now save them from a beating as great as that administered by the people to the Tory Party in 1900.

The public now await the action of Mr. Berneau regarding the "Lornina" bounty. The investigation cannot longer be delayed; the matter is of such importance to the public as to demand instant action. The people are expecting action at the hands of the Governor. Surely His Excellency will not allow a Minister under suspicion such as now surrounds the Minister of Finance and Customs, to remain a member of the Executive and a Minister of the Crown.

"A considerable amount of dissatisfaction exists regarding the payment given Naval Recruits as compared to what is paid the land

The Royal Naval Reserve

MOSDELL'S BLUFF CALLED AND HIS HYPOCRACY UNMASKED.

As Far Back as Dec. 1914, Mr. Coaker Was Urging Premier Morris to Adjust the Scale of Wages Paid Our Naval Lads.--Read the Correspondence and be Convinced that Mosdell's Charge that Opposition Members Failed to do Their Duty in Matter is Both False and Misleading.

ON Friday last The Star in an effort to get on the right side of some measure popular with the masses has the following to say in connection with our Naval lads and their rate of pay.

"On the Government side of the House sit members whose unceasing effort it should be to administer public affairs to the satisfaction of those who elected them; in Opposition is a party that professes to represent particularly the great bulk of our toilers of the sea, and yet both sides of the House have been so negligent of the problem of the pay of Naval Reservists that the men, losing confidence in their advocacy have been driven to champion their own cause in the Legislature.

"The only step taken in connection with this important matter was the question put to the Government by President Coaker a few days ago, and even that was not backed up by any practical action such as the introduction of Resolutions aimed at setting matters right.

"Our legislators profess to be exceeding anxious to boost recruiting in this Country, yet they neglect a problem that, unsolved, is bound to be a stumbling block in the way of the movement.

"The Reservists complain that while they receive as pay less than thirty cents per day, the members of the Regiment are in receipt of over a dollar per day.

"The contrast is certainly great and the difference in pay one that should be adjusted by the authorities to the satisfaction of the Reservists.

"Our Volunteers do not receive too high a remuneration; the pay of our Naval Reservists is too low. The authorities state that they have no control of this matter. Newfoundland finances the Regiment; the Admiralty finances the Naval Reserve."

To accuse the Union members of being negligent in their duty in this matter is to state a barefaced lie and state it knowingly. Mosdell well knew that Mr. Coaker through these columns, when Mosdell was in charge of this paper, protested, and protested strongly, against the manner our Naval Reservists were treated as regards their rate of pay as compared with the Land forces. Not alone did Mr. Coaker protest in this paper but from his seat in the House he on several times drew the Government's attention to this important matter.

The Star now comes in and in order to make some political capital for those who are behind it, makes statements regarding this matter which are absolutely unfounded, unfair and unjust.

Now what are the facts of the case. We reproduce here an editorial written by Mr. Coaker in The Mail and Advocate under date of December 12th, 1914, in which he said:

"A considerable amount of dissatisfaction exists regarding the payment given Naval Recruits as compared to what is paid the land

forces. The pay of the land forces is One Dollar per day and an allowance of Ten Cents per day, while the Naval men receive about Sixty-Four Cents per day.

"This, in a measure, accounts for the slackness in recruiting for the Navy. Something must be done at once, either by the Imperial or local authorities to place the pay of the Naval forces on the same footing as the land forces. Then again considerable dissatisfaction has been created by the refusal of the authorities to give the Naval men free passes to their homes to say good bye to their friends before sailing abroad. This should not be. Seeing that the Reid Nfld. Co. are not generous enough to issue free passes to Naval chaps who wish to return to say good bye before leaving Terra Nova, the Government should provide the funds.

"We know of Reservists who had to borrow money here in order to say good bye to their friends. We ask the authorities to arrange the same rates of pay for Naval men as for the land forces. We ask them to be more careful respecting the medical examination for some refused admittance to the Reservists owing to physical deficiencies have been passed by the land forces, while some who were refused admittance to the land forces for similar reasons have been passed by the Naval medical men.

"Mr. Coaker attended the meeting of the Patriotic Association last night but was prevented from remaining any length of time owing to a pressing business engagement, and thus had not an opportunity to bring these matters before the meeting, and as the success of recruiting for the Naval Reserve somewhat depends upon the removal of the objections above referred to, no time should be lost in attending to those matters."

No action being taken by the Premier in this matter, we find that on December 18th, 1914, Mr. Coaker again wrote as follows:

"On the 12th instant we remarked that some dissatisfaction existed respecting the amount of pay given the Naval Reservists. Mr. Coaker wrote the Premier on that date in reference to the differences existing between the amounts paid the Naval and Land forces gone to the front from Newfoundland.

"We find the Naval Reservists qualified seamen receive 1s. 8d. per day, or 40c, and £1 or \$4.86 in addition, which is 16c. per day, making a total of 56c. per day.

If the Reservist is married his wife is allowed an additional 6s., equal to \$1.46 per week, and 2s., 48c. per week each for two children.

"The most of the Reservists are unmarried and therefore receive but 56c. per day, against \$1.00 per day received by the Volunteer land forces.

The pay of the Naval Reserve is made by the Imperial Government. It now becomes the duty of the

Colony to grant our Naval boys the same pay as received by the Newfoundland Regiment, which would amount to an additional 44c. per day, and any difference in the case of married men.

"We cannot consider any other arrangement fair. All our boys at the front should receive the same rate of pay."

"Some of the young fishermen hesitate to join the Navy forces for one year owing to the land forces receiving more pay, and we trust the Government will at once give this matter consideration, and immediately announce their decision to equalize the pay of both services and thus remove one stumbling block in the way of Naval recruiting.

"We herewith publish the correspondence in reference to the matter which has passed between the Premier, President Coaker and Capt. MacDermott.

"Writing the Premier under date of December 12th instant, Mr. Coaker said:

"There is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction amongst the Reservists in connection with the wage paid them. The Landsmen are receiving \$1.10 per day, the Reservists about \$2 per month. One of the reasons why there is so much hesitation on the part of the Naval recruits coming forward is this matter of pay.

"If you will notice, there are quite a number of young outport fishermen who are joining the land forces rather than the naval force because of this difference in wages. I think it would be a wise move on the part of the Government to make up the difference in the pay of the Reservists in order to place them on the same footing, with regard to wages, as the land forces.

"Would you kindly give me a statement showing exactly what the Naval Reservists receive? I certainly believe that the young fishermen are only too glad to offer as recruits for the Naval service, and think that levelling up of the wages would be quite a stimulant to recruiting. Will you please take this matter into consideration and see if something cannot be done?"

"W. F. COAKER,
Pres. F.P.U.

"To this letter, the Premier, on the 15th inst., replied as follows:

"Dear Sir,—With further reference to your letter of December 12th, in relation to the pay of the Naval Reservists, I now send you communication from Lieut.-Commander MacDermott, of the H.M.S. Calypso, in which he gives the information required.

"Lt.-Commander MacDermott's letter, referred to by the Premier, was written Dec. 12th, and was as follows:

"Dear Sir Edward Morris,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a letter from Mr. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., relative to the pay of the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve Men.

"A Royal Naval Reserve Man on joining as a recruit receives 1s. 1d. per day and £1 per month War Retainer. After 28 days training he receives 1s. 3d. per day and £1 per month War Retainer.

"On being rated Qualified Seaman (i.e. after two months training course) he receives 1s. 4d., 40c. per day, and £1 per month, or 16c. per day War Retainer as before.

"When a man proceeds on active service, if he is married and allots £1 per month or more to his wife, the Admiralty pay the wife a separation allowance of 6s. a week, and 2s. a week each for the first two children, and 1s. a week for every subsequent child. This allowance is paid monthly.

"It is to be noted that the separation allowance is at present only payable to wives, but the question of extending it to parents or other dependants is under consideration; of course it will only be payable to one individual in each case.

"A man receives a free kit on joining the reserve and of course lodgings while actually serving.

"Naval Reserve Men who have served twenty years in the Reserve are granted a pension of £12 per annum on attaining the age of 60.

"With regard to pensions for widows and orphans, I have no official information as to the revised rates, but the attached cutting from an English newspaper of the 15th of November gives information which appears to be official.

"There has been no recent increase in the rates of pay of Royal Naval Reserve Men, but the Separation Allowance is a new thing since this war broke out.

"ANTHONY MACDERMOTT."

No reply has yet forthcoming. Mr. Coaker again appealed to the Premier for action, and on January 5th, the following appeared in The Mail and Advocate:

"Many of the friends of the Naval Reserve lads are feeling the effects of the hungry times, though their loved ones are far away fighting for King and Country. The allowance or pay of a Naval Reservist is insufficient to keep the wolf from the door. The cry of those in authority is: 'Why don't the fishermen come forward and enlist.' Our reply is: 'Why don't the Premier agree to supplement the Imperial Government's allowance to our Naval lads and make it equal to what the Country is paying the Volunteers?'

"You can't expect the fishermen to rush for enlistment when they are offered 50 cents per day less for their services than the land boys are receiving. We have appealed to the Premier to right this wrong but in vain."

Again on January 8th, 1915, we said:

"Does the Premier intend to disgrace the Colony, and outrage its honor? If not, why doesn't he arrange to equalize the pay of the Naval Reservists, who receive a little over 50 cents per day, with that of the Volunteers, who receive \$1.10.

A Naval Reservist with two children, receives pay and allowance equal to about \$1.10 per day, but unmarried men receive about 50 cents.

"The 1000 Reservists offered the Imperial Government were not forthcoming when wanted, and the chief sinner to blame is the Premier, who should have attended to this matter in September and removed the barrier to recruiting. We called the Premier's attention to this matter in August last.

"If the Premier will not place the Reservists on the same pay as the Volunteer Regiment he must not be surprised if he finds recruiting for the Navy slack. We do not ask the Home Government to find the difference in pay. We demand action at the hands of the so called Government of Newfoundland. When they are ready to guarantee a square deal in pay to the Naval Reserve recruits they will find it will not take long to secure the balance of the 1000 promised.

"If \$100,000 was wanted to pay legal fees or arbitration rewards to Reid, the money would soon be found, but as it means \$100,000 for the men who are placing their lives in the hands of the King for the defence of the Empire, the money cannot be found, and the excuse is: 'Where are we to get it?'

"The Premier has offered 1000 Naval Reservists and must find them, and he must be prepared to pay those men as much as is paid the Volunteers or a dissatisfaction will result that in future will be very detrimental to recruiting for the Naval Reserve. Where the \$500,000 for the Volunteers Regiment came from, so also can the \$100,000 required to ensure the Naval boys a square deal.

"Now, Sir Edward, get to work and say this must be done and re-

move the serious friction which now exists in connection with the business. All you have to do now is to say it will be done, and that will end the matter."

"After waiting for a month to see what action the Premier would take, and knowing that this matter of pay was the means of keeping back young fishermen who would volunteer as Naval recruits—if the rate of pay was made equal to that paid the land forces—Mr. Coaker on February 6th, 1915, once more appealed through those columns for immediate action. Here is what he said:

"For weeks we have waited for action at the hands of the Government respecting an adjustment of the wages paid our Naval Reservists. We repeatedly requested the same wages per day or week for Sailors as the Colony pay the Volunteers.

"To pay one service \$1.10 per day and the other 50c. per day is an outrage against common sense and fairplay. Even if the Imperial Government is paying the Reservists this Country should undertake to make up the difference between what they receive and what the Volunteers receive. After the war the Colony can pay the bill.

"To expect a fisherman to serve his King at 50c. per day as a Naval Reservist and to take his brother fisherman on the next day as a Volunteer at \$1.10 per day wages is but to place a premium on making the Navy unpopular.

"We want the same treatment for all. They are not all treated alike at present. The Premier and Governor promised the British Government 1000 Reservists by the end of last October; February has come and we find 100 of the 1000 still wanting. Scores who would like to join the Navy won't join because of the favor in wages given to the Volunteers.

"We are ashamed of the Colony whose Government demands the service of fishermen at 50c. per day for the Navy and will pay \$1.10 per day to an office or ship hand, as a Volunteer. The wages paid the Volunteers is none too high. They will find plenty of uses for the dollar they are paid per day.

"Give the Navy boys as much and it won't be hard to make up the balance of the 1000.

"It is a crying shame. It is a disgrace to our country. It is a foul slap in the face for the fishermen delivered by Premier Morris. He has not troubled one iota about the big difference between the wages paid to the men of the two services.

"Fishermen will not respond to the call as they should while this indifference to their welfare exists.

"Some of the Naval boys serving abroad have not received their regular allowance. We published a letter recently received from one, wherein it is stated he only received one pound (or \$5) since he left Newfoundland. Some one must be negligent in his duties or this would not have happened.

"President Coaker wrote Premier Morris about the wages of Naval Reservists about six weeks ago, but his request was treated with silent contempt.

"For God sake men come forward and make up the 1000 sailor lads provided, but let all concerned note that when the 1000 is enrolled, recruiting will end until the Government arrange to give up making chalk of one and cheese of others. All must be paid the same wages or there will be an end to further recruiting. This paper will oppose the enlistment of one more man than 1000 for the Naval Reserve until Premier Morris learns to respect the fishermen as much as the shop men or office men, and will remove the disgrace brought upon the country by offering one lad 50c. per day to fight for King and Country and another lad \$1.10 per day. The one to stand behind the guns at sea and the other to shoulder his gun on land.

"Will Sir Edward act? Will he without further delay and serious harm give the sailors the same?"

"It can be seen therefore from the foregoing that The Mail and Advocate and Mr. Coaker were not lacking in their duty in this matter. Mosdell well knew that this matter of pay for Naval men was a matter of public moment since the outbreak of war. His paper has been over a year in existence, yet not once did he worry himself about the matter.

"Now that Mosdell sees the matter, growing more serious and Naval Reservists in person appearing in Parliament for redress over this matter of salary, he jumps all too quick in his anxiety to be on the popular side, and makes unfair and unjust charges against those who have been fighting for the Naval Reservists since the outbreak of war, as is clearly proven by the reproduction of the above articles from the files of The Mail and Advocate.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
Humbermouth-Battle Hr. Service.
S. S. SAGONA
will sail from Humbermouth on Wednesday, May 10th, weather and ice permitting, for the usual ports of call as far North as ice conditions will permit.
Reid Newfoundland Co.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MAY 70

THE brig St. John's Lass, belonging to Capt. M. Power, of St. John's, and built by George Pitman, launched at New Perlican, 1849.

First election returns made under Responsible Government, 1855. Indian Mutiny began, 1857.


Delegation of local Legislature left for Canada to discuss Confederation. The delegates were Sir Frederick B. T. Carter, Peter G. Tessier, Nicholas Stabb and John Kent, 1869.

Rev. P. J. Delaney arrived from Rome after ordination, 1870. Steamer Micmac arrived from seal fishery; second trip—one seal, 1875.

Dr. John Winter died, 1891. Henry Forward, planter, Carbonar, died, aged 87, 1898.

May 1st, 1916.
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 A Full Line of
ENAMELWARE:
SAUCEPANS,
BASINS, KETTLES,
BOILERS, JUGS,
MUGS, SKILLETTS,
MILK PANS, Etc.
 All Selling Cheap.
 Special Prices to Wholesale Buyers.
Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.
 Wholesale and Retail.

Take Baby For a Ride.



Sunny days, soft breezes and dry, clean roads are coming fast; this means that all the little folks will be living out-of-doors, and Baby must have a dainty, new carriage in which to go with them.

We have a large and well selected stock of Go-Carts, and Baby Carriages with Leather hoods, swung on the always comfortable Cee Springs, and upholstered in many dainty colors. These carriages are in great variety, and range in Price from **\$2.75 to \$30.00**

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Now ready for delivery
 1000 Brls. VICTOR FLOUR
 1000 Bags BRAN
 Just landed ex S.S. Sheba.

George Neal
 PHONE 264.

SALT!

We are now delivering
SALT
 Ex. STEAMER or STORE.
Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

Backs Up "Convict's" Letter

Blames Superintendent Parsons for Present Deplorable Conditions in the Penitentiary --Men are Poorly Fed and Badly Clothed. Time for Someone to do Something to Improve Conditions Now Existing.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 DEAR SIR:—Kindly allow me space in your obliging paper to confirm the statement that a convict has just published in your paper. I may state that I have served a short term in that prison for a small trifle that I committed but remember "I did not forget the law." I was only "following the custom" of the country, and I believe a dose of A. A. Parsons's "punk" would not hurt some of those fellows who are squandering the public moneys to gain a seat in the House of Assembly.

Sir, what that prisoner states in your paper is correct. I as a British subject am taking this opportunity to help to make it clear to the whole public the way that humanity is served in our Penitentiary. I blame no Board of Works for the way prisoners are served in that prison; I blame A. A. Parsons for all of the trouble; he is put there to look after that Institution. Mr. Parsons is a lovely man outside of the prison, he would almost pass for a clergyman on the street; but, sir, in that prison he is a different man, and some of the officers down there are just as bad as he is. They will come and jeer you when they get a chance and show you tobacco and money and a pipe, mocking you in your cell. They will say that a lovely dinner they had, picking their teeth just like if they were after having turkey for dinner.

But, sir, it is not a long while ago when they had to drink black tea and not the Government pap that they get now. These men are taking the life's blood out of a poor hungry convict, dirty, and ragged, and starved out and frowned on, jeered at and almost spat upon. On one occasion, I bear it in mind, we were changing our inside garments and one prisoner made a remark to an officer "if I had a needle I would sew up my clothes and make them look tidy" and he turned around with scorn and said "when Coaker gets the Government he will send you down needle and thread." I was just going to make him an answer when he said "cut it out, Johnnie." But take care he don't be cut out of his Government pap in 1917. When 1917 comes perhaps he will have "to bundle and go."

The fish that is cooked there you can smell it in Carbonar and the potatoes would take the smell of the pipe off if you were up in Ferryland; and for the oatmeal, there is enough "elastic" in it to reach to Fortune Bay. They have a rule down there which compels every prisoner on the first of each month go down on the ground flat and toe the line. The officers are there and are trying to keep up some of the prisoners from falling down with cold and hunger. After you get straightened up to the line A. A. Parsons comes in and sizes up each man; you would actually

swear we were going to the front to fight for molasses for our "punky."

Now, sir, after he inspects every man he will say, "have any of you fellows got any complaints to make?" On one occasion I made a complaint and said that the potatoes were bad and that they were never dug on dry land, but were got down by a landwash, and I said that we did not get our allowance of molasses for our "punky" and also this Institution calls for a No. 1 article just the same as any other institution.

Now, dear readers, I was punished for making those remarks. There is a place down there they call the "Broom Factory," there are from 15 to 30 men working there on times; you work all day in that factory making and sewing brooms, you get no mug of tea or so called tea till 5.30 p.m. Just imagine on a long cold winter day to work without a hot drink in your stomach. The broom factory is a paying concern, why not a man get a mug of tea in the morning? Now the prisoners that go to the Hospital and Government House get a mug of tea in the mornings. Now those institutions turn in no money to the Government but the broom factory does.

The public see those prisoners going to the Hospital and Government House and they see that they look well clothed; but, sir, what about the human beings who are in behind the bars? If the public only could see them on times you would never want to go to moving picture shows; the prisoners down there are dressed up just like a scare-crow man a farmer would have in his garden to frighten birds away. A. A. Parsons is to blame, as he knows all of this, but he don't want to see.

Now the House of Assembly is closed and some of our members are at leisure, they would only be "following the custom of the country" to take a stroll down by the lake side and see that "Grand Old Man"—A. A. Parsons; he may invite some of them to a 20 cent cigar or something similar to that. He is kind enough to those men who "forget the law," who make the law and break the law; but remember, Mr. Parsons, there is a day coming when you will have to give account of wrong doing to a convict.

I would like for this Committee that is going down to the Penitentiary to drop in there on Saturday between 10 and 12 o'clock and then they will see for themselves and just ask the Chief Warden to show them the clothing that the prisoners have just taken off.

Mr. Editor, I don't want to trespass too much on your valuable paper, you will hear from me in the near future on this matter.

Yours truly,
 SHORT TERM CONVICT.
 St. John's, May 8, 1916.

The Fall of Kut-el-Amara

LONDON, May 5.—There has been little further details from either British or Turkish official sources respecting the surrender of Gen. Townshend and his forces at Kut-el-Amara.

A despatch from Constantinople to Berlin as given out by the Overseas News Agency, says:

"The booty captured at Kut-el-Amara has not yet been reckoned. Among the prisoners are four generals, 240 British officers and 270 Indian officers."

"The Turkish commander-in-chief, Halil Pasha, permitted Gen. Townshend (the British commander) to retain his sword."

"When the news of the capture of Kut-el-Amara was received in Constantinople flags were flown. It was observed that 'several British commercial houses flew Turkish flags.'"

"General Townshend offered to surrender the town of Kut-el-Amara with all his artillery and more than £1,000,000 in cash, on condition that he be received with military honors. The Turks declined, whereupon the British surrendered unconditionally."

"The Turks took enormous quantities of various materials at Kut-el-Amara. The British surrendered because they lacked food and sanitary equipment to combat contagious diseases."

"They tell me Professor Knowitall is a very high-minded man."

"On he is. In fact he is so high-minded that the milk of human kindness in his thoughts is frozen by the cold."

"The first news of the surrender was given to Constantinople by officers of the general staff who arrived

from headquarters in an automobile. All the city was decorated with flags. Enver Pasha (Turkish War Minister) rode in an automobile to the Sultan's palace and took the news to the monarch. The automobile was surrounded and stopped by a cheering crowd. In the afternoon the pupils of the schools paraded."

Russian Railway to Enter India

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Russian railway just extended to Tabriz, Persia, probably will be pushed into Baluchistan to link Petrograd with British Indian cities, according to a communication to the Department of Commerce from H. D. Baker, commercial attaché at Petrograd, describing the opening of the line into Persia.

The railway was pushed to hurried completion for military purposes and no commercial freight will be handled for some time. Eventually the line is expected to divert to Russian cities the trade of Tabriz, most of which formerly went to Black Sea port and through Turkey.

Tabriz is the leading carpet market of the world and has a population of 200,000.

"They tell me Professor Knowitall is a very high-minded man."

"On he is. In fact he is so high-minded that the milk of human kindness in his thoughts is frozen by the cold."

30,000 Canadians Went Overseas in March and April

OTTAWA, May 1.—Sir Robert Borden announced at the opening of the sitting that Private Wallace, the boy of 15 or 16 years of age, who was spoken of by Mr. Carvell recently as having enlisted for active service, had been given his discharge.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had received a complaint that the superintendent and staff of the Soulages Canal had attended and taken part in a convention for the selection of a Conservative candidate in Soulages for election to the Legislature. He recommended that Government employees be not allowed to take part in political campaigns.

Sir Robert Borden was asked by Hon. Chas. Marcell if it was a fact that one of the Canadian hospitals in France had been transferred to the French Government. Sir Robert said the hospital at St. Cloud had been placed entirely at the disposal of the French Government for the care of the French soldiers. It was manned by French Canadians.

Sir Robert said Canada now had approximately 70,000 men in Great Britain. An earnest effort had been made during the past four or five months to procure the assent of the War Office to the sending of Canadian troops forward more rapidly than in the past. As a result Canada had despatched in March and April to England 30,000 men.

The government had been authorized to increase the number of battalions in Great Britain to 52, which would involve the sending of more units across the ocean in the near future. At the present time there were about 130,000 men under arms in the Dominion.

Sir Robert announced that troops in Great Britain were now being inspected by Major General Lessard. That officer had been on leave of absence at the front and it had been thought desirable that he should inspect the units in Britain before returning to Canada. The Prime Minister hoped that it would shortly be possible to provide for the sending of drafts of reinforcements to units at the front without complaints from various parts of the country about units being broken up.

The Premier said that representations had been made to the government as to the need of a new system of recruiting. A deputation had asked for the registration of manhood of Canada and ultimately for conscription. The government had not yet had an opportunity to consider any such thing. The Minister of Militia has been endeavouring to have recruiting so conducted that necessary industries and agricultural districts shall not be unduly affected. In some cases the order was given that enlisted men be allowed to assist in ploughing and seeding, but this was not carried out. Instruction had therefore been sent to commanding officers to encourage their men to assist in that important work.

Sir Robert presented a statement showing that payments of appropriations of last session had been made to various departments totalling \$152,628,104. Concluding, Sir Robert Borden said that the difficulty which the Militia Department had to face was not in obtaining men but in providing uniforms and other necessities for war. "We in Canada," he said, "in common with all citizens of the Empire, can congratulate ourselves upon the courage and endurance the men have shown at the front."

Yours truly,
 SHORT TERM CONVICT.
 St. John's, May 8, 1916.

736 Ships Lost to Europe Since the War Began

WASHINGTON, May 3.—British estimates of the European war's toll of merchant ships, given in figures today by the department of commerce, put the number at 736, with a tonnage of more than two millions. Allied vessels lost number 538 and neutral 198.

The estimates made by a British admiral, give British losses as 410; ships: French 53; Russian 35; Italian 27; Belgian 10; Japanese 3. This does not include the loss of 237 trawlers by the British, seven by the French and two by the Belgians.

Norway, with 81 vessels destroyed, leads the neutral nations in losses. Sweden, with 40, is second, and Denmark with 28, third. Holland has lost 24, and the United States 7.

British losses amount to four per cent of the total number in service and six per cent of the tonnage. French losses are four per cent in number and seven per cent in tonnage. Despite these losses it is declared, the aggregate of ships owned by the allies is being steadily increased through building.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.
 ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beek's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.
 Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
 January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

DUE TO-DAY

By S. S. "SHEBA,"
19,000 Barrels

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The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
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 Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Two Women Hurt in Runaway Accident

In a runaway accident yesterday evening two ladies, Mrs. McNamara, wife of Mr. Frank McNamara, commission merchant, and Nurse Forsey were severely injured and narrowly escaped being killed. Both these ladies with Mrs. M. O'Driscoll and daughter were driving in Waterford Bridge Road when the horse took fright. Mrs. McNamara who had to restrain the beast lost the reins and all were thrown on the road with great force, the horse continuing in the country at great speed. Mr. W. R. Warren who was coming out the road saw the injured females on the road, Mrs. McNamara and the Nurse being unconscious. He got them into his auto and hurried to Mr. Peter O'Mara's pharmacy where Dr. Anderson was called by phone and quickly responded, using restoratives and then gave every attention to the injured women. Mrs. McNamara received a broken arm and Nurse Forsey was severely, but not seriously injured, while the others escaped with trivial hurts.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL. The first episode of the wonderful serial story "The Romance of Elaine" will be shown at the Nickel theatre to-day and to-morrow. The picture is entitled "The Lost Torpedo" and is a most sensational one. There is a powerful three-part social drama entitled "Pardoned" which is a most interesting subject. The comedy is by the Vitagraph Co. and entitled "Pot Hogan, Deceased." It is one of the funniest this company has ever released. On Friday and Saturday Charlie Chaplin will appear in "A Jitney Elopement."

THE CRESCENT. Mr. Frank DeGroot will sing Arthur Trevelyan's famous song "I Dream Come True" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. This is said to be the very best composition of this celebrated English composer. Five feature pictures combine the big programme to-day. "The Repentance of Dr. Blinn" is a thrilling Vitagraph drama featuring Myrtle Gonzalez and George Holt. "The Happy House" is a fine Biograph melo-drama. "The Child, the Dog and the Villain" is a great Selig drama. A beautiful, scenic and industrial picture is "The Painted Desert Exhibit," and "The Highway Man" is a very funny comedy with Wally Van and Huglic Mack.

LOST HER CANVAS. The Dorothy Duff, Capt. Dean, which arrived here a few days ago with her mizzen mast gone had a hard time of it also in going to Bahia. Until the Southern edge of the stream was reached, after leaving port, she had a succession of gales and the lost mainsail and the canvas forward, the leech ropes having given out in the flow. Repairs were effected when "civil" weather prevailed.

The schr. Ronald G. Smith left Burin yesterday for Oporto taking 2,226 qtls soft Labrador fish and 776 qtls. dry for Oporto, shipped by C. F. and W. Bishop.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers were engaged in section drill yesterday and a company had a route drill under Lieut. Murphy. There are now 3,745 names entered with the following enlistments. Aaron Ralph, Flat Islands, B.B. Andrew Butt, Flat Islands, B.B. Wm. Hynes, St. Brendan's, B.E. Harvey B. Taylor, Change Islands, Samuel Normore, Bell Island. Jno. Dwyer, Bel Island. Wm. Nicholas, Hr. Grace. Arthur Shute, Hr. Grace. Luke Hayden, Hr. Grace. Jno. Young, Upper Island Cove. Nath. G. Lodge, Catalina. Robt. Richards, Glenwood. Alex. Noseworthy, St. John's. Jerry Joy, St. John's. Matt Shanahan, St. John's. Ed. Sheehan, St. John's. Timothy Hayes, St. John's. Ed. Morrissey, St. John's. Harvey McNeil, St. John's. Chas. Noseworthy, St. John's. F. A. Edens, St. John's. Ml. Mulloney, Traytown, Alexander Bay. Rd. English, Grand Falls.

Railway Run Off

A short while ago The Mail and Advocate noted that a run off of two cars had occurred as the train left Renews. From a passenger who was on the train at the time we learn that a brake rod worked loose, that the end of it caught on a frog part and the broken piece of iron remained on the rail. The baggage car bumped over the obstruction but the car following was derailed. The lights went out in the passenger cars and globes were broken and for a time the passengers were very much scared. Somebody in the post-office car put on, in quick time, the emergency brake which quickly stopped the train, otherwise we may have a tragedy to report. What is Blacksmith Croke, the supposed railway inspector, doing? Is he looking after all passenger cars and engines and seeing they are in good condition? Before leaving the yard Croke should certainly see everything is O.K. We presume this is what he draws his salary for.

BIG PAPER SHIPMENTS

The S.S. Crawley after discharging her salt will go to Heart's Content to load paper and pulp for England. The Reid Nfld. Co. are now very busy at the work of transferring the paper to the Trinity Bay port and 160 cars of pulp and paper will be brought from Grand Falls to be sent by the Crawley.

COMING FROM GRAND FALLS

A number of Englishmen who came to this country to work for the A. N. D. Co. at Grand Falls, Badger Brook, Millertown and Botwood have signified their intention of volunteering for the defence of their home country. England. Grand Falls intend holding a big demonstration and giving them a good "shove off" on their departure to St. John's. The Grand Falls band are practising patriotic airs for the occasion.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Citizens' Com. Met Last Night

Committees Are Appointed to Discuss the New Charter—Labors of the Committee Will Extend Over a Period of Some Four Months

The Citizens' Committee held a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms last night which was very poorly attended. It was called to deal with the provisions of the proposed new city charter and accomplish the work. It was decided to appoint a number of sub-committees to deal with the following aspects of the measure. 1. LEGAL.—This Sub-Committee shall deal with the following matters—The revision of all resolutions bearing directly upon the Municipal Bill so as to bring the wording of the same into agreement with the intentions of the Committee passing the same. The correction of errors and the drafting of new sections, omitting of old ones and the amending of any due to changes in other sections made by the General Committee. To report on sections 1 to 5, 7, 326 and 327. To make recommendations as to legal procedure in the bill. 2. BOUNDARIES.—This Sub-Committee shall report on the boundaries of the City as set forth in section 6 of the Bill. If the "Ward System" is determined upon by electorate to be enforced, this Sub-Committee shall also divide the City into wards. 3. ELECTIONS.—This Sub-Committee shall report on the following matters—Qualifications of electors and elected. Method of carrying out elections. Sections 8 to 23. 4. OFFICIALS.—This Sub-Committee shall report on the following matters—Duties of Mayor and Councilors. General Powers of the Council. Procedure at Council meetings. Appointment and duties of Officials. Sections 24 to 57; 309 to 330; 331 to 338; 242 to 244; and 72. 5. CITY PROPERTY.—This Sub-Committee shall report on the following matters—Property belonging to the City. Crown lands. Payment for improvement. Houses for working men. Town planning. Streets and street traffic. Parks, lighting, Franchises and Library. Sections 58 to 93; 121 to 158; 149 and 195. 6. HEALTH.—This Sub-Committee shall report on the following matters—Water supply. Sanitation. Duties of Medical Officer, Sanitary Supervisor and Impounder. Section 97 to 120; 159 to 193; 150 to 153; 329, 377 to 379. 7. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—This sub-committee shall report on Taxes on Dogs, Horses and Vehicles, Motor Cars, City Tax Appraisement, Exemptions. Estimates Enforcement of the law in relation to taxes. Arrears, License, Fere, Water rates for shipping, City debt, Expenditure. Contracts, Commission of enquiry, Loans Insurance sections 196 to 398. 8. BUILDING AND HOUSING.—This Sub-Committee shall report on regulations as to buildings. Fire and health protection. Sections 339 to 398. 9. LEASE.—This Sub-Committee shall report on—The relations of landlord and tenant as far as the Bill deals with them, or ought to deal with them. Especially Sections 94 to 96. The labors of the sub-committees will extend over a period of four months, and judging from the variety and intricacy of the subjects to be dealt with they will have ample matter to occupy their minds.

SUCCESSFUL SALE, CONCERT AND SOCIABLE

Yesterday afternoon a very successful sale, concert and sociable was held by at Quidi Vidi by the ladies of the Guild, the entertainment being given in the evening. It was held for the benefit of the Church of England orphanage, the attendance was very large and the sum of \$36.00 was realized. Rev. Dr. Jones presided and the following programme was rendered: Gramophone. Song, Mr. F. Cornick; Exhibition Clubs, Mr. Chislett; song, Mr. McGowan; recitation, Mr. Alan Snow; duet, Messrs Somerville and Dewling; ventriloquist, Mr. Wheeler; The Flag of England, recitation, Miss Lizzie Snow; song, J. W. Dewling; tea. Gramophone selections during tea; trio, Marlines of England, Messrs. Cornick, Somerville and Dewling; National Anthem. Rev. Dr. Jones and Mr. H. W. Mott gave short addresses in which they heartily thanked the promoter, Mr. Dewling and his friends and those who attended on behalf of the orphans for such a successful outcome. The singing of the National Anthem concluded proceedings.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT (Received by Mail) NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

534 C. S. M. George Paver, Halifax, Yorkshire, Eng. Admitted to 9th General Hospital, Rouen, March 3; flat feet. 1595 Private Garland Ridout, Newtown, B.B. Admitted to 19th General Hospital, Alexandria, March 26; not yet diagnosed. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED 429 Private E. Corneet, Cape St. George. Previously reported with myalgia, Abbeville, March 25. Now reported discharged from hospital, March 26. 1196 Private V. J. Quinn, Searston. Previously reported at Coulter Hospital, Grosvenor Sq., London, (nop articulators.) Now reported discharged from hospital April 4th. 340Sergt. Gerald G. Byrne, 59 Flavin Street. Previously reported with rheumatism and trench feet, Malta, Dec. 14. Now reported to be discharged to active service, March 23. 68 L.-C. C. S. Frost, Yarmouth, N.S. Previously reported with enteric Wandsworth, Jan. 4. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough, April 3. 321 Private W. E. Harvey, 228 Duckworth Street. Previously reported with frostbite, Wandsworth, Dec. 28. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough, April 13. 847 L.-C. Aaron Bryant, Whiteway, T.B. Previously reported with frostbite, Glasgow, Feb. 4. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough April 3. 2nd. Lieut. Ernest Churchill, Quidi Vidi Road. Previously reported with jaundice, slight; arrived at London, April 6. Now reported to be admitted to Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Millbank, S.W., April 6. 523 Private Jos. T. Smyth, 11 Bond Street. Previously reported with dysentery, Wandsworth, Nov. 19. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough April 4. 172 Private H. Seaward, Clarendville. Previously reported with enteric Wandsworth, Mar. 24. Now reported discharged from Hospital at Depot, April 4. 1184 Private Albert Lee, Riverhead, St. Mary's. Previously reported with lacerated wound in scalp, Suez, March 3. Now reported admitted to 9th Stationary Hospital (Section) Marseilles, March 22. 19 Corp. Ewan Hennebury, 59 Colonial Street. Previously reported discharged to duty, Feb. 21 (after pyrexia.) Now reported admitted to 9th Stationary Hospital (Section) Marseilles, Mar. 22; not yet diagnosed. 665 Private C. R. Duder, Portugal Cove Road. Previously reported at Marseilles, March 19; not yet diagnosed. Now reported discharged from Brit. Section, Ind. S. H., Marseilles, March 26 (after influenza). 298 Private H. A. Tomkinson, Pictou Landing, N.S. Previously reported transmitted to duty, Malta, March 4 (after gunshot wound in back.) Now reported admitted to 12th General Hospital, Rouen, March 30; not yet diagnosed. 992 Private Nathan Boone, South River C. B. Previously reported Disc. to duty Dec. 31. Now reported Admitted 9th Stationary Hospital, Havre, March 31; not yet diagnosed. 421 Private B. Piercy, Hopeall, T. B. Previously reported with Dysentery, Malta, March 11. Now reported to be Transferred to Ghain Tuffieha Conv. Camp, Malta, March 25. 400 Corporal R. Pittman, Lamaline. Previously reported with Jaundice, Malta, Jan. 24. Now reported to be Transferred to Ghain Tuffieha Conv. Camp, Malta, March 25. 116 Private G. J. King, Southside. Previously reported with frostbite, Wandsworth, Feb. 4. Now reported fit for duty; granted furlough April 8. 769 Private J. T. Sullivan, 26 Hutchings St. Previously reported with enteric, Croydon, March 1. Now reported fit for duty, granted furlough, April 8. 530 Private B. Murphy, Catalina. Previously reported with enteric Croydon, March 1. Now reported fit for duty; granted furlough April 8. JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

GOOD VALUE

Smoking Tobacco, 15c. per Plug. Dark and Light. Try it and see if it is what it is christened. M. A. DUFFY, AGENT. The S.S. Sheba which arrived here yesterday from Halifax brought a full freight and is being discharged at the Furness Co.'s pier.

Hear Pte. Jensen To-morrow Night

Help Swell the Funds For the Red Cross Workers—Every Dollar is Needed—Do Your Part and Help Our Brave Soldiers and Sailors

To-morrow, Thursday evening, at 8.30, the management of the "Creation" generously waive their right to the British Hall to enable the people of St. John's to hear the very fluent and vivid account of the great war from one who has "done his bit" Private Phil Jensen. His lecture, which is under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor, will be divided into three parts. During the first break Mr. Ruggles will favour us with that most patriotic song: "He'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall," and all will hear with pleasure that Mrs. King will delight the audience with "Keep the Home Fires Burning." After the second part we shall be shown several slides dealing with the senior service, our valiant R. N. R. We shall then follow our Newfoundland Regiment from the camp at Pleasantville, to the Home Country, to Gallipoli and Egypt till we return to our wounded heroes to St. John's again. The C. L. B. Band has kindly consented to accompany the soloists and to play during the passing of the pictures. The proceeds of this lecture will be devoted to the British Red Cross to which our wounded speaker owes his life, and which already has rescued and healed so many of Newfoundland's sons. An appeal has been sent out from the Mother Country to all her colonies asking their help as the call on the resources of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem becomes greater and greater, and their funds are strained to the utmost. COME AND HELP. Tickets may be had at Gray & Goodland's. Reserved seats 50c. General admission 20c.

STAR BILLARD DINNER

Last night the annual billiard dinner of the Star of the Sea Society was held at their club rooms and an enjoyable time was spent by the large number of players and their guests who were present. The menu was of the very best and toasts proposed elicited some very excellent speeches. The following promotions were made in the Volunteer Force and approved by the Commanding Officer taking effect yesterday, when the men were congratulated and given their stripes. To be Acting Sergeants—148 Acting Corp J. Long, 167 Lance Corp. C. Belbin. To be Acting Corporals—2233 Pte. L. Moore, 2285 W. MacHenry, 2259 W. Grace, 2223 S. Eddy, 2234 L. Doddinott, 2223 P. Beson, 2403 J. Hee, 2184 F. Hannon, 2229 W. Martia. To be Lance Corporals—2375 Pte. L. Field, 2303 E. L. Oke, 2275 C. Holmes, 2185 H. Willis, 2120 J. Moore, 2256 L. Coughlan, 2312 H. J. Cranford, 2273 J. McGrath, 2265 T. Hodge, 2403 J. Watson, 2300 A. R. Clouston, 2173 P. Murphy, 2240 M. Frew, 2300 M. Couran, 2181 J. J. Murphy, 2182 P. Connors, 2416 R. LeMessurier, 2243 G. Goudie, 2321 A. L. Carter, 2405 J. Booth, 2249 W. Down, 2274 W. Herder, 2318 M. Power, 2178 P. Pitcher, 2250 P. O'Reilly, 2169 H. Romaine. F.P.U. NOTES The F.P.U. Coaster "Heckman" sailed at noon with a full load of supplies for Union stores at Catalina, Greenspond, Newtown, Cat Hr. and Seldom. Capt. J. Bragg of Shambler's Cove has been appointed captain. President Coaker went as passenger on the "Heckman" to Catalina, where he will inspect the progress being made in preparing the foundations for the buildings to be erected on the Union premises. He will be absent a couple of days. The schr. Minnie J. Heckman, Capt. R. Young of Twillingate, is loading at the Union wharf for Twillingate. Exploits, Moreton's Hr. and Botwood. The schr. Annie E. Hall, Capt. Arch Elliott, is loading supplies for the Union stores at Change Islands.

LOCAL ITEMS

A large number of schooners and an old hulk are being laden with salt from the S.S. Cranley at Shea & Co.'s premises. The schr. Florence B. arrived yesterday from Halifax with coal and oil to Steer Bros after a run of seven days. Since Thursday last no cases of diphtheria have been reported in the city and it is hoped the disease will soon disappear. Teastem James Oliver of Goodview Street lost a fine horse worth \$250 last night from an attack of colic. This is a great blow to a hard working industrious man. Several volunteers are now in Hospital for different ailments and are doing well. Pte. Gordon Harris, will also go there to have a toe amputated to be in condition to do duty with the regiment. A large iceberg, right in the track of shipping, off the Northern Head of St. John's made its appearance yesterday. This is a great danger to vessels entering or leaving port in foggy weather. The fine little schooner "Flora B." which arrived here yesterday was purchased by Steer Bros. She is a well built vessel of 46 tons and will be used in the fishery. She is comparatively new. St. Thomas's Congregation were to hold a special meeting to-morrow evening, but as the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, felt that most of the people would like to hear Private Jensen's lecture the meeting was postponed until Monday evening next. Mr. Peter O'Mara, druggist, says that yesterday's accident to Mrs. McNamara and Nurse Forsey was the worst he ever witnessed. Both women were unconscious for a long while, this especially applying to Nurse Forsey who was in a bad way. Mr. O'Mara commends Mr. Warren for his promptness in getting the women so quickly to the city, and Mr. O'Mara himself deserves credit for the manner in which he rendered aid of a very skillful kind and the despatch with which he procured a doctor.

NOTICE

THE St. John's Journeymen's Coopers' Union, owing to the many requests being made for Coopers, beg to announce to Shippers and Exporters of Codfish and Herrings in Newfoundland, that at any time a man or men should be required by them, notice of their requirements forwarded to the President of the Union, P.O. Box 233, St. John's, will receive every consideration, and all necessary information will be forwarded promptly. W.M. LINEGAR, Pres. St. John's Journeymen's Coopers' Union. daily.may10.12.15 wj.may13.20

FOR SALE!

SCHOONER "KASAGA" 59 Tons, built at Lunenburg, now lying at St. John's. For particulars apply to BOWRING BROS., LIMITED.

FOR SALE—The Schr. "AMAZON"

fitted with an auxiliary engine of the Remington type, 70 h.p. Vessel well found, in good condition, and adapted to the trade of the country. For further particulars apply to HENRY J. STABB & CO.—may10.12.15

WANTED—An Office BOY

Apply in own handwriting to FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LIMITED.—may10.15

WANTED—A teacher, A.A. Grade, for the Methodist Superior School, Bonavista

salary, \$375.00. Also Teachers for Canaile and Bayley's Cove Schools; salaries, \$180.00 each. Apply with testimonials to the CHAIRMAN of the Methodist Board of Education, Bonavista.—may9.31

WANTED—At once, a Reliable Housekeeper for Hotel at Aguathena, Port-au-Port

Apply H. McFatrige & Son, Stephenville Crossing, Nfld.—may9.31

WANTED—An Experienced Dry Goods Salesman

Apply by letter, stating age, length of experience, where employed, and salary expected, to "CONFIDENTIAL," The Daily Mail and Advocate office.—may2.01

New Show Room Open. Ground Floor; no more climbing Stairs or Elevators. Full line of American Goods. Just opened. MIDDY BLOUSES from 65c. LADIES' BLOUSES from 50c. CHILDS' MUSLIN DRESSES. MISSES' LAWN DRESSES. Beautifully trimmed with Embroidery, Insertion and Finest of Lace. ALSO—We are noted for Stylish Millinery And our New Showroom is Complete with Latest London Styles. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.