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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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WAR CLOUD HANGS LOW ON THE EASTERN HORIZON

CHINA HOURLY EXPECTS ULTIMATUM

Legation at Peking Gives Japanese Warning to Leave the Capital--Chinese Surrender Out of Question---Will Appeal to Nations

London, May 5.—The Legation here has notified all Japanese to prepare to leave the capital within twelve hours, says the "Daily Telegraph." Peking correspondents telegrams are pouring in from every part of China foreshadowing hostilities. An ultimatum by Japan is expected by latest on Thursday. I hear in high-

SUBMARINE WAR ON TRAWLERS

Sinking of the 'Sceptre' off Peterhead Makes Fifteenth Victim Since Sunday

London, May 6.—The trawler Sceptre, has been torpedoed, forty miles off Peterhead. This makes fifteen trawlers sunk since Sunday. Trawlers being the victims. German submarines seem to be making a determined effort to prevent Britain from procuring fish in the North Sea. Note of the trawlers, according to stories told by the crews, surrendered

TURKS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES

Guns of Combined Fleet and Quick Firers of Landing Forces Swept Their Ranks

Paris, May 6.—News from Mytilene says that Turkish prisoners who have arrived at Tenedos admit that the Turkish army has suffered enormous losses from combined fire of guns of the fleet and quick firers of the Ex-

Furious Fighting in Carpathians Has Been Resumed

Germans Take Offensive, Stopped Short by Wire Entanglements Are Mowed Down in Great Numbers

London, April 30.—Fighting in the Carpathians, which for some days had slackened owing to the weather conditions, has been resumed with great fury. The Austro-German forces having taken the offensive at a number of points on the front in the hope of dislodging the Russian troops from their strongholds along the crest of the mountain chain above the Hungarian plains. The Russian official statement issued in Petrograd to-night reports that the enemy on Sunday and during the following night made a determined attack against one of the heights held by the

BANKER, PIONEER IS DEAD

Chicago, April 24.—John Cudaby, board of trade operator, banker and pioneer packer, died at his home here last night, aged 71.

GOLD DISCOVERED

Gold bearing quartz has recently been discovered on Isaac Creek near the C.P.R. tracks between Revelstoke and Arrowhead and several claims have been staked.

British and French Official Reports

London, May 5 (official)—General French reports that the line in front of Ypres, which required readjustment owing to the loss of ground through the enemy's use of asphyxiating gases, is now successfully completed. The new line runs west of Zonnebeke. A half-hearted enemy attack northeast of Ypres, was easily beaten off. The French Government report continued progress in the region of Steenstraet. Three enemy attacks were repulsed in Champagne and advance was made in the Argonne. The Russian Government report the Black Sea fleet vigorously bombarded the forts on the Bosphorus. In Galicia the enemy succeeded in crossing the right bank of the Dnajece, where Russian fire prevented further advance in the direction of Strif. The fiercest battle continues, the Russians capturing 1,200 prisoners. (HART-COURT.)

Soldiers' Stories Of Gallipoli Landing

Cairo, May 5.—Some of the British troops who took part in landing at the Dardanelles, having arrived in Egypt. They are the first men to reach here from the scene of fighting, and they relate some striking incidents in connection with the landing of the Allied forces at the Straits. At San Ban the men were so eager to get ashore that they jumped from the small boats before they had been beached, and found themselves up to their necks in water. Wading ashore, they rushed three bayonet in succession, and a running bayonet fight extended for a distance of more than three miles. In the words of one of the invaders, "We lifted the Turks on the end of our bayonets and hurled them over our heads." Continuing their recital, these men related that with the arrival of reinforcements, the ridges were carried by storm in the first rush. Concentrated Turkish fire during the beginning of the fighting was terrific. Shrapnel, machine gun fire and rifle fire caused very heavy casualties among the Allies, but the wounds of many men are slight, and they will soon be on the firing line.

General Situation Remains Unchanged

London, May 5 (official)—The general situation remains unchanged. Fighting is progressing at Hill 69, south-east of Ypres, on which the Germans attained a footing this morning under cover of poisonous gases, which were excessively used and were favoured by weather conditions. A feeble attack, also preceded by extensive use of poisonous gases, made east of Ypres, was easily repulsed, our artillery inflicting severe losses on the enemy. In the neighbourhood of Guinchy the Germans exploded a mine, again employing poisonous gases. Fourteen were poisoned, but otherwise the enemy's efforts in this direction failed completely.

May Yet Preserve Peace

Pekin, May 5.—The third secretary of the Japanese Legation, to-day visited Tsao Yulien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and intimated to the Legation that they might still be able to prevent hostilities. He asked whether China's reply of May 1st to the Japanese demand was final. Despatches received here from Tsinan, province of Shantung, report that the Japanese troops have mounted nine cannon in the suburbs of that city. The Chinese troops, obeying the general order from Peking, did not interfere.

THEY WALK ABOUT IN FREEDOM

London, April 29.—Of the 27,200 male Germans above the age of seventeen years in the United Kingdom, only 8,600 have been interned in the concentration camps. The remaining 18,600 are, save for having to report to the police at certain periods, quite as free as the neutral aliens in Great Britain. These figures were made public in a Government paper containing the correspondence between the British-Foreign Office and the American Ambassador regarding the treatment of civilians.

Turks Attack Allies Camp Are Repulsed

British Warships Continue Bombardment Turkish Positions—Roumania and Bulgaria Form Alliance

London, May 6.—The Turks, considerably reinforced, attacked the Allies camp at Krinidia, Tuesday morning but were repulsed leaving 1500 dead according to advices from Mytilene received from Athens. The Allies have advanced into the interior the despatch says and not occupy a position of great strategic importance. Report from Tenedos says, British warships continued yesterday their bombardment of the Turkish positions in the Dardanelles, and also of Smyrna.

Friendship Between Austria and Italy Quite Probable

Rome, May 6th.—In official quarters where the true situation of Italy is known, and notwithstanding the anti-Austrian feeling shown at the unveiling of the Garibaldi monument at Quarto Sani Elena, it was stated to-day that the possibility of an accord between Italy and Austria, had never been so probable.

Russians Defeat Turkish Army

Muscovites Withstood Furious Attacks, Then Went For the Exhausted Turks, Inflicting Great Losses

London, May 6th.—A Petrograd despatch to Renter says, details have been received here of defeat, by Russians of a Turkish army corps in the Caucasus. An effort was made by 30,000 Turks to invade Dilmanthor region, which the Russians occupied. The entire Turkish force was hurled against the Russian positions but the Muscovites, although numerically inferior held their ground. Each successive attack was repulsed at the bayonet point. Russians then began a general counter attack and completely routed the exhausted Turks, who retired in disorder. Prisoners include the famous Kurd Leader, Simko.

Swedish Steamer "Vanadis" Rammed

Stockholm, May 6th.—The Swedish steamer Vanadis was rammed yesterday afternoon while at anchor off the island of Fernern by the German auxiliary cruiser Silvania. Crew saved.

Bravo Australia

Sydney, N.S.W., May 6th.—Details of operations of the Allies against the Dardanelles have been received with enthusiasm. Recruiting shows no sign of diminution. Premier Fisher replying to the question, whether in view of fighting the Commonwealth intended sending increased number men to front, said to-day: Our offer is unlimited. We shall train and equip men to the best of our ability, and provide means for getting them speedily to the front.

War in China

Shanghai, May 6th.—Chinese papers publish despatch from Peking stating that Japan has opened hostilities against China without formal declaration of war. The despatch gives no details as to the scene of hostilities. No confirmation from authoritative sources has been received.

Steamer Sunk

London, May 6th.—The steamer Cathay from Copenhagen for Chinese ports, was either mined or torpedoed late last night in the North Sea. Her passengers and crew, totalling four hundred, took to small boats and landed safely at Ramsgate to-day.

Corporal Hunt, St. John's, Wounded

Ottawa, May 6.—The casualty list contains the name of Corporal George G. Hunt, of St. John's, Fourteenth Battalion, wounded.

Halifax, May 6.—John Glassey, of the firm of Kelly and Glassey, is dead.

Canadian Expeditionary Force Largest that Ever Crossed the Atlantic

Total Now in France 32,000

The Canadian army of nearly 23,000 men, 7,500 horses, and 70 pieces of artillery, is the largest military force that ever crossed the Atlantic. Not only is it the first great force that ever "went back" from the new world, it is larger than any force that ever came over from Europe in war, times from Great Britain, or France, or Spain, or Holland. The first expeditionary force from Canada, now in France, is numerically greater than the entire British force in North America opposed to Washington in the war of Independence. The Canadian force now in France is numerically equal to the total force put in the field by the United States in the war 1812-14. The number is given as 32,000. Thirty vessels transported the troops from Quebec to England in September and October, 1914. If placed end to end, they would cover a distance of three miles. Running in column line ahead, the length of line would be fifteen miles. Side by side, the total

Chinese Possessions Of the Nations

BRITISH
Hong Kong (New Territories)—Area 405 square miles; population 456,739; military strength, 4,270.
Wei-Hai-Wei—In the Province of Shantung, area 285 square miles; population, 150,000.
FRENCH
French-Indo China—East of Siam, north of Singapore, south of Hong Kong; area 256,000 square miles, population 17,000,000; military force consists of 10,681 Europeans, and 13,968 native troops, commanded by a French General of Division.
GERMAN
Kiao-Chau (Tsing-Tau) on the east coast of the province of Shantung; area 200 square miles. Garrison of 3,125, composed of German marines and Chinese soldiers. Population, 192,000, including 4,470. [This is the possession from which

Picturesque Assortment Allied Troops

Battering Their Way to Constantinople---Both Sides Claim Advantages---Reports From West Front Equally Contradictory---Fate of Calais Hangs In The Balance

London, April 29.—On the narrow, rocky Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey, and on a restricted front stretching northward from Ypres in Belgium two of the most vital struggles of the war now in progress. Neither struggle has yet reached a stage which would permit of a prediction of the result. In the Gallipoli Peninsula a picturesque assortment of allied troops landed Sunday, supported by the fire of the warships and are trying to batter their way through thousands of German officered Turks in an effort to force the Dardanelles—the main gateway of the Ottoman Empire—and reach Constantinople. According to the British claim, the attack is progressing, but a Turkish communication received to-night declares that although the Allies landed forces at four points these forces are being beaten back to the coast, while the Moslems in the French ranks are deserting and casting in their lot with their co-religionists. Equally contradictory are the official statements concerning the fighting in the vicinity of Ypres. It would appear that the German offensive north of that city which

Germans Poison Water Supply

London, May 5.—In support of the charges that the Germans had poisoned the wells in the South-West African campaign, Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to-night issued a communication, in which he says that when General Louis Botha, Commander of the Union of South Africa forces, occupied Swakopmund, he discovered that six wells had been poisoned by arsenical canisters. In remonstrance, General Botha sent a communication to Colonel Francke, commander of the German forces. This elicited the response, according to the statement of Harcourt, that the German troops had been given orders that "if they possibly can prevent it, not to allow any water supplies to fall into the hands of the enemy, in a form which allows it to be used for man or beast." When Swakopmund was evacuated, the reply from Colonel Francke continued, the officer in charge had several bags of cooking salt thrown into the wells, but it was found that this could in a short time be rendered ineffective. Therefore, Colonel Francke's letter said, "we tried copper dip, and found that by using this material, any enemy occupying the town would for some time have to rely on water from elsewhere." The communication says that despite General Botha's protest, the practice continued. Messages said to have been from Capt. Kruger of the German troops, intercepted on March 23rd, are quoted in the communication as saying:—"The patrol at Cabid have been instructed to thoroughly infect with disease the Ida mine. Approach Swakop and Ida mine with extreme caution. Don't water there any more." Since their evacuation of Aus, Warmbad and other places, General Botha says in this letter, "the German troops have consistently poisoned all wells along the railway line during their retirement."

Conflicting Reports From Battle Front

London, May 5th.—German official report issued this afternoon claims victories both over the Russians in western Galicia, and over the British to the east of Ypres, in Flanders. Field Marshal French, British Commander-in-Chief, admitted that he was compelled to readjust his lines in the region of Ypres, but the French communication far from confirming the German victory in Belgium, states that German attacks were repulsed, and that the Germans being taken on the bank by the French artillery, suffered very severely. A late report from the British war office also says that German attacks were repulsed, although the Germans used asphyxiating gases, and did get a footing by use of these fumes on Hill No. 69, south-east of Ypres, which since the British captured it recently, has been repeatedly attacked. There has been fighting all along the rest of the western front, in all of which the Germans claim to have been successful. The French, however, have another story to tell. They insist that their advance continues, both along the Yser canal, and in Flanders, and in Woivre, where battles, have been continuous for weeks on end. Conflicting reports from belligerents in the East make it impossible to judge of the position there. Austrians and Germans to-night say the Russians have been badly beaten in Western Galicia, and have commenced to retreat from the western Carpathians, whereas the latest Russian report, while admitting that Austro-Germans succeeded in getting across Dunajec river, declares that they were checked there. The country around the East Prussian frontier also has been the scene of battles of more or less importance; while at the other end of the Russian line in Eastern Galicia, the Russians are attacking the Austro-Germans, despite their reported defeat, or check, in the western part of that province. Athens credits the Allies with further successes in their attacks on the Dardanelles, and Smyrna, but the Turks again report defeat of the allied troops who have landed on Gallipoli peninsula. German submarines seemingly now are devoting their attention to the British fishing net. Fifteen trawlers have been sunk since Sunday night, but without any loss of life.

HOLDS £85,000,000

ECONOMY URGED

London, April 17.—The seventh report of Mr. C. J. Stewart, Custodian of Enemy Property for England and Wales, shows £85,000,000 enemy income received £701,276. Enemy property registered: Property held on behalf of enemies, £54,000,000. Enemy capital in partnership and businesses, £1,600,000. Enemy capital in companies, £29,000,000.

Montreal, April 20.—The need of strict economy among the working people of Montreal is urged by Mayor highness the Duke of Connaught. The mayor declares that he can foresee that conditions next winter will be no better, and perhaps may be a great deal worse than they were last winter. "Save every cent you can," is the advice given by his worship.

One of the Strikers on 'Terra Nova'

States His Case in the Matter of Their Arrest and Detention

Strike Was the Wish and Will of One Hundred Dissatisfied Men--Was Carried Out in an Orderly Manner--No Sealing Agreement Was Broken, He Says

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—I am one of the strikers of the Terra Nova, also one of the six victims whom Bowring and Bartlett railroaded to prison. I am requested by my fellow victims and strikers to state the facts of our case to the public, and without any untruth or exaggerating, as I can get a hundred men to bear me out in what I state, and I think that any fair-minded person, who reads the facts, will agree we were justified in what we did, and will also agree that the powers that be, perpetrating one of the meanest little low-down actions in the history of the country in sending six toilers to jail in order to satisfy their mean two by four minds.

For generation Bowring has been supplied by half starving fishermen and toilers, with all the luxuries of life, including a palace to live in, a million dollar bank account, motor cars to ride in, an annual tour to Europe and elsewhere, silks and jewels for his family, the fat of the earth to live on, and a lot of other things, while the toilers who sweat produced all this for him, went half starved, ill clad and in ignorance of even the ability to write his name, and after seeing his family half starved, in order to supply comforts to the masters, went to an unknown or paupers' grave.

It is not surprising that the lords of creation who have fared so well at the expense of labor, will kick when the slaves of generations attempt to break their chains or defy their authority, for they know well enough that freedom for the worker means smaller profits for themselves, hence their action in sending us to prison, as a lesson to the toilers in future; but the world is advancing in civilization, though rather slow in this country, and with intellectual development of the toilers, the days of the Bowrings and other overlords will soon happily close and the worker will enjoy the full benefit of his labor. We have a good pilot at the helm, and if the crew of workers stand true to him, there's good prospect of weathering the breakers of prison and starvation and reaching smoother water ahead.

The strike on the Terra Nova was carried through in an orderly and manly manner, and not a violent word was used, and it was merely the wish of a hundred dissatisfied and disgusted men to give up a played out voyage and get home to their dependent families to try and do something for them, and get fishing gear, etc., ready for the summer. When we went off with our ropes and gaffs, Bartlett of course tried to bully us, and complained that we were taking bread out of his mouth. We didn't know whether to take this as a joke or not, considering the crowd of poor men standing around, many no doubt thinking of children at home, who perhaps were hungry, while Bartlett's family were well provided for, as he has been using fishermen for years, and last year cleared three or four thousand dollars on the sealing voyage alone, while the worker cleared about seventy-two dollars.

Bartlett said that he always looked out for his men's interest but many of us remembered last spring when we slaughtered fifty or sixty thousand seals, while the Terra Nova lay burned down in open ice, waiting with signals hoisted for the Viking, for a whole week, in which time we could have had her loaded with fat, and home before the last of March. In the meantime when the young Bartlett got to us we were down to Byron Island with our pans rafted on the ice barricade and we worked like slaves hauling to the ship, which was then in a solid jam; and instead of one week's work we had two and a half, and instead of getting twenty-eight or thirty thousand seals we got about twenty-four, while the Viking got ten or twelve thousand of what we killed, so that Bartlett in addition to giving us more than a week of

unnecessary hard work, cheated us out of fifteen or twenty dollars, and it was the opinion of old sealers that we were very lucky in not losing all our fat through the skipper's neglect in waiting for his son to share the fruit of our labor, for if the ice wheeled in the opposite direction, our pans would have ground to bits on the rocks and we would have been worse off than if we had never found the patch.

It was the general opinion that the skipper of the Terra Nova being an old man, with his reputation secure, on account of previous good luck, would sacrifice our interests so that his son, who is a young man, may get a good trip and make himself solid with Bowrings, and it is the opinion of sealers that the Bartletts, like the Keans, are becoming a nuisance, for if either one of the three find a patch, no matter if it contains 200,000 seals, will work their crews till the whole lot is slaughtered and give each other a load, and like us, perhaps, run chances of losing all through delay in picking up. Nothing was said about this last spring but as Bartlett put us in jail, we are justified in showing him up.

When we arrived in Channel, Bartlett ordered us to get out of the ship, but we refused to do so, till our fares were provided to our homes, or some preparations made for us ashore, and some of the men telegraphed to their Government members and were advised to stay in the ship till fares were provided. Later we applied to the Magistrate, and were by him advised to leave the ship, and he would communicate to the Government. We were directed by him to get the names of all strikers and their destinations, which we did, but were told later that neither Bowring nor the Government would do anything for us.

I must state that the skipper and the magistrate are great friends, the skipper spending all his time at the magistrate's house and we were told by a reliable citizen of Channel that last spring the magistrate gave a dinner at his residence in honor of the Bartletts, and that plates, knives, forks, etc., were laid for Bob, who was then in the North Pacific.

On the night of the sixteenth of April, we again went to the magistrate to enquire if he received anything new in regard to our case, but things were about the same. We asked him if he was aware of a force of police being in Port aux Basques. He was surprised to learn it. We asked him if Bartlett intended to try some of the crew as he had told us previously of such intention. The magistrate assured us that he hadn't heard a word about it. Yet on the next day six men were summoned to the court, the summons being made out by the magistrate, dated the 16th, the skipper having laid his deposition before we saw the magistrate, as we met Bartlett going aboard ship, on our way to the magistrate's late at night.

We appeared before court, with all the strikers in attendance and we could have refused to plead our case outside of St. John's or could have pleaded not guilty, but the fact of our being in Channel showed we were unwilling to continue the voyage, though too, Bartlett had a score or so of his henchmen sworn, or who were ready to swear against their shipmates, in the owner's interest. There was John McCarthy, John Penney, Bill Lang, J. Clark, J. Windsor, J. Porter, S. Cushue, J. Connolly, and several others, mostly from Carboncar and Briggs. They didn't get a chance to testify against us, but I have no doubt they would if called upon to do so, as they were a servile, scurvey crew and kow-tow ed and scraped to their masters.

From a reasonable standpoint these men are not so much to blame, considering the generations of slaves who have cringed to the merchants, and very likely cringing is born in them, and they can't help it, as it is a case of hereditary and environment, and the

system under which they were born and raised is all to blame. We can't blame an African for being black or an Asiatic for being yellow, and it is likely that given education and a chance to use their reason, these men would act quite differently. The six men who were victimized, are J. Squires, A. Snow, J. George, R. Stamp, J. Murphy and J. Wall, and it is a puzzle to solve why some of these men were picked out, but as the skipper kept abusing Bowrings' dealers on every excuse and was prejudiced against all whom he didn't supply with a birth, this is no doubt his reason.

As no one was inclined to speak when the strike occurred, I undertook to explain our conduct, and no doubt Bartlett through petty spite picked me as a suitable victim. I don't think there was a quieter man aboard than A. Snow, or one who is less to blame, and the other men equally so, but any man with red blood would do as they did, after being abused as we were, and for days before the thing happened. I doubt if there were ten men aboard the ship, after guard included, who weren't clamoring and agitating to give up the voyage, but when it came to executing, they who talked the loudest backed out. The skipper drew our attention to the fact that none of his men were striking, but we had a lot of them with us. He was told that those men were perhaps under obligations to him, but he denied this and said not a man owed him a five dollar bill, but one of them told us later that he owed Bartlett \$30 or \$40.

We were accused of breaking a sealing agreement between masters and servants. We said that we were no more guilty than any of the hundred and eight men who took part in it and objected to be victimized as ringleaders. All the hundred bore us out in this and told the magistrate that they were equally as much to blame and protested that we should not be made victims of, and that all hands should be tried. This protest was unrecognized and the trial went on. We said that for just reasons we were dissatisfied with the skipper and voyage and did not want to continue any further, but wanted to be put shore and sent to our homes. This was entered in the book of life.

Next, we were asked our reasons for being dissatisfied with conditions, and we gave the following reasons:— On or about the 16th of March we took three or four hundred young and old hoods, and the barrelmen and master watches were heard to state that as far as could be seen with the glass aloft, the ice was covered with hoods, and a load could be secured in a few days. We didn't take advantage of this chance but bore away to the West, and got jammed in Pleasant Bay, under Amherst Island. After several days we blasted out of the jam and skirted South around the floe and made in for Sydney and up the Cape Breton shore.

Off Cape North we met what appeared to be the whelping ice coming out the Gulf, and steamed for two or three hours through it, seeing quite a number of young seals on the ice and in the water. We took a dozen or so and put out a mark, but disregarded what appeared a good indication of seals, and kept on in for Cape St. Lawrence, hunting for the Bonaventure and found her. She reported that she just got clear and that the whelping ice and all his pans had passed out the Gulf, this no doubt being the ice we met off Cape North. We steamed South in company with the Bonaventure, but instead of trying to locate our mark, we lost valuable days searching under the land for her pans, and no doubt informing her of their location, as she would soon come and pick them up, and the barrelman often said that he was tired finding fat for the Bonaventure and wouldn't strain his eyes any more without being paid for doing so.

In the meantime we circled about in the slob ice and got pretty near every seal we saw, which only amounted to a few hundred, and the men who were anxious to fill their barrels with seal carcass, exerted every ounce of speed to get a seal from his

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(Continued on page 3.)

Striker on Terra Nova States His Case

(Continued from page 2)

neighbor, and quite often a half dozen men raced for one seal and when the fortunate one reached the seal he had about wind enough left to kill it, and men took big risks in order to get a carcass.

However, this didn't satisfy Bartlett, for everytime men went after a seal, all kinds of abuse was hurled at them, especially Bowring's dealers who were called old women, and told that their fathers had to work for and support them, etc. However, I may say that the men who didn't get berths from Bartlett were just as good as his men.

On one occasion R. Neville was trying his best to get a seal, having been sent out by the skipper. The seal proved to be a piece of dark ice and Neville lost a little time searching further, thinking he had missed his seal. The old man almost kicked the rats into the sea and got in a rage, saying "come aboard damn you, where the hell are you going?" This was poor thanks to a man who gave his utmost to find a seal for him. Another man had a seal and was waiting for the ship to come up to him, she struck the pan and the man was left on a piece of ice just large enough to float him. He was roundly abused, and called names that would make any man ashamed.

We were constantly abused about the grub or food (which I must say was very good, compared with last spring's, the cooks doing all the cooking, however; the carpenter and cooks admitted that the owners saved more than fifty per cent. by not giving stores to each man to cook for themselves, so small credit is due for their paying it cooked). We were constantly reminded that we were getting too much beans and meat and soft bread and were told that he would fix us and our beans, soft, bread, etc., and Coaker along with all. When we set a sail we were told to pull on the soft bread, haul on the beans and slack on something else. (I want to say that had men who forgot more about seamanship than Bartlett ever learned and who sailed more in a year than he did in a lifetime). All this tended to breed discontent, and men were disgusted with this abuse.

We got jammed off Sydney, and the old man gave leave to several men to go ashore and seek employment, which was looked upon by most all hands as nothing short of abandoning the voyage; but these men didn't reach the shore, as the ice moved offshore before they could land. All hands with very few exceptions were now discouraged and talked of the futility of going further, and the constant cry was that we would get away North and get frozen up till the middle of May, and men with so much work to do, and families to feed.

Master watches, cooks and all talked in this strain, and were just as responsible as others in creating the strike. The engineers were saying that no matter what steam was on the boilers, it was useless to contend with ice, and all hands agreed, as the ship was very light, having used most of her coal, and old sealers agreed that she was useless after old fat as she could not break through a night's frost. (The truth of this has been proved since.) Last but not least, from being aboard continually and living in a filthy 'tween deck, the vermin increased to such an extent that men couldn't sleep in bunk, but had to lay about on boxes, etc.

The magistrate heard these reasons, and said they didn't justify us in giving up the voyage, and that he would give us two weeks in prison. I wonder what reasons would have justified us according to his learned mind.

He allowed that he was an old seaman and had managed a lot of ice-faring men, and knew that they are all inclined to do as they like, and that when he was going to sea they didn't get beans or soft bread and if they refused to work were knocked about with blaying pins, hand spikes, etc. We reminded him that this the 20th century and men are more intelligent, and won't be knocked about like the slaves of his day, and it will be a good thing when the time and people he refers to will be swallowed up in the bottomless grave of time. If these old timers had the nerve to do a little kicking and risk jail, things would be better for their children and the lords of creation would have taken a back seat long ago as they will in the near future.

We were offered all sorts of assistance from the hundred or

more of our striking shipmates, who would have done a lot of damage if we had but said the word, but we told them that it would be no doubt an easy matter to account for the few police, but in a day or so we would have hundreds of tin horn boy scouts, or other servants of the powers that be, who would come with rifles and blow someone up. We are proud to say that we averted blood shed by a word or two and the boys went to their different homes feeling genuinely sorry for the six victims in the dungeons.

We want to thank Sergeant Crane, of Channel, who treated us as men, and did several acts of kindness for us.

We were treated by the hash slingers in the train, who gave us nothing but a small cup of tea and a couple of slices of bread, the bread being cut so thin that a newspaper could be read through it. This was all the harder to bear, as the policemen and passengers were eating meat, eggs and other food, and when we left the train in St. John's we staggered like drunken men, and when we reached the court house we were completely exhausted.

We enquired from the train steward if we weren't intelligent enough to eat, he told us that we were getting all that we were supposed to get, and he was going by directions from the Government, and if we felt like it to send to Premier Morris as he was accountable for our food troubles.

Now, fellow fishermen, sealers and toilers, remember the six victimized men who Morris starved for two or three days and nights, while Government supernumeraries fed on the best, said best being the produce of the toiler. Remember this when voting time comes round, and give your assistance to the men who are fighting for your welfare and who won't starve you in prison.

I must say that the penitentiary is a cold berth, and we men lay shivering all night, and when we were liberated we couldn't hear each other speaking as our throats and lungs were raw and sore from colds.

Hoping I haven't imposed too freely on your valuable space, and feeling better after telling the tale, and thanking you for space.

J. SQUIRES,
Per Strikers.

Respecting Mail Couriers

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—A few remarks, regarding mail carrying in the summer season. Mr. Editor, the distance from Cow Head to Parson's Pond is about ten miles, and the Grab-all Government has a crowd of Tory-healers hired, to get on board the Meigle at Cow Head on her way North, to come to Parson's Pond, for the purpose of landing the mail from the Meigle, and to take it a distance of four miles to the oil fields. Now Mr. Editor, I call this extravagance to waste money in this way, when a man from Parson's Pond, can go on board the Meigle, and get the mail for half the money the Government is paying away to get it done at the present time; besides, it is a great hindrance to the Meigle calling here on her return trip.

The way things are managed now is, the Meigle gets Parson's Pond mail at Cow Head, when she should be calling here on her return trip to get the mail, and give the men a chance to ship their freight. I know persons who have delayed their work, weeks and weeks, waiting for the Meigle to call so that they could ship their freight.

Now, I must say Mr. Editor this has been going on in this condition for a period of four or five years, and I say it is quite time to put a stop to it. I shall be glad when election year comes again, so that we can get a Government who will look into all those money wasting affairs, and save the country from utter ruin before it is too late. Keep up the fight, Mr. Coaker, we are at your back, and we believe you are just the man we need to fight for freedom. Wishing Pres. Coaker and the Union every success.

I remain,
ONE INTERESTED.

Parson's Pond, April 8, 1915.

Interesting Fact

Here is an interesting fact which may easily be verified: October always begins on the same day of the week as January, April as July, September as December; February, March and November begins on the same days. May, June and August always begin on different days from each other, and every other month in the year. The first and last days of the year are always the same. These rules do not apply to leap year.

This is Banner Week at THE NICKEL

"Shadows of the Past."

A 3-part Vitagraph masterpiece. A strong social drama with the same all-star cast that played A Million Bld.

"The Girl from New York."

A 2-part Keystone comedy riot with pretty Mabel Normand leading.

"Hearst Selig News Pictorial"

Showing the ruins of the Malines Cathedral—Belgian refugees in England and several other most interesting subjects.

THIS WILL BE A GREAT SHOW—TAKE IT IN.

CASINO THEATRE

To-Night at 7.30 and 9 o'clock.

LAST OPPORTUNITIES TO SEE THE GREAT PHOTO-PLAY:—

"THE WOLF."

TO-MORROW! THE MOST TALKED OF PLAY OF THE AGE!!

"The Lion and the Mouse."

IN 6 PARTS, By CHARLES KLEIN. A SUPERB "SOCIETY DRAMA" PRODUCTION.

Admission 10 cents.

East End

ROSSLEY'S THEATRES

West End

St. John's leading Vaudeville and Moving Picture Theatre, with finest Orchestra. Mr. A. Crocker, leader.

MR. BALLARD BROWN and MISS MADGE LOCKE, present:—GREAT DRAMATIC INDIAN SKETCH, entitled

"SIOUX"

With Songs, Dances, Indian Costumes and Scenery.

Powerful 3-reel Photo-Play Production, BECKY SHARP, by the Vitagraph Company, with Helen Gardner in the title role.

Don't for FRIDAY NIGHT'S CONTEST—the best yet; lots of names and lots of fun. 1st prize \$5.00, 2nd prize \$3.00, 3rd prize \$2.00.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

A GREAT BUNNY COMEDY TO-DAY.

"PRIVATE BUNNY."

Bunny enlists in the regular army and is made to toe the line. A ripping comedy.

"THE DRUDGE"—A Vitagraph Feature in 2 parts. Her spiteful marriage is a disastrous mistake, the sacrifice of her own happiness for his sake, featuring Dorothy Kelly.

"THE SAVING PRESENCE"—A strong, Biograph melo drama.

"A CHANCE IN LIFE"—The story of a convict who made good, presented by the Lubric Company.

Delmonico, the singer with the double voice, is coming on the Stephano from New York to the Crescent.

LETTER FROM A NAVAL RESERVIST

Dear Brother,—Just a few lines to let you know that I am well, thank God, and hoping that you all are the same.

I have been in good health all the winter. I have never had an hour's sickness since I left home.

I received a letter from you to-day that was written the 30th Nov. You told me father and mother felt better when they heard from me. I expect they will feel better now when they hear this. We captured a sailing vessel with nine Germans and two Austrians on board, paying their fare over to Germany to go to the front. She also had a load of saltpetre on board for ammunition, going to Germany. We have had one of the best captures of our race this trip. We had a message from the Admiral, giving us great praise. So you can see I have been mixed up with the Germans. I can tell you I am not sorry for joining and if I come out of it all right I will have something to tell you.

I also had another letter from you that was written the 11th of March. You asked me if I got any money yet. Yes, I got £1 last month and this month I got £2.

We only came in port this evening. The sights here are worth seeing. This is where I saw them building submarines, battleships, torpedo-boat destroyers, seaplanes, and aeroplanes. It is the largest shipping place in the world. I am going to have something done to always remind me of this war.

I also had a letter from Florrie and Freddie. I thought to send a £1 to Fred, but I was afraid to risk it. I will try something else instead. While I was writing this I had another letter, brought me from Emily, wrote the 5th March. She told me about Eric. She also told me they were killing a few seals at home now. Tell her the kind of seals I am after now is German flesh. They are serving our soldiers and sailors what they have took prisoners, brutish, the barbarous brutes. She also asked me if there was anybody on the ship I knew, and who was my chums. I might say I have got good chums over here. Not only one, but a dozen or more. I will show you the bestest hum I got. Him and I are going to get our photo taken to-

gether, and I will send you one. His name is James Stead, from the north. I also had a letter from H—P— I was very pleased to hear from him. I will close now, as it is getting late in the night. I will tell you more news next time.

Give my love to father, mother and all the family, including all uncles and aunts.
Good night. From your loving brother,
KEN.

Neighbourly Turn

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Union men of Winterton for their generous aid in helping me to shingle Fred Carbery's house. He is with the Canadian volunteers and I hope he will return safe to enjoy the spirits of his good friendly labours.

Yours truly,
PETER J. CARBERY.
Turk's Cove, Trinity Bay, May 2, 1915

Current Price Labrador Fish

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—A few remarks on the Labrador Current Price Bill which is now in dispute in the House between the Government (the graballs.)

We the electors of Conception Bay asked for this measure last winter and have been looking forward, hoping for something bright to turn up, so we could go fishing satisfied that we were going to get a fixed price for our fish before we went. I see by your paper after passing its third reading that it is sent up to the wolves to devour.

Is it possible they are going to deny our rights. If they do that with this bill, it ought to be an eye-opener for every man who can see as far as his nose. If it is thrown out it will be by the help of the Government, and then our members for Conception Bay had better keep out of such. That big bluff called Morris should be collared long ago. We are tired of Morris. Go ahead Pres. Coaker, make them pull in their horns.

Naval Reservists In Dardanelles

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Three of our Naval Reservists are now in the Dardanelles engaged in the great fight there. Their names are Edgar Smith, on board H.M.S. Prince George, and Alex Peddle and Isaac Soper on board H.M.S. "Cornwallis."

We must trust in "God", and it will be a great day when our boys return to us, but I am sorry to say some of our poor fellows will never return to us again. They have given their lives for King and Country and we pray that their names are on the roll of Honour. I must close by wishing you good luck.

"FRIEND,"
Island Cove, Random, T. Bay, April 26

Our toilers around here are getting the scales off their eyes.

I remain,
A HARDY TOILER
Hr. Grace South, May 1st, 1915.

Eager to Serve

London, April 20.—Thirty-three thousand women had registered themselves for special war service up to the end of March. This statement was made last night by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, to a deputation representing the various women's societies in London.

Six thousand of the women, Mr. Runciman said, had declared themselves willing to work in armament factories, 1,700 in dairy work, 500 as gardeners, 2,000 in various branches of agricultural work, 1,100 as shop assistants, 500 as leather workers and 5,000 in clerical work. Six hundred women had been given employment at the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman added.

PARIS PAPER SUSPENDED

Paris, April 24.—The Royalist newspaper Libre Parole has been ordered to suspend publication for 48 hours for publishing news which had not been approved by the censors. This is the second time the paper has been disciplined.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

Orders Now being booked for
CADIZ and TORREVIEJA SALT
at Lowest Prices.

CADIZ SALT Now in Port---The Steamer From TORREVIEJA due May 10th.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, Lmtd.

A BARGAIN

150 Sax Corn Meal at \$1.85 per sack.

J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM QUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 6, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Anglo-Japanese Treaty

THE Treaty of Alliance signed in London in 1905, as quoted by the News this morning, is not the treaty under which Japan took sides against Germany, but a later one signed by Grey, July 13th, 1911.

The articles of the treaty of 1905 as quoted by the News:

- (1) The maintenance of peace in the Far East. (2) The preservation of the open door in China. (3) The independence of the Chinese Empire. (4) The maintenance of existing territorial rights.

would not give Japan any pretext for making war on Germany, in fact it explicitly forbids it—if a humble layman might be permitted to form an opinion.

We give below the several articles of the 1911 treaty:

PREAMBLE.

The Government of Great Britain and the Government of Japan, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the 12th of August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said agreement, namely:

- (a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India. (b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China, by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities, commerce, and industry of all nations in China. (c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, and the defence of their special interests in the said region.

Article I.

It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of Great Britain or Japan, any rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

Article II.

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either high contracting party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement, the other high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article IV.

Should either contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entitle upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.

Article V.

The condition under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present administration and the motions by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the high contracting parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Article VI.

The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified the other within the expiration of the said ten years, the intention of terminating shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it, but if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actively engaged in war, the alliance shall ipso facto continue until peace is concluded.

E. GREY,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.

TAKAOKI KATO,

Ambassador Extraordinary.

The foregoing is the latest revised text, and the one at present on operation.

Objections To New Appointment

ON Friday Mr. Coaker from his place in the House objected to the appointment of Mr. M. A. Devine to the position of Clerk of the Peace. He urged the Government to appoint a legal man to the position, in order that the clerk might be qualified to relieve Judge Knight. He further suggested that as Mr. Devine had to be provided for, that he might be transferred to the Money Order Office of the Postal Department and Mr. McCarthy, who is a lawyer and now in charge of the Money Order Office of the Postal Department, should be appointed to the position of Clerk of the Peace. This would make provision for Mr. Devine, whom the Government desired to provide a fat job for, and would not make a laughing stock of the District Court office.

The day following Mr. Coaker's remarks on this subject, Judge Knight was compelled to ask the Government for leave of absence, in order to proceed to Montreal to undergo medical treatment, and the District Court was left without an official to administer justice. Mr. Devine was not qualified to deal with legal cases, and on Monday the city beheld further acting appointments when Messrs. Frank Morris and Hubert Knight were appointed Judges to dispense justice in the District Court. To appoint Mr. Devine to the position he now occupies was nothing short of an outrage and showed utter disregard for the duties of the Court or the feelings of the citizens of St. John's. The legal fraternity received the news of the appointment of Mr. Devine with amazement and denounced it freely, but they had not the courage to protest against the insult hurled upon their profession.

The Premier must indeed be a sick man politically when he could succumb to place Mr. Devine into such a position and Mr. Devine must be hard up for something to do when he could allow himself to accept a position that he well knew he could not properly fill, the proof of which is now demonstrated by the Government having to appoint Messrs. Knight and Morris, to administer justice during Judge Knight's absence. If this arrangement is not another instance of confusion being worse confounded, it is not because those responsible cared whether it was or not.

We again protest against the arrangement and ask the Government to end it by placing a lawyer in the position of Clerk of the District Court, and thus provide a substitute for the Police Judge when that official is absent from his duties.

Forest fires cost 70 human lives and \$25,000,000 lumber loss each year in the United States.

The Governor's Serious Indiscretion

YESTERDAY Mr. Coaker protested against the illegal manner in which the Government had paid the Governor the \$2,500 voted by the House last year as travelling expenses for the Governor. He condemned the Government's attempt to 'insult the House by claiming outside that the vote was for travelling expenses and entertainment.

Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Kent and Mr. Morine showed that the House voted the money for travelling expenses, and the Auditor General was false to his duties when he permitted the Audit Act to be outraged by paying the Governor this money, which action was illegal.

Dr. Lloyd demanded that the Government ask the Governor to return the money illegally given and illegally received. All claimed that there had been no mention of entertainment last year when the vote was asked for. That the salary of the Governor had been increased from \$10,000 to \$12,500 in order to cover expenses for entertainment and the vote for travelling expenses had been increased from \$1000 to \$2500, which money could only be used to cover the actual travelling expenses of the Governor.

The Government had brazenly and unlawfully paid this \$2500 voted for travelling expenses to the Governor in monthly payments of \$208.33 and it was paid just as though it was salary. The Auditor General should not have permitted the unlawful payments and he for the first time since the Union Party had seats in the House was shown to have been remiss in his duties, apparently because of who was concerned in the illegal act. The Premier could offer no defence and it was well he did not attempt to do so.

Never before in this Colony was such a serious matter exposed against a Governor. Mr. Coaker stated that this revelation coming on the back of other complaints against the official actions of the Governor would destroy all confidence in that gentleman. He stated that the F.P.U. Convention at Catalina had resolved to petition the Home Government for the recall of the Governor, and the petition had been signed, but Mr. Coaker had not forwarded it, as he did not wish to embarrass the Home Authorities in any way during the continuance of the war, but there had been no decision not to forward it.

Mr. Coaker further stated that the Union members of the House, feeling the Governor had not lived up to his promise made the deputation of the Convention which called upon him in December 1913 re the ousting of defeated candidates from positions as Ministers of the Crown, and had on the contrary consented to the appointment last March after the House closed, of two defeated candidates to the positions of Justice and Agriculture, had therefore decided not to accept the Governor's invitation for the Official Dinner at Government House, issued during the sitting of the Legislature, and that the Union Party had decided not to do so while Governor Davidson remained at Government House.

The action of the Governor in permitting the Premier to outrage the practices of Responsible Government by the appointment of Messrs. Squires and Blandford as Ministers of the Crown and members of the Executive Government was and is deeply resented by the Northern people, for both those men had been defeated at the elections by majorities of 1000 and 1900 respectively.

That outrage was not had enough, for to it has been added the unlawful action of drawing public moneys that did not belong to the Governor and which Dr. Lloyd stated, yesterday he should be asked to return to the Treasury.

This matter will not be lightly passed over. This paper will not be a party to covering up such transactions even though the guilty one is the Governor and his abettor is the Premier. For after all the Premier should be held to be the more guilty of the two. We intend to speak plain in reference to this matter, and we trust that no time will be lost now in arranging for the transfer of the Governor to some other portion of the Empire, for his usefulness in Newfoundland is a thing of the past.

Bulgaria borrows money in Berlin and promises to attack Serbia. The money does not arrive on time, wherefore Bulgaria threatens to attack Turkey.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Misdirected Expenditure

YESTERDAY afternoon's discussion at the House over the estimates was very interesting, and the government experienced a couple of hours' worry that they did not expect. Mr. Coaker spoke strongly against the manner in which votes had been expended the past year. He reviewed the expenditure for Tuberculosis, Propagation of Lobsters, Governor's Travelling Expenses, and Agriculture, which initiated a splendid discussion on those subjects, which brought forth speeches by Mr. Morine, Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Piccott, Mr. Kent, and the Premier.

Mr. Coaker condemned the present rules respecting paying for spawny lobsters. He showed that the Agricultural Policy had not succeeded in doing away with the growing of marbles for potatoes, or in high increases in pigs or cattle.

He claimed that good value was not given for the big expenditure for the prevention of tuberculosis, and strongly supported a return to the method adopted by the association led by Mr. John Harvey.

Mr. Morine delivered a splendid address, backing up Mr. Coaker's objections and thought a commission should be appointed to advise how the sum of \$25,000 could best be spent in order to aid in suppressing this great destroyer. Mr. Coaker stated that last September when the House was convened, the Opposition had offered to forego the sessional indemnity of \$200 and \$300 each, in order to help the Treasury over a hard pinch, but while the outport Union members had made this sacrifice willingly, the Governor had been unlawfully drawing as salary monthly, the allowance made by the Legislature for Travelling Expenses, and in view of such action, it was no wonder people were crying out against the almost unbearable taxation now imposed upon the necessities of life.

It was no credit to the Governor, that while members of the House had voluntarily given over to the Treasury their sessional allowance in September, in order to encourage the people to make necessary sacrifices in the Empire's hour of need the Governor himself had been illegally drawing at the rate of \$208 per month, the vote granted by the Legislature last year, which was intended to cover actual travelling expenses incurred by the Governor, and which could not have amounted to over \$500. The Premier regretted, saying the vote was not only for travelling expenses but also for entertainment.

This statement called forth replies from Mr. Morine, Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Kent, each holding that no such vote was passed, which point the Premier subsequently admitted. The incident is probably the most amazing that was ever discussed in the House, and it is another indication of the wisdom of the fishermen in sending their own men to represent them on the floor of the Assembly. The influence of the F.P.U. members in the House is being strongly felt and the Government of today no longer feel that they can waste the people's money as they have done in the past. A moral atmosphere now exists in the House that was never there before, and all are satisfied that wrong-doing in any shape will not be passed over by the F.P.U. members. This year their efforts to improve hospital matters, Centenary matters, Logging roads, Road Board affairs, Expenditure by all Departments, illegal expenditure by the Executive Council, illegal expenditure under the Audit Act with the Governor's consent, and other vital matters of public concern have been pressed so successfully that all parties in the House have combined to remove the objection raised and to strengthen the law, and water payment was never performed, according to the spirit of the law, and water payment was never performed, according to the spirit of the law.

Mr. Harvey's mounting notice uttered in the House about the Union when he was speaking on the Labrador Current Bill reflects but little credit upon that gentleman, and demonstrates what little foresight he possesses. Let us assure him with confidence that the F.P.U. will not be split into different parts, or cease to exist as he would hope, judging from his utterances, and that there will be an F.P.U. mighty, powerful, reasonable, just a moral uplifting power that will do more good in ten years than any ordinary political party could do in fifty, and that this great F.P.U. will exist, when the name of Harvey and Harvey's firm has passed into oblivion.

CANADIANS AT YPRES 2 TO 3 DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

London, April 29th.—The Canadians who fought so valiantly and lost so heavily in the recent fighting near Ypres, went, in most cases 48 and in some instances 72 hours without food. Most of their officers were lost. This was learned from a young Canadian, who arrived in England yesterday from the Continent.

Bad Example Set the Country

THE "News" this morning attempts to create an impression that Mr. Coaker yesterday assailed the Green Bay men for placing lobster traps taken from traps in the water near their traps in order to secure the same lobster the second time. Mr. Coaker condemned the Department for permitting Dee to pay for lobsters as he did last year. The fishermen were instructed to count the spawning lobsters they took from their traps and throw them away and Dee paid them for whar lobsters they marked down, thus tempting the men to dishonesty. The Department spent \$9200 last year on this spawning lobster business, and out of \$9200 they paid \$4500 for motor boats. Mr. Coaker wanted to know why those boats, which were hired for the whole season, were not employed collecting the lobsters and conveying them to selected localities, where they might be released and the localities protected, instead of allowing men to mark down just what lobsters they wished.

The Green Bay fishermen were paid less than the West Coast men, and the percentage spawny lobsters paid was the smallest for all districts where the industry is carried on. This proves that Green Bay men did not give way to the temptation placed in their path by the brilliant genius guiding this lobster propagation business. That some men did throw lobsters overboard where they were caught and those lobsters were trapped the second or tenth time is no reflection on the fishermen, as no one expects him to be saint enough to pull nites away to throw away spawny lobsters, when he was told to throw it overboard where he took the lobster. The men to blame are those who established such ridiculous rules, which bore upon their face an invitation to dishonesty which would not be passed over by men holding the very highest positions in the land, much less an ignorant fisherman. When fishermen see a Governor taking money illegally, amounting not to 10c for a lobster, but to \$2,000, which Members of the House demanded should be given back to the Colony, or when they see Judges of the Supreme Court taking \$1000 for sitting to hear trials that never took place, then it little believes Mr. Piccott or the "Daily News" to accuse Green Bay lobster fishermen of being dishonest because they did as instructed and captured the same spawning lobster more than once. Was Mr. Piccott or Jerry Dee expect each man to label spawny lobsters marked down for payment in order to make sure that it caught again, another we would not be asked for.

Mr. Coaker cast no reflection upon the fishermen and it is his utterances reflected upon those who paid hundreds of dollars to Thos. French for a motor boat, that was not used for the work of attending to the collection of lobsters, but permitted that boat to be used as the owner thought fit, and if fishermen did catch the same lobster ten times, no one was to blame but the Fishery Department and Jerry Dee.

We know of men who were paid for 10 spawny lobsters, who were reviled when payment was made, because their claim was not for more. Were those men not as honest as the men who would sooner have paid them for more than 10? No one claims that the official paying would have paid for 100, if only 10 were known to have been taken; but what about the temptation of men to ask for payment for more than the number taken, when this odious and ridiculous system enabled them to be paid for what they mark down as having been taken.

We assert that Judges of the highest Court in the land have been paid \$1000.00 for services, which Mr. Morine as a lawyer states were never performed, according to the spirit of the law, and water payment was never performed, according to the spirit of the law.

Can the Editor of the News or Mr. Piccott expect ignorant fishermen to be angelic-like and be proof against temptation outrageously placed in their way. When such actions as above referred to are committed by the Judges and Governor, let the News and Mr. Piccott condemn those high personages first. Before they dare impute wrongdoing to lobster fishermen anywhere.

Let them assert their authority and influence to have public money expended in a manner that will uplift and not tempt men to dishonest actions. Even if the man did the spawny lobster to his trap, that don't reflect upon any but those who established the ridiculous rule to pay for what lobsters each man stated he had taken from his trap. No one said the man had asked payment for the lobster that had been tied to a trap to test the wisdom of Jerry Dee's plans for covering the ocean with spawny lobsters. Every spawny

Another Glaring Waste

\$24,000 Spent on Tuberculosis Campaign--Dr. Rendell Gets \$3,700 R. White, 3,000--Some of the Biggest Grabs Since Morris Became Premier

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Tuberculosis Government Campaign, Public Charities, and various individuals like Lamb, L. Cook, Mayer, M. Cook, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes March, C. L. Mirror Table, McDonald, Medical Work, etc.

The Famous Ramea Cable Cost \$30,000, Worth \$5,000

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir.—The people of this place are delighted that the F.P.U. have taken up the expenses of the famous Ramea cable. The scandal in connection with this transaction should have been made public before and the people of this part of the district will appreciate the efforts of the F.P.U. and particularly Mr. Stone to get at the grafting that has been so shamelessly practiced in the laying and in other work in connection with this cable. I was in St. John's during the winter and was informed by a Government official that the grafting was so scandalous that the Government was afraid to touch it at all and they would likely abandon the cable altogether and try to bury the scandals attached to it in the same grave with the cable. I know nothing about wire less or telegraph work but if the Government can't operate a cable from Ramea to Bureau as well as they can across the Cabot Strait there must be something loose in their management of their telegraph system. I sold an Anglo American ex-official about the wireless and he said we would not be surprised at anything the Government would do in that way. It was the worst ridiculous and their many failures in telegraph and cable work. Go ahead, Mr. Stone, and make them discover the grafting that has made the Ramea Cable cost nearly thirty thousand dollars. And what will the public think of this amount for work that should cost not more than five thousand dollars at most, so one of the officials of the Canadian Government steamer Tyrion told me when they were here. There was too much business done on among the men in charge of this transaction to make it a success. You will hear from us again. Yours truly, FISHERMAN, Buteau, April 26th, 1915.

Prepared to Pay

Germany is prepared to pay damages and apologize for the sinking of neutral ships by her piratical submarines. The money saved, if it covers the loss in property, may satisfy the individual owners, but it will not remove the national mistreat and scorn that such unscrupulous methods of warfare create.

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

WEDNESDAY, May 5th, 1915.
The House met at 2.20 p.m.
The Premier presented a petition from the Salvation Army to be incorporated. The petition was read by the Clerk and on motion relegated to the following select Committee, viz.:—The Premier, Messrs. Piccot, Kent, Chitt, Lloyd, Morine and Jennings.
MR. MOUTON presented a petition from Wm. Horwood and other, of Rose Blanche, requesting the allocation of \$3,000.00 for a public wharf at that place.
MR. HICKMAN tabled three petitions—one from Blackhead and Grand Cove requesting that a railway station be erected at Blackhead—one from Northern Bay for road allocation—and one from Red Head Cove, referring to the cod trap fishery.
MR. CLAPP presented a petition from Rev. Mr. Richards, M. Caines and others of Port Saunders on the question of a ferry at that place.
The usual questions and answers were then considered, then came Order of the Day.
The Local Affairs Bill passed its third reading and was sent to Legislative Council for concurrence, then the House went into Committee of the Whole on Supply.
When the estimates for Marine and Fisheries Department were being considered, the \$6,000.00 vote for propagation of lobsters formed a target for some hot shot fired by Opposition members.
MR. JENNINGS fired the first shot. He (Mr. Jennings) thought that in view of the present prospects for the lobster fishery, this sum of money could be much better applied.
THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES replied that the Lobster Fishery was all right and that some 700 applications for licences were now in and more coming in every day.
MR. COAKER then took the floor and started in by asking for the Report of the Fishery Commission to be laid before the estimates for

that Department were passed. He alluded to the very late sitting of the House, which should have met in February, and yet with all the extra time they had, the Government had not yet got in this report. Mr. Coaker then took up several votes in the estimates which showed reckless waste and extravagance on the part of the Government and called for their immediate attention.
The Leader of the Union party commented very strongly on the \$2,500.00 vote for travelling expenses of His Excellency the Governor, and which they were now led to understand was for travelling expenses and entertainment, and they were also informed that it had been paid His Excellency in monthly instalments of some \$208.00. Mr. Coaker contended that if this vote was for travelling expenses we certainly should have vouchers for all amounts spent in that connection. Mr. Coaker also instanced the throwing away of \$24,000.00 for tuberculosis work. He also stated the Government very severely on their agricultural policy—an expenditure of \$20,000.00 that was absolutely useless as far as results were concerned. The intrepid member for Twillingate asked the Government if they intended to keep on spending money in this way, because if they did, the Members on his side of the House were going to oppose it with all their strength. He also spoke of the Spevny Lobster question and instanced cases in Green Bay where lobster fishermen had been paid the 10c per lobster for all the lobsters they marked down without check, thus proving that the system was deplorable, and it such a nature as to prove a strong temptation to do wrong.
Mr. Coaker also alluded to the recent railway accident and got the reply from the Premier that instructions had been given the Government Engineer to make enquiry thereon and to sue the Reid Co. for any violations of the contract involved in the said accident. He also spoke of the irregularities at the Post Office and

trusted the matter was having the attention of the Colonial Secretary.
As Leader of the Union Party he said they wanted to get through the Estimates as quickly as possible, but would like all the Reports asked for to be submitted before finalizing. They wanted to have the Morris Government a "model" Government in all respects, in this, their second term, and he trusted he could take the assurance of the Government that the points raised by him would have practical effect and that next year when they met and accounts were submitted, they would be able to say that not a dollar had been misapplied.
MINISTER OF FISHERIES PICCOT in a patriotic manner, tried to defend the fishermen (lobster) on the grounds that we didn't have men in the country who would be capable of committing frauds such as Mr. Coaker had instanced and that it was best for us to keep these sort of things to ourselves and not scatter it broad cast to the outside world. He also mentioned that no money was paid for spawny lobsters thrown away, unless accompanied by an affidavit as to the number. The fishery of this country is our mainstay, said the Minister, and he claimed that he didn't have enough voted to run his Department as it should be. He also instanced a plan for distributing the spawny lobsters that they proposed putting into effect. He alluded to Mr. Coaker as the "King of the Fishermen" and said he would only be too glad to have suggestions from either side of the House as to a successful fishery all round. It was no fault of his that the Report was not in and he had no objections to have the vote deferred.
MR. COAKER, in reply to Mr. Piccot, said that if they intended spending the grant of \$5,000.00 in the same way as last year it would prove a curse and tend to demoralize and he wanted no such principals introduced in the North. With regard to another \$100,000.00 that Mr. Piccot wanted for his Department he (Mr.

Coaker) had no objections to getting the Tuberculosis and Agricultural Grants and expending it in the Fishery and it would have all their support.
MR. MORINE quite understood the attitude assumed by the Minister of Fisheries in his patriotic speech. Its all very well and very easy to talk of our great country and its resources, losing sight of the fact that besides patriots we also had law breakers, who could and would break laws if proper protection was not applied.
With reference to the Tuberculosis Question, it really was a question of whether we were spending the money properly or not. To his mind the present system of handling this question was wrong, because we were taking the money from the Colony and only expending it locally. The experience of other countries had been that they should have resorts or homes for consumptives near the patients, and he dwelt on the necessity of having a number of small sanatoriums throughout the Colony.
Mr. Morine urged the government to appoint a special commission of enquiry to report, for what we want to do is not to stop spending money but see that we get the best possible results.
THE PREMIER also spoke on the Tuberculosis Campaign in which Hon. Jno. Harvey had taken a leading part. This work had led to a commission being appointed and who got a grant of \$6,000.00 annually to carry on the work. Out of this commission the present system had been adopted, and he, trusted to be able, before the committee rose to submit a statement showing that good practical results had been accomplished by Dr. Rendell, and he also hoped that at an early date the outports would be well furnished.
Regarding the vote for Travelling Expenses and Entertaining by the Governor, the Premier spoke of all the extras in entertaining, &c. that were involved by the visit of the Duke of Connaught and the Royal Commissioners, and with regard to how it was paid His Excellency, whether monthly or weekly, that was only a matter of detail.
COLONIAL SECTY. BENNETT read a statement showing forth that \$15,000.00 had been the actual expenditure for tuberculosis, and he stated that the balance of \$9,000.00 had been transferred to the General Hospital.
MR. LLOYD had a few words to say. He didn't at all question the treatment presently meted out to patients, but it certainly was a mistake to reject the prevention aspect of the case, that is, the prevention of the spread of the disease. He instanced the good work that had been done in that sense by lectures delivered all over the country, a work of education that was stopped. Why—are not the needs as great to-day.
The main question is not the cure of those afflicted, but the prevention of spreading the disease. The surplus that had been given to the General Hospital could be much better spent in carrying out the Educational campaign, and he hoped that would be the case in future.
Dr. Lloyd also alluded to the vote for Travelling Expenses of His Excellency and said that there were no suggestions that any portion of this money was for entertainments, neither was it supposed by any member that it was to be paid in monthly instalments, and if it was meant as an increase in salary—as being wanted, why was it not put in that way. As it stood, His Excellency certainly should be asked to return the money and he (Dr. Lloyd) impressed on the government the necessity of seriously considering the matter.
MR. MORINE thought that in treating the matter we should consider the legal aspect of it. The vote was for travelling expenses, and if paid at all should not have been passed without the necessary vouchers being produced. We are now in the unpleasant position of finding that such has been done, and let us consider it from the proper standpoint and try to have it adjusted.
MR. COAKER said emphatically that this vote of \$2500.00 was for Travelling Expenses and as such he had supported it and would support it now, but it must be applied for that purpose alone.
MR. KENT also contended that this vote was clearly understood to be for Travelling Expenses and it had been illegally used. Considering that the illegality had been pointed out whilst they were still in committee, we ought to try and have it properly adjusted. Mr. Kent also referred to several competent officials in the civil service who demanded increased salaries as much as Government clerks did.
Mr. Kent also referred to the unfairness attached to the paying of \$900.00 salary to the St. John's West Road Inspector, Mr. Murphy, and only giving Mr. Parsons, the East End man \$700.00. Whilst not detracting from Mr. Murphy's qualifications, he outlaced Mr. Parsons as a most capable man who had a more extensive area to look after, and in this Mr. Kent

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BOYS' "RUGBY" SUITS, made of strong serviceable tweed. Light and Dark. Sizes 4 to 12. Prices \$2.50 to \$8.00.
YOUTHS' LONG PANTS SUITS, sizes 9 to 12. Prices \$3.25 to \$7.20.
BOYS' NORFOLK BELTED 2 GARMENT SUITS, sizes 2 to 8. Prices \$1.85 to \$4.10.
BOYS' SUFFOLK, belted, with vest attached. Sizes 2 to 8. Prices \$2.50 to \$5.25.
BOYS' FANCY TUNIC SUITS, with sailor collar. Sizes 1 to 4. Prices \$1.50 to \$4.00.

BOYS' JERSEY SUITS, in Navy, Cardinal, Tan and Reseda. Sizes 1 to 4. Prices \$2.00 to \$2.65.
BOYS' SINGLE COATS, in dark tweed. Sizes 4 to 12. Prices \$1.30 to \$3.50.
BOYS' VELVET and CORDUROY SUITS, in Brown, Navy and Sax. Sizes 000 to 2. Prices \$2.20 to \$4.05.
BOYS' SINGLE PANTS, short. Sizes 000 to 12. Prices 50c. to \$1.55.

YOUTHS' SINGLE LONG PANTS, sizes 7 to 12. Prices \$1.15 to \$1.50

STEER Bros.

was warmly supported by his colleagues, Messrs Higgins and Dwyer. The Minister of Public Works also supported the claims of Mr. Parsons.
THE PREMIER stated that Mr. Murphy had applied for an increase but Mr. Parsons hadn't, and also added that the matter would have the attention of the government in supplemental voting.
The Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.
In answer to Mr. Grime's Question the Minister of Marine and Fisheries beg to state that tenders were invited through advertisements in the daily papers for a suitable steamer to take the place of the "Fiona" on fishery and customs work on the South West coast. Tenders were received from the Atlantic Fish Transportation Company for steamer at One Hundred Dollars per day, from the Euphrates Steamship Company for a steamer at Ninety Dollars per day, and from the Newfoundland Produce Company for a steamer at Eighty Dollars per day. The steamer "Cabo" has been hired from the latter Company at the above rate.
House adjourned at 6.20 p.m. till tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Where the Money Goes!

Here is a Fine Sample of Reckless Extravagance.

The figures and items below furnish a clear and convincing indication of how public moneys disappear in connection with votes for institutions. The Fever Hospital is never overcrowded and probably 100 cases would cover the total sent there in one year. That \$1000 could have been expended in one year at that Hospital for milk and eggs passes the comprehension of a reasonable man.
E. J. Horwood seems to be getting his share of givings out as he figures in almost every account. Drugs cost nearly \$1000—an awful sum for such an institution.
The drugs from Connors' supplied to the General Hospital last year amounted to \$5000—which no doubt gave him a clear grab of \$2500—and yet people wonder why certain men go around town glorifying Morris. They do it for boodle, and there is not a man in the Colony to-day who will say a word in favor of the Government but those who are securing boodle from the chest.
Well might the fishermen pray day and night for the day of reckoning to come in order to square off accounts with the Morris gang. This wasteful expenditure is an awful outrage in the face of extra taxes on provisions and other articles put on by Morris as a war tax, amounting to \$1,000,000, of which not one cent has been spent in connection with the war.
It is waste, grab, take, and do as you like, for our time is nearly run and we must grab while the sun shines. Thousands are starving—hundreds are now receiving able bodied pauper relief—thousands are without fishery supplies—yet Morris, while taking every cent he can possibly tax to its utmost extent, is spending \$200,000 more for 1915-1916 than he did in the year of the elections. Those who read of where the public money goes and to whom and for what, must feel like losing faith in the future or in the honesty of any man.
Maintenance New Fever Hospital
Anglo. Am. Tel. Co., use of tel. \$ 92.38
Atlantic Book Store, stationery 18.50
Ayre & Sons, mattresses 37.50
Bishop Sons & Co., hardware 185.29
J. C. Baird, brandy 9.60
W. E. Bearn, salmon 2.45
Berrigan's, 1 ton ice 8.00
J. W. Campbell, milk 578.76
P. Brophy, night watch 20.00
W. J. Clouston, stove and pipe 6.40
John Clouston, coal box 2.65
Cemetery Commission 5.20
James Dunn 2.70
C. P. Egan, eggs 396.45
G. H. Gaden, etc. 2.71
W. Gosse, eggs 12.24

The Only Firm Selling
Special Motor Boat Kerosene
For : use : of : motor : boats : only

Lowest Prices on
120 Kerosene and 150 Royalite Kerosene
Premier Brand Gasolene

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

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ALL
Engines and Motor Boat Fittings
100 K.W. SPARK COILS. 12,000 BATTERIES.
100 PROPELLORS. 50 TOOL KITS.
1000 SPARK PLUGS. BRASS and IRON PIPE FITTINGS also

New Ferro Kerosene Engines,
GRAY KEROSENE ENGINES,
Britannia 4 Cycle Engines

A. H. Murray
ST. JOHN'S

E. J. Horwood, groceries and provisions	2,549.67
Mrs. Hackett, nursing	128.00
Howell & Armstrong, furniture	141.95
Evening Herald, advertising	8.25
R. Hanlon, ice	24.00
A. W. Kennedy, drugs	936.50
M. McDonald, nursing	90.00
R. Mahar, stove locks	2.84
F. McNamara, vegetables	54.10
W. Mallard, codfish	34.48
Moore & Co., plumbing	33.60
M. O'Regan, beef	305.05
M. J. O'Mara, testing scales	1.00
Pay Roll, eggs and potatoes	199.68
A. W. Ross, milk	420.00
S. O. Steele, crockery	39.65
Mr. Ronge, work	480.60
E. Sinnott, whisky and brandy	58.80
U.S.P. Co., desk & chair	5.50
J. Whiteway, dry goods	645.14
J. J. Whalen, eggs	9.00
Mr. Walsh, work	9.60
P. Brophy, tending furnace	10.00
J. French, checking coal	15.00
H. C. Ford, do	7.50
Mercy & Co., coal	6,400.00
J. J. Mulaffy, do	77.00
Nfld. Produce Co., do	464.00
Pay Roll, splits	96.00
Reid Nfld. Co., cattle, dice	321.53
G. Taylor, railway coal	22.50
Ford Winsor, fire drill	12.00

Drinking Habits Among Rulers

GEORGE V., of Great Britain, been moderate drinker; total abstainer for duration of war; abstains whisky.
WILLIAM II., German Emperor, drinks beer in moderation; produces wine and beer.
ALFONSO XIII., of Spain: total abstainer because he doesn't like liquor.
WILHELMINA, of Holland: total abstainer.
FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria; produces TOKAY wine and BRANDY drinks.
VICTOR EMMANUEL, of Italy; total abstainer.
NICHOLAS II., of Russia; drinks a little.
GUSTAF V., of Sweden; total abstainer.
No European monarch of to-day is known as a hard drinker, while at most all were notoriously dissipated a century ago.



BOTH THE MEATS

you eat and the bills you receive from our Market will be satisfactory. In our

MEAT MARKET

cleanliness, sanitation and the best qualities prevail. We accord all our patrons fair treatment, fair weights and fair prices.

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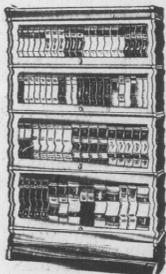
—OUR WAY—

We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy.

- White Cattle Feed,
- Bran, Yellow Meal,
- Whole Corn,
- Mixed Oats
- and—
- Calf Meal,
- in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.
- Boneless Jowls,
- Pork Loins
- Ribbed Pork,
- New York Beef,
- Sinclair's
- Spare Ribs, the best.

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Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



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Time is again the fashion and with the nuisance of moving heavy pieces. Our patient wives should never be burdened with the labor of dusting and moving our books white

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dust-proof book-cases are so cheaply obtainable. The cost of a section is less than that of many of your books. Why not ask prices?

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If your Piano or Organ is worth any it is worth **EXPERT TUNING** any other kind will ruin it **ALL MY WORK GUARANTEED**

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Manufacturers, at right prices, of Bolts and Nuts, Horse Shoes, Railway Spikes, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire and Staples, Mild Steel, Galva. Telegraph Wire, Galva. Bar Iron, Pig Iron, Lead and Waste Pipe, Iron Pipe, Fence Wire, Tracks of all kinds, Shot and Fully.

Political Spite

Twarts a Request for Railway Station

YESTERDAY at the House of Assembly, Mr. Hickman presented a petition from the residents of Blackhead and Broad Cove asking for a station to be built at Blackhead.

It was originally intended that a station be built there but it appears some political heeler who considered the residents of Blackhead did not give too strong a support to the Government candidates, used their influence to get the station built elsewhere.

The constituents of Blackhead may rest assured that their representative will leave no stone unturned to have their wishes granted.

Mr. Hickman also presented a petition from Northern Bay for a road, and a petition from the residents of Red Head Cove in reference to the reservation of that action for the cod traps of Red Head Cove fishermen.

There is one very noticeable fact and that is that not one petition presented by Mr. Hickman during the past two sessions has been supported by Crosbie. Crosbie has very little apparent interest in Bay de Verde District.

New Appointments

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Herbert E. Knight, Esq., and Maurice A. Devine, Esq., to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Arthur W. Knight, Esq., K.C., J.P., to be Judge of the Central District Court in place of J. G. Conroy, Esq., K.C., deceased; Maurice A. Devine, Esq., J.P., to be Clerk of the Peace, Central District Court; Mr. Albert Grouchy, to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Pouch Cove, in place of Mr. Charles Grouchy, retired; Messrs. James Olford (Lethbridge), and Jas. Quilton (Southern Bay), to be additional members of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Brooklyn; Mr. Walter Taylor, retired; Mr. Eli Ralph (Coward's Island), to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Samson, in place of Mr. William Hiscock, resigned; Messrs. Abner Jennings, John Peddie, Azariah Jones, Elijah Rideout, to be the Road Board for Western Head, District of Twillingate. Department of the Colonial Secretary, May 4th, 1915.

Local Inventions

Since the outbreak of war His Excellency the Governor has received the following propositions for the destruction of the effectiveness of our enemies' air and submarine craft.

His Excellency appreciating the desire to assist our Forces which has been evinced by the gentlemen mentioned has forwarded the specifications to the proper authorities who have favourably acknowledged their receipt.

Das. Y. Downey, F.R.S.—Improvement in submarines.

Wm. Dawe, Bay Roberts—Plan to destroy the effectiveness of submarines.

Geo. W. Pynn, Harbour Grace—Invention for the protection of ships from mines.

Wm. Y. J. O'Brien, F.R.S. Tor's Cove—Invention for the protection of ships from torpedo attack, etc.

Thomas Downer, Fogo—Invention for the destruction of submarines.

E. H. Goodfellow, St. John's—Machine attachment for the destruction of aircraft.

W. C. Lacey, Purbeck's Cove—Invention for the destruction of aircraft.

Edward Russel, St. John's—Lethal Bomb.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."—ap12,tf

M.I.A. Swimming Club

The annual meeting of St. John's M.I.A. Swimming Club was held on Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Captain—Chas. E. Brooks. (re-elected.)

Vice-Captain—F. W. Pitt. (elected.)

Sec'y Treasurer—R. H. Taylor. (re-elected.)

Committee—C. Tibbo and A. Noseworthy. A bathing house will be erected at Long Pond during the present month for the benefit of the members and the club are looking forward to a most successful season.

LOCAL ITEMS

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

The presentation of prizes won in the T.A. billiard tourney, will take place in the Society's rooms to-night.

Fred Martin of Harbor Grace was the only volunteer offering yesterday. This brings the number up to 1737.

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

Things have been quiet in police circles of late, and only one solitary individual—an inebriate—was brought to task.

There are two expresses due to-night, the Kyle's with a large mail matter at 7 o'clock and the Bruce's express about an hour later.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

A young woman, 21 years of age, suffering from diphtheria, was removed from Scott Street to Hospital yesterday afternoon.

It is not so as stated by our m.c. that the crews of the two Norwegian sealers which prosecuted the fishery this year, were principally Newfoundland. The crews of those steamers are Norwegians almost without exception.

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

Ice conditions and scarcity of bait have hampered to a very large extent the operations of the Battery and Quidi Vidi fishermen who have been actively preparing for the season's work for some time and so far very little has been done.

The billiard dinner to be held by the B.I.S. at the earlier part of next week is going to very much enjoyed, especially by the 'Plains' who from the first took the lead in the series of games. Lots of enjoyment has been won out of the tournament, and the dinner will be a most appropriate finish to the happy whole.

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

An alarm of fire was rung in last night shortly after 9 o'clock, and on the fire companies responding was found to be at the store of J. Deshowitz, Water St. The fire which was located in the basement of the store was quickly extinguished, the "all-out" signal being sent in just 5 minutes after the alarm.

Not for several years past have such ice conditions existed as at present, our several bays being packed with the ice—Conception Bay, Mr. Grace and Carbonear, as well as the harbors on the Southern Shore are all ice bound, much to the inconvenience of craft which are thus inadvertently detained from getting along to this port.

The New Service On St. Lawrence

The Furness-Withy Co. have chartered two steamers—the Carleton and Sindbad—which will ply between Montreal and this port during the summer months. The Carleton left Montreal yesterday for this port with a full general cargo, and the Sindbad is down to leave on Monday. These steamers will replace those of the Black Diamond Line, which Company have withdrawn their service, and they will likely follow the same route, and call at Prince Edward Island for produce on the way to this port.

Wounded at the Front

Mrs. Matthews, widow of the late Revd. S. Matthews, had a message from Ottawa yesterday afternoon saying that her son Albert had been wounded at the Front.

He is a brother of Revd. P. Matthews, B.A., President of the Methodist Conference, and another brother is in the Newfoundland Regiment. Albert was attached to the Ottawa 42d Rifles, and went over with the first Canadian Contingent. The message stated that further information would be forwarded in due course, and the many friends of this youthful hero will be glad to learn of his speedy.

Rossley's Theatres

A good big crowd at Rossley's last night, and a delightful show. To-night there is another fine act, all Indian very strong plot and great dramatic situations, with beautiful Indian costumes and scenery. Among the pictures a great three reel feature, "Becky Sharp," by the Vitagraph Co. with Helen Gardner in the leading role. The costumes in this big three reel feature are alone worth the price of admission; it is a magnificent photo play. The music rendered by the Rossley orchestra with Mr. A. Crocker, leader, is another feature, and richly deserves all the compliments it constantly receives. On Friday night the contest will be the best yet, there are names galore; one in a skipping rope dance, and feats of strength. Don't miss the big fun night

"Ours in the West End"

Crowded to the doors at each performance was the popular little theatre last night. The splendid new pictures are enjoyed by all and the two singers received great applause. To-night they will be heard in new songs. On Friday night there will be the great competition at Rossley's East End Theatre and this week this promises to be the best, by the number of names given in several ladies have given in their names and one gentleman promises to show some new dances. Don't forget Friday, lots of real fun, conducted in good taste and orderly manner by Mr. Rossley and Mr. Ballard Brown.

At the Nickel

"A good word" to Mr. Kieley and his efficient staff at the Nickel, for the splendid presentations there, and the admirable catering to the public which is always the first pleasure and duty of the general management.

You must visit the Nickel and see that wonderful film of the "Hearst Selig News Pictorial" showing the ruins of Malines Cathedral, Belgian refugees in England, and many other most interesting subjects of the war.

At the Casino

George Khehn's famous six reel production entitled "The Lion and the Mouse" will be the attraction at the above popular house for the balance of the weeks. Extremely well-acted and splendidly staged, it is a photoplay full of interest from start to finish.

At the Crescent

Mr. Delmonico, the new vocalist for the Crescent and who is on the Stephano, due this evening, will be a valued addition to the pleasant little move, the management having been advised that Mr. Delmonico has the highest credentials and professional reputation. You must hear this singer and see the excellent movies at the Crescent Palace.

SHIPPING

Argle left Burin at 10.45 a.m. yesterday, going west.

Bruce left Port aux Basques to day for North Sydney.

Sagona is now at Port aux Basques.

S.S. Tabasco left Liverpool at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

S.S. Durango leaves Halifax tomorrow for this port.

S.S. Portia left Marystown at 10.20 a.m., going west.

S.S. Eagle left Pool's Island at 8.30 a.m., coming home.

S.S. Stephano is due this evening from Halifax.

Glencoe passed Cape Race at 11 a.m. yesterday on way to Port aux Basques.

The sailing of S.S. Prospero has been postponed till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The steamers Carleton and Sindbad will do service between St. John's and Montreal during the summer, they having been chartered by the Furness-Withy Coy.

The S.S. Stephano which should reach port to-night has a very large general cargo, the greater quantity of it coming from Halifax.

RHODES' SCHOLARSHIP 1915

All applications for this scholarship must be lodged with the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 15th of May.

The applications must be accompanied with ten copies of testimonials.

A. WILSON,
Secretary, C.H.E.

Band of Hope Entertainment

The Cathedral Band of Hope children were given their annual tea and entertainment last night at the Synod Hall. There were over 150 members of the Band present and a very pleasant evening was spent. Rev. Canon White was Chairman and a programme of songs, recitations, drills, etc., arranged by Rev. Mr. Adams, Misses Windeler, Purchase and D. White was splendidly carried out. The dances and dumb bell exercises were particularly well rendered, and the ladies who acted as accompanists during the evening gave most acceptable service. After the entertainment the children were provided with teas and refreshments, the tables being presided over by Lady Horwood, Mesdames (Canon) White, Bowring, Miller, W. Clapp, G. Davey, LeMessurier, Shears, H. Outerbridge, R. B. Job and Misses Long, Horwood, Crowdy and Job. Rev. Canon White thanked all those who assisted in making the affair so enjoyable, and a highly successful "annual" was closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

The Supreme Court

Before Full Bench
In the case of Abram Kean vs. W. F. Coaker and others, Furlong, K.C., for plaintiff, moves for a day. Kent, K.C., for the defendants, moves that motion for day be enlarged till June and Furlong, K.C., is heard in reply. It is ordered that motion be enlarged till June 1st. Court adjourned till Friday at 11 a.m.

Magistrate's Court

Trap berth cases occupy the attention of Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., in the Police Court to-day.

PERSONAL

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland of Halifax are staying at the "Balsam."

Dr. Scully who left for New York about three weeks ago returns to St. John's by to-night's Stephano.

Lieuts. Shortall, Mellor and Bartlett who are on the express due this afternoon, will train our present contingent, and likely accompany the company to their station abroad.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh winds, shifting to West-erly; showery. Friday—Westerly winds, fair and a little warmer.

Cape Race (noon)—N. E. wind, fresh, dull, raining; nothing passed in this morning.

Roper's (noon)—Bar. 28.70; ther. 42.

FOR SALE

Motor Boat "DASH"—Length 20 ft., width 4 ft. 9 in., depth 2 ft.

Motor Boat "SILVER DICTOR"—Length 26 ft., width 6 ft., depth 3 ft.

One STEAM LAUNCH—Length 26 ft., width 6 ft., depth 3 ft.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN. For particulars, apply to

JOB BROS. & CO. Ltd

LOCAL ITEMS

The express left Alexander Bay at 9.10 a.m. which should bring her into St. John's about 7 p.m.

Mrs. Freebairn and daughter went to Placentia by this morning's train.

Constable Humber who brought a prisoner to the city last evening returned to his station—Manuels—this morning.

Things are assuming a normal condition about Reids and if the ewather clerk would but act decent, much business might follow in connection with the Company.

The weather is calm and dull along the line of railway to-day, and raining in places. The temperature ranges from 35 to 40 above.

The Fogota is again jammed in the ice between Bay de Verde and Catalina, according to reporting of the N.R. Produce Coy.

The shareholders in the Gas Company propose holding a meeting in a day or two to consider the product of dividend.

Morey & Coy. are now expecting a salt cargo to arrive into port. The steamer has likely been delayed by bad weather conditions.

The R.N. Coy's bay boats are now prepared to take up the summer services and will get away from the dock premises as soon as the weather becomes propitious.

Conductor Noseworthy who was slightly injured in the recent train wreck at Grand River is again O. K. and will get back to work in a day or two.

The gulf steamer Kyle is now undergoing Canadian inspection at North Sydney. This survey includes a thorough inspection of the vessel's engines with a full report to the R.N. Co. on the same.

A new horse has been added to the service of the West End fire brigade. The animal received its first experience at last night's fire, and is thought to be a "Morrisite" as it is very "promising."

The police force is running short of men, a fact to be deplored. The cause set down is, that the wage paid—\$30.00 per month—is too little, particularly at such a time as the present when living conditions are almost beyond control.

Sorry to hear from an enquiry of the General Hospital at dinner hour that Mr. W. J. Ryall was then in a very precarious condition. The patient was operated on for an abscess on the brain, last Monday afternoon, and certain necessary points of convalescence not having been realised, life is despaired of.

Mr. P. J. Donnelly now in the employ of Mr. Murphy, barber, takes over Mr. Murphy's West End store on Saturday. Mr. Donnelly is a tonsorial artist of excellent local repute, is popular with all the "boys," and should do well in his new venture. Mr. Murphy takes over the store next door to Mr. Slater's jewelry place, and opens for business on Monday next. Success to both.

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

Rev. C. A. Ritchie, from the Presbyterian Theological College at Halifax, is now attached to the St. Andrew's congregation at St. John's, where it is probable he will spend several months.



A SUDDEN REMINDER

of your negligence in securing a fire insurance policy may come in the shape of a fire at any time.

THE SOONER YOU INSURE

the better for you. You know it, and this is only to remind you that the knowledge will do you no good unless you act upon it. Let us write you a policy to-day and have it over. You'll feel better and sleep easier.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
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If your property is worth keeping it is worth insuring.

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Manager Nfld. Branch.

Office: Commercial Chambers, Room 45. —mar12,tl

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

To Whom it may Concern:— I was a great sufferer in 1914 from Dropsy. The physician who attended me failed to do me any good. A friend had used me to give Mr. Stebaurman a trial, which I consented to do when then in a very bad state. After using his remedies I am proud to say I was made a perfect cure, and it gives me great pleasure to publicly recommend him. I shall be pleased to contain this statement to any person who cares to call on me.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM HARVEY.

20 Pleasant St., John's, Nfld., April, 1915.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 8 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Not sent or to Braill's Square.

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Consulting Accountant and Auditor

Special attention given to the preparation and examination of financial statements.

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