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BRITISH COALITION PARLIAMENT HOLDS ITS FIRST ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL BRITISH.

London, June 3.—A British submarine torpedoed a large German transport in the Sea of Marmora, yesterday morning.

FRENCH.

Paris, June 3.—In Belgium, the British troops carried at the point of the bayonet the Chateau Hooze near Zonnebeke.

President Wilson Abandons Policy of Watchful Waiting

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson to-day served notice on factional leaders in Mexico that unless within very short time they unite to set up a government which the world can recognize, the United States will be constrained to decide what means should be employed to help Mexico to save herself and save her people.

"Lapland" Sails As White Star Steamer

New York, June 3.—The Red Star steamship Lapland sailing as a White Star steamer left here to-day for Liverpool with 275 passengers and 14,000 tons of cargo.

UNITED STATES WILL INSIST

That Germany Strictly Adhere to All Accepted Principles of International Law --- Matter Now Hinges on Question Did Lusitania Carry Armament

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson emphasized in an informal talk with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to-day, the intense feeling of the American people over the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas, and impressed upon him that the United States must insist on the adherence by Germany to the accepted principles of international law

BIRTHDAY HONORS LIST A LONG ONE

London, June 3.—The birthday honours' list is a long one. Three Canadians are among the honoured: Lieut. Governor Hardie, of Ontario, Dr. Paterson, Principal of McGill University, and Very Rev. Daniel Miner Gordon, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., who have been created Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Italians Bombard Defenses of Trieste

Rome, June 3.—The bombardment of the Austrian forts defending Trieste has been commenced by the Italians. The advance of the Italian army of invasion, which has been driving towards Trieste by way of Monfalcone, has been resumed under cover of fire from the Italian warships.

Norwegian Steamer "Cubano" Torpedoed

London, June 3.—The Norwegian steamship Cubano was torpedoed and sunk yesterday off Flannan Islands. The crew were landed at the Hebrides, a group of Islands off the West Coast of Scotland.

New Ministry Will Likely Get a Hot Reception From Nationalists

Lawrence Ginnell Attacks Asquith, Calls Him Speaker of Platitudes and a Tory

London, June 3.—The first assembly of the coalition British Parliament to-day had no especial features. Asquith was absent, McKenna, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, was at Nice, conferring with the Italian financial authorities, while Bonar Law, Balfour and other members of the new Cabinet from the Unionist side could not take their places on the front bench until the passage of the bill permitting them to take office without re-election.

Richard T. Holt, Radical, inquired if there would be an opportunity for members to discuss the new Ministry. This drew cries of "No, No," from the Unionists, but Holt, continuing, said if this opportunity is not given it would be necessary to discuss the Bill.

Political platitudes; all his life he has been Tory at the bottom. The Speaker warned Ginnell three times to desist from attacking the Premier. Finally he was compelled to ask him to take his seat.

GREAT NEED OF AMMUNITION FOR THE BRITISH FORCES

Lloyd George Makes Appeal to Employers and Workmen, Urges Them Make Greater Effort--Refers to Great Russian Setback as Due to Great Superiority of German Equipment

Manchester, England, June 4th.—Declaring that the German victory in Galicia was due to overwhelming superiority of equipment and that if the Allies West had been well equipped, the Germans would long ago have been driven from France and Belgium, Lloyd George the new Minister of Munitions, made a stirring appeal to-night to the employers and workmen who supply the British armies with the necessary munitions.

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British engineers can do what French engineers have already done. In France private firms have given the State assistance in this critical hour which is beyond computation. The last French victories were largely attributable to the private workshops of France.

I come, he said, as an emissary of the State to carry the most urgent message ever told to the ears of a Manchester audience. Our country is fighting for its life and for the liberties of Europe, and upon what it does and upon what we are prepared to sacrifice depends the issue. It depends more upon masters and men occupied in running work shops, than upon any part of the community, whether Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle beaten and humiliated, stripped of power, honor and influence, and a mere bond slave of cruel military tyranny, or whether it will come out triumphant, free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men.

Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback. The Germans achieved great success, not because of the superior valor of their soldiers, or the strategy of their Generals. The German triumph is due to entirely superior equipment and an overwhelming superiority of shot and shell, munitions and equipment.

I am here to ask you to help us to equip our armies with the means for breaking through the German lines in front of our gallant troops, and I know you will do it. Speaking of conscription he said: To introduce compulsion as an important element in organizing the nation's resources in the skilled industry trade, does not necessarily mean conscription in the ordinary sense of the term.

Pres. Wilson Puts Straight Question To German Govt.

Washington, June 4.—The President yesterday drafted a Note, brief and pointed, to be sent to Germany, asking the definite question: Whether the Imperial Government intends to be guided in future by humane principles, embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare? It will be submitted to the Cabinet to-day and despatched before the week end.

Coincidentally there will start for Berlin a personal emissary of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to lay before the Emperor and German Government the substance of what the Ambassador learned from President Wilson in his talk yesterday of the true state of public opinion in the United States toward the German and the American view on submarine warfare.

BENEDICT PREPARES WHITE BOOK

Rome, June 4.—Pope Benedict is preparing a White Book in which he will show what steps he took in support of peace.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL GREAT VICTORY FOR GERMANS

Russians Unable to Resume Offensive For Many Months to Come

LYDD GEORGE TOURS COUNTRY

Urging on Manufacturers and Employers to Greater Effort

IN TURNING OUT WAR MATERIAL

The British Becoming More Active Near Ypres and Labassee

London, June 4.—With the capture of Przemysl, which occurred at an early hour this morning, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust which they commenced against the Russian line in Western Galicia just a month ago to-day. They have yet to drive the Russians further back to establish themselves easily in the defended position which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the Allies in the West.

Whether or not they accomplish this the Germanic Allies have won a great victory and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. With the surrender of the fortress there fell into the Russians' hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians, 600 guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been completely destroyed by the Austrians before they surrendered. This is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

Of what booty the Austro-Germans have captured with the fortress there is no estimate. It is not expected here that the victors will be satisfied with their gain of Przemysl, but that they doubtless will endeavour to push on to Lemberg or even farther and put the Russians in such a position that they will not be able to resume the offensive for many months.

The British Government is urging workmen and employers to turn out shells in enormous quantities. Lloyd George, the new Minister of Munitions is touring the country with this object. The expectation is the new British armies when they take the field will be equipped, as no other forces ever were.

Meantime the French continue operations North of Arras where it is declared, they are slowly moving the Germans out of strongly fortified positions. The British on their part have become more active in the regions of Ypres and La Bassee, while the Italians continue to report the capture of important positions along their frontier.

Mistress May quite contrary, how does your garden grow? I planted my seeds but I let the weeds and the quack grass overflow.

THE RUSSIANS SURRENDER PRZEMYSL

When Last Shell Was Spent and Enemy at Muzzle of Guns

Petrograd, June 3.—Official report says, Przemysl was bombarded on Monday with heavy guns, and the enemy delivered his principal attack against the northern front in the region of Forts 10 and 11, which the Austrians had almost completely demolished before the surrender of the fortress. When we repulsed these attacks, the enemy succeeded in taking several of our guns which had bombarded the enemy's columns, until the latter was close to the muzzles, and the last shell was spent.

FRENCH PLANES BOMBARD IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE

Paris, June 4 (Official)—Twenty-nine French aeroplanes between four and five this morning bombarded the headquarters of the Imperial Crown Prince. They dropped 178 shells, many of which reached the mark. All machines subjected to severe cannonade, but returned unscathed.

Austro-German Forces Moving Rapidly Northward

Vienna, June 3.—The German and Austrian forces which broke through the Russian lines at Stry are moving northward rapidly. The Russians are apparently unable to make a stand on the plains, and the chances of doing so north of the river is regarded as problematical, now that Przemysl has fallen, rendering it possible for General MacKenzen to continue his movement eastward. He would naturally meet a check at the Russian fortified positions, partly composed of a chain of lakes, extending north and south through eighteen miles, west of Lemberg.

It is thought, however, that these positions will prove untenable, because General Linsingen, having crossed the Dneister to the west of Mikolajow will likely cut communications with Lemberg.

The Austro-German plan of operations against Lemberg apparently is the same as against Przemysl.

Submarine Sinks Two Trawlers

London, June 4.—Two Welsh trawlers have been sunk by German submarine, "Hiorld" of Cardiff and the "Victoria" of Milford. The Hiorld about 150 miles south west of Lundy Island the Victoria 130 miles from St. Ann's Head. Several men on the Victoria were killed by shells from the submarine. The remainder of the ship's company and crew of the Hiorld have landed at Milford.

"The yellow peril" is the new name for dandelions in the lawn.

An axiom—a sure thing, as the chicken remarked of the ax.

PORTUGAL GETTING ANGRY

Lisbon, June 4.—Proning vehemently against the sinking of two Portuguese ships by German submarines, the press of Portugal demands that the Government immediately sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

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According to supplementary information we took two hundred more prisoners and eight quick-firers. In Galicia on Monday, between the Vistula and Przemysl, stubborn fighting developed, our troops gained somewhat important successes on the left bank of the lower San, taking several villages. On the right bank of the San river we were successful near the village of Kalukouve, taking a base south of the village and capturing 1,200 prisoners including 22 officers and eight quick-firers.

**Interesting Notes For
Temperance Workers**

For the Sake of the Sons

If the vote that on November 3 gave a victory for prohibition in Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, could be analyzed it would unquestionably show that uppermost in the minds of most of the voters was the thought of the boys and girls who bear their names and in whose veins courses their blood. Even men who indulge in what they term an "occasional glass" would gladly remove from the pathway of their sons and daughters the temptation of the drink evil. A well known citizen of Portland, Oregon, a moderate drinker, in a recent conversation with the editor of The Portland Evening Telegram, remarked, with very evident pleasure:

"I have just had a very gratifying letter from my son, who is attending an eastern college. He told me he had gone over the whole matter in his own mind and decided that drinking was a liability and not an asset; that assuredly it would interfere with the career he had in view, and therefore he had decided not to drink."

The fathers of the country are awakening to a realization that the conversation of the boyhood and girlhood of the country is of more vital importance than any of the issues that are being considered to-day.

Watch Over the Boys

A well-known man says that he once had in his school a class of boys about ten years old who belonged to good families. Three or four years later they formed a club, which held secret meetings. They declared that they organized it for mental and moral improvement, and they had a chaplain.

Into the room that they hired they soon brought other boys. After a while it was learned that they had brought liquor into their clubroom, and their chaplain retired. He is now a Christian minister. One day one of the most active members of the club came to the superintendent of the school and confessed that he had been drinking and that his parents had found it out. He begged him to tell his mother, who was almost insane with anxiety, that he would

never drink again. But he did so, and went from bad to worse, until finally he disappeared.

Another of these boys forged a check. Employers of a third found that he had defrauded them of money. Another became engaged to a charming girl, but she broke the engagement when she learned that he drank, and in a few years he died a drunkard.

None of these boys at ten years of age seemed at all likely to be exposed to the temptation to drink.

A Foretaste of Heaven

A country vicar, writing in The Novoge Vremya, says of the changed conditions in Russia under prohibition:

"The old women in the villages can hardly believe their own eyes and ears, so changed are their men-folk. Not a hard word, not a row, but everywhere peace, kindness and industry. War is said to be hell, but this is like a foretaste of heaven."

**NATIONALISTS
STILL WILL
STAND ALOOF**

**Refusal of Mr. Redmond To
Enter the Government
is Approved**

**SUPPORT THE
NEW MINISTRY**

**As Long as "Pledge" is
Honorably and Strictly
Observed**

Dublin, May 26.—The Irish party at a meeting yesterday, unanimously adopted a resolution approving John Redmond's action in declining a seat in the new Cabinet. The party issued a statement declaring that "the events of last week have created a situation demanding the serious and careful consideration of the Irish people."

Reciting Premier Asquith's assurance that the coalition would not involve the surrender by any person of his political purposes or ideals the statement continues: "We accept that declaration, and so long as the pledge is honorably and strictly observed we shall be ready to give to the new Government, in

carrying on the war, the same hearty co-operation as has been given by the party to the last Government.

Reliance Upon Selves.

"This war, as the world has repeatedly been assured by British statesmen, is being waged for the strict and honorable maintenance of treaties and for the right of small nations to freedom, and the unhampered development of their national life. These principles are very dear to Irishmen and of incalculable value to the future of the Irish race. But while we feel confident that these principles will be remembered and acted upon in any future transactions between the British and Irish nations, and while we accept this pledge of the Prime Minister, we feel that this is the hour when it is incumbent upon us to remind the Irish people that the great achievement from which it sprang have been won by reliance upon themselves and by independent action in Parliament, and we are strongly of the opinion that the chairman acted wisely in declining, even in the extraordinary and unlooked-for circumstances of the present hour, to depart in the least degree from the policy on which the great success of this party has been built, and that the old policy should be strictly adhered to until an Irish government is in actual control of every inch of Irish soil."

The statement says that the great lesson of the events of the past week for the Irish people is the necessity of thorough organization, and appeals to the local leaders to re-organize the United Irish Leagues in every parish where it is inactive.

**Respirators in Stock
For London Police**

London, May 26.—The London police authorities are taking precautions to protect their officers and men from the effects of poisonous bombs should London be raided by an enemy air craft. Although the police are not being served out with the respirators, each station in the district has been supplied with a large stock as a precautionary measure.

The dogs that infest all the district round the Golden Horn are a kind of collie. They stand about two feet high, and have yellow, black, or dirty-white coats, and erect pointed ears.

J.J. St. John

**When Prices are
Right stock goes out
the door**

—OUR WAY—

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

**White Cattle Feed,
Bran, Yellow Meal,**

**Whole Corn,
Mixed Oats**

—and—

**Calf Meal,
in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.**

**Boneless Jowls,
Pork Loins**

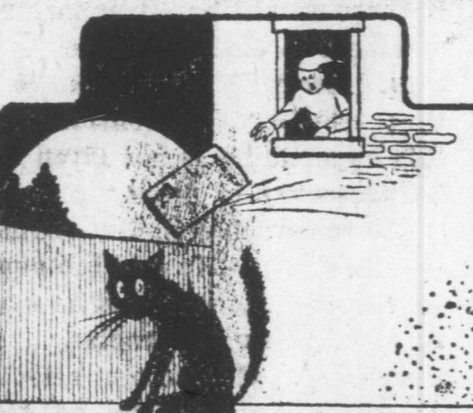
**Ribbed Pork,
New York Beef,**

Sinclair's

Spare Ribs, the best.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



FIRE INSURANCE

**DON'T THROW AWAY
your chance to get insured be-
cause so far you have escaped a
fire. Your turn may be coming to-
night as far as you can tell. Come
in to-day and let us write you**

**A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY
in one of the strongest and safest
companies. The premium charged
will be ridiculously small compared
with the protection given.**

**PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent**

**A FIRE INSURANCE
POLICY is**

**Practical
Economy**

**Saves Worry
Saves Cash**

**If your property is
worth keeping it is
worth insuring.**

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P. O. Box 17. Telephone 24.

JOHN COWAN

**Consulting Accountant
and Auditor**

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

**The Steel Company
Of Canada, Ltd.,**

MONTREAL,

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, Tacks of all kinds, Shot and Putty.

**BOYS' FOOTWEAR BARGAINS
SCHOOL SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.**



BOYS' TAN VICI BLUCHER—

Sizes 9 to 13. Regular \$1.35 to \$1.55. Selling now for... **\$1.25.**

Sizes 1 and 2. Regular \$1.70 and \$1.75. Selling now for... **\$1.50.**

Sizes 3 to 5. Regular \$1.80 to \$1.90. Selling now for... **\$1.60.**

BOYS' TAN CALF BLUCHER—

Sizes 1 & 2. Regular \$1.85 & \$1.90. Selling now for... **\$1.65.**

Sizes 3 to 5. Regular \$2.00 to \$2.20. Selling now for... **\$1.70.**

BOYS' TAN CALF BLUCHER—

Sizes 9 to 13. Regular \$1.60 to \$2.00. Selling now for... **\$1.60.**

Sizes 1 and 2. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.10. Selling now for... **\$1.80.**

Sizes 3 to 5. Regular \$2.20 to \$2.40. Selling now for... **\$1.95.**



LITTLE GENTS' PATENT BUTTONED—

Sizes 6 to 9... **\$1.45 to \$1.60.**

LITTLE GENTS' GUN METAL BLUCHER—

Sizes 6 to 9... **\$1.45 to \$1.65.**

LITTLE GENTS' BOX CALF BALS—

Sizes 6 to 10... **\$1.45 to \$1.65.**

CHILDS' PATENT BUTTONED, Champagne Top, with Tassel—

Sizes 3 to 8... **\$1.80 to \$2.30.**

STEER Brothers

**Lord Kitchener's
Herculean Task**

**An Estimate of the Man
Whom Newspapers Have
Raised to Too High Pin-
nicle**

The formation of a coalition government in Great Britain and Ireland is a remarkable event. Nothing like it has occurred before in that country, so far as our memory serves us. The immediate cause seems to have been a deadlock between young Mr. Churchill, the boy-wonder of the Admiralty office and bluff old John Fisher, the professional head of the navy, as Mr. Churchill has been the political head. It is rumored that the Dardanelles campaign is the point of friction; and the other day Admiral Fisher resigned and left London. He is back, however; and it looks as though the course of Mr. Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty is finished. There has been a lingering notion in some quarters that Mr. Churchill has not quite measure up to the needs of this trying time. The rumors about his little part in the defence of Antwerp were not laid to rest; and, if true, they showed more of an adventurous spirit than of well-balanced discretion. Whether he is, or is not, the author of the Dardanelles campaign, it is certain that that campaign has not by any means been the success that was hoped for.

At the same time that Mr. Churchill is in trouble, there has developed a strong tone of criticism of Lord Kitchener. As the leaders in this criticism are the Northcliffe papers, we should pay no great attention to it, were it not for two things. First, the Government is apparently about to distribute some of Lord Kitchener's work to others; and, secondly, some of the criticisms seem to make bull's eye shots.

Lord Kitchener's military career has not been at all what the general public have chosen to fancy that it has been. The journalists who stated the other day in London that Lord Kitchener, in his small experience in the field, had been a failure, only stated what was common rumor at the time of the Boer war. On the other hand, he is, probably, the best organizer and commissary-general in the world; or at least in the Empire. In that line all his best work has been done. He never fought much. These facts are well known. Perhaps he could have commanded in the field as well as Lord Roberts of Kandahar; but there is no proof whatever of it.

Six months ago, not a man in the Empire would have listened to a word of all this. His name has always been associated with success; and the fact that in the only serious war he was ever engaged in he was working under Lord Roberts during its most critical stages has largely passed out of the public mind. And so, when he

was called last August to the supreme control of our armies, the press and the public at once united to put him on a pedestal as high as that of Wellington; higher than that of Roberts. He was the greater soldier in the world; he was a man of iron; every lift of his eyebrow was cable read around the world.

We do not comment on this with any disrespect towards Lord Kitchener. He is a great man, beyond all question; in the particular military line to which his life has been given. If he is a great strategist, tactician and leader no one knows the fact positively. That he is a very great organizer and a great director of army equipment, all men know well.

But when in August last, he was put in supreme control the British public at once proceeded to ascribe to him, not merely the qualities and capacity they knew he possessed, but all those they wished him to possess. Evidently the British Government asked Lord Kitchener to do too much, and it would seem he did not do all of it well. In fact, Great Britain, far from being ready, as Germany alleges she was, for a great war, was most unready, except as to her fleet. Great Britain has not made the study of military science that Germany has made. Great Britain has not dreamed of great wars of conquest. Germany had, consequently, a dozen men who well equipped to lead armies. Great Britain had very few. She looked on Lord Kitchener as her best. Perhaps he was; but the vital fact was that the British Government had no other man in their service who had seen as much of military affairs as he had; and, therefore, the choice was compulsory; and the results problematical, as must always be the case after a long peace from great wars.

We think Lord Kitchener has earned the thanks and the blessing of every citizen of this Empire. We say it none the less heartily because his Government has found out that he is not a Napoleon, Wellington and Marlborough in one. We never thought he was in any sense the equal of even Lord Roberts; and we never ranked Lord Roberts half as high as popular fancy has ranked Lord Kitchener. That Lord Kitchener may need help before this war is over, or that he may have to unload some part of his terrible load on some other shoulders, will not surprise us. We do not know that he ever claimed to be the military wonder the newspapers made of him. He has done grand work. He will do grand work yet. But every great war told of in history has brought forward its new men. This war will be no exception.—The Casket.

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

**CANADIAN AND
INDIAN TROOPS**

**Met Germans With Bayonets
—Enemy's Attack Was
Paralyzed**

London, May 26.—"Canadian and Indian troops on Tuesday night successfully repulsed at the point of the bayonet a vigorous German attack near Richebourg. Having destroyed the British wire defences by means of a terrific artillery fire, the enemy launched a strong attack and succeeded despite severe losses suffered in the open, in reaching our trenches here," says a Central News message. "They were met with an inferno of rifle and machine gun fire before which they wavered, then the Canadians and Indians leaped from the trenches and met the German reserves with the bayonet as the latter swarmed to strengthen the thinned first line. The colonials, fighting with terrific vigor, simply paralyzed the enemy, who were pursued into the open. Our losses were heavy, but the defeat suffered by the Germans was severe both morally and materially. The progress made justifies the belief that the German hold on the region of La Basse will very soon become untenable and necessitate a withdrawal to a new line of defence."

**ITALY'S STRENGTH
FORCE ESTIMATED**

An estimate puts Italy's strength as follows: Standing army, 258,860; trained reserves, 901,498; untrained reserves, 2,282,892. What force Italy is able at once to put in the field is not known outside the war ministry at Rome, but it should be in the neighborhood of one and a half millions. As the Italian army is thoroughly well trained, and contains some brilliant officers among the higher commands, it should be able to give a good account of itself. The Italian navy comprises a total of 85 effective ships of all classes, with a personnel of 36,095 officers and men. The fleet is made up as follows: Battleships, 7; older battleships, 8; first-class cruisers, 9; second and third class cruisers, 15; gunboats, 5; destroyers, 46; torpedo boats, 75; submarines, 20. Italy's biggest ship, the "G" (1), ranks with the most powerful battleships of the world. Her tonnage is 28,000, and she carries eight 15-inch guns. There are five battleships of over 20,000 tons displacement, and ten of over 10,000 tons. Three battleships are under construction. In naval strength Italy ranks seventh among the world's powers, Austria-Hungary, her principal antagonist in the conflict she has entered, is eighth.

Full many a man who should be kicking dust sits down and lets his metal hinges rust.

**ENGINE
BUYERS**

**WE ARE DELIVERING ALL ENGINES
DUTY PAID TO FISHERMEN
AT THE OLD PRICE.**

All our Sale Notes read F.O.B. St. John's. This means that we are bound to deliver engines to fishermen and pay new Duty of 11 per cent. ourselves.

Also Kero. Oil, Gasoline and Lubricating Oil AT LOWEST PRICES.

Batteries and all Engine parts.

Importers of

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

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ALL

Engines and Motor Boat Fittings

100 K.W. SPARK COILS. 12,000 BATTERIES.

100 PROPELLORS. 50 TOOL KITS.

1000 SPARK PLUGS. BRASS and IRON PIPE FITTINGS also

New Ferro Kerosene Engines,

GRAY KEROSENE ENGINES,

Britannia 4 Cycle Engines

**A. H. Murray
ST. JOHN'S**

WHERE THE MONEY GOES!

Expenditure Voted the Past Session by the Government—Every Elector Interested—Every Cent of All This \$4,072,000 Comes Out of the Pockets of the People

We begin to-day the publication of the estimates for the year 1915-16. The year 1915-16 begins on July 1st, 1915 and ends June 30th, 1916. We will continue to publish those votes from day to day in order to inform the people as to how the revenue goes. The total amount voted for 1915-16 is \$4,072,000. Last year the vote was exceeded by over \$120,000. Hence it might be expected that the estimated expenditure for 1915-16 will amount to \$4,200,000. This is \$3,000,000 more than Sir Wm. White-way ran the Colony with when he went out of power in 1897. It should be remembered that in 1897, the railway was in operation to Port aux Basques.

What is being done with a revenue 250 per cent more than Sir William Whiteway collected, is a matter that ought to interest the people. The expenditure has increased about \$1,250,000 since Morris took charge in 1909. What do the country get to-day over and above what it possessed when Bond went out of power, that justifies an increased burden upon the people of \$1,250,000.

Let every man carefully peruse the figures we publish from time to time under the above heading. Those figures are a correct copy of the figures in the official books kept in the House of Assembly. They are not our figures. They were voted the past session by Morris and his 20 pawns. Every cent of all this money must come out of the pockets of the producers. Others may directly pay that are not producers but indirectly every cent of this enormous sum comes from the pockets of the producers. We begin with salaries of Heads of Departments.

Departmental Heads

The Salary of the:

Governor	\$12,500.00
Colonial Secretary	2,000.00
Minister of Justice	2,000.00
Minister of Finance	2,000.00
Minister of Agriculture & Mines	2,000.00
Minister of Marine & Fisheries	2,000.00
Minister of Public Works	2,000.00
Members (4) of the Board of Works at \$150.00	600.00
Auditor General	2,000.00
Postmaster General	2,000.00

(a) Government House

Governor's Private Secretary	900.00
Governor's Orderlies (one at \$400)	760.00
Keeper Government House Grounds	400.00
Clerk	700.00

(b) Department of Prime Minister

Secretary	700.00
Clerk and Typist	400.00
Messenger	300.00

(c) Department of Colonial Secretary

Deputy Head	\$1,600.00
First Clerk	1,100.00
Second Clerk	850.00
Third Clerk	500.00
Stenographer and Typist	400.00
Assistant and Typist	400.00
Messenger	430.00
Assistant Messenger	300.00

Vital Statistics—

Registrar	\$800.00
Clerk to Registrar	450.00
Registration Fees to Deputy Registrars	1,500.00
Messenger	60.00

Miscellaneous—

Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. John's	\$100.00
Keeper of Observatory	160.00

(d) Department of Justice

Deputy Head	\$2,000.00
Messenger	200.00
Typist	400.00
Assistant Typist	300.00

(e) Department of Finance

Deputy Head	\$1,500.00
First Clerk	1,000.00
Accountant Old Age Pen.	1,000.00

(f) Depart. of Agriculture and Mines

Deputy Head	\$1,200.00
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First Clerk	1,000.00
Second Clerk	750.00
Third Clerk and Typist	480.00
Two Surveyors, one at \$1100; and at \$1,000	2,100.00
Messenger	450.00
Caretaker of Museum	300.00
Accountant	700.00

(f) Department Agriculture and Mines (Surveyors' Salaries)

Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of Museum	\$1,800.00
First Surveyor	975.00
Second Surveyor	725.00
Additional Surveyors and Assistants	800.00
Woods Ranger	600.00
Inspector of Timber Limits	400.00
Typist at Museum	300.00
Examiner of Mill Accts.	450.00

(g) Department of Marine & Fisheries

Deputy Head	\$1,400.00
Secretary Fisheries Board	400.00
First Clerk and Accountant	900.00
Second Clerk	500.00
Third Clerk and Messenger	240.00
Inspector of Lighthouses	1,000.00
Secretary Lighthouse Dept. and Inspector Marine Works	1,000.00
Assistant Inspector Lighthouses and Mechanician	1,000.00
Inspector of Boilers	1,280.00
Assistant Inspector of Boilers	940.00
Lloyds's Surveyor of Shipping (in aid of Salary)	973.33
Chief Examiner Masters and Mates	500.00
Quarantine Officer	400.00
Harbor Master and Ship's Husband	700.00
Pickled Fish Inspection	600.00
Stenographer and Typist	400.00
Inspector of Fisheries	720.00
Deputy Surveyor of Shipping	800.00

(h) Department of Public Works

Secretary	\$1,500.00
First Clerk	1,100.00
Second Clerk	800.00
Book-keeper	900.00
Assistant Book-keeper	600.00
Third Clerk	800.00
Fourth Clerk and Typists	600.00
Superintendent of Public Works	1,200.00
Clerk to Superintendent of Public Works	750.00
Inspector of Districts outside St. John's	1,200.00
Two Road Inspectors	1,600.00
Messenger	450.00
Assistant Typist	300.00

The Governor's salary was increased \$2500 last year. He is also voted \$2500 for travelling expenses. The Departmental Heads receive other additions to salary, some of them receive considerable perquisites as well as special fees and travelling expenses. Several of the departments were voted additional sums, which will appear later as supplementary estimates.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures derives his salary from the trade as every weight measure, beam scales used in the city must be taxed annually to provide a salary for this official who probably receive from \$1500 to \$2000 a year.

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries receive the salary for Secretary of Fisheries Board. The vote for Inspector of Timber Limits and Examiner of Mills is probably paid to the one and same person. It will be seen that \$400 is paid a Quarantine Doctor. This is a nice little grab for doing little or nothing. Pickled Fish Inspector is a hard-worked official. Mr. P. J. Fitzgerald draws that little grab for doing what? The Minister claimed that he performed the duties in connection with the dredge for the same pay, but the accounts show that he received \$1080 last from the Dredge account in addition to \$600. He was always connected with the marine dock at Hr. Grace, it having cost \$37,000 when \$12,000 would have been sufficient, and not having paid its expenses the last two years the Colony had to pay 5 per cent on its capital the past year, which took \$1860 out of the chest.

The floating dock of St. John's is another dead weight on the Colony now and is run under the Marine Dock Act which enables those fail-

The Week-End at THE NICKEL.

Klaw and Erlanger present
"STRONG HEART"
 3 PARTS 3—A remarkable portrayal of one of America's greatest dramatic successes.
"THE HEARST SELIG NEWS PICTORIAL"
 Several most interesting war views.
"CAUGHT IN A FLUE"
 A rattling Keystone comedy.

Howard Stanley Sings One of the Latest Ragtime Hits
 SEND THE CHILDREN TO SEE THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY AT THE BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.
 Another Great Nickel Scoop—THE HAZARDS OF HELEN.

At The Casino, Friday & Saturday Nights Only

From Charles Coughlin's great play
"THE ROYAL BOX"
 Featuring the well-known Star, Gertrude Coughlin.
THE CAST:—
 Cecila Pyrse..... Gertrude Coughlin
 The Prince of Wales..... Clifford Bruce
 James Clarence—The Actor..... Thomas Carrigan
 Lady Felson..... Arienne Kroell
 Lord Basset..... Walter Roberts
Two Shows Every Night—No Saturday Matinee Performance.
 10c. ADMISSION 10c.

East End | ROSSLEY'S THEATRES | West End

St. John's leading Vaudeville and Moving Picture Theatre, with finest Orchestra. Mr A. Crocker, leader.
TO-NIGHT—GREAT CONTEST. EARLY DOOR TO AVOID CRUSH, 6:45 P.M. Great Programme, Comedy Sketch:—
"OFF DUTY"
 with Mr. Ballard Brown, Mrs. Marie Rossley, Mr. Jack Rossley and Miss Madge Locke, with the best Pictures seen here.
 NOTE—In preparation, another great success, Potted Pantomime, Little Bo Peep and Little Boy Blue. All new costumes, scenery, electrical effects, songs, dances and many other novelties. Nothing can compare with it.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

SPECIAL VIEWS OF THE TORPEDOED "LUSITANIA" TO-DAY.
"CUTEY'S WIFE"
 A Special Comedy feature in 2 parts with Wallie Van and Lillian Walker. Cutey and Betty find themselves precipitated into hymens snare, Betty leaps without looking and that's the beginning of the end.
"THE SQUAW'S REVENGE"—A classic Indian drama by the Lubin Company. **"THE IDIOT"**—A strong Biograph Drama. **"HER HORRID HONEYMOON"** and **"HE WON A RANCH"** are two great comedies.
 Special added attraction exclusive views of the ill-fated Cunard Liner "Lusitania" torpedoed and sunk off the Irish Coast May 7, 1915. M. J. Delmonico sings the newest March Ballad—"Dancing 'Neath the Irish Moon."

THE PLACENTIA GUT FERRY

A Few Questions For Magistrate O'Reilly
 (Editor Mail and Advocate)
 Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in the columns of your esteemed paper to publish a part of a letter which I picked up on Friday, the 28th inst.
 While walking along the shore I picked it up, at a place called "Sandy Point Cove." I thought I may find out who the brave soldier was, so I am sending it to have it published to try and find out the writer. Anyone can plainly see by the letter, where he was in the year 1910.
 I wonder if he were "killed in that war, or is he still living. If living I guess he would like to be out after the "Germans" with some of our brave soldiers of to-day.
 I am sorry I cannot furnish all the letter, but what I picked up will be published underneath. If anyone knows who this brave soldier was, please answer in **The Mail and Advocate.**
 —SILAS GARDNER.
 Snook's Brook, Smith's Sound, May 30th, 1915.
 9694 Cpt. H. Wicks (Corps)
 Royal Army Medical, 1st Stationary Hospital, Kreyersdorf, Transvaal, South Africa, Sept. 18th, 1901.
 Dear Father,—It is with pleasure I write those few lines to you in answer to your kind letter which I was very pleased indeed to receive, and glad to hear that it left you all enjoying good health. I also hope this will find you all the same, and I hope by the time you get this Kate and Jim and the other boys are home from their voyage and they have had a good catch. I also hope that your garden have brought forth a bountiful supply of vegetables and fruit. I was very glad you opened the letter which I sent to Jim, as, I am always pleased to get a letter myself, although I get one every week from Cecilia. I suppose she wrote and told you that she is being laid up with a very bad foot, but it is better now. She is also enjoying good health but very lonely. She has not got any one to take her out, and it is very miserable going about with one's self. I suppose she sent you her photo which she had taken. I received one and was very very pleased with it. In fact it is the only bit of joy I have when I look at it, and long for the time to come when I get home once more with her.
 Dear Father, you asked me on your letter if I had ever seen a battlefield before and after. Yes, I am proud to say I have seen four, and that is quite sufficient. I should like to be with you a little while to tell you a few sights which I seen. It would make your blood run cold, but I am sending you a small book—the life of General Buller. He was our leader, and a brave and good General he was. You will be able to read the account of some of the battles which were fought. You will find it in the last part of the book and where you see a blue cross marked is the battles which I was present at.
 I am pleased to tell you things are getting much quieter out here now. But I am very much afraid that I shall not be home in time to spend Christmas with Cecilia and if not it will make three I have had on "active service." So I think you will agree that it is near time they sent us home. I am also sending you two other papers—

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THE WONDERS OF BIG SALT MINES OF HUNGARY

The great rock salt mines of Hungary are among the wonders of the world, for the illimitable deposit of particularly pure salt enables the workmen to cut it out in heavy blocks, much as marble is quarried, after which it is loaded on trucks and sent to the mills for grinding.
 Rock salt, it may be said, constitutes the world's principle supply of refined salt, and the Hungarian mines furnish a considerable portion of this commercial necessity. Underground passages of considerable width, resembling streets, have been cut at regular intervals, and the whole is well lighted.
 In one of the mines near the Roumanian boundary a large chamber, where occasionally gatherings are held, and perhaps in honor of this fact it is known as the "ball room." Here the colorings are beautiful, the walls of the cavern or hall partaking of the many shades of rare marble and color grained onyx.

FOXES FOR SALE

For sale Five Live Foxes and Fox Pups in splendid condition. Apply to L. A. FRANCIS, Gander Bay.—may26,6i

We Aim To Please

And we hit the mark every time with good work at honest prices.

C. M. HALL,
 Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
 248 THEATRE HILL

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Cabbage and Onions

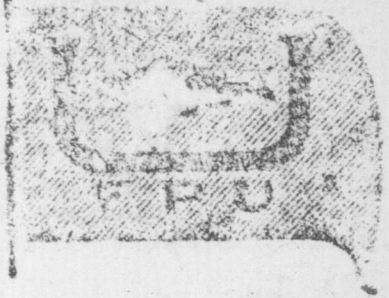
To arrive ex S.S. Stephano, due about Tuesday next:

150 CRATES NEW CABBAGE
50 CASES TEXAS ONIONS

George Neal
 'PHONE 264.

FOR SALE
on Monthly payments
3 HOUSES
on Charlton Street.
A small deposit down
and you make a step to-
wards owning your own
home.
J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 4th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The New Reid Deal

IN our remarks of Wednesday evening on the New Reid Deal we dealt with the men who were a party to the passing of the indefensible measure, in very severe, but wholly merited style.

We look upon those men as enemies to our native land and we have little sympathy for them, certainly not so much as to cause us to lay the lash of our scorn on their backs with infantile strokes. We want to flagellate them as severely as it lies in our power to do, and we regard no punishment as too great for the wretches who have been guilty of selling the Country and its future prosperity into the hands of vipers who have never shown any regard for us, but the regard which vultures feel for lambs.

What words are sufficiently scalding to apply to those who lent themselves so readily to the accursed schemes of those who have despoiled us, by legislative enactments of so much of our natural heritage.

How are we to regard them? Must we look upon them as imbeciles or some erect things having the appearance of men, but lacking in all manly virtues or noble sentiments.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

Were Scot alive to-day we could point him out fitting subjects for his scorn, and give him a direct answer to his query. We could point out to him the hateful example of those men (save the mark) natives of this Country, who have none of the finer feelings of the patriotic bard. We could point out to him, a whole style full of low grovelling creatures, who without the least remorse have betrayed their land, and have been false to the trust reposed in them. Traitors they are, who without a blush for their treachery walk the streets in arrogance of wrongly begotten power. Is there no hand on high to curb the evil ways of wicked men. Must we tolerate that which is to us a most poignant regret and shame. Must we bind ourselves without protest to the yoke a minority government has imposed upon us.

What right had those fellows to carry through legislation of such vast importance to this Country. They have never had the sanction of the majority of the people, they are a minority government. Surely under the free British Constitution, the majority have the right to rule.

Even had the Morris party the full support of the electorate, we question their right to carry through such a gigantic undertaking without the direct sanction of the people.

That the Morris party recognize this principle is amply displayed in their attitude towards the liquor question. There you will find that they dared not deal with a question of what might be regarded of minor, almost insignificant import, as compared to the Reid Deal, in a direct man-

CONSTITUTIONAL RESOLUTIONS

WEDNESDAY Mr. Kent in his place in the House moved the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this House, no sufficient justification has been shown, or alleged, for the failure of the Government to have the Departments of Justice and of Agriculture and Mines represented in this House, each by its proper responsible Minister, or for the appointment of the Ministers responsible for these departments respectively, to seats in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Kent's speech ably defined the claims of the Lower House. He showed that it was impossible for the business of the Country to proceed satisfactory or without injury while responsible heads of departments that expended hundreds of thousands of dollars were absent and information withheld from the People's House that rightly belong to the people. No Premier would ever be qualified to do his own work in the House and also that of the Ministers of Justice and Agriculture.

The House had suffered much by this arrangement and no justification of such conduct was possible. The people demanded the fullest information about every department of the public service. The people were within their rights by so doing and the Government were false to their trust and the principles of Responsible Government when they dumped two defeated candidates into the Upper House and defied the people by placing them into positions of emolument that the electorate had declared they were unfit to occupy.

Mr. Morine ably seconded Mr. Kent's resolution and in a brilliant speech of 40 minutes exposed the skeleton that the Government had so tenderly nursed since the last election and absolutely refuted every attempt made to justify the robbery. He told the Premier that what he had advanced as a justification for his conduct was foreign to the subject before the House. He showed that the Upper House had indeed become the Dumping Chamber for defeated candidates and party workers of a calibre that the Upper House was never intended to recognize.

He stated that Messrs. Gibbs, Blandford and Squires were all personal friends of his but nevertheless their presence in the Upper House was a scandal to the Country as each was a defeated candidate and were dumped into that Chamber because no district would accept them as members of the House of Assembly. He showed also that his friend P. T. McGrath had no right whatever to a seat in the Upper House. Those men were causing trouble in the Upper House as had been observed during the work of the last two sessions, especially of the present session.

The Government defied the people by placing Squires and Blandford in the Upper House and as much as said what you done we will undo. This was done because the Government was too weak to open a district in the Colony in order to place the heads of the Justice and Agricultural Department, but wisely left it to the voice of the people.

The liquor question, we admit, is too big a one for any government to handle directly, but it is a puny issue, of trifling significance beside the other one with which the Morris Government has had the audacity to deal.

The cowards! they dared not wrestle with the drink question, but they violate all laws of morality in the more important issue. What reason can we assign for this.

Again we are forced back to our first proposition. Were those men—those puppets we should say—too grossly stupid to realize the infamy of their doing, or were they too corrupt to harken to the voice of conscience. Let them answer for themselves. Time may reveal the secret, if they themselves volunteer not the information.

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
St. John's, Nfld.,
June 1st, 1915.

Dear Sir,—Why did the Dummy Minister of Justice dismiss the young maid from Petty Harbor from his household?

CATHOLICUS.

May be some reader of The Mail and Advocate can furnish the desired information. We are unable, at present, but may be able to hunt it up, as we generally get at these things—Ed.

ments in the House of Assembly. It was done because the Government of to-day was a minority Government and dare not appeal to the people in any district because to do so would mean the defeat of the Government—therefore the conduct of the Government was to cover the loss of the confidence of the people—and no other way could they hold on to power.

The Upper House was therefore used as a covering for keeping a Minority Government into power in defiance of the people and no sane man would contend that the Upper House was ever intended for such a purpose. The letter of constitutional law may not have been broken but the spirit was outraged to an alarming extent which would cause the people to distrust the Upper House and bring the dissatisfaction of the people down upon the Upper Chamber.

He did not think any useful purpose was served by the possession of such a Upper House as it was now used it was a mischievous chamber calculated to undermine the props of Responsible Government and the right of the majority to rule. There was little excuse for all this wrongdoing for the Government had supporters much abler and with a far greater claim upon it than any possessed by Blandford or Squires for Mr. Piccott could have been made a member of the Executive Council with out an election and Mr. Moulton would have made a suitable Minister of Agriculture—just as able as Mr. Blandford—and Mr. Moulton's claim was a much stronger one than that of Mr. Squires.

The Premier could have taken one of the younger members of the House as Minister of Justice who would have performed the duties just as well and as good as they are now performed. Mr. Squires was to be given a seat in the Executive and made Minister of Justice in defiance of the people of Trinity Bay who by a vote of 1000 majority said he was not to occupy any public position for four years. The same thing applied to Mr. Blandford. Yet in defiance of the electorate, in defiance of the principles of Responsible Government, in defiance of the firm and insistent demands of the people everywhere from year to year for fuller control over public affairs, the Government openly, deliberately and wrongfully placed two defeated candidates into the Chamber Mr. Coaker had very properly renamed the "Dumping Chamber" in order to defy the people and to maintain in office a party that had lost the confidence of the people and feared to open any districts in order to fill positions as Ministers, because no district would endorse their appointments and in that case their defeat would mean destruction for the Government.

Therefore the Upper House was used by the Premier to keep in power a Minority Government in defiance of the people and of the usual custom of governing under Responsible Government. The result would be disastrous to the Government in the end and the creating of an agitation against the Upper House that would be fatal to its continuance or efficiency.

Mr. Morine's speech was a splendid defence of the rights of the Lower House to Rule the Country and of the Right of the People to oust a Government when they so desired. His position was so strong that no one dared to dispute it. Every one of the thirteen pawns on the opposite side who were present were stifled by the exposure of this rotten piece of smartness on the part of their Leader in using the Upper House to destroy the People's Will and Verdict, and when Mr. Morine had finished not one of them could find a word in reply and the Opposition Party seeing all the forts of Graballism in this respect had been demolished by the speeches of Messrs. Kent and Morine, demanded a vote and the result was 14 for the Government and 12 for the Opposition.

Piccott was not present; Young, Downey, LeFevre, Kennedy (St. John's), and Cashin were also absent.

The Opposition members who voted were:—Kent, Lloyd, Clapp, Dwyer, Hickman, Grimes, Morine, Coaker, Halfyard, Stone, Targett and Abbott—which is smallest majority in favor of Morris on any vote taken since he became Premier. He saved the Government by two votes.

Harbor Grace should note that Mr. Parsons voted against this resolution. Placentia should note that Devereaux, Walsh and Morris voted against this resolution. To vote against the resolution was equivalent to endorsing Morris's insult of putting two defeated cand-

idates representing no one, into the Executive Council, occupying seats therein that belonged by right and practise to the Districts of Hr. Grace and Placentia.

Therefore those districts can now judge as to how their interests are served by the members who voted for this outrageous insult hurled against the people by Premier Morris. Had those members, shown proper independence and courage, Morris could not have insulted Hr. Grace and Placentia Districts as he have, nor would the feelings of the Northern people be so outraged as it was when this brilliant stroke of Graballism and Serfdom was performed by the Premier and Government.

We will return to this matter in the near future.

High Prices For Cod Liver Oil

Cod liver oil is now selling at 85 cents per gallon and the price is likely to go to \$1.00 per gallon. Raw liver will therefore be worth about 20 cents per gallon. Fishermen selling liver should note this. Common cod oil will be a high price. At present it is worth \$1.20 per gallon.

Those conditions have been brought about by the scarcity of the article, as last year's supply was very short and war demands have been very considerable. The shortage in the seal oil supply will also contribute towards higher prices for cod oil.

Published by Authority

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Messrs. Francis S. Skanes (Cow Head), and Wm. Garland (Port Saunders) to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs. Geo. W. Hender (Jackson's Arm) and Louis Woolfrey (Grand Falls) to be Surveyors of Lumber; Mr. W. H. Jerrett, to be a member of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Clarke's Beach, in place of Mr. Joseph Ralph, retired; Messrs. W. H. Soper and John Maddock, to be additional members of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Carbonear.

Department of the Colonial Secretary, June 1st, 1915.

"At Home"

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Davidson were "At Home" to the members of the Women's Patriotic Association yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6.30.

The weather was beautifully fine, which accounted for the numerous guests, who well filled the spacious grounds surrounding the gubernatorial residence.

The guests were received by Lady Davidson, who is President of the W.P.A. and an afternoon of social enjoyment followed, at which many of the members of this noble body of workers, who contributed so much to the comfort of our soldiers at the front during the winter, met each other for the first time.

Dotted about the lawn were a number of tents beautifully arranged, and from which refreshments were served, while the band of the C.C.C. and the Highlanders' pipers rendered a splendid busical programme.

Another feature was an entertainment by Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke, which was most enjoyable.

Attempted Suicide

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon as several people were standing at the head of Quidi Vide Lake a woman rushed down the Boulevard and going to the margin of the lake attempted to drown herself, having in fact waded several feet into the lake.

Two men who saw the woman's desperate design, quickly interposed and brought her to shore.

A phone message from the King's Bridge brought two police officers in a cab to the scene, when the woman was driven to her home. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause of the unfortunate woman's state of mind.

Enlisted

Four more names added to the Volunteer List on Wednesday evening, bringing the total up to 1874. Those who enlisted were:—St. John's—John Breen, Hiram Porter and Martin Keough. Hr. Grace—Matthew J. Cron.

The present contingent is now completed, and we understand that a new company will be started almost immediately to keep up to the demands.

A War Altercation Between a Spaniard And Newfoundlander

A war altercation between a Spaniard and a Newfoundland, sailors on board a barque lying in one of the Liverpool docks, resulted in the Spaniard, Jose Ortega, appearing before the stipendiary on a charge of wounding John Emberley.

"It was a little row over the Germans," said Emberley, who explained that the Spaniard had taken the side of the enemy and had cried "Hurrah for the Germans!" The other men objected. Prisoner brandished a knife. Witness knocked him down. The Spaniard thereupon stabbed witness in the neck and between the ribs. Another sailor named Little interfered, and Ortega gripped one of this man's fingers between his teeth and refused to release the finger until he had been struck four times.

Ortega was said to be a bad character. He was sent to prison for twenty-one days on each of two charges. The magistrate added: "He will be recommended for deportation because of the sentiments he has expressed about the Germans."

Belgian and French Refugee Fund

(Alliance Francaise)	
Amount acknowledged	\$1,258.53
J. M. Noel's Picture Department, Freshwater, Carbonear	7.01
Herbt. Outerbridge, Esq., 3rd donation	15.00
Hon. Robert Watson	10.00

By total amount of drafts remitted to the Treasurer-General of the Alliance Francaise, 186 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, for the benefit of the Refugees, as per official receipts, £265 11s. 10d. sterling. \$1,290.54
JOHN FENELON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
June 1, 1915.

PERSONAL

Mr. W. F. Penney, Carbonear, arrived yesterday and is staying at the Balsam House.

Mr. M. A. Devine was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning, requiring the attendance of a doctor. Glad to hear however he is much better to-day.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

OBITUARY

ROBERT J. POWER

The many friends of Mr. Robert J. Power, Broker of H. M. Customs, will regret to learn of his almost sudden passing on Wednesday night last. The deceased had been ailing for the past fortnight from an attack of heart trouble, but the end came rather unexpectedly. The late Mr. Power was connected with the Customs Department (Brokerage) for the past forty years, and being possessed of a kind and retiring disposition, was held in the highest esteem by all with whom he came in contact in business life, and his many sterling qualities also endeared him to a large circle of friends.

He was a member of Terra Nova Council, Knights of Columbus. Two sisters are left to mourn—Miss Catherine Power of this city, and Mrs. Wm. Morrissey of Boston, Mass. We join in the general expression of sympathy to the relatives of deceased in their sad bereavement.

MISS FRANCES BELBIN

We regret to record the death of Miss Frances Victoria Belbin, of St. Philip's, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Belbin, which occurred at her home on Tuesday morning last. Deceased had been a patient sufferer for some months past, and had undergone treatment at the General Hospital, but human skill was of no avail to check the progress of her malady, and she "fell on sleep" on the day above mentioned. By her death, St. Philip's Church loses one of the most active of its members. Of her it may indeed be said that she loved her Church and considered its needs had the first claim upon her attention. As a member of the C.E.W.A. she was indefatigable in her efforts to further God's work. Her passing has caused the shadow of gloom to hang over this settlement, and her parents and brothers have the deepest sympathy of everybody of all denominations.—Requiescat in Pace.

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ON your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.
Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.
Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped
"Macgregor's, St. John's"
These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.
You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.
Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.
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By the Barrel, 1/2 Barrel or Quarter
Also by S.S. "Carthaginian"—
GORGONZOLA CHEESE
SMALL DUTCH CHEESE, 4 to 5lb. each, 25c. pound
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PRESIDENT COAKER'S ABLE SPEECH

On the Amendments to the Fishery Bill

Refuses to Accept Inteference of Dumping Chamber---Asserts Economic Candle Burning Both Ends---Unless Conditions Change Financial Disaster Inevitable---Business Men Badly Trained, Spend \$10,000 Where Fathers Spent \$2,000---Export Co. Plans for Uplift Conception Bay Fishermen---Says People Will Demand a Term of Union Government in Order to Initiate Essential Changes and Reforms and to Develop the Fisheries

Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of seconding the proposition of the honourable member for Bonavista, Mr. Morine, regarding the amendments made by the Upper House; and I am strongly of the opinion that if these amendments were accepted to the Bill the worth of the Bill would be destroyed. It would be a useless thing and inoperative and would not fulfil the purpose for which we intended it in any way, and it would be much better not to have any Bill at all than to have a Bill on the lines laid down by those amendments. One of the surprising things about the conduct of the Upper House as regards this Bill and the amendments is the somersault of some of the members in connection with the clause forming the Board to fix a price. One day the gentlemen of the Upper House argued that the clause was a fairly good one, and that the intention of giving the President of the Board of Trade the right to be one member of the Board and of giving the President of the F. P. U. the right to be another was all right. The next day we find them discussing the same clause again, and on some one moving that the whole thing be capsize and nearly every man in the Upper House voted against that which he had supported the day before. In addition to that the principal opponents of the clause on the 1st day who had argued strongly against it voted in favour of it when the vote was taken. Who can explain such conduct as that? Who can now have any confidence in the members of that House.

This Bill was brought into this House with the idea of trying to create greater confidence between the buyer and seller as regards the Labrador Fishery. If you cannot establish confidence, all our efforts to improve matters will be in vain. Fishermen in the past have considered that they have not been treated fairly because they have not had a say in the fixing of the price. There has been a strong agitation all over Conception Bay the last four or five years in connection with this matter. Our Councils have taken the matter up and have given it considerable attention—a great deal more attention than the members of the Upper House have given such an important matter. This Bill was not brought in here after a few days or a few weeks of consideration, but after we had given it months of consideration, and delegates from Conception Bay had spent hours and hours discussing the matter in all its aspects, and they arrived at the conclusion that these proposals would be the most suitable for all concerned. Now it seems that all our efforts have been in vain and it is no good for us to try and improve present conditions if we are going to be blocked in every thing by the gentlemen in the Upper House. Conditions must change. The Labrador fishery cannot continue as it has been. We must have a change. Who is going to bring this change about? Are the business men going to do it? Is the Government going to do it? The business men certainly will not because they have always been opposed to changes. On the other hand you cannot get a Government to go into a matter like this without bringing in politics or personal interests. The whole business will remain as it has in the past and dissatisfaction and feelings of unrest will be manifest. Another thing suggested by the Upper House is that we take the right of being a member of that Board from the F. P. U. as representing the fishermen and place it in the hands of members of this House. How many members of this House are interested in the Labrador fishery. How many men know Labrador fish from shore fish. The Conception Bay members are the only members interested in this Bill. There are very few men from Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay who go on the Labrador who are interested in this measure. These men, however, bring their fish home and do not ship it from the Coast. The Conception Bay men, however, are solely interested in this measure and every one knows the conditions which have existed this spring and the conditions

as regards these men are intolerable and reflect upon the Government whom they so strongly supported in 1913.

Conception Bay fishermen go down on the Coast and catch the fish and have to depend upon some one to take it from them, and when the buyer has it in his possession for five or six weeks and the men have arrived home, the buyers fix the price and the men have nothing to say about it. One man gets \$4.00 for his fish and another gets \$3.60. The buyer will answer I am giving you what the majority of exporters say is to be the price and you must take it. These conditions must change. Now as I said here the other day we are burning the candle at both ends and conditions are such that we, as members representing the people of the country, ought to give a great deal of attention to. Formerly the business men of the community were tensely fair.

They were fatherly, paternal men. The old men Grieve and Stewart and many of these old business men were almost fathers to their dealers and the dealers went to them when they were in trouble and they were ever ready to advise them and do the best possible for them.

These men were content to toil themselves, and often worked from twelve to fourteen hours per day, accomplishing as much in one day as our present business men do in three days. They lived over their stores on Water Street at a very small expense, not greater than one-fifth of what it now takes to maintain our so-called business men. The old heads of those business firms were considerable old men and there was complete confidence existing between them and their dealers. The dealers always confided in them, took their advice, and they were always properly treated. These conditions were changed materially by the fact that the old merchants considered the education to be derived in Newfoundland not good enough for their sons, so they sent them across to be educated at the big colleges in England, where they mixed with the sons of dukes and lords and brewers who had any amount of money to spend on all sorts of frivolities, with the result that they did not receive the training to fit them for the work which awaited them as young business men of Newfoundland. These young men returned to Newfoundland with a training which fitted them only for playing cricket and football, drinking whiskey, smoking cigars, and indulging in those pastimes which contribute to make a man a sport. In due time the whole business of this country came under their charge, and of course, not knowing the meaning of the word "economy," these men spent \$10,000 a year to maintain themselves where their fathers had spent \$2,000. This additional money had to come from their business, and it was the people who had to pay for this waste. There are firms here to-day which maintain three or four families as partners, and who spend \$25,000 or more to maintain those connected with the firm where \$5,000 should suffice. In ten years such a firm would be out \$200,000 which ought to have been invested in the business and available for normal development. This has been going on from year to year until many of our business houses have become entangled, on the one hand through the extravagance of the principals who run the firms, and on the other hand through the cursed system of giving out goods on credit. Thus, the candle is burning at both ends and the economic situation of the country is endangered thereby.

Permanent prosperity cannot prevail while these conditions exist. The credit system is injurious, not only to the business man, but to the men themselves. It injures because of the fact that a man who enters an office with a list of goods to be obtained on credit is very often indifferent as to whether he can get along with less or not. He takes a barrel of pork where it might be that a half barrel would have sufficed. He gets \$50 worth of goods where \$25 worth would have done and he is encouraged

to transact business in this way because of the fact that he is in debt and it makes little difference to him whether he gets little or much or whether he secured little or much fish. If he secures 50 quintals he must hand it in to his merchant and it must go into his account. If he secures 25 quintals, the same thing happens. He knows that it is next to impossible to get out of the mesh in which he is entangled through debt, and that takes all the enthusiasm, courage, and ambition out of him. He therefore becomes indifferent and careless as to both what he buys and what he produces. That is only a portion of it, for very often we find that the man who pays his account and makes two ends meet has to pay a certain percentage of the debts of those who do not pay. Thus, the paying man has often to pay the debts of the man whose enthusiasm, interest and ambition have been blighted by this credit system. If you want to encourage the men to do their utmost, conditions must change. The men must free themselves from debt and be taught that the only profitable way for them to get along is to pay as they go.

Many a man who takes a barrel of pork on credit in the Spring of the year would get along with only a half barrel if he had to pay cash for it. This system is so demoralizing that the man does not stop to think about the consequences of using 50 per cent or 100 per cent more than he should of any particular article, simply because of the system which is in vogue. Then, again, should a man succeed in getting clear of debt, in order to do so he has to work and toil, and produce at least 40 per cent more in order to pay the exorbitant prices charged because of the credit system. It is a system which encourages a man to be neither thrifty nor economical. A country's business can never be permanently built upon such a system. A country can never be prosperous while things run as they are to-day. Financial disaster is inevitable. A cure is essential. Who is to initiate and administer this cure? It is useless to expect the merchants to initiate any changes in this respect. They oppose every change. They oppose all the changes suggested by the F. P. U. and combine in every way to keep the Union from bringing about those necessary alterations which will uplift and benefit our people.

The Government, on the other hand, are just as indifferent and careless and they confine themselves to building railways, looking after their best friends, providing fat jobs and large salaries for them, and indulging in picnicing generally, they cannot find time to attend to the business which the fishermen want attended to or to develop to the fishing of the Colony. All Government have been indifferent in this respect. They pretend to represent the fishermen, but in reality they only do that immediately previous to an election. As soon as the elections are over, the fishermen are forgotten for another period of four years.

If the changes to which I have referred are to be brought about, they must be brought about by the fishermen themselves. They will find no other friend to help them. The Government have a very great responsibility in this matter, and a great deal could be accomplished if they would put their shoulders to the wheel and make an attempt to develop the fisheries and assist the fishermen to become free. The people will have to make up their minds to oust the present Government and replace it by a fisherman's government controlled by the F.P.U. If we had four years of government controlled by the F. P. U., wonderful changes would be brought about, and the results would be felt, not only by the fishermen but by the business men in general. If the policy of developing the fishery was pursued for four years as persistently as the Government has pursued the Railway Policy, and with the same interest, the improvements with in four years would be so apparent that people would never dream of again going back to old conditions

or to political parties that exist for what they can secure for themselves and their friends.

The fishermen of Conception Bay are facing a situation which looks any thing but encouraging. In my opinion the Labrador fishery, so far as the Conception Bay fishermen are concerned, will soon be a thing of the past unless very material changes are soon established. The Union is endeavoring to do its best to aid the fishermen of Conception Bay, and after some consideration, has decided that one of the ways in which the fishermen could be assisted would be by establishing a couple of large stations on the Labrador where supplies would be carried and fish could be collected, packed and shipped abroad. The Export Company will endeavor to have two stations established on the Labrador in order to meet the requirements of Conception Bay. These stations will carry supplies so that the planters will be able to secure them there instead of bringing them down from Newfoundland. Supplies can be sold as cheaply on the Labrador as they can in Conception Bay, for ready cash. If the fishermen do not do well, they will not require large supplies. If the fish is plentiful, no doubt they will use more supplies. They will cut their garment according to their cloth, with the result that the losses for a bad season will be much smaller than they have been in the past.

The fish collected from the different harbours at these centres, will be packed in casks and shipped abroad in steamers. These steamers will bring salt and the stations will contain stores large enough to store sufficient salt for the season. They will have the proper machinery for handling the salt in order to give despatch to the steamers. The fish being packed in casks, can be very quickly trans-shipped and, as a result, freights by steamer will be very low. The late fish can be brought by steamer in salt bulk to Newfoundland ports or to American ports, and thus the fishermen will be induced to remain on the Coast as long as they can catch any fish and make any profits.

By the free use of motor boats, traps, gill nets, and trawls, 100 per cent more fish could easily be secured, and the fishermen, instead of making their \$50 or \$100 for the season, could easily double that amount if they were fitted with the necessary facilities for prosecuting the fishery. The fishermen would then become their own importers and exporters, and whatever profits were made in connection with the sale of fish abroad would be returned to the fishermen after all costs in connection therewith were deducted.

One discouraging feature about proposal is that the fishermen in Conception Bay are not as well off as their Northern fellow-countrymen, and it will be difficult to raise amongst them a fair proportion of capital to buy shares in the Export Co. in order to establish the business on a good basis. Considerable capital would be required to carry on the business. I feel, however, that in such a plan as this lies the only hope for the future as far as the Conception Bay fishermen are concerned. The fishermen of that Bay need not look for any help or aid from the present Government or from our business men with regard to the development of the fisheries on the Labrador. Whatever is to be accomplished must be accomplished by their own exertions, and I trust that though the influence of the Fishermen's Protective Union, within the next four or five years conditions will be so changed with regard to the Labrador fishery, as it affects Conception Bay, that new life will be instilled so that a large proportion of the people will find it beneficial to proceed to the Labrador to prosecute the fishery, and will secure much larger results.

The day of shipping fish in cargoes abroad will soon be abandoned, for it has been found that the men who ship fish abroad in casks receive the best price and run less risks. Therefore, if the fishery is to be continued

by Conception Bay men on the Labrador Coast, ways and means will have to be devised to ship that fish in casks and to get the fish to market as early as possible in the season. I think the F. P. U.'s proposals in this respect will prove successful. The people want to see the fishermen's Union policy adopted for three or four years. In the past they have trusted to Governments and merchants and they find that they have been treated badly and have lost confidence in both. At last they have made up their minds to exert themselves in order to establish a Government controlled entirely by themselves. This "new doctrine" or "new Gospel," as it has been termed, is sure to be endorsed by the fishermen, and, no matter what opposition they have to contend with, it is only a matter of a few years when all the outport districts will respond to the appeal of the F. P. U. to place in power a Government controlled by the fishermen.

The building of railways is a very good thing where it means opening and developing a country. Newfoundland's riches do not lie inland, but in her fisheries, and yet we have spent ten millions of dollars in branch railways and not a thousand dollars during the same period to develop her fisheries. The building of railways cannot add a single cent to the value of a fish nor can it aid the fishermen in adding a single quintal to his catch of fish. It does not, therefore, appeal to the fishermen as some of our politicians expected that it would. Had one-half of the money expended in building railways been used to advance the welfare of the fisheries during the past six years, things would be in a far better position commercially than they are to-day. I can guarantee on this, and that is when the next appeal is made to the country, that these people will back up the proposals of the F.P.U. in spite of all that the Government can do or say. We have no desire to operate a Government or to have the responsibility of running departments, but we do hope and we do intend to have a Government chiefly composed of Union members, who will be strong enough to insist upon a fishery policy being carried out during its term of office.

I have no doubt whatever as to what the result of the next appeal to the people will be. Changes of Government are essential for the well-being of a country, and if a change of Government was to take place every four years, the people would find themselves greatly benefited thereby. All Governments usually do their best during the first four years and they usually do their dirty work when they are elected for a second term.

I cannot see how any of the amendments proposed to his Bill can be accepted by this House. To accept any of them would be to injure the Bill or make it inoperative. I therefore hope that the amendments will be sent back to the Upper House with the intimation that they cannot be accepted by this House. We have a right to demand such legislation, as being directly responsible to the people and in close contact with them continually, we know what they desire and what would benefit all concerned. It is unfair and injurious to have such measures cut to pieces by the Upper House, and as the Legislature sits from year to year, even if some point is overlooked, such may easily be subsequently adjusted. I therefore have much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Morine and trust the House will see its way to endorse this resolution.

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A UNION'S MAN'S SON WRITES

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space for a few words from Trouty.

The majority of the men here are in in the Union and take great interest in its doings and its leader. They have just got their new hall painted and it looks fine. We are beginning to realize how much the Union has done for the fishermen.

I have heard my grandfather say that you could only get a little bit of Indian meal and a drop of Molasses to tide you over for the winter, while fish was down to nothing because the Graball merchants had put it down, making us believe that there was some sort of slackness in the market.

It is a great pity that we did not have a Coaker ten years ago to stick up for the poor man's rights.

Wishing the Union success and its leader long life.

—UNION MAN'S SON.
 Trouty, May 29, 1915.

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

THE NICKELS

"THE ROYAL BOX"

The production of the Royal Box at the house of masterpieces last night was witnessed by hundreds of people who thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated this splendid picture. The story concerns a favorite actor of a century ago in England, named James Clarence, the bon comrade of the Prince of Wales, and one who occupied a peculiar, popular position with the playgoers of that day. During his career in Drury Lane he becomes mixed up with several aristocratic families which association brings many dramatic scenes, and the incidents are so powerfully interwoven that exciting and thrilling climaxes occur. At one time Clarence publicly insults the Prince and his friends who are witnessing a Romeo and Juliet scene. Finally the actor leaves for America, and peace and quietness reigns with the families, with his presence disturbed. A very prominent part is taken by Miss Gertrude Coughlin who is one of the leading ladies of the day.

AT THE CRESCENT

The Crescent to-day has a very special bill to present. The principal attraction there will be exclusive views of the ill-fated Cunard Liner "Lusitania," which was torpedoed by the Germans a few days ago. There are also five picture films, which are, from their choice selection, bound to please you. Mr. Delmonico sings that latest march ballad "Dancing 'neath the Irish Moon." Be sure and attend the Crescent to-day, if you do you will enjoy yourself.

CONTEST AND COMEDY ACT AT ROSSLEY'S

Rossley's was crowded to the doors at both their theatres. The East End has a splendid programme. Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke in songs, stories and dancing, then there is the very funny sketch with Jack Rossley, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Rossley and Madge Locke; simply a laugh a minute. The pictures are beautiful and the crowd enjoyed all the performance. The contest to-night promises to be a big affair, there are some names of good first-class amateurs. The early door will be open again to accommodate those who were unable to get tickets. There is in preparation a delightful pantomime: "Little Bo Peep and Boy Blue" with new costumes and scenery, and the orchestra par excellence.

"OURS" IN THE WEST END

There was a crowded house last night at each performance at the cosy little theatre, and the sweet little singer was well applauded. There is always a good show; the pictures are the very best and all up-to-date, good music, and a clean, well-managed house, the very place to spend a pleasant evening. The contest at Rossley's East End Theatre tonight promises to be the very best yet, to judge by the number of names given in.

At Grenfell Hall

The entertainment under the auspices of the St. John's Boy Scouts held in the Grenfell Hall on Wednesday evening, was a great success, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity. The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland presided, and in his opening address dwelt eloquently with the aims and history of the organization, pointing out the good work it had achieved in the Old Land and the good that was bound to accrue from its establishment here. An interesting programme of songs, recitations, musical anthems and club swinging followed, the string band of H. M. S. Calypso furnishing orchestral selections. An address was also given by Mr. P. G. Butler, Scout Master, who proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop, those contributing numbers, and the Manager of the Institute, after which the National Anthem brought the pleasing event to a close.

GIRL SCOUTS

The members of P. Patrol, Girls' Scouts, had an enjoyable picnic at Mount Pearl yesterday.

PICNIC PARTIES

Picnic parties were also arranged and held in the adjoining suburbs, and hundreds of citizens availed of the excursion trains to get countrywards, amongst the number being the usual coterie of ardent trouteers.

AMBULANCE BRIGADE

The good ladies of the Ambulance Brigade were early at work, and the sale of patriotic badges must have been very large, which, considering the laudable object in view, viz.—the establishment of a Bed for Red Cross purposes, must have been very gratifying.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. C. B. Simmons of Carbon-car is in the city.

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

The weather along the railway to-day is calm and fine with temperature from 40 to 50 above.

A plentiful supply of fresh cod was in the city to-day. The fish sold from 25 to 35 cents each.

College Hall, Monday, June 7th, at 8.15. Tickets at Dicks' Book-store.—jnc2,4,2i

The Kyle's express with passengers and mail is due in the city this evening.

The Trepassy train arrived at 11.30 a.m., bringing only a few passengers, amongst whom were Messrs Goodridge and White.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Considerable amount of ice is around the coast still, particularly in Bonavista and Trinity Bays, the ports there being yet blocked up.

Over 250 persons went out by the first afternoon excursion train yesterday. The weather being delightful the run over the line was enjoyed by all.

Yesterday, the King's Birthday, we had ideal "Kings" weather and the holiday was enjoyed to the full by His Majesty's loyal subjects in the city.

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

Some large catches of trout are reported from the Southern Shore, and Mr. Williams of Bay Bulls secured 14 lozen at a nearby pond there yesterday.

The funeral of the young lad Spears who died at the Hospital as a result of a shooting accident, took place yesterday and was largely attended. Interment was at Belvidere.

The boy Rogers, who was shot at and wounded by a companion named Kelley last Sunday morning, is not much better, and the Hospital people are not sanguine as to his recovery.

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

On Wednesday afternoon and night several drunks were arrested, whilst yesterday the number was added to. Most of those were permitted to go yesterday on paying the usual fine, while the rest will tell His Honor all about it to-day.

It has been decided to bring the S. S. Mancunia here to be docked, as she is in a very leaky condition. The steamer whilst on her way to Bonavista Bay, struck a small berg, and sustained injury as reported.

The unfortunate woman who attempted to take her own life yesterday by throwing herself in Quidi Vidi Lake, was examined by Dr. Mitchell this morning, and being pronounced insane, was removed to the Asylum.

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

The usual small boy element of trouteers with Bamboo Rods, were also very much in evidence on the country roads, and the ball players—baseball and football—were having a try preparatory to the opening of the season.

The R. N. Co'y received the following message from Capt. Goobie of the Meigs last night, from Bonne Esperance: "Made all ports of call to Lance au Loup, and landed mails and passengers. Meigs now at Bonne Esperance, Straits filled with ice, will leave first opportunity."

The funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander Rodger took place yesterday from the family residence on Barnes Road and was very largely attended. Interment was at the General Protestant Cemetery, Riverhead. Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A. of St. Andrew's, being the officiating clergyman.

GARDEN PARTY

Then in the city proper we had the garden party at Government House grounds, and all our moving pictures shows on, with holiday attractions—all doing a roaring business—and it is very pleasing to think that all our festivities and holiday rejoicings passed without any accidents so far as known.

SHIPPING

S.S. Durango was to leave Liverpool for here yesterday.

S.S. Ethie left Clarendville at 4 a.m. to-day.

S.S. Dundee left Port Blandford at 2.25 a.m. to-day.

S.S. Stephano left New York yesterday at 11 a.m.

S.S. Portia left Fortune at 11.20 a.m., going west.

S.S. Clyde and Dundee are detained at Catalina by ice.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 10.30 last night for North Sydney.

S.S. Prospero was at Elliston yesterday afternoon, last report.

Schr. Robert J. Dale arrived last evening from Louisburg with a load of coal.

S.S. Argyle arrived at Placentia at 9.30 a.m. yesterday and sailed again this p.m.

Schr. Winifred entered at Ramen on Wednesday to load codfish from Penney & Sons for Oporto.

Barqt. Dunure left Bahia on Friday last for Barbados, where she will load molasses for here.

S.S. Tabasco will be the next boat leaving London for here direct and sails on Thursday next.

S.S. Bonaventure left Placentia yesterday morning for Louisburg, having discharged a cargo of coal for the R.N. Co.

S.S. Gladby was off this port yesterday and ordered on by the Furness-Withy Coy. to Montreal to load grain for England.

S.S. Glencoe sailed from Placentia at 7 p.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—L. Le-Feuvre, B. A. Brazil, M. Pope, Wm. Garland, Mrs. P. Murphy, Miss E. Kelley and 2 second class.

S.S. Sagona reached port yesterday morning from North Sydney bringing a general cargo to the Reid Nfld. Co. The steamer will be fitted up for the Labrador service, which will likely not commence this year until late.

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle brought the following passengers across to Port aux Basques yesterday forenoon:—Miss Annie Gaulton, J. C. Cozins, Miss H. Bishop and C. Sutherland.

Bruce's Passengers

The Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques this morning at 6.45 with the following passengers:—R. and Mrs. Brehm, Mrs. W. Power, Capt. T. and Mrs. Baron, M. Myerscough, W. H. Foster, John and Mrs. McLeod, W. Carroll, J. Hann, D. Gillis, J. Habbott, W. Coles and Miss R. Moore.

Became Insane

Whilst fishing with several companions at the Nine Mile Post yesterday a young man named Chafe of the West End became insane, and had to be restrained from doing injury to himself. It is thought that over-exertion, such as travelling through the woods, etc., might have caused the attack. Boarding the first inward train, the poor fellow was brought to the city by his chums, but has not yet been sent to the Insane Institution, his friends believing that after a rest he will be O.K. again.

Reckless Driving

Whilst watching the funeral of the lad Spears yesterday, a small boy by the name of Lahey had a narrow escape from being seriously injured if not killed. The youngster was standing near Rawlin's Cross when a carriage driven by some reckless girls came at full speed around the curve, and only that Mr. John Spears, who was in the cortage and saw the boy's danger, quickly caught the furiously driven animal, Lahey would have been killed. Very severe comment was made of the conduct of the young ladies who had charge of the vehicle, they having heartily laughed at the whole incident, though those who were about thought that a terrible accident had thankfully been averted.

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

Fire box testing is on to-day in all the stations.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

GERMANS CUT OFF FROM SUPPLY BASE

London, June 4.—The Russian forces operating south of Libau have cut that city off from Memel, depriving the Germans of their base of supply, says a despatch from Petrograd. The Russian forces are approaching Libau from the north. With this city enveloped the Germans have an outlet to the sea.

Germany Deplores The Sinking Of Norwegian Steamer

Christiania, June 4.—Germany has informed Norway that investigation has shown the Norwegian steamer Beleydege was torpedoed accidentally by a German submarine. The communication says Germany deplored the fact and was willing to pay full compensation.

Situation Continues To Favor Italians

Rome, June 4.—An official statement says the reports of the preparatory movements along the entire front show the situation continues to develop in favor of the Italians who have assumed an effective offensive against the Austrians, who are strongly entrenched and supported by powerful artillery.

RUSSIANS HELD ON TO PRZEMYSL LONG AS SUITED

Petrograd, June 4.—Russian troops on the fronts to the north and west of the fortress of Przemyśl evacuated their positions on Wednesday night, after all war materials taken from the Austrians had been removed according to an official statement issued by the Russian General Staff. It is explained that after the capture of Jaroslau and Radymio by the Austro-German forces they began to spread along the west bank of the San river, making the defence of Przemyśl a difficult task. The Russians contend they realized from the first that Przemyśl was incapable of defending itself, and they remained there only as long as it served their purpose. Positions occupied around Przemyśl extending along the Russian front about 24 miles and the troops occupying them were exposed to concentrated artillery fire.

Russians Claim Important Success In San Valley

Petrograd, June 4th.—The Russian war office to-day announced important success of the Muscovite troops on the Lower San, in the vicinity of Pudnik, where four thousand German prisoners and numerous cannon and machine guns were taken. The Russians claim to have pierced the Austro-German line at that point. Pudnik lies in the San Valley about thirty six miles from Sieniawa.

Mexican Indifference To Wilson's Note

Vera Cruz, June 4th.—President Wilson's note to General Carranza and leaders and other Mexican factions, published without comment in the newspapers here, is received calmly by the public. Apparently it is regarded with indifference by the groups of persons who gathered the Cafes to discuss its contents.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate Westerly winds, fine and moderately warm to-day and on Saturday.
Cape Race (noon)—Wind West, fresh, dull; few icebergs around; nothing passed in this morning.
Roper's (noon)—Bar. 29.60; ther. 65.

POLICE COURT

(Before F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P.)
A female of the East End who attempted to commit suicide by drowning in Quidi Vidi Lake yesterday, was sent to the Asylum.

Nunnery Hill laborer, drunk, was fined \$1 or 5 days.

One of the Volunteers, who had been celebrating the King's Birthday was allowed to go this morning when sobered up.

For cruelty to a cat on the 31st May a citizen had to pay \$2.00.

There were two ambulance calls yesterday, one from John St. to convey Mrs. Locke, and the other to take a woman of Spaniard's Bay from the train to Hospital. Both were cases of internal trouble.

DEATHS

POWER.—Passed peacefully away after a short illness on Wednesday, June 2nd Robt. J. Power, Broker, H. M. Customs. Funeral on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, 128 Military Road. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

First Shipment Shrapnel Shells

The first real shipment of shrapnel shells for the Imperial authorities, manufactured in New Glasgow was sent forward Saturday. They went from the McNeil Motor and Machine Company. The lot was composed of about 3000, all at any rate that the car's carrying capacity would permit. They were done up in boxes containing five shells each and closely packed on the floor of the car. From here the shipment was forwarded to Quebec.

The people who are always "chewing the rag" about the war would be better occupied in chewing Coca-Cola Gum.

Notice to Housekeepers!

All kinds Furniture, Mattresses, Blinds and Shades made and repaired in most up-to-date style. Special attention given to laying of Carpets, Linoleum, etc. Artistic Picture Framing a specialty. Painting, Polishing and Gilding neatly done. Goods called for and delivered free of charge. Drop a postal to JOSEPH NOSEWORTHY, 43 Pennywell Road.—m31,6i

WANTED—An Experienced Stenographer and Typist to commence work immediately. One with a knowledge of Book-Keeping required. Apply by letter stating experience to JOB'S STORES LIMITED.—jnc1,2i

THE MIRACLE OF THE NORTH SEA

Run a line on your map of the North Sea from the Belgian coast to the Norwegian town of Bergen and it will represent a distance of nearly 700 miles. That is the line which the Royal Navy has maintained since last August. A hundred years ago, when submarines and aeroplanes were unknown, a fleet of warships could anchor outside an enemy's harbor and prevent even a lug-sailed skiff from going in or coming out. That was the origin of the expression "an effective blockade." To-day line-of-battle ships must be saved for battles. Therefore they lie well back from the enemy's coast, protected by modern small cruisers of enormous speed and by torpedo destroyers.

These mosquito fleets perform the duties of blockading, capturing merchant ships which attempt to run the gauntlet, meet the attacks of submarines, and, by wireless, keep the flagship in complete knowledge of the enemy's activity. If German ships come out intent on a raid, or on an attempt to break the cordon, the Admiralty's dispositions are made as rapidly as in the old yard-arm to yard-arm days, and his orders are communicated to his subordinate vice-admirals and captains instantaneous-ly.

The task before the Royal Navy in the North Sea has been to maintain its cordon in the evil weather of winter, to prevent raids into the Channel, where British transports are at work, crossing and re-crossing, and to guard against the escape by the northward of any German vessels designed to emulate the career of the Emden. Since the bombardment of Scarborough it is probable that additional vigilance has been employed to prevent the repetition of such sudden attacks on non-combatants, but in any case, the first duty of the fleet has been to hold the enemy within touch of his own dockyards and make him utterly helpless.

In spite of the distances that has been done, but it has required fleets of small craft trained in the "hit-and-run" game. It was because of the need for destroyers and 35-knot cruisers of light draught, as a screen for the battleships, that Mr. Churchill said that such craft could not be spared as convoys for merchant ships. If the United States is forced into the war here is a place where its naval force would be of immediate value. It has been proved that a submarine is no match for a speedy destroyer, well armed. The American destroyers are of first-rate calibre. But whether or not the Republic draws the sword, it is certain that a task which has been accomplished so ably during a long, cold, stormy and foggy winter will not be less well done in the mildness of spring and summer. The German Navy, second in the world, is pinned tightly against the wall of its coast-line while army corps come from the ends of the earth and rivers of war munitions flow towards the battle front.



The Governor will hold a Levee—on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday—at noon on 3rd June. Uniform or morning dress.

The Governor and Lady Davidson will be AT HOME to the St. John's Members of the W.P.A. who have been working all the winter for the troops, from 4 to 6.30 p.m. on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, 3rd June

Government House, 31st May, 1915. may31,3i

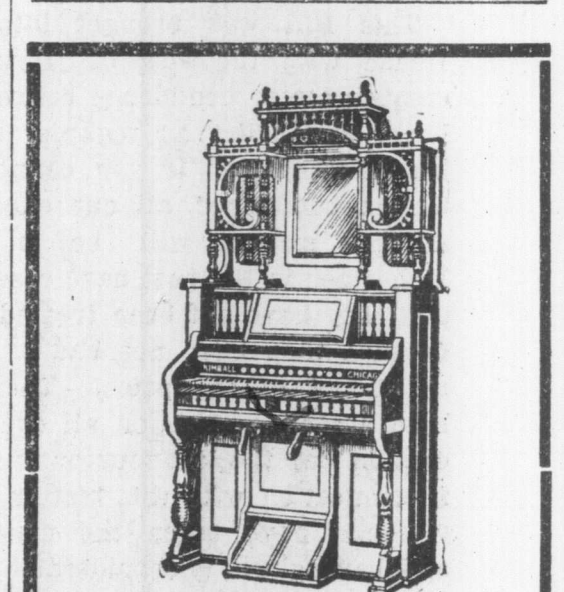
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Yet so difficult, is perfect filing and indexing of records that Office Managers would be compelled to devote much valuable time and thought to this important subject were it not already solved by the "Safe-guard" system originated by the Globe-Wernicke Company. Are you not interested?

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NOTICE TO TRUCKMEN TENDERS

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Cartage" will be received until Tuesday, June 8th, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the cartage of about Eleven Hundred Tons of Pipe, from Messrs. A. Harvey & Co.'s premises to certain parts of the city.

Particulars as to location, weight of pipe, specification and form of tender will be furnished on application at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, Secretary-Treasurer. jnc2,2i