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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 187.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

MORGAN'S ASSASSINATION DUE TO ACTIVITIES AS A BRITISH AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Informant Claims He Knows Assailant Of J. P. Morgan

Native of Germany Living in United States and Masquerading

AS FRANK HOLT

His Real Name is Erich Says a College Associate

Chicago, July 5.—Information pointing to Frank Holt, would-be assassin of Morgan, is Erich Munter, former student at the University of Chicago, who disappeared from Harvard following the death of his wife in 1906, was given to a newspaper here today by a college associate of Munter during his Chicago days, who says he knew of Munter rehabilitating himself as Holt. The informant added that he had known of him as Holt in the Vanderbilt University and Cornell.

The informant, whose anonymity was pledged by the newspaper, was quoted as saying Munter was born in Germany, but since his rehabilitation has claimed to have been born in Texas of German parentage. For a time he taught German in Harvard School of Chicago, a private preparatory institution. He also taught German in Radcliffe College for women. His wife was about to give birth to her third child when her death occurred. Munter ran away from Cambridge with the two children and brought them to Chicago where he turned them over to Mrs. Munter's parents. Then still undetected by the authorities he went to Mexico. While a fugitive he issued a badly printed review of his case, couched in sarcastic terms, and mailed it to some of his acquaintances.

Under the name of Holt he showed up at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, he passed examinations there and was graduated. He married a classmate in the Texas school, and has three children by her and later taught German in the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn. and attended Cornell University.

Russia Adopts National Ministry

London, July 4.—A Petrograd correspondent states that the Goremynkin Ministry is to be reorganized in such a manner that all its members may be expected to work in harmony with the Duma. This reorganization has been carried another important step forward by the retirement of J. G. Shtcheglov, Minister of Justice, and Alexander Samarin, Leader of the Moscow Conservatives.

It is understood, the correspondent adds, that Pierre L. Bark, Minister of Finance, will be retained, but that other changes will be made soon. There is some doubt as to whether the Premiership will devolve on M. Krivoshein, Minister of Agriculture, or on Prince Assichikoff, but in any case Krivoshein will remain in the new Cabinet, thereby insuring great strength in the Ministry.

To Organize British Scientists

London, July 5.—The plea of the British Scientist that Britain organize the country's best scientific brains to combat German ingenuity in warfare, found expression today in the official statement that Admiral Lord Fisher, who recently resigned as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, has been appointed Chairman of Inventions Board which is being formed to assist the Admiralty in relation to naval requirements.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH.

London, July 3.—In the Gallipoli Peninsula on the night of the 29th, we repulsed two severe enemy counter-attacks with heavy losses. Next morning the French captured a strongly-entrenched system known as the Quadrila, thus completing the gains of the 21st. Enemy losses everywhere were very considerable.

The French Government report continuous and desperate fighting in the Argonne. All French positions were maintained. After three attacks at Hiltgenfirst, in Alsace, the Germans obtained a footing in the French works, but the positions were captured by a counter-attack.

The Russian Government report enemy progress between Wierpzig and the Bug on the left bank of the Guila Lipa River. The Russians are fighting successful rearguard actions, and captured 2,000 prisoners in one counter-attack.

Italian progress continues on the Isonzo and at other points.

BONAR LAW.

Paris, July 3.—The French War Office today gave the following statement:—

"Fighting continued all last night in the Argonne with the same stubbornness. We maintained our positions, and we inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy. In the region of Metzeral two fresh attacks against our positions at Crete, situated to the east of this village, have been repulsed. Along the remainder of the front there has been a very active cannonade, guns of all calibre taking part. Shells thrown into Arras started some fires, but the flames were placed under control.

French aviators successfully bombarded from the air, the railroad stations at Halleringe, Zearren and Langemarek, as well as certain German batteries at Vimy and at Beaurains.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN

Paris, via St. Pierre, July 3.—An increasing activity of German artillery fire is reported, especially in Belgium, in Neuville, Ecurie, and Rocincourt districts, and also on the Somme and Aisne front. Our batteries also shelled German works on the right banks of the Aisne. In the Soupir, Troyon districts, and on the Perthes, Beausejour front, mining operations are reported. In the Argonne the enemy having failed in their recent attempts, ceased their infantry attacks.

General Gouraud, Commander of the French forces at the Dardanelles, was grievously wounded by a shell splinter whilst visiting a Field Hospital. He returns to France, but his life is not in danger. Meantime the Command has been handed over to General Bailloud.

Rome.—On the entire front the situation remains unchanged. We continue to bombard Malborghetto and Uredil works, causing serious damage and heavy explosions. Yesterday afternoon the enemy fiercely attacked our positions on the Carnice plateau, but were repulsed, and retired leaving 90 prisoners in our hands.

AUSTRIAN.

Vienna, via London, July 4.—On July 4th the Austrian official war statement says:—

"In East Galicia the Teutonic allied troops are advancing and pursuing the enemy, east of Halicz, across the Nara Knowska to the north, attacking successfully the heights of East Janieczyn, on the Bug river.

The Teutonic allied troops are steadily advancing under violent combats. Friday on Por, near Krasnik, 4,800 prisoners were captured. West of the Vistula there were artillery duels.

NEW YORK PAPERS REVEAL A PLAN BY WHICH MORGAN AND A GROUP OF BANKERS

Were Floating Big Loan of One Hundred Million—Some Criticism In House of Lords—Lord Grinthorpe Says Canada Not Getting Her Share—Lord Curzon Thinks Arrangements With Morgan Satisfactory

New York, July 5.—When the news of the shooting of Morgan was reported in financial circles in New York yesterday the question was raised as to whether the financier's activities in connection with the European war had anything to do with the motive of the attack upon him. The House of J. P. Morgan & Co. are the purveyor for munitions and supplies chasing agents of the British Government in this country.

It was only this morning the announcement has been made in New York papers of the details of a plan of a group of bankers, of which Morgan is one of the leaders, for the flotation in this country of one hundred million new British War Loan.

In March last Morgan crossed the ocean on a mission which he himself did not disclose, and which was generally supposed to be arranging credits in this country for the Powers at war with Germany. The arrangements under which the Morgan firm was appointed commercial agent of the British Government in the States during the war, while widely criticized on the one hand, was met with satisfaction among a large number of American contractors for supplies and they complained that in some cases they were rivals of the Morgan firm in special lines commended in England.

Criticism of arrangements carried into Parliament only yesterday was debated. Lord Grinthorpe, member of the Lords, urged that Canada should have preference in the order for shells and added that some of the reason why more orders are not going to Canada is that the big shadow of an interloper stands between her and the Government.

Curzon, replying to this speech, informed the House that the Morgan Company was acting as British agent on a commission of only one per cent. Within the past 48 hours I have seen testimony from the highest authority that the Morgan arrangement assured us the highest efficiency and economy and has been most beneficial both to Government and country.

Some sections of the British public think the time is come for France to begin a general offensive in the West, thus to force a transfer of German troops from the Eastern theatre, but the more conservative military writers think the time for this is not at hand and that the best aid Britain can lend her Eastern Ally is to pour into Russia every ounce of ammunition that can be spared, without curtailing the necessary supply on the Western front.

One main aim of German operations in the East seems directed to a vast turning movement behind Warsaw, embracing Brest Litovsk, one of the strong Russian bases. Civilian residents of Warsaw, according to Petrograd despatches are already leaving the city, because of the possibility of German occupation. Circulars dropped from German aircraft on the Polish capital predict the fall of Warsaw by the end of July. As an explanation of the continued retirement of the Russian centre a Petrograd despatch says the Russians refused to accept serious battle in a country devoid of railways.

Russia has not denied that in the recent naval engagement in the Baltic, Russian warships violated Swedish territorial waters. The situation is not unlike the circumstances of the affair off the coast of Chili when British cruisers sank the Dresden.

Swedish papers comment on the episode in a mild tone, assuming an apology and explanation will be forthcoming. According to a Copenhagen message the greater part of the battle was fought in Swedish waters, and the crew of the Oestgrans Light-house had to lie flat to escape the shrapnel.

Berlin, July 4.—A statement issued by the German Admiralty last night, relative to Friday's engagement in the Baltic Sea, confirms the report that the German mine-layer Albatross was forced to run aground on the coast island of Gothland, and states that 20 of her crew were killed in the fight and 27 wounded.

The Albatross was run ashore in a sinking condition after two hours' heavy fighting with four Russian cruisers.

Rome, July 5.—A despatch to the Island of Corfu to the Corriere D'Italia says the Italian Minister at Durazzo is reported to have left for Rome to confer with the Government respecting the situation in Albania, Durazzo having been occupied by two Serbian regiments.

Durazzo is an Albanian seaport on the Adriatic, 53 miles south of Scutari.

Germany Gathers Engines of War On Western Front

London, July 3.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Rotterdam has received information that the Germans intend to resume the offensive in the West shortly on a gigantic scale. They are now making thorough preparations, concentrating men and guns in enormous forces on the Allies' left wing. The correspondent says that tactics employed with success against the Russians, will, it is said, be repeated. The fighting of the near future will be a battle of guns, and victory will rest with the side that has the biggest and most guns. In addition to the 15-inch howitzers from Austria, the Germans have for some time been making huge guns at Essen. These 15-inch guns, it is said, do not need concrete placements.

From Austria and all over Germany guns are being concentrated at various points for the journey to the West. Enormous quantities of ammunition have been stored at Lille, and other places, and guns will be massed, not in tens, but in hundreds. The fire, according to my information, will be concentrated at one selected point, and when, if plans succeed, the defence has been paralyzed, herds of infantry will dash through the breach. These tactics will be repeated until the enemy has achieved his object. The menace of big guns has now to be faced. German military experts have concluded that only guns will prevail in trench warfare.

Russian Navy Punishes the Enemy

Petrograd, July 3.—The activity of a Russian submarine in the Black Sea is recounted in an official statement issued by the Admiralty today. It sank two Turkish steamers and one sailing ship with cargoes of coal and provisions, then exchanged shots with three armoured schooners off the mouth of the Bosphorus, driving them ashore.

In the Baltic we gave battle to five German cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo boats, off the east coast of Gothland, on July 2; one German cruiser was beached, and the other warships were put to flight, according to an official statement issued by the Russian Admiralty.

Damage to the Russian cruisers, the statement adds, was insignificant.

No More Delay At London Docks

London, July 4.—After nearly a year of almost unbelievable crowding of pressure on the port, London has caught up with sea traffic. During the past week, for the first time since the war began, not a single vessel has been detained in the Lower Thames waiting for a berth to be cleared. At the docks immense new facilities have been rushed to completion during the past two months.

To Expedite Munitions Output for the Allies

New York, July 5.—The steamer St. Louis arrived here today from Liverpool, was escorted down the Channel by two torpedo boat destroyers to a distance west of Daunt's Rock, probably owing to the presence on board of D. A. Thomas, British capitalist and coal operator. Thomas comes here to supervise and expedite the production of munitions for the Allies.

Submarine Sinks Belgian Steamer

London, July 3.—The Belgian steamship Boduagnat was torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine. The crew were landed at Falmouth. She was 1,441 tons gross.

The Assailant Of Financier Morgan Language Instructor

New York, July 5.—The attempt to assassinate J. P. Morgan, a financier, who is the British Government's financial agent in the United States, was made at Morgan's country estate, near Glencove, Long Island, on Saturday morning.

Morgan was shot, but not dangerously wounded. His assailant said he was F. Holt, instructor of French at Cornell University, also of Dallas Texas. Cornell University records the name of Frank Holt. He was an instructor of German there during last year. He was to go to the University of Texas as instructor of German for the coming term.

Henry Fiske, Morgan's butler, butler, doubtless saved his employer from more serious injury by felling the assailant with a blow from a coal hod and overpowering him.

Holt, when locked up in Glen Cove jail, from the cell issued a statement asserting he was impelled to go to Morgan to persuade him to stop the shipment of munitions of war from this country abroad.

The attack on Morgan was waged in the hall, near the breakfast room in Morgan's home.

The assailant when refused admission at the door, pressed a pistol against the butler's body and pushed by him through the hallway towards the breakfast room, where Morgan had just finished his breakfast.

Morgan is shot through the groin. Whether he was shot once or twice is not made clear. Two shots were fired by the would-be assassin. One of these shots, it was reported, went through the fleshy part of the breast and passed out through the arm. Another report was that one shot went wild.

The assailant reached Glen Cove by early train, carrying a suitcase and drove by automobile to the Morgan estate, three miles from the station. He left the suitcase near the hedge on the estate. Later when the suitcase was opened it was found to contain a quantity of dynamite.

Empty Life Boat Steamer Craigrad Been Picked Up

London, July 4.—An empty life boat, and another boat marked Craigrad, Leith, were towed into Penzance, England, today.

It is supposed that the steamship Craigrad, 3,286 tons gross, which sailed from Galveston on June 3rd, and from Newport News on June 11th for Havre, may have been a victim of a German submarine, though there is no proof of this. Nothing has been heard regarding her.

French Drive Germans Back

Paris, July 4.—German troops in close formation last night attacked the French forces defending the road north of Arras. They were dispersed after suffering heavy losses, according to a French official statement issued this afternoon.

A German battalion, the statement adds, attempted to storm the village of Fry, five miles west of Pont au Mousson on the Moselle River, but were forced to retire after reaching the French wire entanglements.

Russians Sink German Battleship In the Baltic

London, July 4.—The Russian General Staff, according to a despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, reports that a German battleship of the Deutschland type, which was leading the enemy's line in Friday's naval engagement in the Baltic Sea, was blown up by torpedoes discharged by a Russian submarine.

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

Repairs		Sixth Clerk	
Badger	\$366.00	First Landing Waiter	500.00
Beaverton	336.00	Second Landing Waiter	800.00
Clarenville	300.00	Railway and Manifest Clerk	750.00
Come by Chance	366.00	Landing Surveyor	1,100.00
Crabbes	366.00	Tide Surveyor	1,100.00
Curling	366.00	Clerk to Landing Surveyor	700.00
Deer Lake	366.00	Chief Statistical Clerk	1,100.00
Fogo	336.00	First Statistical Clerk	1,000.00
Fogo	366.00	Second Statistical Clerk	750.00
Garr Topsails	366.00	Third Statistical Clerk	750.00
Gambo	366.00	Inspector of Customs	1,000.00
Gambo Branch	336.00	Inspector Preventive Service	1,000.00
Glenwood	366.00	Clerk to Registrar of Shipping & Surveyor of Shipping	1,000.00
Grand Lake	366.00	Examining Officer, with 2 1-2 per cent on duties collected on Parcel Post	1,000.00
Harbor Breton	366.00	Assistant Examining Officer	1,000.00
Hermitage Cove	300.00	Second Assistant Examining Officer	1,000.00
King's Point	336.00	Storekeeper	500.00
Little River	366.00	Locker	600.00
Long Harbor	114.00	First Assistant Locker	600.00
Millertown Junction	366.00	Second Assistant Locker	600.00
Norris' Arm	366.00	Third Assistant Locker	400.00
Peter's River	90.00	First Messenger	600.00
Placentia	100.00	Second Messenger	600.00
Point Leamington	336.00	Third Messenger	600.00
Port aux Basques	366.00	Night Watchman	360.00
Port Blandford	366.00	Housekeeper	240.00
Robert's Arm	226.00	Caretaker Tidewr's room	104.00
St. George's	366.00		
St. John's	400.00		
Salvage	180.00		
Sprindale	336.00		
Teranceville	336.00		
Trepassey	150.00		
Trinity	336.00		
Wesleyville	336.00		
Whitbourne	366.00		
Total	\$11,186.00		\$27,054.00

(b) Gaugers, Tidewaiters and Boatmen St. John's—	
Customs Detective	600.00
Two Gaugers at \$500 ea	1,000.00
Eleven Sufferance Warehouse Keepers at \$600 each	6,600.00
Eighteen Tidewaiters at \$600 each	10,800.00
Seven Tidewaiters at \$390 each	2,730.00
Supernumerary Tidewaiters	2,000.00
Two Coxswains of Boats—night cox., \$600; day cox., \$600	1,200.00
Nine Boatmen at \$420 ea	3,780.00
	\$28,710.00
(c) Contingencies St. John's—	
Printing, Stationery, etc	5,000.00
Excise Printing Stamps, etc.	1,500.00
Fuel and Light	900.00
Travelling Expenses, Inspector	400.00
Travelling Expenses, Other Officials	400.00
Clothing	1,800.00
Repairs to Boats	200.00
Firemen and cleaning Examining Room	100.00
Telegrams	800.00
Telephones	320.00
Miscellaneous	5,000.00
Subscription to International Customs Journal	125.00
Typewriting	450.00
Loss on change	100.00
	\$17,095.00



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Quick as it too
"They had a monkey at the circus that could add."
"That's nothing! any monkey can run up a column."

Doesn't have to
"Is Maud one of those women who carry gossip around?"
"No she has got a telephone in her house."

J.J. St. John
To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen **BLACK PEPPER,** at 10c lb.

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

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

Rulers of Europe And Their Palaces

It is rather an interesting fact that only at Moscow and Prague, the capital of Bohemia, are there palaces which resemble Windsor Castle in their age and the traditions connected with them. The Czar, however, only visits Moscow; he does not live there. In and about Petrograd he has several palaces the Winter Palace in the city, Gatchina, Tsarskoye Selo, and others; but Peterhof is 'the favorite. The history of the old Berlin Schloss, the palace of the Kaiser, is one of continuous building and rebuilding from the days of Elector Frederick II. in the fifteenth century, and though Frederick, the first Prussian king of that name, intended to do away with all he work of his predecessors, his big scheme was not entirely carried out, and some of the old survives. The new palace at Potsdam, however, founded after the close of the Seven Years' War, is the favorite summer residence of the Court, and it was there that Frederick III. died after his brief and ineffectual reign.

The Emperor of Austria is, perhaps, more richly endowed with official residences than any other monarch, except the King of Italy, who seems to have a palace in every city in his kingdom. The important palaces at Vienna are two—the Hofburg, in the heart of the city, and Schronbrunn, in the suburbs.

The Royal Palace in Brussels is a modern building, practical but uninteresting. The Sultan's palace, too, the Dolmabahcheh, is quite modern and uninteresting. It is a long range of buildings, rather like the sea front of a row of houses standing on the river-like shore of the Bosphorus. Internally it is a gaudy palace all bright paint, gilding, stucco, and colored glass. The old palace of the Emperors of Byzantium probably contained some of the most beautiful halls, chambers, and chapels that ever existed in the world, but not one stone of all this building remains—the destruction of wonderful works of antiquity being one of the many curses due to the presence of Turks at Constantinople.—London Tit-Bits.

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

Why a Shoe Is Thrown After a Bride

Throwing a shoe after the bride is the survival of a custom based upon ancient symbolical usages in connection with sandals or shoes. Delivery of a shoe was used as a testimony in transferring a possession. A man plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbor, and this was a testimony in Israel. From these ancient practices came the old English and Scottish customs of throwing an old shoe after a bride on her departure for a new home, symbolizing that the parents gave up all right or dominion over their daughter.

In Anglo-Saxon times the father delivered the bride's shoe, to the bridegroom, who touched her on the head with it to show his authority.

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This Engine can be started in three minutes. It consumes only Kerosene and Crude Oils. No batteries, magnetos or coil boxes needed. A 7 H.P. now on Exhibition at the F.P.U. Store. Sizes: 7 H.P. Single Cylinder; 14 H.P. Double Cylinder. The most perfect engine on the market. We also have a few 4 and 6 H.P. FRAZER ENGINES, fitted with Brass Kero Oil Adaptors.

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- Galvanized Water Buckets, in sizes 12 in., 13 in., 14 in.
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- Best Molasses in puncheons, tierces and barrels.
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- Tinned Corned Beef, Roast Beef.
- Cattle Feed, Bran, Oats.
- Beans, Peas, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal.
- Coffee in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 10 lb. tins.
- Taylor and Mott's Cocoa.
- Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmeg, Pepper.
- Yeast, Cream-of-Tartar, Bread-soda, Salt in bags.
- Condensed Milk, Hops, Coleman's Starch.
- Washing Soda, Lye, Sun Paste and Stove Polish.

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10 lb. and 22 lb. Tubs. 10 lb. and 22 lb. Tubs.

Box Biscuits

- In Lemon Cream, Coffee, Soda, Lunch, Currant Top, Five-O'clock Tea, Pilot, Ginger Snap.
- Sweet Biscuit in barrels, Butter Biscuit in barrels.
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Toilet and Laundry Soap

- Lime Juice, Syrups, Evaporated Apples and Apricots.
- Tinned Apricots, Pears, Peaches and Pine Apples.
- Raisins, Currants, loose and cleaned.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.

CURRENT PRICE OF CODFISH

Lorenzo Noseworthy vs William A. Munn
Supreme Court

(Charles Jerrett, continued)

Of that 7100 qtls there were collected in my rooms, including Cape Harrison, about 900 qtls. Of my men all the outside planters would be sharmen. We supplied the sharmen as well as the planters. The men who got that 900 qtls were in receipt of wages. I settled up with those from whom I bought at \$3.60. That is not all I paid to anyone. I paid \$4.30 to two different people; one was John Roberts, the other George Roberts. These were planters, who reside in Brigus. I bought from them in the vicinity of 400 qtls for the two. I made with them on the Labrador a special contract early in September, perhaps the first week. The special reason for that special contract was a gamble. They wanted me to give them \$4.00 which I absolutely refused to give; I refused to give anything more than the general average paid on the coast.

Neither of them owed me any money. I made them an offer that I would pay them St. John's price that the day the receipt was issued until the last day of November, let it be \$2 or \$10. I offered to give them the highest price that might obtain in St. John's during the month of November less 20c representing freight which they had to pay for bringing it home. It reached \$4.50 in St. John's and I paid them \$4.30. The day previous to the contract expiring fish went to \$4.50; the following day it went to \$5. I have a form of receipt which is given to various dealers. Sometimes I mark "current price" on the receipts; sometimes nothing. My agent at Cape Harrison issues at current price; my own receipts were Labrador price, the meaning in my mind being the current price. I have carried on my business for 2 years. I did not attend the meetings held in St. John's last year to settle the price of fish. I attended no meeting although I got a notice to attend. I was at Labrador when Piccott's meeting was held. There was a previous meeting for

which I received a notice from W. A. Munn, I think; I was not at that meeting. I did not hear after that meeting what price was decided on. I first heard of the price decided on when I came from Labrador about November 1st. It was rumoured on the Labrador that \$3.60 would be the price, but I did not actually hear what had been decided on until I got home. I did not make any special enquiry as to the price when I got home, but as the men came in to the office they told me that the price was \$3.60 and I settled accordingly.

Tuesday, June 1, 1915.

ROBERT STEWARD MUNN examined by Howley K.C. on behalf of the defendant, said as follows:

I belong to Hr. Grace. I was engaged in the Labrador fishery last year as manager for Munn & Co. The business of collecting and buying fish was done in the name of W. A. Munn. I have been engaged in the Labrador business about 23 years. I first went to the Labrador in 1891. I had dealings on the Labrador last year with Lorenzo Noseworthy, the man who is suing W. A. Munn to-day.

My connection with Lorenzo Noseworthy was as follows: About the middle of August last year, Noseworthy, who had been engaged by Franklin & Co. had a vessel come out called the 'Carriad.' This vessel arrived on the Labrador after her cancelling date; Franklin & Co. threw her up. I was buying fish down there the same as other years. I saw that Noseworthy's arrangements had been unsettled, and I approached him about selling his fish to me. The first time I saw him he did not know where he stood at all, but my conversation with him enabled him to bear me in mind. I have known Noseworthy for a number of years and we had dealings together before. The captain of the carriad said he would not do anything, and he went to St. John's, leaving the vessel at the Labrador in charge of his mate. The captain of the Carriad came back about the 12 September.

I saw Noseworthy on the 13th, and this is the first time we really got talking on fish with a view of buying and selling. He did not know what to do. Franklin had definitely thrown the vessel, but had given Noseworthy the offer of putting his fish on board the vessel and bringing it to St. John's at 20c a quintal freight. This is what Noseworthy told me. He

AT THE NICKEL

wanted to know what I would give him for the fish. I said I am not able to give you any more than the current price; whatever the current dealing price is on the coast I will give to you." He said "well I want something extra; I want something better than that. You know I am entitled to something better. I have such and such a quantity of fish. I can claim to be able to command about 2000 qtls fish." Well I said "Noseworthy the best I can do for you is I will get you to act as my agent at Sandy Islands. I will give my vessel, I will give you my men. You have to go there and take charge of her; you will collect and take account of the fish that comes in and look after it and deliver it to me." I offered him 15c a qtl extra for doing this. He wanted to know if I would not give him a fixed price. I said no, I can't do it. He said what is the price, likely to be. I said, I do not know; I have not any idea. Of course we had more or less an idea that it would be somewhere between \$2.50 and \$4.50, but we did not know within 50c what it was going to be. - No price was named at all, but Noseworthy said I have a letter from Steer Bros that the price of Labrador fish will probably be about \$4.00 in St. John's in October.

Well, I said "presuming the price

of fish is \$4.00 in October I don't know what the current price will be, but you had letters from Franklin some time ago saying it would only be worth \$2.50. I said I did not take that price of \$2.50 seriously, but I said, presuming the current price is \$3.50 it would pay you better to sell your fish to me for \$3.50 than to take it to St. John's for \$4.00. He said "how is that." I said, "take the cost \$3.50. Franklin offered you this vessel for 20c a qtl freight. You will in addition have to insure the fish! No, he said 'I won't insure it at all.' I said "Noseworthy are you treating Steer Bros right. Are you treating the people you are buying this fish for right in sending 2000 qtls fish home uninsured. Well he said 'I suppose I will have to insure it.' I said "then add 14 cents a qtl more for insurance (or about 4 per cent); that makes it \$3.84. Add to that a shortage of at least 1 per cent and handling at least 2c a qtl in St. John's, making \$3.90. I am offering you 15c. Just for looking after what you would do anyhow, which makes \$4.05. That pays you better than bringing the fish to St. John's and selling it for \$4.00. That was presuming \$3.50 to be the price. I did not know then but the current price would be \$3.80 or \$3.40. Noseworthy took time to consider this offer. I think it was the next day he came to me and said 'that will be all right. He accepted my offer.' This was about the 12th September. The price of \$4.00 was not discussed at all. I offered to make up a written contract and he said never mind. I had it made out in lead pencil. I said "You had better have it; I may be in Greece when you want to be settled up," because I had an idea of going across in a fish dealer at the time. He said 'all right, before you go we can do it,' but the contract was never drawn up in writing. A day or two after this I went away, collecting on the "Dernes." I went as far south as Merchantman's Hr.

We had a spurt of bad weather, about a week or ten days, and altho we were getting ahead with our work I was getting fidgetty as to what they were doing North, so about Sept. 22, I came north and right down to see what Noseworthy was doing. I had some words about the price that day and went down with the intention of letting him know so as to assist him in his work.

I got to Sandy Island on the evening of the 23rd I think. On greeting me in the cabin of the vessel the first thing Noseworthy said to me was current price is settled for \$3.60. I said you have that word too, have you. Where did you get that. He said you got a message from W. A. Munn. I said I have heard it, and there is something in it all right. Where did you get the news from. I was really taken back at his telling me the contents of the message before I had really seen it myself. I found out afterwards that the captain of the Carriad had come from the Marconi station that morning, or the day before, and had brought him the information that I had a price of \$3.60



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he had no fish worth while collected; he had, perhaps, about 200 qtls them. I did not pay the different fishermen directly myself. I gave the money to Noseworthy with which to pay them. Doing that was another inducement to Noseworthy to collect for me.

Noseworthy was anxious to collect after he saw it was to his advantage to sell. After he saw his contract with Franklin was off he wanted to collect for me, and there was a jealousy between my men because he did the collecting. Noseworthy had a considerable outfit there on the Labrador, and he thought by acting as my agent that he would control them better. That was really part of the arrangement that they were to be through him. It is not usual to pay in that way. The usual way is for each man to bring his receipt to me and get paid. Up to the 23rd Sept.—the occasion when I met Noseworthy the second time—when he told me the current price was fixed at \$3.60, he had collected for me only between 100 and 200 qtls; he had practically done nothing. 90 per cent of the fish he collected for me was collected and delivered after that date. I really cannot say whether any persons from Noseworthy bought at current price for me came to me directly about the price. I would not like to swear there was not, but there was nothing definite enough to impress itself on my mind. Until the current price is fixed all the fishermen talk about it. I did not know on the 23rd September that Baine, Johnstone was paying \$4.00. I did not know that until after Noseworthy had all his fish out and discharged. Even then I hardly thought it was correct; it did not bear any weight with me. In my experience I have known the current price to be more than the lowest price paid on the coast.

(To be continued)

A bad break
"So Miss Passay is angry with her doctor. Why is that?"

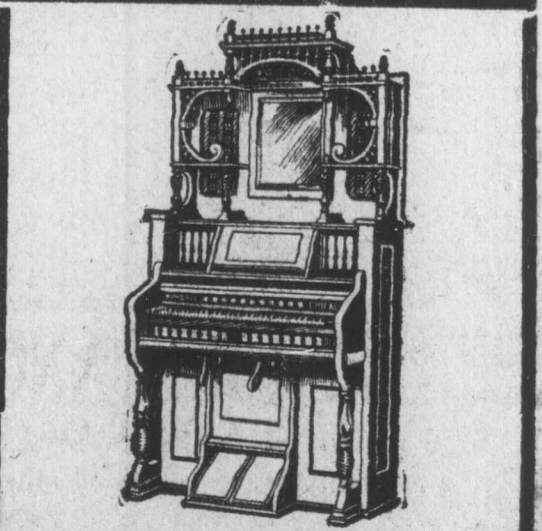
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