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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

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## Huns Are Still Aggressors Along Verdun Front

According to Official Statement no Change of Positions Has Taken Place—Germans Try to Drive French From Approaches of Douaumont Fort but Their Efforts Fail and Cost Them Heavy Casualties

### COMPARATIVE CALM ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Situation is Unchanged in Caucasus Region—Text of American Note to Britain and France Regarding Mails is Made Known—Only a Radical Change in Present Methods Will Satisfy the American Government

LONDON, May 27.—Heavy fighting along the Verdun front continues, the Germans still the aggressors. According to the latest French official no change of positions has taken place. Following the recapture of Fort Douaumont, north-east of Verdun, the Germans have striven incessantly to drive the French from the approaches to the fort, where they drew their lines when forced to vacate the fort itself. Paris reports that under the fire of French infantry and rapid fire the attack was completely repulsed, the Germans suffering heavy casualties. This was the only infantry attack in the Verdun region, says Paris, but the artillery of both sides has been extremely active on all sectors, especially in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304. British and Germans have confined their recent fighting mainly to bombardments and sniping operations. There has been several minor infantry attacks and bomb-throwing expeditions by both sides, but no material advantage has accrued to either.

Comparative calm prevails along the Russian front, the only fighting of moment to be noted being north of Lake Mladziol, where the Russians put down a German attempt to capture trenches. In the Caucasus region, where the Turks and Russians are engaged, the situation is reported unchanged. 18 persons have been killed and a score injured in an Austrian air raid on Bari, Italy. The American Note to Great Britain and France concerning the detention and interference of neutral mails has been made public. Only a radical change in the present methods by which France and Great Britain can restore the States to its full rights as a neutral power will satisfy the American Government, the note says.

## OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

988 Private Harvey Hare, Burgeo. Died at Arr; diphtheria, May 25. Previously Reported.  
1815 Private Leo Francis Healey, St. John's. Previously reported seriously ill with nephritis at Le Trepont, May 14th. Now reported admitted to Royal Infirmary Sunderland, nephritis.  
**JOHN R. BENNETT,** Colonial Secretary.

### Sub. Rammed by Swede Steamer

German Sources State Submarine Was Not A German—Many More Steamers Are Sunk In Mediterranean.

BERLIN, May 26.—The probable sinking in the Baltic of a submarine which was rammed by the Swedish steamer Angermanland on May 23rd is reported by the Overseas News Agency, which adds, however, that competent German authorities state the submarine could not have been German. According to the News Agency account the submarine suddenly appeared on the surface by the bow of the Angermanland, and was rammed by the Swedish steamer. The submarine immediately submerged, and it is believed sunk.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Consul-General Skinner, at London has forwarded the State Department today Reuter's despatches reporting the sinking of the French steamer Corentin from a cause not stated, the torpedoing of the Italian steamer Comiziliao; damaging by a submarine of the Italian brigantine Teresa; escaping of the French collier Mira, previously reported sunk in the Mediterranean by a German submarine and the crew taken prisoners. The crew were picked up by a British steamer.

PARIS, May 27.—General Gallieni, former Minister of War, died to-day.

## WILSON THINKS WAR IS COME TO A DEADLOCK

Feels Time is Now Ripe for Peace Movement—Wilson Convinced Continuance of War Means the Merely Killing of More People and the Further Impoverishment of Europe

WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Wilson is giving more serious attention to the possibility of restoring peace in Europe than at any time since the war began. From an authoritative source it was learned today that the President was preparing to do everything possible in an informal way to bring about the discussion of peace between the belligerent nations. Although he has not indicated his intention immediately to offer his services formally as a mediator, an address to-morrow night before the League to enforce peace is expected to be of the nature of preliminary overtures.

The President is convinced that the war is deadlocked, and that its continuance merely means the killing of more people and the further impoverishment of European nations, both belligerent and neutral.

## LLOYD GEORGE INTERVIEWS TWO IRISH LEADERS

Takes First Step in Task of Seeking Readjustment of Irish Political Factions—Will Visit Ireland and See Things For Himself—Parliament Adjourns For Three Weeks

LONDON, May 26.—David Lloyd George has already entered upon the preliminaries of the task that has just been allotted to him of conciliation in the Irish factions. He had conversations to-day with John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, and Sir Ed. Carson, the Ulster leader, and has planned as a course of action which will involve visits to various parts of Ireland, and interviews with men of most diverse opinions. The fact that Parliament will adjourn next Thursday for 2 weeks, is considered fortunate for his task, as this will make it impossible for any discussion to take place while negotiations are proceeding.

## OFFICIAL

BRITISH  
LONDON, May 26.—A British official communication dealing with the situation in East Africa, made public to-night, says:

"Telegraphing on May 25 Lieut-General Smith reports troops have occupied the following localities without opposition—on the Pagan River, 26 miles south of Kabr railroad station, on the Usambara railway; Lembeni, on the same railway, 20 miles south of Kabr and Mugula Pass between the northern central part; a mountain peak, 8 miles south-east of Lembeni. In the Kondoa-Itang area where the enemy suffered a severe check May 9 and 11 there are reports of renewed hostile activity. German forces in Ruanda are in retreat before converging Belgian columns which hold Kingindi Nyauasa."

## FRENCH

PARIS, May 26 (official).—In the Argonne we have exploded successfully a mine at Fille Morte. On the left bank of the Meuse artillery activity was very fierce in Avocourt Wood sectors and Mort Homme. In the last region a German attack in preparation miscarried on account of our cross-fires. On the right bank a counter-attack gave us back the element of a trench occupied yesterday by the enemy, between Haudromont Wood and Thiamont Farm. North of the said farm we have progressed during the night by grenade fighting, and captured some prisoners. A relatively calm night on the remainder of the front.

The express is due here at 5.30 p.m.  
READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE



By Lou Skuce.

## A BRITISH VICTORY AT EL FASHER

3000 Troops Under Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, Are Defeated by British Forces Under Colonel Kelly—Sultan's Forces Lose Over 1000—British Losses 5 Killed, 23 Wounded

LONDON, May 27.—The War Office to-night issued a report concerning the fighting on May 23 in Sudan, which resulted in a defeat of 3,000 troops of Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, by Colonel Kelly's force. The fight took place at El Fasher. The British losses are given as five men killed and 23 wounded, while the losses of the Sultan's force are estimated at 1,000. The Sultan, whose attitude towards the Sudanese Government for a long time has been truculent, is reported to have fled with a small number of his followers.

## ALLIES MUST STOP SEIZURE NEUTRAL MAIL

Notifies France and Britain That No Further Will the United States Tolerate the Action of the Allies in Holding up Mail Matter—Radical Changes Demanded

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The United States, in denouncing the interference with neutral mails has notified Great Britain and France it can no longer tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer, through the lawless practice that these Governments indulge in, and that only radical changes in their policy of restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power will be satisfactory.

This notification is given in the latest American communication to the two Governments, the text of which was made public by the State Department to-night. The time in which a change must be effected is not specified, but the United States expects prompt action.

## NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE IS PREDICTED

LONDON, May 27.—The naval correspondent of the Times asserts the next great German offensive will probably be begun in Northern Russia, taking the form of a combined land and sea attack from the Gulf of Riga across the Dvina, heralding an endeavor to advance toward Petrograd. In concert with this campaign observers anticipate a simultaneous blow on the British front in France and Flanders, and here also it is believed the effort may be made by sea as well as by land.

## Danewoom Sunk

LONDON, May 27.—The British steamer Danewoom has been sunk. The crew were landed.

## HUNS LOSE HEAVILY IN LATE ATTACK

Artillery Active in Region of Avocourt and Hill 304—German Troops Lose Heavily in Attack on French Trenches—French Artillery Rake German Troops in Chaufour Wood

PARIS, May 27.—A War Office communication issued this evening says: "On the left bank of the Meuse artillery has been particularly active in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304 while an intermittent bombardment of our second lines has taken place on the right bank of the Meuse. During the afternoon the enemy carried out a strong attack against our trenches on the approach to Douaumont. This attack was completely repulsed, with heavy losses, by our infantry and mitrailleuse fire. Our artillery fought under fire, and scattered German troops on the move in Chaufour Wood. In the Vosges, the fire of our battery caused an explosion in a depot near Lachapelle, north-west of Gelles. There is nothing of importance to report from the remainder of the front."

A Belgian communication says: "There is nothing to report."

## AUSTRIANS MEET WITH BIG REVERSE

Austrians in Attack on Italian Lines in Lagarina Valley Met With Severe Reverse—Infantry in Close Formation Were Exterminated by Cool and Precise Fire of Italian Troops

ROME, May 27.—A severe reverse for the Austrians in the Lagarina Valley is announced in an official statement issued by the War Department to-day. The statement follows: "In the Lagarina Valley the enemy continued yesterday its impetuous attacks on our lines between the Adige River and the Arsa Valley, and met with another sanguinary defeat. After the usual violent artillery preparations masses of infantry in close formation began an attack upon us at Coni Sugna and Col de Buole. They were exterminated by the cool and precise fire of our troops. Between the Arsa Valley and Postina the situation is unchanged. In the Asiago sector fighting continued during the whole day with varying fortunes and was still proceeding at night, the enemy attacking our positions north of Arsa Valley. In the Sugana Valley the enemy made several attacks on Monte Vivron, but were repulsed each time with heavy losses. One of the columns of infantry and Alpines, by a brilliant surprise attack, drove the enemy from the approaches to our positions on the left bank of the Masojanoso."

## Austrians Raid Bari On Adriatic Coast

LONDON, May 26.—18 persons were killed and a score of others injured in an air raid on Bari on the Italian Adriatic coast, according to a Reuter's despatch from Rome to-day. The victims were largely women and children the despatch says.

## Britain Refuses States' Request For Dyestuffs

Lord Robert Cecil in House of Commons Says Britain's Answer to America's Request That Two Cargoes of Dyestuffs be Allowed to Pass Through From Germany to America Must be "NO"

### FORMER AGREEMENT WAS NOT KEPT

Britain's Attitude is That if American Industries are Able to Get Along a Whole Year Without German Dyestuffs Car goes Some Other Way Must be Found to Overcome the Difficulty

LONDON, May 27.—Lord Robert Cecil amplified, yesterday, his recent statement in the House of Commons when he said Great Britain would be obliged to deny the request of America that cargoes of dyestuffs from Germany may be permitted to go through as a relief to the industries of America.

"Our answer to America's request must be 'No,'" he said. "When we agreed, over a year ago, to allow two cargoes of dyestuffs to pass through from Germany to America, it was stipulated by America and Germany that these cargoes were to go in exchange for a cargo of cotton from America to Germany which had been contracted for before March, 1915. This matter was allowed to run along by Germany and America until finally American shipments for Germany came over and we permitted them to go through to Germany, presuming they were intended in exchange for dyestuffs, but it developed later that Germany paid for cotton cargoes in cash, while not shipping dyestuffs. On April 2nd, near a year later, the American Government asked us if we could not arrange to allow the dyestuffs to go out, and were in- formed that American industries were suffering from want of dyestuffs, which same argument was used a year ago, when we gave permission for the exchange of cargoes. Our attitude is that if American industries are able to get along a whole year without German dyestuffs cargoes, some way must be found to overcome the difficulty that might be applied now. In other words we don't feel an urgent necessity to exist that ought to cause us to allow the dyestuffs to pass at this late day."

## Verdun Unchanged

PARIS, May 26.—There is little change in the situation on the Verdun front, says an official announcement this afternoon. Artillery bombardment was very violent about Avocourt Wood and Le Mort Homme. At the latter place a German attack was stopped by the French curtain of fire, at its inception, on the right bank of the Meuse. The French succeeded in occupying a part of the trenches occupied yesterday by the Germans between Haudromont Wood and Thiamont farm. Otherwise the battlefield was calm.

## French Capture German Trenches

PARIS, May 27.—French troops have captured the eastern part of the Village of Cumieres, and have taken the German trenches north-west of the Village. An attack on the French trenches bordering on Fort Douaumont was repulsed, according to an official statement issued to-day.

## VILLA BANDIT DEAD

NAMIQTIPA, May 26.—Candelario Cervantes, a Villa bandit leader, was killed by American troops south of Cruces to-day. suffering from want of dyestuffs, which same argument was used a year ago, when we gave permission for the exchange of cargoes. Our attitude is that if American industries are able to get along a whole year without German dyestuffs cargoes, some way must be found to overcome the difficulty that might be applied now. In other words we don't feel an urgent necessity to exist that ought to cause us to allow the dyestuffs to pass at this late day."



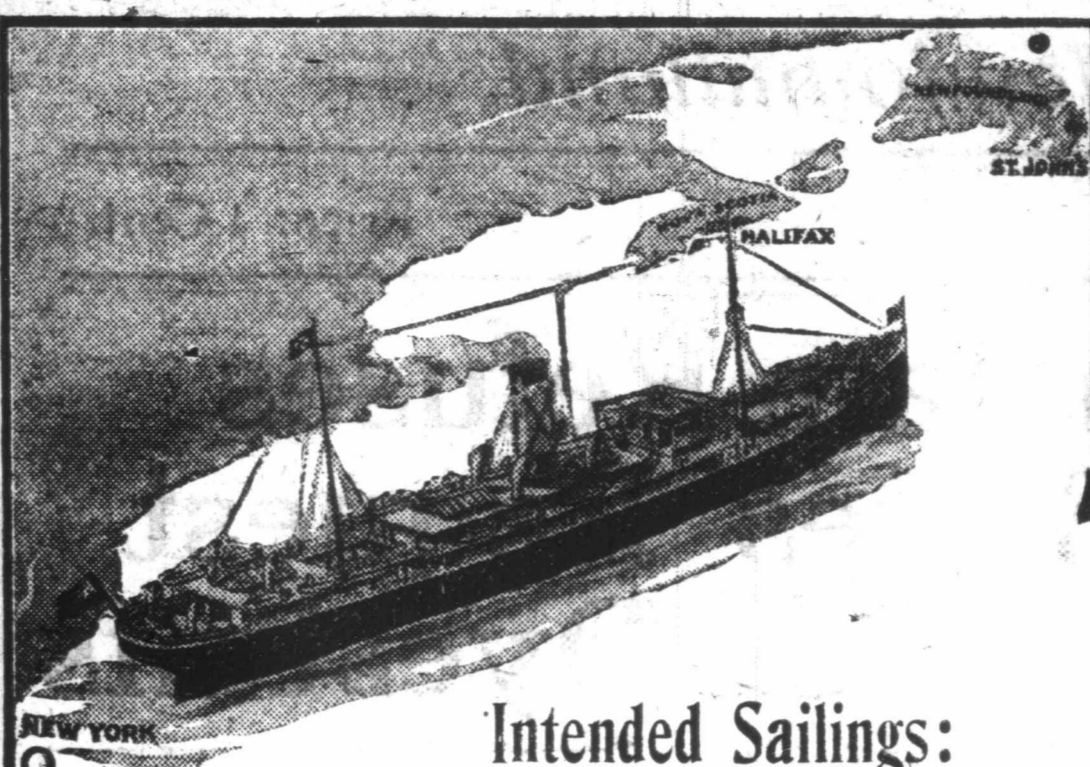
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## Hid in a Trunk In Wife's Cabin

Daring Attempt of Young German Reservist to Reach Germany—Could Not Get Passport—Sailed on Frederick VIII, at New York, Caught at Kirkwall

COPENHAGEN, May 14.—The daring attempt by a young German reservist to reach Germany on the steamer Frederick VIII, by hiding in a trunk in his wife's cabin, on the trip from New York to Copenhagen is related by the ship's physician in the newspaper, Politiken. He writes: "On the day the Frederick VIII was to leave New York I was informed that one of the passengers, Mrs. Agnes Roever was ill and needed medical aid. I went to her cabin and found that she was suffering from a bad case of 'nerves.' Otherwise nothing seemed to be the matter with her health. She told me that the condition of her nerves was the result of her extreme worry about her husband, who, she said had had a position in Japan and had been interned after the war broke out with Germany.

"The woman told me that her husband had had the one burning wish to be able to go back to Germany to fight, but that he had been unable to get a passport in New York.

"I visited Mr. Roever daily and found her nervousness growing worse and worse, though I was unable to discover the cause. Curiously enough her appetite was excellent. She took her meals in her cabin, and nothing was ever sent back.

"To my great astonishment, I noticed that every day she ordered a large amount of sandwiches. Upon my enquires she explained that her nervousness caused insomnia, that she often woke up during the night and always was very hungry. A few hours before the Frederick VIII, arrived in Kirkwall, however, the word was passed that all baggage would be inspected by the British authorities.

### The Discovery

"When we arrived at Kirkwall, the usual visit of the British authorities was made. The papers of the passengers were inspected and the passport of the German woman was found to be perfectly all right, so she was in no way inconvenienced.

"Next morning one of the ship's officers came to me and said: 'We have a blind passenger on board.' Asked to explain, he told me to my great surprise that the man in question was the husband of my German woman patient, who had hidden throughout the trip in the trunk. Just before the search by the British commenced he had left the trunk and hid in an unoccupied cabin. It was here he was discovered.

"I was led to the cabin of the first officer and there I saw a pale-faced, apparently terribly exhausted young man sitting in the corner. Upon my entering he tried to get up to greet me, but he staggered and reeled back on the sofa.

"It took him some time to gather his strength, and he then explained that he had been in hiding all the time in his wife's trunk. One of the British officers came, and he was led away. A heart-rending scene occurred when Mrs. Roever was allowed to bid her husband good-bye. The woman became hysterical and refused to let him go.

"Roever, however, had meantime regained his presence of mind. Calmly he consoled his wife as best he could, and only shook his head when she tried to give him some money. With the words: 'Greet the fatherland for me. I have tried my best; but wiederehnh—' he shook his wife off and stepped into the boat, which took him to shore and to prison.

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### Australia's Big Land Scheme For Returning Boys

A London paper says: The Federal and State Governments of Australia have taken definite steps with a view to settling returned soldiers upon the land as occasion arises. At an important conference held in Melbourne a very complete scheme was adopted under which the money is to be found by the Commonwealth Government, and the actual provision of the land for soldiers is to remain in the hands of the State Governments.

It is suggested that a sum of over £20,000,000 be set aside for this most laudable object, and that money should be advanced to the settlers through the State agricultural banks and kindred institutions at a very moderate rate of interest during the pioneering stages. Most of the States have the machinery already in existence for their purpose, and if the scheme protected be put in force the result must be good, not only from the point of view of the individual settlers, but also from that of the States generally.

The New South Wales Minister for Lands has stated that 200 farms are available for returned soldiers. One hundred of these are on the irrigation area, 55 in North Coast dairying districts, some others suitable for wheat in the Dubbo district, and about 23 ideal orchard blocks just beyond Windsor. In each case the soldier settler would receive financial assistance to the extent of about £300 if necessary. The Government also intended to provide about 3,000 additional farms, two-thirds of them on Crown lands and the remaining one-third on resumed properties.

In Canada preparations for returning soldiers are not so far advanced as in Australia, but there is a good deal of talk about immigration plans. The New Brunswick Provincial Government is considering a comprehensive scheme of immigration. It is understood that this Government favours the community plan of settlement. This will provide for several hundred families, and will probably mean an expenditure of \$1,500,000 or more. The province owns thousands of acres of fertile lands along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Kent North-western, and other lines of railway, and it is probable that some of these lands will be set apart for this purpose. Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, has suggested to the authorities the taking over to Canada of war widows and their families, and the provincial immigration authorities are considering the scheme.

### BUT MILK IS VERY HIGH

"Why do you object to my marrying your daughter?"

"Because you can't support her in the style to which she has been accustomed all her life."

"How do you know I can't? I can start her on bread and milk, same as you did."

## No Foe Reserve To Hit Verdun

(By Col. E. P. Repington, Military Expert of The London Times.)

LONDON, May 18.—The Germans Staff boasts that their 25 divisions before Verdun have been opposed by 51 of the French. Of course, there have been 30 divisions of Germans fighting at Verdun, but for 25 or even 30 divisions to attack an entrenched enemy who have double that number of divisions at his command is not an act of sanity, and we are sure that the only reason General von Falkenhayn has not piled on more troops is that he has no more to pile on.

He has called to Verdun the one and only German division in reserve at his disposal on the whole eastern front, and has also probably brought up a few divisions from Siberia to try to make good. He can do no more without weakening the armies holding the rest of the line, unless he has fresh formations in the interior of Germany, and it is certain that no such formations have yet been at the front.

Naturally the moving spectacle of the gallantry of the French at Verdun and the much less moving spectacle of the passivity of France's allies elsewhere, has caused much impatience in many quarters, and we in Britain are not exempt from this feeling. We are positively sick of seeing the initiative with the Germans and ask what our great armies in France are about. But this impatience should be curbed.

We can only attack with success, 40 strong German divisions, well entrenched and provided with formidable obstacles and armament when we have the necessary superiority to make success assured.

Meanwhile, assuming that the German figures for Verdun are correct, we hold up 40 German divisions and enable 54 French divisions to exhaust 25 German divisions.

This suits us all except Germany very well. And meanwhile we have our own ideas of what we shall do and when we shall do it, and do not intend to allow the Germans to choose our hour for us.

Similarly, on the Russian front we must not expect too much at the present. Much of this theatre is without roads, and it would be impatience and mad to expect the great armies of Russia to move without roads.

LONDON, May 18.—(New York Times).—The Daily Chronicle correspondent in Paris sends the following despatch:

"Although the German commanders dare not confess failure in their Verdun enterprise, by closing it down, and cutting off the losses, the stress of public interest here, now altogether relieved of anxiety, is passing to other fields, where events of a different character are preparing.

"Now that 300,000 of the best German soldiers have been lost, on the hillsides of the Meuse, a very grave and daily aggravated situation faces the Kaiser and his grand staff. The tide has definitely turned. From west and east, their long eyed destiny is closing in upon them.

"At no moment in the battle of Verdun have they dared to bring thither any unit from before the British front.

"Other parts of the German front, have been stripped of all the superfluous strength and the force in Russia is similarly crippled, to feed this adventure. Since last September, at least, twenty-two divisions have been transferred from the east to the west front, fifteen of these coming from Russia direct, and five or six others by way of Serbia or other indirect ways.

"There is thus left in Russia, a mere curtain of German troops, while Bulgaria and Turkey are being gradually left to shift for themselves.

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## Russian Invasion of Turkish Soil.

New York Times.—When at the height of the German invasion of Russia, last September, Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved from command of the Czar's defense and sent to the Caucasus, the assumption was that he had been sacrificed to royal displeasure. Some military experts thought his strategy had been brilliant in retreat, and yet it was easy to understand that in Russian eyes failure to stop the invader might have outweighed the intrinsic merits of his performance. He had baffled the Germans, he had saved the Russian Army from capture or destruction, but he had lost Poland and the greater part of rich Lithuania. The Caucasus was far away and seemed then an unimportant theatre. Developments have changed the aspect of affairs. The Germans went hardly any further into Russia. The "eastern front" is almost the same as when the Grand Duke left it. The fighting has diminished to a minimum. But in Asia Minor large events are taking place. From his Caucasian bases the Grand Duke is driving a pronged fork into Turkey. One prong, sliding along the edge of the Black Sea, is aimed at Constantinople; another is penetrating a very mountainous country in a easterly direction and is intended to cut Turkey's transverse communications, and another, pointed straight at Bagdad from the northeast, has already pierced the Turco-Persian mountain barrier almost to Khanki, 100 miles from the Holy City, on the plains of Mesopotamia. The operation is somewhat like driving a fork into a mole hill. The Turk may either be impaled or trapped between two prongs. In the case of being

trapped he might escape by lateral ways, in a westerly direction, across the desert, but that would mean to abandon Bagdad and all of Mesopotamia. It would establish contact at once between the Russians and the English coming up the Euphrates River from the Persian Gulf. The character of the Grand Duke's operations is determined by the extreme difficulties of the country, which is very mountainous in all approaches to Mesopotamia, with few and wretched roads and scanty sustenance. The invading forces have to go in thin columns and rely entirely upon their distant bases for supplies. The difficulties of transportation must be enormous. There are military experts who think that when the history of the war is written in perspective, this Caucasian campaign will be one of its most interesting and important chapters, provided it succeeds. It is now possible to believe that when the Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved from command on the eastern front it was done with a view to the importance of Asia Minor as a theatre of war and his special ability to perform there a task of prodigious proportions. If that is true, Russian foresight and strategy deserve to be very highly thought of, for undoubtedly the Germans were unprepared in Asia Minor and taken off their guard.

That Child.  
Tommy—"Oh, mother look at that man! He's only got one arm."  
Mother—"Hush! He'll hear you."  
Tommy—"Why, doesn't he know two prongs. In the case of being

## CARRANZA NOW AFTER VILLA

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Dispatch of 1,500 Carranza troops northward toward the border in the Big Bend district of Coahuila, reported in border advices last, was regarded by officials here, to-day as possibly indicating that the Mexican de facto government is making renewed efforts to capture bandits who have raided American border towns. Reports that the expedition might have a hostile purpose were not regarded seriously by administration authorities.

They intimated that the action tended to strengthen the belief that American and Mexican military authorities at El Paso had reached an unwritten agreement on co-operation along the border to prevent further bandit raids.

The Mexican situation showed no sign of immediate change here to-day. President Wilson was cruising down the Chesapeake Bay on the yacht Mayflower and did not expect to return before Sunday or Monday. Secretary of War Baker had also taken a week-end trip.

General Scot, chief of staff, was on his way to Washington from El Paso to report on his conference with General Clegg, war minister for the de facto government. He is expected here early next week and administration officials probably will confer at length with him before taking up diplomatic discussions with Elscó Arredondo, Carranza's ambassador designate. War department authorities emphasized that although General Pershing is concentrating his forces in Mexico and shortening his line to 216 miles he is ready to dash southward still further if definite reports should be received of Villa or his bandits.

## The WEEK-END PROGRAMME at THE NICKEL

Knickerbocker star features present

**"THE DRAGON'S CLAW."**  
MARION LEONARD and WALTER HAMPDEN in a stirring dramatic production in 3 acts—a beautiful story—beautifully told.

**"THE VAGABONDS"**—(Adapted from the poem.) **"SONNY JIM'S LOVE AFFAIR"**—Bobby Connolly in a juvenile comedy.

**"THE WOMAN IN THE BOX."**  
A powerful two-act Vitagraph melo-drama featuring PEGGY BLAKE, HARRY MOREY, L. RODGERS LYTTON.

**BERT STANLEY, Singing all the Latest Novelty Hits.**

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG SATURDAY BUMPER MATINEE.

### THE "MAIL" GETS THERE

A little "ad." in the columns of the popular Mail and Advocate has a magical effect when owners of lost articles wish to recover such. We had an instance of this yesterday, when a little gold cross, owned by Miss Patrice Carew, and lost by her Sunday, was returned to her by the honest finder, Miss Sullivan of the Martin Hardware Co. Few in St. John's fail to read the organ of the great F. P. U., so that its advertising columns when used by you always get results.

The Prospero which is due here to-morrow night came from Tilt Cove to Fortune Harbor. She reports the southside of Green Bay blocked with ice.

The S.S. Jansburg with a cargo of salt from Cadiz to Job Bros & Co. arrived here this morning. She made the run here in 15 days and had variable weather.

## WAR MESSAGES

### Irish Prisoners Are Well Treated

LONDON, May 26.—John O'Connor, a prominent Nationalist member, who has represented North Kilkaree for many years, declared in a statement to-day, following a visit which he paid to a prison where a large number of Irish citizens, accused of participation in the recent rebellion have been detained, since their arrival in England, that there was not the shadow of foundation for allegations of their ill-treatment by the military.

### Italian Steamer Sunk

PARIS, May 27.—A Havas despatch from Port Vendres says that two French torpedo-boats arrived there yesterday bringing 60 members of the crew of the Italian steamer Moravia, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on Thursday afternoon without warning. The crew were abandoned in two life-boats.

The Moravia sailed from New York on May 5th and was last reported passing Gibraltar on May 22nd.

### Austrian Claims

VIENNA, May 27.—Twenty-five hundred Italians, four guns, four machine guns and a quantity of war materials have been captured by the Austrians, who stormed an extensive mountain ridge on Trentino front, according to an official statement.

### Norwegian Steamer Seized by Germans

LONDON, May 26.—The seizure by German warships of the Norwegian steamer Olaf Kyrre in the Cattegat, is reported in a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

The steamer was bound for New York and was taken into Swinemunde.

### British Steamer on Fire

HONG KONG, May 26.—The British steamer Wesley, from New York on Pelly 29th via Port Natal for Vladivostok, is reported on fire and beached off Cape Varena in Cochin-China. Assistance has been sent her.

### Officially Denied

BERLIN, May 26.—The rumor in circulation abroad that Prince Von Buelow, former German Chancellor, is going on a peace mission to Washington is officially denied here.

### Italian Dirigible Bombs Austrian Battery

ROME, May 27.—A naval dirigible threw 28 bombs on an Austrian battery at Monte Salvore, causing considerable damage. The airship returned to its base unharmed.

Last night the police arrested a young man, a peddler, for the theft of two blankets and a bed cover from the Seamen's Institute on the 23rd. inst. The man slept there on the night of 22nd and stole the articles on leaving the place. The goods were valued at \$7.00. He tried to sell them on board a craft but as he could not get what he wanted for them he threw them overboard later. He was fined by Judge Morris \$10.00 or 30 days.

### Would Increase Up-keep.

"And the price of the car is one hundred and fifty pounds," the customer murmured, thoughtfully. "Does that include everything?"

"Yes—oh, no, of course the lamps the extra."

"Lamps extra!" said the customer sharply. "But they are shown in the illustration."

"My dear sir so is a very beautiful woman," said the salesman, smoothly, "but we do not give a lady with every car!"

## JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

<p><b>"RED CROWN" BRAND</b> of <b>CORNED BEEF, ROAST BEEF</b> <b>SAUSAGES, POTTED MEATS</b> and <b>LUNCH HAM.</b></p>	<p><b>"HARVEST QUEEN"</b> <b>Corn Flour,</b> Pkgs. of 1/4s, 1/2s and 1s. <b>'LIBERTY GLOSS' STARCH</b> Pkgs. and Bulk.</p>
<p><b>"GREAT BEAR"</b> Spring Brand <b>MACCARONI,</b> 16 Oz. Packages.</p>	<p><b>"CHAMPION" TOBACCO</b> 7s and 14s. in 20 and 21 lb. Caddies.</p>
<p><b>"KNICKERBOCKER" BRAND</b> <b>COFFEE</b> in 1 and 7 lb. Tins.</p>	<p><b>"KNICKERBOCKER" BRAND</b> <b>Cream of Tartar</b> <b>Substitute</b> in 10 Pound Tins.</p>
<p><b>Also in Stock:</b> 200 Bags LIMA BEANS. 400 Bags ROUND PEAS. 400 Bags YELLOW EYE BEANS. 500 Sides SOLE LEATHER. 100 Cases TOMATOE CATSUP. 100 Boxes DATES, 10 oz. Pkts.</p>	

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EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

**"THE GIRL WITH THE RED FEATHER."**  
An exciting drama in 2 reels produced by the Selig Company.

**"THE CHADFORD DIAMONDS."**  
A Biograph Detective Story.

**"A Hermit Rim Trip" and "The Swedish Army and Navy."**  
A reel of Scenic and Educational film.

**"HAM AT THE BEACH."**  
A Ham and Bud Comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton and Bud Duncan.

**MR. FRANK DE'GROOT, Bass Baritone.**  
Singing Classy and Popular Songs.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS—A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.  
EXTRA PICTURES AT THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building.  
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter  
**Squires & Winter,**  
Barristers, Solicitors  
and Notaries.  
New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,  
Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

**BRITISH**

**THE POWER OF PROTECTION**

Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means **PROTECTION** from High Prices

**PROTECTION** in Material.  
**PROTECTION** in Style.  
**PROTECTION** in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs **PROTECTION** Have It!

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

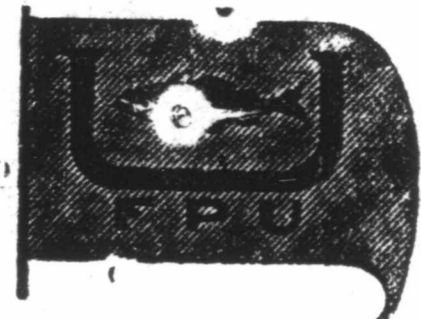
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**IN STORE:**

40 Cases  
**SARDINES, 1-4S**  
30 Cases  
**SARDINES, 1-8S**  
In pure Olive Oil.  
Best Norwegian pack.

**J. J. ROSSITER,**

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 Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.  
Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 27th., 1916.

**A NEW EMPIRE**

JULES CLEMENCEAU, in his journal, "L'Homme Enchaîné," discussing post bellum possibilities, says: "We shall respect ourselves by respecting the conquered, even though they are irreparably dishonored by their unparalleled excesses and terrible atrocities. We could not, without being false to our natures and without incurring the eternal reproaches of our descendants, basely betray the cause for which they have poured out their blood, by recoiling before the duty of taking all necessary precautions in order that the establishment of a durable peace should at least be assured."

"Germany will not be suppressed to-morrow. She will wish to recuperate, and no one can blame her. Her resources in initiative and methodical organization will not be less powerful than before. Not having been able to destroy us in war, she will renew her attempt to peaceful absorption. The peace therefore must be ours and not hers—for ourselves, who have human law to preserve, in the establishment of a New Europe, and for her that can only be regenerated by returning under our auspices to the civilized condition that one day, I hope at any rate, she will be ashamed of having repudiated. I would state that the coming peace will be the better and more solid in so far as our victory is the more complete."

It isn't the way of the British, In the fight for Country and King, On the fair white field of their valor, The shadow of shame to bring, There isn't a man in the army, There isn't a lad on the sea, Would dim the light of his honor, By a deed of infamy.

**KIEL CANAL**

REAR-ADMIRAL DEGOUY of the French Navy says that an effective way to solve the North sea problem would be the bottling up of the German High Seas Fleet in the Kiel Canal. German engineers admit that the work on the Canal, which was executed in a hurry, gives it very insufficient grounds for security. They admit that the lack of stability of the Levensau Bridge constitutes a permanent menace to its navigation. The greater number of the railway and road bridges, being uncovered, could easily be destroyed by an aerial fleet. Nor is this all: the banks of the Canal are loosely built, on account of the clayey nature of the soil. The same insecurity exists in the wide marshes east of Rendsburg; and infiltrations undermine the banks which were hurriedly constructed when the Canal was widened. Thus a well-studied and well-combined attack of an aerial fleet on the Kiel Canal could produce very interesting results. Not only could this waterway be obstructed for several days with wreckage, but the Canal itself could be destroyed at several points, and the disaster would be the greater because the lack of interior locks would not permit the localization of the effects, so far as the height of the water-level is concerned. A vigorous blow by the English fleet in the direction of—

**WOMEN OF FRANCE**

A WRITER in "Blackwood's" pays a splendid tribute to the women of France whose devotion to la cause is an inspiration to all who come in contact with them. Madame is one of the most wonderful women in the world. During the absence of her husband and sons who are fighting, she knows not where she has to manage the farm, and in addition to her duties as fermière, she is called upon to maintain her menage as a combination of barracks and almshouse. She is up by half-past four every morning; yet she never appears to go to bed at night; and she spends her evenings discussing war events with her soldiers who gather around the fiver telling of the deeds of valor of "Henri or Jacques" away in the Vosges, or on the fields of La Champagne. She has been doing this, day in day out, since the combatants settled down to trench warfare. Each week brings her a new batch of tenants, and she assimilates them all no matter what may be their foibles or proclivities.

The only approach to a breakdown comes when, ere you depart from her humble abode, after wishing her "Bonne Chance" you venture on a reference to her absent sons and husband. Then tears gather in her eyes, and she weeps copiously, and it seems to do her a world of good.

**OFFICERS COME TO TRAIN MEN.**

By the last express there arrived here fourteen members of the Royal Navy, who went on board the H.M.S. "Briton" to engage in the work of training our Reservists. The men have served many years in the Royal Navy and some have been so long in the Service that they are receiving a pension. The men consist of gunners, artificers, A.B.'s, stokers and they will remain here until the close of the war.

**READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE**

**CLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

MAY 27

VICE-ADMIRAL GAMBIER appointed Governor of Newfoundland, 1802.  
The Orphan Asylum first opened, 1827.  
Corner stone George's Street Methodist Church laid by Hon. Stephen Rendell, M.H.A., 1872.  
Steamer Lizzie (for Conception Bay mail service) launched at Pugwash, N.S., 1866.  
Rt. Rev. Dr. Carfagnini (Bishop of Hr. Grace) appointed Bishop of Gallipoli, for which place he left this day, 1880.  
An address presented to Archdeacon Kelly by the congregation of the Church of England Cathedral on the occasion of his leaving Newfoundland for England, 1867.  
Three men (Pierce, White and Connors) drowned at Twillingate, 1866.  
John McBride died, 1882.  
A cricket match between teetotalers and moderate drinkers; the former won. Here are the names of the players: Teetotalers—John Flannery, Captain; E. Shea, E. Mutch, C. P. Crowdy, T. J. Edens, J. Robinson, T. F. Walsh, F. Morris, W. Emerson, D. Browning and J. Savage; W. B. Kelli-grew, Umpire. Moderate Drinkers—T. Parker, W. C. Job, E. R. Bowring, C. Raynes, C. R. Duder, Albert Knight, Arthur Clift, John Winter, Joseph Peters, A. Bayley and F. Barnes; John Kelly, Umpire, 1886.

MAY 28

Richard Neyle, hardware merchant, opened business. Mr. Neyle's business is the oldest in town in which the founder is alive. He never failed nor compromised during his over half century of commercial life, 1849.  
Frederick R. Page, Sr., died, 1870.  
Governor Hill knighted K.C.M.G., 1874.

On this day, Robert J. Parsons, editor of The Patriot newspaper, was sentenced by Judge Boulton to three months imprisonment, in the common jail, or pay a fine of fifty pounds to the King, for refusing to disclose the author of a letter, signed "Stick a Pin Here," published in his columns on the 17th of May, reflecting on the judicial honesty of Judge Boulton. The fine was promptly subscribed by the editor's political admirers, and the man himself released in a few days. This is the letter:—

"We understand that a lecture was delivered in the Court-house yesterday, to the Grand and Petit Juries on the opening of the Central Circuit Court by the President of the Council in his capacity of Chief Justice, on the very great benefits which hanging the people confers on society, arising, no doubt, from its sedative effects upon the human system, which, to the uninitiated, are truly astonishing. The same excellent plan is to be followed up, in order to quell the fiery spirits, which at this moment, keep up a wholesale ripple on the surface of society, which it would appear fearfully disturbs the repose of the honorable lecturer and all other despots who shall dare to subvert the charters of the land, and plant in their stead the unloved principles of arbitrary sway! Go it, ye cripples!"—1835.

Patrick J. Scott admitted to Bar, 1873.  
Charles W. H. Tessier married, 1878.  
Rev. John Russell died, 1878.  
Sir Frederick B. T. Carter appointed Chief Justice, 1880.  
James J. Milley and John L. Davis admitted to Bar, 1887.  
Rt. Hon. W. Ewart Gladstone buried, 1898.

**The 'Lornina' Bounty Case**

**Enquiry is Taken Out of Mr. Berteau's Hands and a Commission Appointed--The Opposition Object to Such a Proceeding and Protest Against It.**

ON Thursday Mr. Berteau wrote Mr. Coaker intimating that the Government had appointed a Commission to enquire into the payment of \$824 to M. P. Cashin as bounty on the "Lornina," and that he would not hold the investigation that he had recently intimated to Mr. Coaker he would hold into that matter. The Commission consisted of Jesse Whiteway, R. T. McGrath and Mr. Berteau. Mr. Coaker at once submitted the intimation of Mr. Berteau to the Opposition Party and Dr. Lloyd, on behalf of the Opposition Party, has lodged a strong protest against such an outrage upon the public with His Excellency the Governor.

The Commission named would be considered as no better than a "Whitewashing Commission," as the public well know that Jesse Whiteway is a defeated Tory candidate and received a large slice of the patronage of the public institutions as the public accounts show; while R. T. McGrath is a subordinate of Cashin's.

What is wanted is—  
(a) An investigation by Mr. Berteau into the payment of \$824 to Cashin as Bounty on the "Lornina," which it is claimed Cashin was not entitled to receive.  
(b) An investigation into the conduct of Surveyors of Shipping in issuing a certificate for Bounty on a vessel not built according to the Act.  
(c) A Marine Court of Enquiry by capable men competent to deal with such marine matters, to enquire into the loss of the "Lornina" and whether she was fit to be sent on a foreign voyage.

This matter is a very serious one and must be handled impartially and non-politically, so far as action by the authorities is concerned. The following letter was received by Mr. Coaker from the Auditor General on the 25th:—

MR. BERTEAU'S LETTER  
St. John's, May 25, 1916.

SIR,— Referring to my letter to you of the 10th inst., in relation to the payment of bounty for the Schooner "Lornina": I have the honour to advise you that a Commission has been directed by His Excellency the Governor to Mr. Jesse Whiteway, Mr. R. T. McGrath and myself to enquire into this matter. The enquiry I proposed to conduct in my capacity as Auditor General will therefore cease, and the whole matter will be taken up by the Commission specially appointed.

The Commission, of which I am the Chairman, will no doubt ask you to attend before it and give evidence, and you will receive due notice of the time and place your attendance will be required.

I have the honour to be,  
SIR,  
Your obedient servant,  
F. C. BERTEAU,  
Comptroller and Auditor General.

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,  
City.

John L. Mews, Stipendiary Magistrate, died at Old Perlican, 1875.  
Count DeCourcy died in hospital here; he was a man of education and refinement, but led a Bohemian existence. He boasted of being of the nobility of France, but that his family had been dispossessed, 1888.  
Richard Singleton, who killed James Coffee at Spaniard's Bay, found guilty of manslaughter, 1873.

Alexander M. McKay received news of his appointment as Provincial Grand Master of Masons under Scottish jurisdiction in this Island, 1868.  
Aiden McLoughlan (son of Hon. James McLoughlan) died, 1895.  
James Stewart (of J. & W. Stewart) died at Greenock, 1895.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The action of the Government in refusing to allow Mr. Berteau to proceed with his enquiry under the Audit Act and the appointment by the Government of a Commission called forth the following official protest to the Governor from the Opposition Party in the House of Assembly:—

[Copy]  
THE PROTEST  
St. John's, May 25, 1916.  
To His Excellency Sir Walter Davidson, K.C.M.G.,  
City.

SIR: I most respectfully desire to draw your attention to the Commission which I understand has been directed through the advice of your Ministers from you to Mr. Jesse Whiteway, Mr. R. T. McGrath and Mr. F. C. Berteau, Comptroller and Auditor General, to enquire into the matter of the payment of bounty of the schooner "Lornina." It may not be known to Your Excellency that Mr. Berteau in his capacity as Auditor General has already arranged to enquire into the matter before this Commission was specially appointed to deal with it. It is particularly a matter dealing with the expenditure of public moneys, inquiries into which are specially conferred on the Auditor General by the Audit Act, 1899. It, therefore, appears to me an illegal proceeding to supersede the functions of his office by the Commission recently appointed. In a letter directed to Mr. Coaker by Mr. F. C. Berteau he states that "the inquiry which I proposed to conduct myself in my capacity as Auditor General will, therefore, cease, and the whole matter will be taken up by the Commission recently appointed."

I would also direct your attention to the personnel of the Commission, other than the Auditor General. Mr. Jesse Whiteway is a member of the political party of which the Hon. M. P. Cashin belongs. He was a member of the House of Assembly from 1909 to 1913, and a supporter of Sir Edward Morris. At the last election he was a candidate of the same party. As to Mr. R. T. McGrath, he holds the office of Inspector of Customs, and is, therefore, a subordinate in the department over which the Hon. M. P. Cashin presides. As the inquiry relates to an alleged payment to the Hon. M. P. Cashin of bounty for the schooner "Lornina," Your Excellency will see the impropriety of Mr. Jesse Whiteway, and, particularly, of a subordinate of the Hon. M. P. Cashin, being members of the Commission of inquiry. I, therefore, desire to protest most strongly and respectfully against the issue of this Commission, and would suggest to Your Excellency the recall of the Commission which has been issued, and the leaving of the inquiry in the hands of Mr. F. C. Berteau the Auditor General, who is removed by the tenor of his office from all political and other influences, and in whom we have every reason to have confidence.

I am, Your Excellency,  
Yours most respectfully,  
W. F. LLOYD,  
Leader of the Opposition  
in the House of Assembly.

To which the Governor replied as follows:—

[Copy]  
REPLY  
Government House,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
26 May, 1916.

SIR, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 25th instant conveying your protest, in your capacity as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, to the composition of the Commission appointed to enquire into the matter of the payment of bounty of the schooner Lornina.

I shall lay your protest before my Ministers for their consideration. I have the honour to be,  
SIR,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Sgd.) W. E. DAVIDSON,  
Governor.

W. F. Lloyd, Esq., D.C.L.,  
Leader of the Opposition,  
in the House of Assembly.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

**GEORGE KNOWLING**

**Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.**

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for Best Value for the Money. We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing Spring and Summer Clothing Raincoats Macintoshes Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

**PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.**

We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable. Flour Molasses Seeds Teas Medicines. Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

**Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.**

**Hardware Department.**

Fishery Supplies, Manilla Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes.

**Women's and Children's Clothing**

We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of Costumes Blouses Underclothing Corsets Raincoats Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises. Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

**GEORGE KNOWLING**

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**Week-End Excursions.**

Commencing Saturday, May 20th, Excursion Return Tickets will be sold from all stations between and including St. John's, Carbonear, Heart's Content, Placentia and Trepassey.

ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

Good going on all regular trains of Saturday and Sunday, and returning on all regular trains of Monday following.

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# ANDERSON'S, the Store of Quality

Take Advantage of this Opportunity NOW!

## Charming Headwear FOR THE CHILDREN.

Keep the Child smiling and contented by getting ONE OF OUR STRAWS, we have many Styles, many Prices.

Get a BONNET FOR THE LITTLE TOT, she's expecting one, they are only 20c. in White Linen or Pique.

Or what about a BLUE or BROWN STYLE LINEN HAT—20c.

Get the Girl a WATERPROOF HAT, and save her Straw in the rainy weather, they are so cheap—25c.

Colours: Navy, Grey, Lawn. Cape Ann or Motor Shape.

Send to-day; enclose price, and receive a hat to suit yourself and the child by return mail.

## Housekeeper!

SAVE HALF THE COST OF YOUR DRESSES BY HAVING AN APRON OR OVERALL FOR YOUR WORK.

You all know, without being told, their usefulness.

With an APRON or OVERALL on you work in comfort and your dress is protected.

Then why are you without one?

Send here. Send here to-day, and get a Coloured Cotton Apron for . . . . .18c.

Or a Stripe Gingham Overall . . . . .70c.

Or a White Lawn Apron . . . . .25c. to 80c.

## TO INTEREST YOU, SOMETHING SPECIAL!

### Goods by the Pound.

TURKISH TOWELLING, 60c and 70c per lb. SCRIM for Curtains—A set will cost about 65c and will stand any washing.

LONDON SMOKE, 60c lb., for many uses large pieces WHITE FLETTE—pieces 4 to 8 yards—50c per lb.

REGATTA—for a good Shirt - - - 70c.

COTTON TWEED—for a strong pair Overalls, 60c.

SHIRTING - - - - - 40c and 50c.

JEAN—for washable Summer Dresses - - - 60c.

CROSS BAR MUSLIN, about 36 inches wide, 70c lb. or about - - - - - 17c yd.

SEND A TRIAL ORDER FOR GOODS NAMED HERE, and you will be so pleased with your purchase that you will surely continue to buy from us.

## Underskirts!

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY THATS WHAT YOU GET IN OUR UNDERSKIRTS.

More wear and satisfaction, a correct style, at the right price.

In Coloured Moire, Sateen, and Satin. We can give you any colour; the most exacting Woman will find her colour here.

Prices \$1.50 and \$2.00

We can also suit you to a Black Moire, Sateen or Satin one for from

\$1.00 to \$2.50

When sending state Colour and Length.

## That New Blouse!

It is essential that you have A GOOD QUALITY STYLISH BLOUSE FOR THE EVENINGS.

Ours are in STYLES and QUALITIES that will appeal to women of taste.

They are DAINTY, there is a finish to every one of them.

Do YOU need one?

If you do send to-day, while stock is complete.

LAWN 75c, \$1.00, 1.50

SILK - \$1.00 to 2.50

When ordering state Size of Neck.

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

## Detailed Statement Expenditure on Account of War, from July 1st 1915, to March 28, 1916.

July 1 J. J. Whiteway, rectors	\$132.00	vertising	5.25
J. W. Mitchell, censor	14.00	19 Union Pub. Co.	4.50
Chas. Myer	14.00	21 "Bell Island Miner,"	
D. Stott	25.00	advertising	4.50
Geo. J. Veitch	15.00	23 H. Saunders, censor	25.00
J. J. Curtis	8.26	D. J. Barron	13.65
J. D. O'Donnell	14.28	D. Johnston	13.44
Geo. White	2.24	W. B. Savin	3.15
T. H. Small	1.40	Thos. Power	1.75
H. Rowcell	16.24	R. J. O'Keefe	2.38
J. Hackett	.56	A. Mitchell	2.80
J. W. Hackett	1.68	C. C. Cadet, advert.	20.00
Hy Butler	8.44	24 J. W. Mitchell, censor	14.00
Hy Collins	9.80	Chas. Myer	14.00
A. Lovey	.96	Postal Telegraphs,	
6 P. B. Rendell	15.00	messages	49.77
Postal Telegraphs,		"Plaindealer," advert.	6.00
messages	8.20	King's Printer, print-	
Jas. H. Nichols, ad-		ing lists	95.00
vertising	10.90	28 P. B. Rendell, censor	15.00
8 M. J. Summers, sun-		amt. paid up to Aug. 3	
dries for B.P.	884.30	Jas. H. Nichols, 300	
10 J. W. Mitchell censor	14.00	copies passports	7.50
Chas. Myer	14.00	30 Jas. H. Nichols, ad-	
13 A. W. Piccot, passage		vertising	4.50
paid recruits	30.35	31 Chas. Meyers, censor	17.00
16 King's Printer, gazet-		J. W. Mitchell	14.00
ting	127.63	"Plaindealer," advert.	6.75
J. H. Nichols, advert-		"Trade Review," ad-	
ising	4.50	vertising	6.75
17 Chas. Myer, censor	14.00		
J. W. Mitchell	14.00		
"Trade Review, ad-			
			\$1,754.56

## OBITUARY

There passed peacefully away to the Better Land on Thursday, May 11th, Rhoda Templeman, beloved daughter of George and Emily Templeman of Bonavista, at the youthful age of 18 years and four months. Two or three days before she died she was visited by the Rev. Mr. House, and on going into her room she held out her hand to him and said:

"I've found a friend in Jesus. He's everything to me, He's the fairest of ten thousands to my soul. The Lilly of the Valley. In Him alone I see All I need to cleanse and make me fully whole."

The funeral service took place on Saturday, May 13th, in the Methodist church; the procession was headed by the scholars and teachers of

the Sunday School, of which she was a true member. A very impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Howse, taking as his text—John 14 chap, verses 2nd, and 3rd. "In my Father's house are many mansions, if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you and if I go to prepare a place for you I will come again and receive you unto myself that where I am ye may be also." Deceased was loved by all who knew her. She leaves a father and mother, one brother and one sister and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their sad loss. May God sustain the sorrowing ones, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy. F. T. Bonavista, May 16, 1916. Some people are kicking because there is no mud to kick about.

## The Canadian Shell Enquiry

OTTAWA, May 16.—Under a ruling by Sir William Meredith, Mr. F. B. Carvell, K.C., is claiming the right to investigate nearly one hundred contracts for component parts of shells. He says he does not expect to go into all these contracts, but that he does contend that he is entitled to do so and plans to investigate some of them. Sir William Meredith last week gave a ruling to the effect, according to Mr. Carvell's interpretation, that any contracts in connection with the five million shells supplied with the fuses contracted for by the Shell Committee with the American Ammunition Co. and the International Arms and Fire Co. might be investigated. If this ruling is upheld, Mr. Carvell can inquire into contracts for forgings and any shell parts for the five million shells. Other counsel express the opinion that Mr. Carvell will not be permitted to carry out his plan as Parliament has already refused to extend the inquiry and that such an extension would be the effect of Mr. Carvell's interpretation of the commissioner's ruling.

## I'm Thinking of You Every Day

A Soldier's Letter  
I haven't time to sit down and write. And thought, perhaps, you might like to see it. So I send you this card just to say I'm alright. And getting along "real fine." When the Empire's call for more men to fight. For her honour, in me caused a thrill. I felt I must or else I should "burst." So I'm at Sandling Camp, hard at drill. The work it is stiff, we're "at it" all day. And sometimes half of the night; but we're hardening to it and getting quite fit. And thank goodness for "Mud" we're alright. My duty calls me, as you very well know. To the Front where the fightin' is done. And when our bunch get a grip on the foe. There's no letting go till we've won. So cheer up my dear, though parted we are. And though I'm so far away; My loved ones are ever first in my thoughts. I'm thinking of you every day. To Mother from OBADIAH BREWER. [The above writer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Brewer, Hillview, Trinity Bay.]

Stout Red-Faced, Lady—"Do you mean to say you won't give me my money back for this book just because I have read it? You know you advertise that it is your aim to have only satisfied customers." "Yes, madam, but what is the matter? It the print imperfect, or anything like that?" "No." "Then why are you not satisfied with the novel?" "Well, I don't like the way it ends."

## Fishermen! Notice!

We want to purchase at our stores 3,000 BRLS. CODROES. The following instructions must be closely followed by all packing Codroes to sell at our stores: "First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket." We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date. F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd

TO ARRIVE in about two weeks: 1000 Sacks P. E. I. BLUE POTATOES. Would advise customers looking up early for this lot as Blues are going to be very scarce and high. H. Brownrigg.

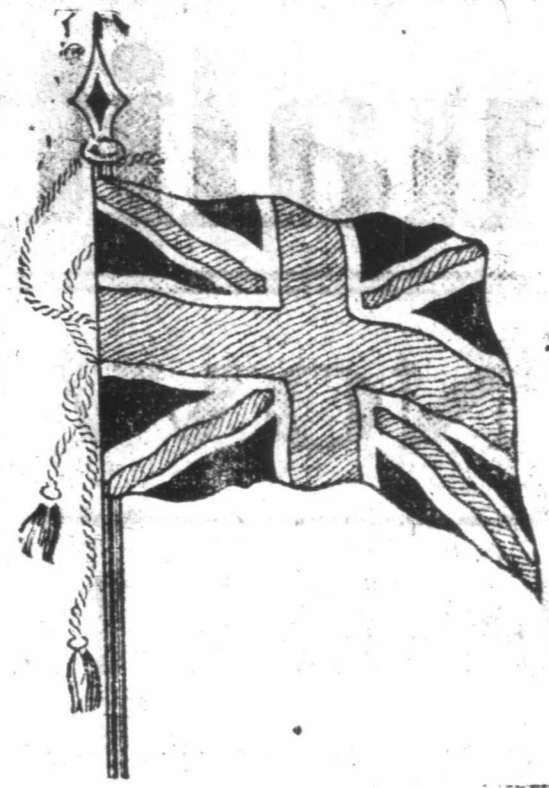
J.J. St. John  
The TEA with strength and flavor is ECLIPSE, which we sell at 45c. lb.  
ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.  
SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAWS, 1s. and 2s.  
J.J. St. John  
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

## German People Ready For Peace

NEW YORK, May 17.—A man who has just arrived from Germany furnishes some first hand information regarding conditions in that country. He is an American citizen, born in Virginia, but resided most of his life in Dresden. In describing the situation in Germany, he says that the consensus of opinion among the more enlightened classes is that Germany can hold out no longer than nine months. Ordinary meat sells for four marks a pound, and only a small quantity can

be purchased, every fifth day. Three pounds of potatoes per days per person is the maximum allowance. There are no fats to be had, and no butter. Eggs sell for ten cents each. It is this man's opinion that in six months Germany will face an internal revolution. Not only the common people, but the men in the trenches are sick and tired of the short rations, which is undermining their enthusiasm. The cry of peace is widespread, because of the insufficient supply. People are whispering these things among themselves, but they dare not express their thoughts openly. If they do they are immediately arrested.

**Rally Round the Young Men.**  
**FLAG**  
**Young Men.**



**THE UNION JACK**

**WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MEANS**

WHEN King Richard the First returned from Palestine in the year 1194, he introduced the Cross of St. George and made it the battle-flag of England. In process of time the saint became recognized as the patron-saint of the country. A decree of the Council of Oxford gave his festival a national character in 1222, and "St. George and Merrie England!" became a battle-cry. With the plain red cross flying on his ships, King Edward the Third destroyed the enemy's fleet at the battle of Sluis, in 1340, and for over three hundred years Englishmen strove for it by land and sea. Drake, Raleigh, Frobisher, Hawkins and Howard won imperishable renown under it, and the first named of them bore it bravely round the world.

In 1606, three years after King George the Sixth of Scotland became also King James the First of England, St. Andrew's Cross, a white saltire on a blue field, was combined with the Cross of St. George to form the Union Flag of the two nations. Cabot, Hudson and Cook sailed with it over uncharted seas and made their great geographical discoveries. It triumphed at Blenheim, Oudenarde and Ramillies, at Quiberon Bay, St. Vincent, Camperdown and the Nile. Under it India and Canada were won and the foundations of the empire laid in the East and the West.

In the reign of King George the Third, the Act of Union with Ireland having been passed, the Cross of St. Patrick, a red saltire on a white field, was added, and the flag became the Union Jack of the United Kingdom on the First day of January, 1801. Beneath it Irishmen, Scots and Englishmen have fought side by side on many a stricken field and shot-riddled ship. To-day it flutters on every continent and every sea and ceaselessly follows the march of morning round the globe.

St. George's birthplace is assigned to Cappadocia. He became an officer in the Roman Army, and suffered torture and death at Nicomedia under the Emperor Diocletian, in 303. His Cross and the well-known legend inseparable from his name should keep his example before our minds, and encourage us to fight at all costs the dragon of tyranny. April 23rd is St. George's day.

St. Andrew, the first called of Christ's disciples, belonged to Bethsaida. He became patron-saint of Scotland in consequence of the wide acceptance of an ancient legend, according to which the St. Rule was divinely admonished by means of a dream, in the fourth century, to convey the bones of the apostle from Patras in Greece to Muckros, which then took the name of St. Andrews. The tradition is now discredited. There is, however, no sufficient reason to doubt that the relics of the saint were really taken to Scotland in the eighth century and deposited in the place named, but it was then known as Kilrimont, and it was for this name St. Andrews became a substitute. The meaning of St. Andrew in Manly. The apostle who bore the name lived a

life of devotion to duty and died by crucifixion. His Cross should ever remind us of the nobility of manhood zealous and true. November 30th is his anniversary. St. Patrick was probably born in Dumbarton at a spot known as Kilpatrick, on the Clyde. Captured in youth by raiders, he was taken to Ireland as a slave, and, after six years of bondage, escaped to France. In 432 when sixty years of age, he went back as a missionary and became the apostle of the Emerald Isle. His death was a natural one and he was buried at Downpatrick. Let his Cross keep us in mind of his trial and triumph, and lead us to endeavour to win by love those who have done us evil. March 17th is the festival of St. Patrick.

The term "Jack" has given rise to some measure of misconception as to its origin. Many believe it to be derived from either the Latin or French form of the name James—*Jacobus* or *Jacque*. Others suppose its derivation to be *Jaque*, the name of the coat of leather worn by English soldiers, the breast of which was decorated with the symbol of the patron-saint. Both ideas are erroneous. It was in the Royal Navy the term first came into vogue. King James the First commanded, by proclamation, that the ships of war of both South and North Britain should fly, at their mainmasts, the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew combined in a form "made by our heralds and sent by us to our admiral to be published to our said subjects." The fleet had, till then, as their principal flags the ensigns of their respective countries, but they bore on their bowsprits miniature flags known as Jacks, the staffs of which were called Jackstaves. Having received the royal order, the English ships ceased to display the Jack of St. George and the Scottish the Jack of St. Andrew, both substituting a miniature Union Jack. Later on, the large special flag commanded by the King acquired the same name, and later still the Union Jack per se, anywhere and everywhere.

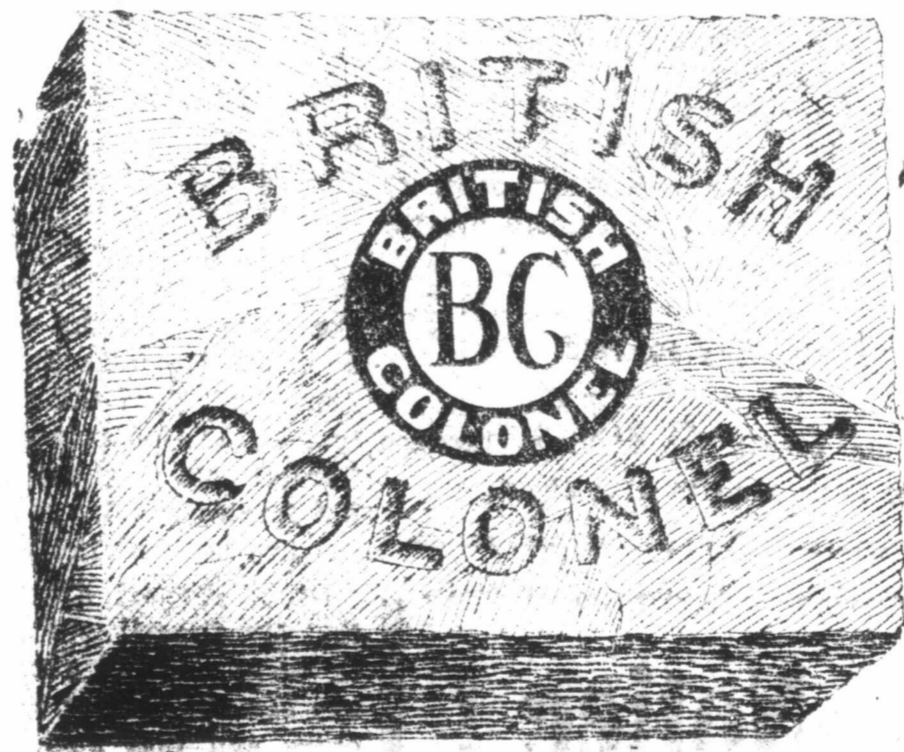
The narrow fimbria of white which surrounds the Cross of St. George serves to remind us of the white field of the original simple battle-flag of England, and also brings the colour-scheme of the Jack into harmony with heraldry, according to a law of which colour touching on colour is a solecism. The Cross of St. Patrick, in accordance with the same law, is also fimbriated where it would otherwise border upon the blue of the field of the Cross of St. Andrew. The Scottish saltire is uppermost in the inner half of the flag and the Irish saltire in the outer, neither being given priority in the general arrangement.

The history and glory of the greatest empire the world has seen, or is every likely to see, are symbolized by the Union Jack. Let us honour it, love it, and keep it forever unsullied, being always ready to rally round it when Duty calls, to defend the rights which appertain to it, as did our patriotic forefathers. Let us bear in mind that, though the ethical significance of its three Crosses is Christian in origin, the Flag of Empire can never be, and none should ever wish it to be, the banner of any one creed, class or colour. It pleads for—nay, demands, justice for all. The splendour of its past is great, but the splendour which the future has in store for it is greater, provided we all duly realize and value the mighty heritage which has fallen to us as children of the Empire and subjects of the King.

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**Imperial Tobacco Co.,**  
*(Newfoundland) Ltd.*

**NEWFOUNDLAND PATROL.**

WANTED 16 Men, ex-Naval Reservists preferred, as Gun's Crews for Newfoundland Patrol. Colonial rates of pay. Apply by letter to Commanding Officer, H.M.S. "Briton."

A. MacDERMOTT,  
Acting Commander.

**THE SIMPLE EXPLANATION SHOWS HOW TO GET \$679,000 A YEAR**

The public gets a very exaggerated notion of for what a motion picture star is paid," says John R. Frueler, who signed Chaplin. "The motion picture patron sits in his 10-cent seat and sees Chaplin inhaling spaghetti and says, 'So he gets \$670,000 a year for that.' But the patron does not consider that the very same time perhaps 500 audiences just as great are seeing Chaplin pictures and paying their dimes for

the chance. That is what Chaplin is really paid for—getting those 500 or 1000 audiences together at 10 or 25 cents a head.

"The star has to make money, the exhibitor has to make money—and the public has to be pleased. If you can please the public enough you can have anything that is within the power of the public to give."

**Utility First.**

"I want a pair of pants." "Something in rough or smooth?" "Rough I reckon. I find it handy to scratch matches on."

"Tis but a thing of colours— 'Tis oft a tattered rag! But eyes of slaves grow brighter When they see the British Flag."

Chip Off The Old Block Little Bobby, blunderingly telling of an accident to his playmate said: "He cut the main artillery off his leg."

# HERE IS A FIRST-SIGHT WORD PICTURE OF ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

*"For the Lion Had Left a Whelp Wherever His Claw Was Set."*

## For Twenty-One Months the Allies Have Withstood a Foe Prepared Through Years of Calculation For a War of Conquest

(BY W. A. WILLISON)

LONDON, April 23.—It is a beautiful night, such a night as heralds the coming of Spring. The searchlights are flashing through the London sky, a grim reminder of war in the cool quiet of an English evening when the promise of rain is in the wind and the earth is full of the suggestion of new and green things struggling into bloom. We remember those lines which tell us that "God's in His Heaven," and we would that we could complete the quotation and say that "All's right with the world." But the world is in torment. The evening promise of green things and new life finds as the only response in the hearts of men and women a growing confidence that the armed forces of civilization are approaching nearer to their victory.

For 20 months humanity has been in conflict with a mighty host prepared through years of calculation. Commanding all the war vigor of untrammelled autocracy, that host challenged democracy a year and a half ago, and the nations linked in conflict to determine whether the will to power should prevail over right and whether freedom should perish upon the earth. The storm shook the world. The thunder of great guns, the lightning flash of explosives, the hail of bullets raining over half Europe—these heralded the torrent of destructive forces upon the bulwarks of civilization. The flood was at the full. The storm broke upon Belgium. It wrought havoc upon Flanders and much of France. Not until Paris was nearly overcome by the deluge was the flood stopped. And the slow recession of the tide began, hardly perceptible at first, but increasing as month by month the torrent lost its strength and the power that was ours to conquer the menace grew.

### Forces of Humanity Vs. Powers of Destruction

BEATEN back, the forces of the Central Empires swept against Russia and the great North battled as seldom nation battled before until it too stopped the onslaught. The crisis was passed. But the storm did not abate. Gallipoli and the Balkans were yet to come. Only now do we really perceive the first rift in the clouds. The light of the world appears. The storm rages, sullenly, furiously. But the dark night is past. The forces of humanity are slowly wrestling from the powers of destruction that sure victory which shall bring rest to the troubled world.

Half the world is plunged in sorrow and torn in an agony of spirit which we shall not realize until peace comes again to give us time for thought. But in the agony there is a glory touched with the divine. The world will never forget the sacrifices of Belgium, and the splendid heroism which led this little nation to submit to battle single-handed against the most mighty offensive forces ever known. In the dim future, when historians write of the present conflict, their verdict may be that she saved not only France, but Europe, in those first awful days. She had testified, as Serbia has testified, to the worth that is in little nations. That testimony will form one of the great-

est human documents in history. We pay homage to these stricken, ravaged little peoples, who have fought so nobly and died so well, a homage as great as that we give to France and Russia.

France!—we remember the words of a famous General in the Canadian forces, words heard in the gloom as we stood on a hill in Flanders watching the night flares breaking over the opposing lines. He spoke of the great Republic, of the wonderful courage of her mothers and her sons, of her tremendous sacrifices, of her seadiness and her flaming determination that this thing should not be and that her land should be freed, as the world should be freed, from the forces which oppressed her. Indeed, there is glory for all. We think of Russia, fighting for months such battles as history has never known—Russia, lacking ammunition, lacking artillery, lacking everything but courage, sullenly opposing the tremendously efficient and destructive weapons of the enemy. At last the forces of the Entente Powers have overcome the handicap which was theirs. One marvels that it has been overcome, that civilization survived the first onslaughts. But overcome it has been, and we are attaining that necessary co-ordination of Allied resources which is essential to success. Everywhere the tide begins to turn against the Central Empires. Together with the military fetters which we are slowly clinching, we are rivetting economic bands which will further reduce enemy nations to aggressive impotence.

### Flaming Determination Of Bleeding France

THE approach of the Allied economic conference in Paris signifies a momentous step in the commercial history of the world—international appreciation of the significant fact that there lies in commercial alliance a potent force nearly as effective for defensive purposes as armed men. Russia is to be assisted in her internal struggle to throw off the commercial domination of Germany, which, by its slow progress of peaceful penetration, has gained such marked ascendancy, in the industrial life of the Northern Empire. France is to be at the economic conference—France and Britain and Russia and Italy and Japan, and probably Belgium and Serbia. Portugal may be there, too. It has taken a long time, but the civilized nations of the world have learned to war properly. They have learned their lesson through adversity. The lesson promises to be well learned.

Twenty months ago the bugles of England were blowing and the cities of the Empire caught up the call till it echoed from Vancouver to Natal, from Sydney to Wellington. The earth was girdled with the sound which called the men of the English-speaking peoples to arms. They came, as there was never a doubt that they would come. South Africa and New Zealand and Australia and Canada gave answer as the men of the breed should answer. "For the lion had left a whelp wherever his claw was set." Great has been the Imperial response. But greater than all has been the answer of Britain. August, 1914, saw the United Kingdom governed by a Ministry able for social achievement, but sadly wanting in those elements which make for successful prosecution of great wars. It is true that, measured by the letter of her agreements, Britain

was prepared. History supplies no finer example of naval excellence than that afforded by the British fleet, which steamed to its war stations with a precision and despatch which will reflect lasting credit upon the Board of Admiralty which controlled it and the seamen who directed it. So with the removal of the first 100,000 to France. Men, munitions, artillery, transports, cavalry, all the military details essential to the equipment and the proper establishment of such an expeditionary force were supplied.

### Enervating Influence Of British Pacifism

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, in his history of this first British force, gives us a dramatic picture of the embarkation in the night and tells us with what admirable precision the whole movement of troops was carried out. But beyond the preparedness of the Navy, beyond the despatch of the promised 100,000 to France, there was no war vision in the British Government and no realization of the tremendous nature of the conflict in which the Empire was involved. As with the Government, so with the people. Britain was drugged by materialistic doctrines, weakened by the enervating influence of pacifism. In the pursuit of commercial ideals and the relief of social distress at home she had lost that larger insight which is the safe-

guard of Empires. She was out of touch with the greater realities of world affairs. Her Government had talked of disarmament while Germany prepared. A great leader had preached to the people in the market place and been rejected. It was perhaps no wonder that men feared that the Mother of Empire had grown too old and too tired for the tremendous responsibilities and burdens which were hers. But with the declaration of war there began here in the United Kingdom one of the greatest human spectacles of all time—the aggressive mobilization of Great Britain.

In the months that have gone by our minds have been distracted by particular incidents. We have criticized men and governments. We have seen much to condemn. But weighing the months in the balance of national effort we question if the world has ever witnessed such tremendous achievements. The regular army has given place to Kitchener's, Kitchener's to Derby's, Derby's to the Military Service Act, and to-day the promise is of Universal Military Service. In 20 months Britain has abandoned her long cherished voluntary principle, and not only consented to but demanded compulsory service for single men. In 20 months 4,000,000 men have been trained in arms. Britain has become one of the greatest armament centres of the world. Her munitions output has increased to an undreamed of

extent. Activity in naval yards and dock yards has been unprecedented. Much has been achieved in the air. And with all this the voice of the people demanding greater measures has been insistent. The Liberal Government was found wanting and discarded. Coalition is now facing a situation nearly as critical. It has accomplished immeasurably more than its predecessor, but still it has failed to give national satisfaction. There has been no dominating figure, no one man competent to lead the nation in its greatest crisis. There has been government by many men who studied the temper of the public and followed, rather than directed, national efforts. The land has lacked leadership. Perhaps that is the greatest miracle of all, the miracle of what Britain has done because of the determination that was in her people. No element in the nation has been found wanting. Those in high places have sacrificed their sons and their fortunes, anxious only that they should be worthy of the traditions which are theirs.

### Peaceful Pursuits Are Abandoned For the War

ENGLAND has been splendidly patriotic. We have heard a good deal of strikes on the Clyde and unrest in South Wales, but they are as nothing compared to the millions of men who have left the works of peace for other

works on distant fields. In Merthyr Tydvil, as in Labor's acceptance of the Military Service Bill, we have the final answer to those who misrepresented British workmen as indifferent to the national peril. From the mines and the factories, from the schools and the warehouses, from the slums and the universities, from every corner of the British Isles, men of all ranks and all occupations have abandoned peaceful pursuits for the stern work of the sword. File upon file, rank upon rank, company by company, battalion by battalion, brigade by brigade, they have marched to the standards of Britain. Division has succeeded division, corps succeeded corps, army followed upon army, until to-day the Mother Country has under arms 4,000,000 fighting men.

We think the heart of Henley must be very glad. For this is the answer to his question. England still rejoices in a breed of mighty men coming forward one in ten to the sound on her bugles blown. And what of the women at home? It is their glory and pride to give their dearest to service and to hide the agony of their hearts until those who do not appreciate the tragedy of these glorious islands, the tragedy of their rose gardens and their leafy lanes, might not even guess the sorrow that saddens the land. In hospitals and convalescent homes, in munition factories and in the fields, in every occupation that means relief of able-bodied men for active service, as in every undertaking that brings ease to the wounded—the women of Britain are to be found ministering, helping, working for the Empire.

### Four Million In Only Twenty Months

REDMOND and Carson work each in their own way for the supreme cause. Scotland vies with England and Glasgow rivals London in recruitment. Wales rejoices in its own Guards. Authors and artists, sportsmen and city men, men of the mine and men of the field, fight with the same high courage. For they have grown "cold to death and dead to pain because of one green winding lane or one blue limpid stream." Four million of them! Think of what it means. Four million in 20 months—200,000 a month, six battalions a day for 600 days. And beyond her men, the country pours out £5,000,000—\$25,000,000—daily for war purposes. That is how the nation fights. Surely it is a Mother Country fit to hold sovereignty over great dominions. We bow the heart and the knee to her, marvelling at her strength, glad for her splendid allegiance to ancient traditions. Her men are great. Their greatness is heard in the very voice of the land itself, which asks only—"Give us leadership. Give us vision. Give us competent government."

We can recall stray lines of a poem which told of the Dominions marshalling to the flag of Empire: Stir of children marching; beat of hearts that bleed; Thunder of ten thousand lips: "O mother! here we come."

Lessons of the Great Conflict Are Born of Blood and Breed, and of the Brotherhood of Brave Men of Brave Women

TEN thousand has given place to hundreds of thousands. South Africa fights on her own field. The

name "Anzac" is blazoned on the records of the race. Canada moves towards her half million armed men. Truly the Dominions have proved their title to their birthright. There is only one vision more glorious than the fact of the present. That is the vision of Empire as it might have been—Empire prepared.

We can see the Whitehall and Downing Street at the menace of war and hear the grave voices of those in authority on August 4th, 1914, calling the rally of Empire. "Canada has her navy on the Pacific and the Atlantic and her troops are ready to sail. Australia and New Zealand guard their Pacific routes and have marshalled their armies. South Africa is moving her forces."—So it might have been and the world would have been saved days of torment and nights of agony. Civilization would have been free from tyranny before now. The hundreds and hundreds of millions which are being spent to-day, and will be spent to-morrow, on destruction would by now have been diverted to social undertakings and to the humane works of peace. We were an Empire without vision. We pay the penalty—a penalty so enormous that the human mind cannot grasp the full horror of the cost. Indeed, we had erred and strayed from our Imperial path and our agony is great upon us. Our only joy is in our race, which has mobilized so mightily, though having no thought for preparation.

### Peace and the Future Of British Empire

THERE are still those who talk of constitutional Imperial consolidation as though it were a dream of idealists. Surely we have learned our lesson by now. Surely the time has passed for prattle of autonomy and discussion of incidence of taxation. Peace must witness the calling together of the great figures of Empire to discuss and determine the future Imperial relationship. Downing Street must share its sovereignty and the Dominions must accept their proper share of house that equality of power and equality of sacrifice shall prevail. We govern a quarter of the earth. We have responsibilities towards the dependent nations such as those shared by no other power. Our strength is the surest shield of civilization. We must so direct the future that we shall never again be found wanting. We must have the might to enforce right. We must be armed, not for aggression, but for justice. We have come perilously near to destruction. And the destruction of the British Empire would be one of the most appalling calamities in history. Never again can we permit the indolence which nearly overwhelmed us. We must rebuild the foundation of the Imperial structure. We must rebuild because of the paramount duty which rests upon those of the English tongue to maintain justice on the earth, to protect the defenceless, to establish liberty and law above the individual interests of tyranny and oppression. Our Empire has endured for a thousand years. LET US BUILD FOR ANOTHER THOUSAND.

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