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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Russ. Continue Their Drive Against Turks In Region of Baiburt

Russians Now Aim For Capture of Baiburt Which Would Result in Linking up Russian Troops Which Recently Captured Erzerum—This Would Give Russians a Solid Line For Advance Eastward

### SEEK TO ISOLATE TURKS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Germany Repulsed in Galicia—Russians Capture Large Quantities of War Materials—Both Austrians and Italians Have Gains to Their Credit—British Capture Some German Trenches—All German Attacks Shaken off

LONDON, April 19.—Pressing their attack by land and sea, the Russians have captured the important Turkish port of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. The Russians are also continuing their drive against the Turks in the region of Baiburt, to the south-east, the capture of which town would result in the joining of the forces which recently captured Erzerum and those now at Trebizond, and would give the Russians a line for a solid advance eastward. This is part of the plan for the isolation of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia.

On the front in France inclement weather has impeded activity of the troops around Verdun. In all the other sectors there has been only intermittent bombardments. Only infantry attacks in France and Belgium have taken place along the British end of the line, where at several points the British have entered the German trenches or shaken off all German attempts at attack.

Artillery duels between the Germans and Russians around the Ikskull bridgehead are still in progress, but no material advantage in the fighting is claimed by either side. Petrograd reports a repulse of Teuton attacks in Galicia and at Popovomogila the Russians captured a large quantity of war materials.

The Italians in their mining operations on the western top of Col di Lana destroyed an Austrian position and occupied the mine crater, over which fighting is now in progress. In the Sagana Valley the Austrians have driven the Italians from their advanced positions. Elsewhere along the line there have been only artillery engagements.

## Pres. Wilson Will Address Both Houses

President Will Lay Before Congress Government's Stand on Controversy With Germany—Situation is Considered Graver Than It Has Been at Any Time

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson, in person, at a joint session of Congress on Wednesday, will lay before that body the American Government's stand on its controversy with Germany over that country's submarine warfare. The summoning of a joint session was an unexpected act on the part of President Wilson and it is considered as portentous.

That an ultimatum will be sent to Germany or that a severance of diplomatic relations will follow shortly is considered the most likely eventuality. The situation between the United States and Germany was an outgrowth of the submarine controversy, and is considered graver than it has been at any time.

## Turk Submarine Sunk; Entire Crew Lost

NEW YORK, April 19.—An International News Service despatch from London to-day says: "A Central News despatch from the Hague states that a Turkish submarine has been destroyed by a mine off Trebizond, in the Black Sea, and the entire crew lost. Four new submarines are reported to have been sent to Turkey from Germany."

## A Job For Penfield

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Ambassador Penfield at Vienna has been instructed to resign from Austrian Government regarding the recent attack without warning, by an Austrian submarine on the Russian barque Imperator, carrying two Americans. Secretary Lansing said to-day that the enquiry would be similar to that recently made of the German Government regarding the Sussex.

## Bulgar Spy Shot

SALONIKA, April 19.—A despatch says a Bulgarian, convicted of espionage, was executed here to-day, and another is awaiting trial. They were caught spying on the Allies.

## Prohibition For Halifax

HALIFAX, April 19.—A Bill bringing Halifax and all Nova Scotia under Prohibition passed the Council to-day and will become law on June 30th.

## Optimism Prevails in Hun Circles

Hun Relations With America Will Not be Allowed to Drift to Breaking Point—German Press Almost Barren of Editorial Comment on Pending Crisis

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Times says alarmist reports about the submarine situation continue to come from America. The latest received is that President Wilson is about to send an ultimatum to Germany threatening a diplomatic break, unless the whole submarine war is abandoned. Another version has it that forthcoming Note, technically, will not be an ultimatum, because no time limit for an answer will be fixed, but that it will be America's last word.

Official optimism still prevails in Wilhelmstrasse. One gathers in this quarter that matters will never be allowed to drift to breaking point. The German Press is now almost barren of editorial comment on the crisis, and it looks as if political censorship had gone out of its way to go easy on American's summarizing of German public opinion of to-day.

American observers here agree in the conviction that the submarine war on England will not be abandoned under any circumstances.

It is considered the most likely eventuality. The situation between the United States and Germany was an outgrowth of the submarine controversy, and is considered graver than it has been at any time.



UNIMPRESSED. ROMANIA: "My'e-ee! Very bloodthirsty and unpleasant, and all that—but I prefer my two-headed friend here!!"

## The Russians Capture Trebizond, Great Turkish Port in the Black Sea

Garrison Said to Contain Three Divisions of About 54,000 Men—Russian Troops Accomplish Work After Many Hardships

Petrograd, April 19.—Trebizond, the most important Turkish city on the Black Sea, has been captured by the Russians. Trebizond is a city in Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 575 miles east Constantinople, and 100 miles north of Erzerum, the town stormed by the Russians on February 16th. Trebizond has a population of about 40,000, including some 18,000 Christians.

The importance of this Black Sea port is to its command of the point where the chief trade route from Persia to Central Asia depends on sea. It is separated from the rest of Asia Minor by a barrier of rugged mountains, 7,000 to 8,000 feet high, which the Russian armies had to traverse and aided by the Russian fleet, the invaders pushed past the last series of natural obstacles along the coast when on Sunday they occupied the strongly fortified Turkish position on the left bank of the Kara Bere, 12 miles outside the fortress.

Since the fall of Erzerum and the capture three weeks later of Bitlis, the Turks are said to have increased the Trebizond garrison until it contained three complete divisions, or about 54,000 men, and have done everything possible to strengthen this Black Sea port.

LONDON, April 19.—Trebizond has been taken. The united and energetic efforts of our Caucasian Army on the Black Sea has been crowned by the conquest of this fortified town and most important position on the Anatolian coast. Our troops, after a sanguinary battle on the 14th, on the Kara Bere River, pressed the Turks without respite, and have surmounted incredible obstacles, everywhere breaking the resistance of the enemy and with the combined action of the fleet, permitted the execution of the most hazardous landing operations and lent the support of its artillery to the troops operating in the coastal region.

Credit for this fresh victory is partly due to the assistance given the Caucasian Army by the troops operating in other portions of Asia Minor. By their desperate fighting and heroic exploits, they did everything in their power to facilitate the detachments on the coast.

## Non-Combatants Killed Turks Force British Back

LONDON, April 18.—Since the outbreak of the war, 3,117 non-combatants have lost their lives in maritime disasters due to mines or submarines of hostile nations. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said in the Commons to-day. Of these, 1,754 were seamen, 188 fishermen, and 1,175 passengers.

## Dead Man's Hill

PARIS, April 18.—French first line of trenches at Verdun, west of the Meuse from Dead Man's Hill to Cumieres were bombarded yesterday by the Germans. East of the River calm prevailed.

## Russian Bark Sunk

LONDON, April 18.—A despatch to Lloyd's says that the Russian barque Schwanden which left Greenock, March 22 for Mobile, Alta, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The crew were saved.

## OFFICIAL

### FRENCH

PARIS, April 18.—On the left bank of the Meuse there was bombardment of our first lines between Mort Homme and Cumieres. On the right bank the night was relatively calm. It is confirmed that the German attack, launched yesterday on our positions between the Meuse and Douaumont region, was of the most extreme violence. New reports show that this offensive action was made by troops belonging to five different divisions. East of Chantefleur salient the enemy had succeeded in penetrating our trench of the first line, but has been partially repulsed from it by our counter-attack. In Woevre, artillery duel. In Moulainville sector, south of Ban de Supt, a reconnoitering party which was trying to come to our trenches near Hermaupere, north-east of St. Die, has been repulsed by grenade. During the night enemy aeroplanes threw 7 bombs, of which one, an incendiary, fell on Belfort. Three persons were killed and 8 wounded. The material damage was of no importance.

PARIS, April 18.—Calm prevailed during the night. Yesterday's attack between Douaumont and the Meuse was very violent. German forces include troops from five different divisions. East of the Chantefleur salient the Germans penetrated a front line trench, but were partially ejected.

PARIS, April 19.—There was a spirited bombardment of our positions south of Haudremont Wood on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, last night. The War Office report this afternoon says that no other important event occurred on any part of the front.

## Cabinet Crisis May Be Result

Cabinet Unable to Reach Any Agreement on Recruiting Matter—Special Committee Also Fails to Find Solution of Difficulty—Lloyd George to Resign?

LONDON, April 18.—The postponement of Asquith's statement is taken as indicating that Cabinet Ministers are unable to reach an agreement on recruiting, which has brought about the most serious crisis which the Prime Minister has had to meet in his eight years as head of the Government. The decision came as a complete surprise to those not within the inner circle, but it later transpired that negotiations had been in progress in course of the night and early this morning with that end in view. Besides the Cabinet meeting there was a conference of a special committee appointed to make a final effort to bring about a solution of the problem, but like that of the Cabinet, it was unable to reach an agreement, and a postponement of the Premier's statement became imperative unless an immediate break up of the coalition was to be faced.

LONDON, Apr. 18.—It was rumoured this afternoon that David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, had presented his resignation owing to a difference of opinion which has arisen regarding conscription.

The rumour apparently originated in the fact that Lloyd George was not present during the day's debate in the Commons. No confirmation of the rumour is obtainable.

LONDON, April 18.—The Lords to-night agreed to a motion by the Marquis of Crewe to adjourn on the ground that Cabinet Ministers were not in a position to make any statement as to the question of compulsory service from all eligible.

## The Mexican Situation

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson and his Cabinet went over the Mexican situation again fully to-day. This afternoon it was announced there was no change in the situation or the American Government's policy.

## Both Sides Marshall Forces for Struggle Over Conscription

## Pirate Sentenced Life Imprisonment

Schiller Who Took Possession Of The British Steamer Motoppo Off Sandy Hook Pleads Guilty To Charge of Piracy—Gets Life Sentence

WILMINGTON, N.J., April 19.—Ernest Schiller, alias Clarence Hudson, who forcibly took possession of the British steamer Motoppo, off Sandy Hook, on March 29, and terrorized the crew, compelling the captain to change the ship's course was sentenced in the United States District Court here to-day to life imprisonment. He will be taken to the Federal Prison in Atlanta in a few days.

He pleaded guilty to the charge of piracy, and declared he had seized the ship, believing the vessel carried munitions of war for the Entente Allies.

## Was Done At Request Of Greece

Grey Says Measures Adopted by Entente Allies as Regards Greek Territory Followed as a Natural Consequence to Request Made by Greek Government

LONDON, April 19.—The measures taken by the Entente Allied Governments in Greek territory or in Greek territorial waters, against which Greece has protested, followed as a natural consequence from the decision to send an expedition to help Serbia, a decision which was arrived at in the first instance at the request of Greece herself, said Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons to-day.

The Foreign Secretary's statement was made in reply to a series of questions whether a protest had been received from Greece or whether an invitation to send assistance had been received from the then Premier of Greece after, to change the Government's policy towards Greece, and added that the Allies could not resign from the undertaking they had given.

Corfu was the nearest place of refuge for the Serbians, he said, so they were sent there. Their presence on the Island and the Allied forces at Salonika, made it necessary to take certain precautions on the Greek island, and protect the land forces and shipping from German submarines operating in the Aegean Sea.

## Big Legal Battle is Expected

Germany Demands Release of Wolf Von Igel and the Return of all Papers Seized in his Office by Federal Authorities An Unique Case

NEW YORK, April 19.—Government officials here faced a unique problem to-day resulting from the demand by the German Embassy in Washington for the release of Wolf von Igel, and the return of the documents seized in his office when he was arrested yesterday on an indictment charging him with complicity in a plot to destroy the Welland Canal.

Von Igel formerly was Secretary to Captain von Papen, the recalled Military Attaché of the German Embassy, which claims diplomatic immunity for him. The Embassy demanded the return of papers seized in his office on the ground that the office is a branch of the Embassy. Although

Strong Party Whips Are on the War Path—Members of Commons Now Serving at Front are Granted Leave of Absence and Will Remain in London Until a Division is Taken

### A COMPROMISE MAY ADJUST MATTERS

Political Atmosphere Grows Little Clearer as Cabinet Committee Agrees on Kind of Compromise Which Means Question of Universal Conscription is Postponed With Promise it May be Adopted in Future

LONDON, April 19.—That a grave Cabinet crisis exists is undeniable, but, according to an authoritative statement to-night, no resignations either ministerial or military, have, as yet, been tendered. It will probably be several days before the crisis is ended.

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, in his statement in the Lords to-day, which was the first official admission of the gravity and complexity of the problems dividing the Ministers, intimated the possibility that Premier Asquith might not be prepared even on Thursday to make his promised statement regarding recruiting, in which case the House would sit the following Monday.

Both side in this momentous conflict are marshalling all their available forces for a parliamentary struggle over Sir Edward Carson's motion for universal military service. Strong party whips are out and all the members of the Commons serving at the front have been granted leave to remain in London until a division is taken.

Political gossip to-night centres mainly around the Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George and Winston Spencer Churchill and the possibility of Lloyd George succeeding Asquith as head of the Government.

Later. Cabinet leaders reached what is believed to be an acceptable compromise late last night, according to a lobby correspondent of the "Daily News" which has been the best informed morning paper in political matters.

The political atmosphere grew easier last night, he says, and resignations from the Ministry are now unlikely. The Cabinet Committee, which was appointed to try and reach some agreement between the divergent groups sat all day and late in the evening, and arrived, at what is understood as an acceptable compromise. This compromise is to the effect that general conscription shall not now be adopted, but that the principle shall be formally adopted, that if in the future the national interests are shown to require a full measure of conscription, then it shall be adopted, in other words, the question of universal conscription is postponed with half a promise that it may be adopted in the future.

The position of Lloyd George, Earl Kitchener and Bonar Law is deemed to be adjusted by this rather curious arrangement.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The German Ambassador will confer with Secretary Lansing at 11.30 o'clock this morning. The engagement was made at the Ambassador's request.

Councillor Polk, of the State Department, upon receiving the request of the German Embassy, advised the Department of Justice to return the papers and to free von Igel, unless his alleged offense was committed before he became a member of the German Embassy staff, Federal Authorities said that they had, as yet, received no such instructions.

The case seems to hinge upon the question whether the offence charged against von Igel was committed before he was employed by the German Embassy. Counsel has been engaged for the accused man and a diplomatic and legal battle to obtain his release is expected.

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## What Has Turned Mexico In Five Years' into a Land of Starvation and Outlawry

Everywhere Bands Roam the Country Destroying Life and Property—most of the So-Called Soldiers Are Criminals Turned Loose from Jail—No Soldier Knows What He is Fighting for—Ask Him and He Says, "For Villa"—"For Zapata" or "For Carranza."

Within five years Mexico has been turned from a prosperous and, and on the surface at least, well governed country into a land of starvation, devastation and outlawry.

Under Porfirio Diaz, ruthless as his rule was, life and property were comparatively secure. Mexico was pushing ahead. Mines were being developed, railroads were built and building industries were growing. Education was being spread among the masses even. Edward I. Bell, writing recently in the Outlook, notes that it was a rare thing in 1910 to find a Mexican boy or girl of twelve to twenty years of age in any of the cities or towns who could not write or read. "At that time," he says, "there were 11,940 Government schools with an average attendance of 800,000 pupils. Primary education was compulsory."

Senator Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico, writing recently upon conditions before the Diaz breakdown, pointed out that the public debt known as the foreign debt, or that payable in foreign currency, as also the internal debt, or that payable in Mexican currency, was successfully funded in 1889, and in 1910 the former amounted to 300,524,996 pesos, and the latter to 137,850,133 pesos. (A peso is to-day worth about 15 cents). The interest upon this debt was in 1910 being promptly paid, and the revenues of the Republic exceeded the interest account and the necessary expenditures by something approximating 5,000,000 pesos per annum. At this time the wealth of Mexico, that is the total valuation of property therein, has been approximated as more than \$2,500,000,000.

What then, in so comparatively short a time, could have brought Mexico to the pass in which she now is? One of the most comprehensive accounts of what Mexico actually is at present has been written by an American mining engineer who has recently travelled through Mexico. Because of his interest in Mexico his name cannot be given, but his observations are authoritative. He says: "I find Mexico to-day from border to border and from sea to sea a land of unspeakable horror. Crimes of every kind are being perpetrated unchecked. Bring to mind the atrocities of Belgium and Poland and then imagine those countries overrun by the offscourings of jails and slums, and you have a picture of the once fair land below the Rio Grande. The record of Carranza, Villa and Zapata and their crews will never be told; it cannot be compiled in full because dead men tell no tales; it cannot be told in full because it cannot be expressed in terms of decency.

"It must not be supposed that Mexico is in the midst of a revolution; the days of revolution have passed, Mexico is now merely having its bones picked dry and clean by hands of cut-throats. There are no policies and no principles animating Carranza, Zapata or Villa; they care not a whit for Mexico or the Mexicans. Each leader has a number of high-sounding doctrines, but they never have been and never will be used; these principles are known only to the leaders and not fully by them, being often formulated by the publicity bureau for use in the United States as occasion demands.

"If you ask a soldier why he is fighting he will answer, 'For Villa,' or it may be Carranza or Zapata. He is fighting for an individual and he is fighting for that individual because he finds that soldiering gains him \$2.25 a day without work, whereas he formerly might gain at the most 50 cents a day. Soldiering is not a dangerous occupation and it gives him a chance to ride a horse and to satisfy his lower instincts—he can rob, murder and destroy to his heart's content. The soldier fights for the chief who treats him best; if discipline appears he deserts to another leader; if he is captured he enlists under the banner of the captor.

"Many of these soldiers are criminals: the army of Mexico has always been a branch of the penal department; criminals were sentenced to a term in the army instead of to prison. Once they were slightly restrained by their officers, but now

there are officers of their own class, equally bent on plunder. "These soldiers are now tired of battles. The real fighting is now being done by the Yaqui Indians. "The Indians have always loved the raid and they are brave. They care nothing for principles; most of them do not know that Don Porfirio, as they called President Diaz, no longer rules. They are fighting because they like to fight or for money or for some fantastic reason which has been given to them.

"I saw Pacheco, the Zapata Minister of war, come into Mexico City at the head of 4,000 southern Indians. Pacheco himself is as unlovely a specimen as one might find in many days travel; flat nosed, thick lippled, he crouches in his saddle, peering right and left with little, beady watery eyes. Beside Pacheco rode an enormous Indian bearing aloft a silken banner of the Virgin Mary. This crew had been enlisted by men who had murdered priests and turned churches into stables.

"General Obregon owes his recent victory solely to his ability, by hook or by crook, to get Yaqui Indians. "The men under arms in Mexico to-day do not together number 150,000; they terrorize a country of 15,000,000 people and have either murdered or driven beyond the borders many of the decent Mexican citizens above the grade of peon or lower middle class. The land is waste from one end to the other; no man is so foolish as to plant crops or to lift a hand in industry. For wealth and the ownership of more than the simplest necessities of life is a capital crime in Mexico—unless the owner is attached to a marauding band.

armed criminal classes.

Of her two million intelligent, educated people half a million are refugees with us or are in the West Indies or Europe.

Edward I. Bell, the distinguished writer and expert on Mexico, has put this phase of the question forward very plainly in an article in a recent number of the Outlook. Mr. Bell says: "We know that the nation must be rescued from the criminal classes that hold it; that the breath of normal life must be infused into it; that it must be rebuilt and restored to the charge of its honorable people.

"Mexico is not only short of life-sustaining foods; it is incapacitated for producing. In an earlier article we have seen the agents of the great impostor gathering in from Mexico's most productive areas the ship-loads of corn and barley and beans and cattle and sending them to Cuba and to Spain and to us for cash. We have seen that while they were doing this, as long ago as last March, the peons of the richest agricultural sections of Mexico were sustaining existence on roots and ferns. We now must be told that the means by which new crops of foods may be grown have been destroyed.

"It is not merely the seed that is gone, it is the implements, the machinery, the horses, mules, burros, and all that goes to make cultivation of the soil a possibility. If you take the map of Mexico and let your eyes wander over its broad areas, where five years ago 15,000,000 satisfied human beings lived the life that pleased them best, you will realize in some degree the measure of its present misery, for in all that land, except the State of Oaxaca, no Mexican or Spanish hacienda, farm, or ranch is in possession of its rightful owner, no crop has been allowed to mature, no new crops have been planted.

No kind of cattle are grazing on the hills or in the valleys, for all have been killed for their hides by thieves or stolen and shipped to us for cash. On the properties owned by Americans and Europeans little work has been done, as the managers have been driven from the land, their houses looted, their equipment stolen or destroyed, their growing crops used as forage for army animals, and their stores of seed and produce commandeered or burned.

"The peons in these country sections and in the towns and cities have ceased to work. There is neither strength for labor nor disposition to perform it. There is, in fact, no employment to be had except in a few industries controlled by our capitalists, who have persisted at advancing loss in their endeavors to operate sufficiently to hold their native people about them, to feed them, and to keep them from joining by which the means of subsistence could be obtained.

"The women and children of the peon class are in a state of misery of which no adequate idea can be supplied. The women on the food lines and in the cities waiting for hours and receiving nothing or no more than a handful of the precious corn, are those in whom there still remains the strength to drag themselves about. The starved and dying one in the dark hovels, the shriveled forms of famished children, the certainty of lingering death awaiting in a day or a week these are the ones not named in reports, but who are in the advance guard of the army of suffering and close to the end of the ghastly campaign.

"There is no need to pursue this sketch. Let imagination complete it for us. Only do not doubt. Mexicans can subsist on very little. They cannot live on nothing at all. The peon of the mountains may eat wild fruits to some extent and for the rest may find the bark and sap of trees; the peon of the fields may eat the stuff on which animals feed; but the peon of the town and city is doomed to die, he and his, unless we reach them with efficient, abundant aid, and soon.

"Ordinary murder is so common that it passes without comment if the murdered man is a native," writes another traveller. "I believe that three times as many men and women have been murdered as have been lost in battle.

"Property is destroyed even more freely and wantonly than human life; the armies leave a swath of desolation behind them, for that which is not used is destroyed.

"I travelled for five days with General Murguia and his army. There were 9000 men and I do not know how many women and children. The women and children constitute the commissary; there is no organized quartermaster's department; they steal everything that is loose. The horses are turned into the growing fields, and what the soldiers do not eat they destroy. Behind our march was a lane as desolate as the path of a tornado; there was not a living thing, not a blade of grass to be seen.

"A few weeks ago I sat with General Obregon in his private car in the fertile valley of Celaya; through the wa-

dows I could see more than ten thousand cavalry horses grazing in the fields of new wheat and trampling down that which they did not devour. Is there any wonder that famine has gripped the land?

"Once beautiful, Durango is now desolate; the fine buildings are in ruins, the substantial people have fled and there is neither work nor food for man or beast. I watched a drunken captain confiscate 500 tons of silver ore worth \$50 a ton.

"The whole country is waste; I inspected a fine little railroad which I had seen building a few years ago between Durango and Chalchihuetes. It was a mass of wreckage; the tracks had been torn up, the pretty stations had been burned and the engines and cars were overturned and rusting in the ditches.

"And wherever one goes the eye meets the same sights—always, always is desolation.

"Mexico City was once among the most beautiful in the world; to-day in the hands of Zapata it is the scene of murderous thieves."

### Married Man.

"Did you give that man the third degree?" asked the police officer.

"Yes, we browbeat and badgered him with every question we could think of."

"What did he do?"

"He dosed off and merely murmured now and then: 'Yes, my dear, your perfectly right.'"

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## AUSTRIAN SEA ATROCITY AND GRIM SEQUEL

### Crew of British Steamer Turned Adrift Six Days in Arctic Blasts and Leaky Boats—Mutilated Captain, Who Tells the Story, Probably Only One Alive, Those Not Drowned or Slain Being Carried Off by Bedouins.

LONDON, Apr. 12.—A stirring story of the experiences of the crew of a British steamer which was sunk by a submarine is told by Captain Arnold C. B. Groom, late of the steamship Coquet.

"About 10.45 a.m., January 4th, 1916," said Captain Groom, "I was writing in the saloon when I heard a gun fired. On reaching the bridge, the third mate told me it was fired over our bow. Then another was fired across the bow, one over the bridge and one under the stern from a submarine on the port quarter. At the same time one or two people told me there was another submarine on the port bow. I stopped the engines and indicated that I had done so by flag signals. The firing stopped and the submarine was soon close to us with signals flying 'Abandon ship!' Immediately I took the chronometer, sextant and chart in the starboard boat and we left the ship. The other boat left a little before us. We had no sooner got clear of the ship than the submarine started firing on her. Eight shots were fired. One of them broke the signal halliards on the bridge.

**Looted the Ship**  
They stopped firing then and, coming close to the boats, ordered us alongside. This was a dangerous proceeding, as the submarine's deck was just awash and there was a big swell. I was ordered aboard the submarine and then some Austrians, armed with revolvers and cutlasses, were sent in

for anything valuable, taking sextants and charts, and also every scrap of paper they could find. They would not let me keep even the account of the wages of my crew or any of my bills, although I asked them specially for these later, and pointed them what they were, and that they were of no earthly use to them. They ordered me back into my boat and then left us.

"Captain Groom then described the attempt of the two boats to get into the track of steamers between Port Said, Alexandria, and Malta.

"With a heavy sea running," he said, "we were very soon all wet through and remained so for the next six days. All the time we were in the boats all the able-bodied men had to take turns at bailing, two at a time. The steward, who was old and ill, I exempted from the work, also four boys I had who were very young, also seafish and somewhat frightened. The boat was overloaded with seventeen in it, and was ankle deep with water, in spite of the vigorous bailing with two buckets.

The next day Captain Groom lost sight of the second boat, which was not seen again.

"By the night of the 7th, everybody was chilled to the bones. With that cold northerly wind blowing right through our saturated clothes, we all used to look forward to daytime coming in the hope of getting a little sun, but it was always nearly covered with clouds. Several of us had excruciating pains in our ankles, knees and wrists. A poor little Italian messroom boy was crying all one night with them, and, of course, I could do absolutely nothing for him. I had them badly myself. Early on the morning of the 8th the weather moderated somewhat, and I decided to set sail and make for the African coast."

**Laughs at "Murder."**  
"While all this was happening the commander of the submarine asked me many questions. The two lifeboats were near the submarines again now, and bailing was in full progress in each boat. I pointed this out to the commander of the submarine, and the fact that both of the bilge planks of the boats had most likely been sprung alongside his awash deck. I told him it was nothing short of murder to send thirty men away like that in the middle of winter, too, so far from the land. He laughed, and said he would save the next ship and send her to look for us.

"The boats were alongside by this time and the Austrians searched them

man being who could tell them which way to head for the nearest civilized place. They met an Arab, who returned with them to the camp, where there was a Greek fireman who spoke Arabic.

"The Arab suggested that I go with him to the nearest town afoot," said the captain. "This would not do, as I was utterly done up with six or seven hours of walking that day after being cramped up in the boat, but eventually I sent two Greek firemen with him.

"After a night in the cave dwellings the rest of the party, fifteen in number, next morning, were attacked by Arabs with rifles. Captain Groom himself was wounded and lost consciousness.

"When I awoke," he said, "everything was quiet, except for the groaning of the carpenter, who was rolling between me and the edge of the water about six feet away. I found he was horribly mutilated but still alive. He asked me to drag him away from the sea. I tried, but he was a big man and my wound was very painful. A little way out in the water the steward was floating face downward. Whether he was shot or drowned, or both, I do not know. Further up, the little Italian messroom-boy was lying dead. I could see nothing of anybody else and was afraid to go out of the trench, thinking that if the Arabs saw me alive they would come back and finish me off.

"Soon afterward a small Italian steamer, with the commander of Fort Marsa Susa aboard, entered the bay. A sailor named Lord was found lying in the sand, wounded by both bullet and bayonet. He said the other ten of them had been carried off by Bedouins. He thought they left him because they believed him to be dying.

"The commander of Fort Marsa Susa then took us aboard the little steamer, also the bodies of our steward and the messroom boy, and our wounds were washed and bandaged. The carpenter died just as we were starting to wash his wounds."

After relating the kind treatment extended to him by the Italians, Captain Groom said: "The submarine had no mark or number on her, but I concluded she was an Austrian, as the officers on her had the Austrian crown of the badges of their caps."

### Queer Things Sent By Parcel Post

Fish, right out of the water, are now being carried directly to kitchens by parcel post. Caught in the morning each fish is wrapped in a peculiar kind of paper that quickly dries to the stiffness of board, and shipped by mail train to the cities.

Enterprising producers are also using insulated containers, packed with mineral wool, for sending perishable stuff—such as butter, which, cooled before it starts, retains its temperature long enough to reach the consumer in first-class condition, even in the hottest weather.

A curious parcel post incident happened at the little fourth-class post-office of Yonges Island, S.C., which, over night recently jumped into the presidential class. Bulbs and plant-cuttings did it. Yonges Island is in the midst of a region that produces great quantities of onion "sets," tomato and cabbage plants, etc. When Congress passed an act admitting such things to the parcel post, the local post-office was overwhelmed, five or six carloads a day being shipped.

Previously the growers had shipped their output by express. But express facilities end at the railroad station; whereas, Uncle Sam delivers the goods by rural carrier at the farm gates. Besides, the parcel post is cheaper, and an immense number of young plants can be compressed into one package.

The newest auxiliary of the parcel post is the automobile. Already more than 500 rural free delivery routes are covered by motor cars, taking the place of horse-drawn waggons. Yet it was only on the first day of last July that Congress passed the act providing for this method of transporting the mails in country districts.

Congress fixed the minimum length of the automobile R. F. D. route at 50 miles and the maximum pay of the carrier at \$1800 a year—this sum to include the use of the car. Such a machine, it is reckoned, doubles the distance that a carrier can properly cover, and multiples by eight the quantity of stuff he can transport.

The first woman carrier in the R. F. D. service was regarded as a curiosity, and a photograph of her was exhibited with pride at the post-office department in Washington. There are to-day 150 women carriers who cover rural free delivery routes.

**Slow Chap.**

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No, I would not!  
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WE have just opened a splendid lot of MEN'S READYMADE SUITS, that were especially selected for Spring Wear, in a handsome array of Neat, Dark Patterns.

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Special care taken by the makers to give a correct fit or lay to the collar and extra pains devoted to give a shoulder supremacy not usually found in readymade clothing.

You'll get splendid wear from these high-class suits and above all you are assured a perfect fit, correct style, best linings and inter-linings. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices a Suit . . . . . \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00.

**MEN'S FINE TWILL SERGE SUITS** in Dark Navy Blue—good quality, correct style—perfect-fitting and excellent finish. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices a Suit: \$10.50, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00.

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An excellent opportunity of saving about 50 per cent. off regular prices.

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- WHITE and CREAM LACE COLLARS, many beautiful designs. Regular 20c. 15c and 25c. value; each.
- FANCY COLORED SILK COLLARS, various styles. Regular 25 cents and 30 15c value; each.

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LADIES' CREAM SERGE COATS 35c each.

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In Tweed and Corduroys; several leading colors. Formerly sold at \$5.00. For \$2.50.

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Ladies' Black Dongola Laced Boots. Regular \$2.10 value. \$1.90 pair.  
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150 AMERICAN TWEED SUITS  
Made from good materials by Union workmen, ensuring a well finished suit; sizes 30in. to 36in.  
Prices \$2.50 to \$4.50.  
Less than HALF the former price.

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Little Gents' Box Calf Boots. \$1.40 pair.  
Men's Kid Blucher Boots. \$2.40 pair.  
Men's Vici Kid Blucher Boots. \$2.80 pair.

## Fishermen's Union Trading Co'y.

## Conditions in a German Prison Camp at Muenster

Described by Henry Crosme.

PARIS, April 7.—Henry Crosme, former secretary of the French Embassy at Vienna, and an artillery sergeant who recently escaped from the prisoners' camp at Muenster, Germany, described his experience to the Associated Press as follows:

"About twenty of us were taken prisoners after our battery was destroyed and all of us were wounded. The first order we got was to lie down in a bunch when the Germans were hardly a yard away. Using revolvers they had taken from us they fired into the heap, killing all but six of our party, of whom I was one. When I got up I spoke a few words of German which saved me. We were conveyed in cattle trucks to Muenster.

"After two days without food we were placed in a camp hollowed out of the ground with 15,000 other French, British and Russian prisoners.

"My first attempt to escape failed when I was four miles from the Dutch frontier. I was brought back and tried to a post with a rope twined around me from my neck to my feet. Since then there has been no punishment for prisoners caught trying to escape. The only thing done is to paint three stripes of red, white and blue on an arm to show that the prisoner is a dangerous subject.

"On my second attempt to escape I got away with the help of a friend. It took two days to reach the frontier, eighty kilometres distant. We were pursued by dogs, but the supply of pepper which we had brought with us was used to put them off the scent. Near the frontier we saw what we thought were sentries but these turned out to be dummies, cunningly cut out of the hedges at short intervals.

"The camp officers and non-commissioned officers are not compelled to work but the rank and file were starved into working in mines and factories after signing a paper that they were volunteers, which was then shown to neutral inspectors. The French prisoners were not inspected by Americans but by Spaniards who were in charge of French diplomatic interests.

"We arose from straw mattresses in time for coffee at seven. The coffee was always made from roasted

barley. At ten we had the principal meal which was composed of a thick barley soup 'concrete' cod once a week and pigs' jowls once a week, and one small sausage once in a fortnight. The only drink allowed was camp water or lemonade bought at the canteen.

"For six months after the war began there was plenty of meat. The supply gradually diminished and there was no meat whatever for the last six months. It must be admitted that the discipline was not brutal or severe. Idle prisoners did much as they liked. The chief cruelty now is in keeping severely wounded or legless or armless prisoners in camp and refusing to exchange them. Perhaps this is owing to the fear of exposing bad surgical treatment on the part of the German doctors. Parcels and money orders arrived all right and untouched and we were allowed to receive up to the maximum of ten marks a week."

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- Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
- Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road.
- Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
- James Whelan—Colonial Street.
- F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill).
- Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
- Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
- Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
- Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
- Mrs. Doughton—Fleming Street.
- Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
- Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.
- Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill.
- M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
- M. J. James—Cookstown Road.
- Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.
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(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**

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Editor and Business Manager:  
**JOHN J. ST. JOHN.**

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**AT THE HOUSE**

YESTERDAY the whole sitting of the House was taken up by a debate on the clause in the Sealing Bill relative to the prohibition of steel ships over 450 tons. The debate was the warmest for the session and brought out the old fighting qualities of the Opposition members, particularly that of Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker.

Mr. Devereaux very unwisely introduced Kean's name and claimed the clause penalized the most successful master the country has produced which brought forth a splendid reply from Dr. Lloyd, who stated that had there been no Kean in the Stephano in 1914 or no West. Kean in the Newfoundland, that there would not have been any need of the Bill before the House.

Mr. Coaker resented some remarks of Mr. Devereaux's and showed why Kean had been such a success and stated that there were 150 masters North that would have done as well as Kean had they been given command of the best ships in the fleet. He showed how Kean barely missed the patch of fall this year and had asked Capt. Geo. Barbour where the main patch was and entered the patch four days after the Neptune and Eagle. He also reaffirmed the intention of the F.P.U. to place Kean on trial for his negligence in connection with the Newfoundland disaster.

Mr. Devereaux must have felt small over his indiscretion in bringing in Kean's great ability as a seal killer and lauding him to the skies as a superior make up which excelled all other sealing captains in the Colony, for he received a dressing down at the hands of Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker that went soon be forgotten by the House or that gentleman.

Mr. Coaker's speech on Monday was fair, clean, to the point and gave no grounds for the acrimonious nonsense indulged in by Messrs. Devereaux and Cashin.

We will publish Mr. Coaker's remarks on the Bill made on Monday in to-morrow's issue.

Mr. Cashin again created a scene by indulging in language towards Dr. Lloyd that was unbecomingly and disgraceful to a Minister. He told Dr. Lloyd that he did not know a whale from a sculpin, that he was only a school teacher imported from England and reflected upon the Opposition Party for selecting such as their Leader. The House was grieved and astonished over the Minister's outbreak of temper and his corner-boy slang.

Dr. Lloyd replied very effectively, and in scathing language, such as he seldom has occasion to use, he lashed the Minister of Finance, ending by styling his attack as blackguardly and unworthy of any member of the House. The Minister had no reply to make and the House got a glimpse of the great ability of Dr. Lloyd as a debater.

who administered square blows one after another but did not strike below the belt. Any member who unjustly attacks Dr. Lloyd will in future know what is in store for him.

The Ministers of Fisheries and Public Works again repeated their assurances to stand by the clause as it stands, which they intimated they would do when debating his matter on Monday.

Mr. Cashin was one of the Select Committee who signed the report to the House, confirming the Bill as submitted to the House, but he went back on his report yesterday and stated he had altered his mind.

The speeches of Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker will be published when our readers will be able to form their own opinions of the conduct of Messrs. Cashin and Devereaux.

This Bill is a Government measure, introduced by the Premier, submitted to a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses by the Premier, and if the Premier is too cowardly to stand by the clause it will end all further efforts to consider legislation through Select Committees, so far as the Opposition members are concerned.

Probably the most ignominious conduct of any member of the House known to the present generation is that of Mr. Cashin in relation to the Committee's Report on this Bill, for both were signed by him, yet yesterday he repudiated both, so far as standing by his own recommendation to the House. It places the duties and usefulness of Select Committees in a position that will call forth public ridicule and destroy all confidence in such parliamentary procedure.

To the lasting credit of Mr. Piccott be it said he remained true to the Committee's recommendation and refused to budge, even though the Premier spoke strongly in favour of permitting the Florizel to engage in the seal fishery. Mr. Woodford also showed his metal and after the Premier spoke reiterated his determination to stand by his guns and vote as he intimated he would do the previous day.

Mr. Piccott also explained that Mr. Crosbie had withdrawn his support as seconder of Mr. Devereaux's amendment, as he could not support it after learning its full meaning. Mr. Devereaux's amendment provided for the re-entering of all steel ships hitherto engaged in sealing in the Colony, which practically means a reversion to conditions of the past few years when wooden ships were considered as only so much old plank and timber and unable to secure crews to man them for the sealing voyage.

The matter will be further debated in the House to-day and the fire kindled yesterday by the indiscreet and acrimonious attack by some Government members will be taken up.

**BAY STEAM SERVICE.**

THE Reid Nfld. Co. is placing the Clyde and Ethie on the Green Bay route the coming season. The new ports of call added last spring will be taken up this season and regular calls made. This will be welcome news to the district, especially to Boyd's Cove, Farmer's Arm, Comfort Cove, Point Leamington and Burying Place.

The Petrel will likely replace the Ethie on Trinity Bay. Owing to the railway connection in Bay-de-Verde District the Trinity Bay steamer will not connect with Carbonear as formerly; the steamer will not connect with any ports South of Brownsdale. Several new ports of call in Trinity Bay will be added this season, and the re-arrangement of the route will enable several of the smaller settlements in the district to participate in the benefits of direct connection with St. John's.

Messrs. Stone and Targett have been persistent in their efforts to have the service readjusted and we are pleased to find they have succeeded. It is hoped that in arranging the Fogota's ports of call, the Government will not overlook the claim of Island Harbor.

The Reid Nfld. Co. are anxious to make the best possible arrangement in connection with the Bay Steam Service and have endeavored to meet every possible wish of the representatives of the Northern districts, hence the rearrangement of the services of the Northern Bays.

**THE NORTHERN COASTAL SERVICE**

WE understand the S.S. Susu will leave here on Saturday to take up the Fogo Coastal Service. The Fogota will leave on Monday and take up the Northern Coastal Service to GRIQUET. The Prospero

**INTERESTING**

THE gentry on the Government benches who sneer so persistently at democratic members on the Opposition side of the House would do well to read the following character sketch of one of the great leaders in the British Empire at the present time—Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, who recently visited London. Mr. Hughes, like the redoubtable Lloyd George, is a Welshman who began life as a schoolmaster in the homeland; but in early years emigrated to Australia, where he had to engage in the first days of his life in the Antipodes in the most menial occupations. He has never yet told the whole story of his life, but when he does tell it, it will be found that he had to descend to the very abyss of poverty, to try his frail and unskilled hands on all kinds of jobs.

But amid it all he was a born agitator. He got into touch with labor organizations, with a natural power of command, he became a leader amongst the toilers, and in the end became a Member of Parliament, and is now Prime Minister.

He has already become a popular and powerful figure in Great Britain; he is over-run with invitations to go here and there; has attended a Cabinet Council; was made a Privy Councillor almost on landing, and undoubtedly will have a good deal to say on the question of Imperial re-organization, which is one of the most certain and desirable results of the war.

In some respects, Mr. Hughes resembles his illustrious fellow-countryman, Lloyd George. He is a man with a fiery soul, a resolute purpose, and a remarkable gift of speech. T. P. O'Connor says this of the Australian Premier's recent appearance at a luncheon in London at which the other prominent speaker was Mr. Balfour:—

"A few minutes after Mr. Hughes took the floor he was master of them all; and the other speakers listened, astounded and spell-bound. I was particularly struck with the beauty and distinction of language; it was evidently the language of a well read man. . . . But the most astonishing thing was that this frail, pale-faced anxious little man appeared to be a soul on fire. There was an inflexible resolution, fiery oratory in every word, and especially when he got on the now popular topic of the unscrupulousness and relentlessness, as well as almost diabolical skill, with which the Germans had spread their tentacles over the world."

It seems to me to belong to the school which exists in Labor ranks alone in Australia, the one which would set up a whole tariff system in the British Empire against all German goods.

It was the first time I had seen Mr. Hughes; but I have been hearing all about him lately. His is one of the most remarkable careers in the British Empire."

In view of recent occurrences in the House of Assembly this makes interesting reading. It proves incontestably that the great leaders are not brought-up on Government pap, and that the democratic element provides the greatest leaders. Some people in this country seem to imagine that the road to successful leadership lies in the direction of pomposity and puff; but a little reflection should make it clear that from the ranks of the people all great leaders come. The "silver spoon" is by no means a requisite in a successful career; for this is a democratic age—the age when initiative and integrity are the greatest factors.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

APRIL 19  
ROBERT H. PROWSE born at Port-de-Grave, 1828.  
Lord Byron died, 1824.  
Tilman's fire, Cochrane Street; homes burnt, 1871.  
Battle of Lexington, 1775.  
Ford's Advertiser first published, 1875.  
Peter Higgins, messenger of the House of Assembly, died, 1875.  
Steamship Newfoundland took 13 days from Halifax to St. John's, 1876.  
Lord Beaconsfield died (Prime Minister), 1881.  
James T. Southcott, architect, died, 1898.  
Don J. M. Perez appointed Vice-Consul for Spain, 1896.

**THE RETIRING ALLOWANCE BILL RECEIVED ITS THIRD READING AND THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE ON THE SEALING BILL.**

The amendment to Section 13 as moved by Mr. Devereaux, the object of which was to confer a special privilege upon the firm of Bowring Bros. by permitting the Florizel to prosecute the seal fishery. This ridiculous back-down from the decision arrived at by the Select Committee was somewhat covered up by inserting a limitation clause to the amendment, providing that no more than 35,000 seals be brought in by the Florizel.

Mr. Devereaux took the floor and in a long, windy and empty speech tried to excuse his amendment, his main line of argument that the prohibition of the Florizel meant confiscation of capital, and the penalizing of Capt. Kean, who he lauded as one of the greatest heroes the country ever produced, and he (Kean) had distinguished himself as few men had. (This of course will be admitted by many.) Mr. Devereaux claimed that we should do nothing that would in any way interfere with the firm of Bowring and the celebrated captain. He could not conceive how any person could fail to admire such a man.

The Premier in his usual guarded shifty style, full conscious of the surrender which this amendment involved, began by trying to reconcile the more firm members of his party as well as the Opposition by talking around the issue and praising the general principle of the bill, and then explained that their intention was to play a game of bluff by introducing the amendment which would only reconcile and please Bowring Bros., but which would render their sealing venture per the S. S. Florizel a very unprofitable one. This, the Premier thought, would appease the wrath of those great men (and of course would be in line with Sir Edward's style of practice).

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Lloyd, then arose and first stated he was surprised at the attitude of the Premier and especially in view of the intimation that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries would approve of the amendment, and by the look of things on the Government seats there was something doing. He would like to know if the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Woodford had also departed from the stand he had taken last evening.

Mr. Woodford replied to say, NO, he intend to stand to his guns. Well done, said Dr. Lloyd, The Leader of the Government had made an abject surrender. The Premier tried to defend his position but could not deliver the goods, and the Leader of the Opposition continued. The principles laid down by the Select Committee was unanimously agreed. The report of that

**YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE.**

House met at 3.30 p.m. Petitions were presented as follows: By the Minister of Marine and Fisheries from Bay Roberts for a telephone; by Mr. Clift from St. Julien's for \$200 to complete a wharf at the settlement; also one from Campbellton asking for \$1,000 for the purpose of constructing a road. Mr. Clift strongly supported the petitions; by Mr. Stone from Norman's Cove and other settlements asking for a light house on Tickle Pt. Point. This petition was ably supported by Messrs Stone and Targett. Mr. Halfyard also presented petitions from Seldom Come Bay asking for a fog alarm.

The Premier and Finance Minister gave notice of the introduction of certain bills. The House then went into Committee on Ways and Means, and the Minister of Finance and Customs read to the House what is known as the Budget speech, a document containing quite an array of figures relating to our imports, exports, total trade, revenues, extravagant expenditures and public debt which is shown to greatly exceed thirty millions of dollars. This budget has been as usual prepared by the President of the Legislative Council, Mr. McGrath, at a cost of it is understood of \$500, and the Minister of Finance and Customs is to be congratulated upon the fact of only making one or two slight breaks while reading this five hundred dollar epistle, and this, no doubt, was the fact that a great lot of the matter contained therein is quite inexplicable to the Minister, and perhaps the typed copy may be a little blurred. No one would suspect a blurb upon the Minister's brain after reading eight consecutive typewritten budgets, which have only varied to the extent of the increasing public debt and taxation during the last eight years. The debate on this question was deferred until next Tuesday when criticism may not be so severe as it would be yesterday.

The Retiring Allowance Bill received its third reading and the House went into Committee on the Sealing Bill.

The amendment to Section 13 as moved by Mr. Devereaux, the object of which was to confer a special privilege upon the firm of Bowring Bros. by permitting the Florizel to prosecute the seal fishery. This ridiculous back-down from the decision arrived at by the Select Committee was somewhat covered up by inserting a limitation clause to the amendment, providing that no more than 35,000 seals be brought in by the Florizel.

Mr. Devereaux took the floor and in a long, windy and empty speech tried to excuse his amendment, his main line of argument that the prohibition of the Florizel meant confiscation of capital, and the penalizing of Capt. Kean, who he lauded as one of the greatest heroes the country ever produced, and he (Kean) had distinguished himself as few men had. (This of course will be admitted by many.) Mr. Devereaux claimed that we should do nothing that would in any way interfere with the firm of Bowring and the celebrated captain. He could not conceive how any person could fail to admire such a man.

The Premier in his usual guarded shifty style, full conscious of the surrender which this amendment involved, began by trying to reconcile the more firm members of his party as well as the Opposition by talking around the issue and praising the general principle of the bill, and then explained that their intention was to play a game of bluff by introducing the amendment which would only reconcile and please Bowring Bros., but which would render their sealing venture per the S. S. Florizel a very unprofitable one. This, the Premier thought, would appease the wrath of those great men (and of course would be in line with Sir Edward's style of practice).

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Lloyd, then arose and first stated he was surprised at the attitude of the Premier and especially in view of the intimation that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries would approve of the amendment, and by the look of things on the Government seats there was something doing. He would like to know if the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Woodford had also departed from the stand he had taken last evening.

Mr. Woodford replied to say, NO, he intend to stand to his guns. Well done, said Dr. Lloyd, The Leader of the Government had made an abject surrender. The Premier tried to defend his position but could not deliver the goods, and the Leader of the Opposition continued. The principles laid down by the Select Committee was unanimously agreed. The report of that

Committee was signed by some of the men that now propose to abandon their principle. As far as the Opposition was concerned they intend to stand by the bill in response to the wishes of ten thousand fishermen and not to the petition of one Water Street firm.

Mr. Piccott stated that he had a great interest in the Sealing Bill as any member in the House. (Here the Premier applauded Mr. Piccott in the hope that he too would make a similar summersault) but was made to look up when the Minister finished by asserting his intention to stand firmly by the bill.

The Premier seeing a clash inevitable and fearing a defeat again brought his slippery tactics to bear by stating that this bill was not a party measure.

Mr. Cashin then tried to excuse his conduct on the grounds that the last meeting of the Select Committee was an formal one, and intimated that the decision may be reversed if such and such had happened on Friday night. It was only now however, that he had realized the great claim which Bowring Bros. had over any other firm because they did not sell their ships.

Dr. Lloyd told the Minister that something important was done on Friday night and pointed to the fact that all had unanimously agreed to stand by the bill in its entirety and had sealed that agreement with their signatures. There was, said the Leader of the Opposition, an absolute assent, and you, as one of that Committee, assented to what was done and signed the report to this House.

Mr. Coaker said he was sorry to hear so much debate and difference of opinion upon a matter on which all had agreed to a few nights previous. Was this change the affect produced by a visit from Mr. Munn. He was surprised to see the changed attitude of the Finance Minister and he thought that the Minister would be obliged for Honour's sake to support the prohibition of 500 ton vessels, if not the 450 ton clause, as the Minister claims not being present when the slight change was made.

Mr. Coaker then explained why the Committee had reduced the tonnage to 450, etc., and stated that this Bill which was introduced from the Opposition last year was framed in compliance with the advice of thousands of experienced sealers, who claim that if the Florizel was permitted to prosecute the seal fishery all Captain Kean's sons would also command vessels and an unfair advantage would be given them over other vessels by their father commanding a powerful ship. He could kill enough to load them and lead them in to the patch, owing to the superior power of his ship. This advantage would be decidedly against the other owners' vessels and would be a discouragement, not only to the crews of other vessels, but to the owners. Why favour one individual at the expense of the many, and allow those ships to go again and you ruin the entire wooden fleet owned by other firms and give a monopoly to one.

He hoped the Committee would be men enough to stand together for what they so unanimously agreed upon last Friday night.

Mr. Woodford stood to say that he agreed with Mr. Coaker and the Leader of the Opposition and would support the bill. He thought that if the Florizel was limited to 35,000 seals and she struck a patch containing 100,000 he would be a fool if he did not fill her up and pay the fine. He had listened to all the Premier had said but he had failed to convince him, and a visit from his friend Mr. Munn would have had the same affect. He could see that Capt. Kean would,

while in command of the Florizel have a decided opportunity of favouring his sons to the detriment of others.

Mr. Devereaux again jaded the House with another long tirade, the tenor of which was a fullsome flattery of Capt. Kean. He incidentally agreed that Mr. Coaker had accomplished a great deal for his country, but this did not give him the right to support any measure which would affect Capt. Kean and his sons, who he believed were made of the same stuff as their father. He expressed another spasmodic feeling of affection for the fishermen and sealers, which they endure in the wooden ships at the ice. He was especially interested in the fishermen of the North and was now fighting their battles. He admitted that neither himself or his District was interested in the seal fishery, because of the many good things the Bowring Bros. had done, they should above all get special consideration.

Dr. Lloyd said Mr. Devereaux's speech would no doubt interest the firm of Bowring Bros. but was certainly not of much interest to the people of the north. It is not even logical. He says a lot about the confiscation of capital, and would not think of confiscating the capital invested in the Florizel, but he was not hesitating in confiscating the capital invested in the Stephano and other ships. The member by his own amendment is confiscating capital.

Mr. Devereaux tried to interrupt, but the Leader of the Opposition assured him that he would get all the argument from his side of the House that was coming to him. He speaks about penalizing Capt. Kean, but said Dr. Lloyd, what is in this bill to penalize Capt. Kean? What have we to do with Capt. Kean that he should be continually referring to him. A good story could be told about Capt. Kean, and I am well conversant with that story. The awful disaster on the S. S. Newfoundland would never have occurred if the same man Kean was not on the Stephano. That message around which so much revolved would not have been sent to West Kean.

Now it's a well known fact that the sending of this message was arranged before leaving St. John's. It is all a Capt Kean business with you. A Captain Kean close season with you to-day.

Mr. Coaker wanted to know why Capt. Kean has been brought into the discussion by Government members, as he has been to-day. He had made a plain statement in regard to Kean's sons getting ships, etc. if the Florizel sailed to the seal fishery, and you have started in to talk of Kean being penalized and of all the seals he brought in, but would he not be worse than a fool if he did not get seals considering that he always has commanded the very best ship going out. Now don't talk to us anymore about this man Kean. We have already had good reasons to wish he had never commanded a vessel at the ice. If it was not for him we would not have to mourn to-day for over 80 of our countrymen, who are in their graves, while eleven more are left with us maimed for life, as living witnesses of that man's error.

I hope he will live a few more years so that justice will be done, and if I live he will stand at the bar of justice to give an account for the part he played in that awful disaster. Whether he will go to jail or not, believe me justice will be done. Now don't bring this man's name up here again or you will get more than you bargained for.

In reference to the principles contained in this bill we have discussed all these matters at our various conventions, discussed them with men who knew what they talking about and did not depend upon what they would pick up at random from some persons on the streets. Some members on the Government side who want to alter the bill knew very little of what they are talking about.

Mr. Downey also spoke in favour of the amendment. Then the House was treated to an exhibition of rowdiness by the Minister of Finance and Customs, who made an uncalled for and abusive attack upon the Leader of the Opposition. He first started in to toady to Capt. Kean, who he evidently thought was present, judging by the glances he occasionally cast in the direction of the visitors' seats. As he warmed up he developed more saucy and abusive and exclaimed that Dr. Lloyd knew nothing about the fisheries of Newfoundland, and tried to jeer that gentleman because he was once a school teacher. In a boisterous manner and with his countenance contorted with that familiar grimace the Minister referred to the Doctor in very uncomplimentary and unparliamentary language, and said that Dr. Lloyd had condemned Captain Kean to-day while he had sat on a commission which had vindicated him. The Minister used such ridiculous language as to the Leader of the Opposition know a caplin from a sculpin or a tom-cod from a whale.

(Continued on Page 6.)

**THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.**

The Daily issue of THE MAIL AND AVOCADTE will be forwarded to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until December 31st next for the sum of

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### WHERE THE MONEY GOES

#### Amounts Spent on Account of General Contingencies.

FUEL AND LIGHT, POST OFFICE—Continued.	
Jardine & Sons, oil	\$11.10
J. W. Keating, oil and coal	177.50
T. Kennedy, coal	36.10
Kennedy & Sons, ..	25.50
Kennedy & Co., ..	24.00
David Kennedy, ..	8.80
LeGros & Sons, ..	35.00
J. J. McEvoy, ..	24.00
Shulley & Co., ..	767.09
I. Dunne, ..	21.00
W. & J. Moore, firewood	87.35
J. Murphy, coal	46.50
J. Murphy & Sons, ..	28.40
Municipal Council taxes, ..	172.50
Morey & Co., ..	550.36
Capt. S. Mosher, ..	23.40
Josiah Manuel, ..	84.34
Capt. G. Morris, ..	18.00
Marytown Trading Co., ..	42.50
McCormack & Walsh, ..	24.00
G. F. Moore, ..	27.00
Marshall Bros., cartage	25.00
Joe Moore, ..	39.00
T. Murphy, ..	29.00
R. Moulton, ..	23.40
F. McNamara, oil	9.28
J. Matthews, coal	12.00
Nfld. Produce Co., ..	3,347.77
Nfld. Oil Fields Ltd., ..	5.36
N. S. Steel & Coal Co., ..	60.00
H. P. & S. Osmond, ..	27.00
G. C. Perry, ..	13.25
Capt. Pope, ..	54.80
G. S. Probble, ..	37.50
T. Power, ..	39.00
J. Pettie, ..	29.25
J. Parrod, ..	19.29
J. Pumphrey, ..	19.23
C. Pike, ..	26.00
S. Peddie, coal and oil, ..	9.24
Patton & Forsey, coal	12.25
J. Ryan & Co., ..	44.40
Reid Nfld. Co., light	36.12
Reid Nfld. Co., coal & labor	21.75
J. Rourke & Son, ..	251.00
S. Roberts, ..	31.50
Ryan Bros., coal	36.50
Jonas Rice, ..	12.70
K. K. Short, ..	33.00
J. F. Sheppard, ..	43.20
Stapleton & Co., ..	10.52
R. Templeman, ..	73.20
Wm. Thistle, tallying coal,	15.00
G. Taylor, coal	3.00
S. Tibbo & Sons, coal	24.50
S. Tilley, ..	15.00
F. Thistle, firewood	33.15
Tilt Cove Shares, ..	25.50
P. J. Veitch, ..	24.00
M. W. Wade, coal	44.50
W. Wareham, ..	18.75
R. Williams, ..	19.50
J. W. Wimsor, ..	27.00
J. P. Wade, ..	21.00
J. Williams, ..	11.50
Total	\$11,331.67

Dicks & Co., sundries	8.50
R. Dowden, advertising	10.00
"Daily News," printing and advertising	182.40
J. J. Evans, adv.	105.00
Miss A. English, advertising	10.00
"Fieldian," ..	12.00
J. Fagan, services	15.00
A. M. Fraser, sundries	9.00
T. J. Foran, advertising	5.00
"Royal Gazette," sub.	4.20
A. Goodridge, telephone wire	15.00
"Guardian," advertising	86.00
Gray & Goodland, sundries	109.00
S. E. Garland, ..	83.56
"Evening Herald," ..	109.00
H. C. Hutchings, services	100.00
Percie Johnson, sundries	150.25
"Illustrated Tribune," ad.	35.00
King's Printer, sundries	84.00
Geo Langmead, ..	95.00
I. P. Luscombe, service	25.00
A. McLoughlin, sundries	20.00
Martin Hardware Co., ..	24.76
Jas. Murphy, advertising	25.00
Jas. H. Nichols, ..	134.00
Postal Tele. messages	622.00
"Plaindealer," advertising	81.50
Post Office, sundries	20.00
W. J. Parsons, ..	10.00
A. W. Piccott, tele. wire	15.00
Royal Stores, sundries	27.00
J. R. Robinson, ..	25.00
"Star" Pub. Co., ..	73.00
"Times" Office, printing	27.00
"Trinity Enterprise," advert.	29.00
"Twillingate Sun," ..	52.00
Universal Agen. sundries	4.20
U. S. Portrait Co., framing pictures	8.00
Western Union Code, expenses	32.30
Whitehead, Norris & Co., sundries	10.28
Year Books	9.20
Total	\$5,248.67

### NEW PENSION LIST JUST PASSED THE HOUSE

AN ACT RESPECTING CERTAIN RETIRING ALLOWANCES.	
Be It Enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative Session Convened, as Follows:	
1.—The following annual allowances shall be paid to the following persons during their lifetime, namely:	
Stephen James, Mailman, S.S.	\$200.00
Ethie	\$200.00

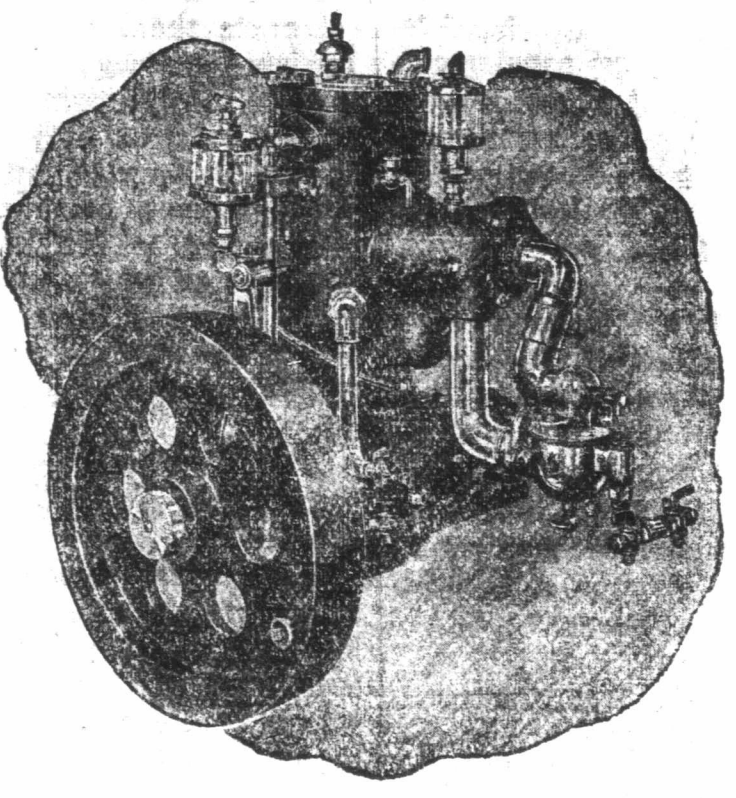
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38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

**Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.**  
Water Street, St. John's.

W. H. Preston, Asst. Light Keeper, Long Point, Twillingate	232.00
A. W. Earle, Sub-Collector, Clarenville	333.00
S.S. Wilcox, Light Keeper, Brigus North	388.00
Esau Gillingham, Penguin Island	388.00
Andrew Ryan, Warden, Lunatic Asylum	400.00
Francis Fanning, Warden, Lunatic Asylum	500.00
Mary A. Southcott, Supt. Nurses, General Hospital	620.00
Annie Cashin, House Keeper, Nurses' Home	375.00
Mrs. C. Best, Postmistress, Cape Broyle	66.66
John Hagerty, Sufferance, Warehouse Keeper	400.00
C. Trenchard, Boatman	280.00
Jas. Lynch, Boatman	280.00
R. Taylor, Tidewater	130.00
J. Brenton, Ferryman	80.00

### Coal Purchased for the Use of Outport Post Offices for Years 1914 and 1915.

Baine Harbor—1 ton N. S. coal	7.00
New Bonaventure—1 ton N. S. coal	7.20
Topsall—2 tons N. S. coal	15.00
Tizzard's Harbor—1 ton N. S. coal	7.50
Old Bonaventure—1 ton N. S. coal	7.50
Safe Harbor—1/2 ton N. S. coal	3.25
Bay Roberts—3 tons N. S. coal	19.80
Mercer's Cove—2 tons N. S. coal	13.00
Harbor Breton—43 gal kerosene oil	11.08
Petrie's Crossing—1 ton N. S. coal	8.00
Jersey Side, Plac.—3 tons N. S. coal	25.00
Rose Blanche—3 tons N. S. coal	16.50
Rose Blanche—1/2 cask kerosene oil	4.83
Curling—3 tons N. S. coal	33.30
Twillingate South—1/2 ton N. S. coal	4.20
Pool's Islands—1 1/2 tons N. S. coal	13.00
Twillingate—2 1/2 tons N. S. coal	19.75
Fogo—2 tons N. S. coal	16.00
Holyrood—2 tons N. S. coal	16.00
North Sydney—6 tons Anthracite coal	51.00
North Sydney—6 tons N. S. coal	18.00
North Sydney—Hauling ashore coal at Sydney	6.00
La Seie—2 ton N. S. coal	19.00
Coley's Point—1 cask oil, etc.	11.10
Woodford's—1 ton N. S. coal	8.50
Kitchuses—1 ton N. S. coal	8.50
Freshwater—8 ton N. S. coal	67.35
Placentia—1 1/2 tons N. S. coal	4.40
Placentia—3 ton N. S. coal	24.00
Hermitage—1 ton N. S. coal	6.60
Marystown—3 ton N. S. coal	42.50
Catalina—3 tons N. S. coal	24.00
Heart's Content—2 ton Nut coal	27.40
Port Rexton—1/2 ton N. S. coal	4.00
Trinity—3 ton Anthracite coal	39.00
Trinity—Kerosene oil	9.28
Burgeo—2 ton N. S. coal	12.00
Greenspond—1/2 ton N. S. coal	5.80
Riverhead—1/2 ton N. S. coal	3.80
Red Island—1 ton N. S. coal	9.60
Green's Harbor—1 ton N. S. coal	11.60
St. Mary's—2 ton N. S. coal	19.20
Hekman's Harbor—1 1/2 tons N. S. coal	18.40
India Islands—1/2 ton N. S. coal	6.80
New Harbor—Coal	19.20
Princeton—Coal	11.60
Colinet—Coal	11.60
St. Mary's—Freight	2.00
Foster's Point	11.60
Little Heart's Ease	11.60
Dildo—Coal	11.60
Robert's Arm—1 1/2 tons N. S. coal	17.75
Alexander Bay—1 1/2 tons N. S. coal	17.75
Three Arms—1 1/2 tons N. S. coal	17.75
Riverhead—1 tons N. S. coal	7.60
Wabana—7 ton N. S. coal, (Mines 4, Main 3)	42.00
Bell Island—3 ton N. S. coal	18.00
Harbor Grace, S.S.—1 ton N. S. coal and 1 cask of oil	19.23
Channel—4 ton N. S. coal	26.00
Bristol's Hope—1/2 ton N. S. coal, 18 gal. oil	9.24
King's Cove—3 ton N. S. coal	22.20
Harbor Grace—1 cask kerosene oil	10.52
Bonavista—2 ton Anthracite coal	27.00
Collier's—1 ton N. S. coal	8.80
Collier's Central—1 1/2 tons N. S. coal	12.60
Pool's Cove—1 ton Anthracite coal	11.50

### OBITUARY

**ABRAHAM BRAGG.**  
(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Dear Sir—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to report the death of our friend, Abraham Bragg, who passed peacefully to his eternal reward at Shambler's Cove on Feb. 22. His illness was a long and painful one, but he endured it with patience. The writer, who visited the deceased from time to time could observe that the outward man was fast decaying; but the sufferer realized that the inner man was being renewed. I have no doubt that the Lord had saved him from his sins and he has gone home to Heaven. The deceased was 34 years of age. The funeral took place on Feb. 25th, 1916. A fitting tribute was paid to his memory by the large number friends who attended his funeral from Greenspond and practically every member of the Shambler's Cove and Loo Cove Council of the F. P. U., of which our deceased friend was a member. Our pastor, Rev. E. French officiated at the interment, taking his text from Rev. 21 chap. 4, verse, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Capt. Job Kean, S. Army officer, also took part in the service. The deceased leaves a wife, one son, two daughters, four brothers, one sister and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss. To the grief stricken family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.  
A. VIVIAN.  
Shambler's Cove, B. B.  
March 16th, 1916.

**During the Engagement**  
Patience—"So Peggy is putting off her marriage as long as possible?"  
Patrice—"Oh, yes; she loves attention, you know."

**Might End It.**  
"Do you think that women ought to give in?"  
"Oh, yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But I don't know whether it would always be wise to call public attention to the fact that they are doing so!"



Yesterday at the House

(Continued from Page 4.) Do you know a gentleman from a fool, retorted Dr. Lloyd. The Minister then shouted that he himself was a fisherman and a fisherman's son. After the Minister's bluster subsided Dr. Lloyd took the floor and administered one of the greatest of the many castigations received by M. P. Cashin. He challenged Cashin or any member of the House to say that he ever had laid claim to having any vast knowledge of the fisheries. All that the Minister's argument contained was flippency and blackguardism. I repeat, said Dr. Lloyd blackguardism talk about logic. Now let us see who this fisherman's son is, this practical fisherman. We had a test of him on last Friday and to-day. Here Dr. Lloyd took up the report of the Select Committee and read the decision arrived at by that body, also the signatures of those who signed it. Conspicuous among those names being that of M. P. Cashin. This report was received into this House and adopted, but where do you find him to-day. A representation from a certain firm of ship owners had since been circulated and have such influence upon this son of a fisherman that he is here to-day surrendering all he defended and espoused, and added his signature to on Friday. I did not, said Dr. Lloyd, sit on a commission that vindicated Capt. Kean. There was no vindication but on the contrary he was found guilty of a grave error of judgment by two Judges of the Supreme Court. The Doctor again reiterated that the message which was so much responsible for the disaster two years ago was prearranged before leaving port, and if Capt. Kean had not been on the Stephanos the horrible affair would never have happened. He knew how to accept the contumely thrown out by the Minister because he was an old hand at it. Messrs Moulton, Downey and Higgins spoke briefly, falling in line with the amendment. Mr. Grimes in reply to Mr. Higgins pointed out that the principle object of the bill was not only to protect the herd, but to protect life and all other interest. It was only natural for the owners of the Florizel, who also own a fleet of smaller vessels, to say to the captain of the powerful ship, do all you can to forward the interest of our fleet, which he could do by virtue of having a superior ship, which could easily operate disadvantageously to the other ships. It was very inconsistent for the Committee to allow the Florizel to sail and then place a clause preventing her from taking enough of seals to make her trip paying. There was sufficient freighting from here to New York, which was badly needed for the trade for such a ship, and why should the general trade of the country suffer because the owners want to make still larger profits. Thousands of tons of goods for this country was to-day lying in New York which the trade required badly, and still we are asked to make tools of ourselves in this House to gratify the wishes of one firm. He hoped the Government would consider its duty to the country when considering the bill. It was now 6.30 o'clock and further debate was deferred until this evening, the House then adjourned.

LOCAL ITEMS

The schr. Success, Capt. Church-ill, arrived at Barbados from Bahia on Monday to load molasses for Jas. Baird, Ltd. Lieut. O'Grady has introduced instruction in bayonet fighting in the training of our Volunteers, and the men are very eager to learn it. To-day the Lieutenant will begin training a section in this martial art. The Horwood Lumber Co.'s works in the West End have been closed down since Monday, and will be for about a week longer, while repairs are being made to the boilers and machinery. One of the big rotaries had to go over the Topsails several times during the week to clear the rails of snow. It was very stormy there for a few days, mid-winter weather prevailing. The track right along is now clear. The S.S. Meigle is getting a thorough overhaul in the dry dock, and is having her cabins and state-rooms painted, etc. She will be in fine condition for the season, and will likely take up the Labrador route. Mr. Arthur Hiscock is to-day celebrating his 62nd birthday. Mr. Hiscock is one of our most popular citizens, is the President of our Regatta Committee, and in the many congratulations which we know will be tendered him to-day, the Mail and Advocate heartily joins. Mr. Jas. J. Galway's new musical and patriotic composition "The Sweethearts" has been set to music as a band march by Mr. John Bennett, the celebrated St. John's bandmaster, of late residing in Montreal. Some of our bands have already received it, and are giving it practice, and all are delighted with the music. To-night at the R. C. Cathedral, there will be Office of Tenebrae at 7.30. To-morrow night, at the same hour, the same service will be held, with a sermon on "Transubstantiation," which, we hear, one of the visiting visiting Passionist Fathers will preach. Friday night, also, there will be Office of Tenebrae, and a sermon on the Crucifixion. COT FUND, GETS \$194 Mr. D. M. Baird, the Treasurer of the Cot Fund, acknowledges with thanks \$194 from the crew of the Erik. The captain headed the list and the crew followed his example. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL In this Chamber at yesterday afternoon's sitting marked progress was made with several bills on the order paper. Hon. Mr. Gibbs delivered a very fluent and interesting speech on Education in this Colony, in which he drew a comparison with other countries, believing that on the whole there is an encouraging prospect for the future of education here if it receives the attention it deserves from the Government of the Colony and public. Some of the sections of the Bill were amended and to-day other amendments introduced will be discussed. In Hospital In France Mr. George Snow had the following telegram to-day from Ottawa: "George Charles Snow, 26 Colonial Street: Sincerely regret to inform you that No. 26,544, Private Augustus Reader Snow, Infantry, officially reported admitted to No. 23 General Hospital, Etapes, April 10th, gun-shot wound in thigh. Will send further particulars when received." (Sed.) 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Private Jensen Lectures

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War Messages

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