

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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AS IN DAYS OF YORE

Paris, June 21.—The announcement is made that the French Postal Service are now handling mail in 90 towns and villages in Alsace, all of which now bear same names as they had 45 years ago.

WAR LORD IN COMMAND

Copenhagen, June 20.—Emperor William has established headquarters at Pless, southeast Silesia, and assumed command of the Galician campaign.

PEACE SEEMS FAR OFF

London, June 20.—Lloyds, apparently, are not hopeful of an early peace, and its members are now asking 70 per cent. insurance against total loss if peace is declared by December 31st.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH. London, June 19.—General French reports continued fighting on our northern and southern front, in co-operation with the French attacks near Arras. East of Ypres all German first line trenches have been retained; two counter-attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses, second line of trenches were abandoned. There is a slight advance east of Festubert. The French Government report all ground won north of Arras, retained. In Alsace the position is consolidated and progress continued. Further prisoners and machine guns were captured.

Russian Army In Tight Corner Says London

German-Austro Forces Have Pinned Whole Russian Army. EMPEROR WILLIAM IN COMMAND. Russia's Position Due Lack of Munitions—Papers Say Situation is Acute.

London, June 20.—After seven weeks of battering across Galicia, during which the Russians have been thrown back more than 150 miles, the Austro-Germans to-day are as close to Lemberg as were the Germans to Paris after their first dash across France last Fall. Never, perhaps, since or before the Battle of the Marne, have the Teutonic Allies appeared so confident of success. Having failed in their original plan of crushing France then turning on Russia, they have reversed the order of their strategy now. Judging by the expenditure of life and ammunition, they have pinned the whole Russian Army, so as to permit of throwing tremendous weight of men and metal into the western theatre there to either break through the Franco-British line or force the interminable period of sanguinary warfare. A despatch from Copenhagen to-night says that the German Emperor himself has taken supreme command in the Galicia campaign, establishing headquarters at Silesia as near to the front as practicable. Meanwhile the

struggle for the heights on the left bank of the Isonzo River, near Plava, says that the Italians took the last three heights remaining in the hands of the Austrian, on June 17th, and while the Italian losses were heavy, the results attained were important. The communication says that on the Isonzo which the Italians passed by main force, the Austrian positions have been taken, one after another, by assault. Sir John French Addresses Troops Pays Glowing Tribute to the Courage of Our Fighting "Boys" London, June 20. General Headquarters British Army in France.—Yesterday, the centennial of the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, Field Marshal French visited a cavalry division not long out of the trenches. Sir John did not make a speech, but spoke as soldier to soldier, hesitating for words at times in his emotion. The men were actually seeing their Commander-in-Chief, who, in the complicated immensity of modern war, is only a name to them. "I know," said French, "what you were capable of, and you have shown that you are equal to any work required. A soldier requires more dogged tenacity and more courage, to stand for many days in the trenches than to make one brave charge. Against that dastardly attack at Ypres, with a weapon against all usages of warfare, when clouds of gas rolled over your trenches, gasping, blinded and in darkness you stood your ground with determination, which prevented disaster."

When the Commander-in-Chief finished his talk, the men gave three cheers. A close friend is one who won't lend you money. Many a man charges his misdeeds up to his ancestors. Every spinster knows of at least a dozen men who might have married her if—

Austrians Confident Big Victory in Third Battle of Lemberg

Austrian Headquarters, June 21st.—Feeling of distinct optimism prevails here regarding the outlook of Austro-German armies in forthcoming third battle of Lemberg. Russians have been losing ground steadily in campaign across Galicia, which has lasted nearly seven weeks, and in spite of repeated arrival of reinforcements have been unable to hold any of the various positions taken.

Italians Keep Austrians Busy Around Isonzo

Rome, June 21st.—The following official communication has been issued:—Rain and fog to-day have hindered operations in mountainous parts of theatre of war. However in zone of Monte Nero, it has been possible to both complete and reinforce Italian occupation, by taking possession of the positions commanding the routes of Piavice. On Isonzo we have repulsed two counter attacks against the positions we recently captured around Plava.

Another Sea Pirate Put Out of Action

London, June 20.—The British Admiralty announced this afternoon that the German submarine U-29 had been sunk by a warship, and not by a tank steamer flying the Swedish flag, as claimed by the German Ministry of Marine.

Russians Retreat From Lemberg

Vienna, June 21.—The Russians have been in general retreat since three o'clock this morning along the entire front, having been forced out of their positions on the Wereszyca river, a short distance west of Lemberg.

All Balkan Diplomats at Washington

Now View Present Progress in the Dardanelles As Complicated. Washington, June 20.—Conditions in the Dardanelles were reported in press despatches yesterday, as indicating that Constantinople is in no immediate fear of occupation by the Allies, created a deep impression in the Balkan diplomatic circles here. In this connection, unofficial reports from Russia announcing a change in the campaign against Constantinople as one of the requirements exacted by Greece for her support of the Allies, was widely commented upon. The Greek Government, it was said, declared in a Note to Russia to approach along the Gallipoli Peninsula was impossible, and that an overland attack through Bulgarian territory was the only means which the Greek General Staff would consider in the case of Greek participation. In Bulgarian quarters here it was said that probably this would never be permitted unless the Allies guaranteed sufficient territory cession from Roumania, Greece and Serbia. Offers already reported in the press as having been made were declared to be hardly sufficient to shake Bulgarian neutrality. Any violation by the Allies of Bulgarian territory, it was insisted, would force her to join the Germanic Allies.

Allies Held Ground On Gallipoli Peninsula With Great Difficulty

Kethia, Dardanelles, via London, June 20.—The Allied troops, who landed at Sedd el Bahr, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, hold about ten square miles of the extreme southern part of the Peninsula. The occupancy was coupled with the greatest difficulties. The ground held by the Allies consists principally of a small plateau north of Sedd el Bahr, and two adjoining ridges to the north-west, between which the Turks are pushing advances.

Grodek Captured By Teutonic Forces

Vienna, June 20.—Grodek, 17 miles west of Lemberg, the Galician capital, and Komarno, twenty miles southwest of Lemberg, have been taken by the Teutonic Allies, according to an Austrian official statement issued here to-night.

Capt. Hartrey and Crew Morwenna Trying Experience

Well Known Steamer Was Returning From France When SHE WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE. Capt. Hartrey and Newfoundlanders of his crew arrived by the express to-day. Capt. Hartrey, formerly of Bowring's Dundee, a well-known Newfoundland master mariner and the Newfoundland portion of the crew of the S.S. Morwenna, which was torpedoed by a German submarine off Milford Haven on the 26th May last, arrived here today by the Bruce express. Though the captain, who was in a hurry to see friends on arrival, he kindly gave our representative a short resume of the tragic occurrence to his ship, which was so well known to the people of St. John's. Speaking to our representative the captain said they left Cape Breton for Bordeaux, France, with a cargo of wire. From there they proceeded to Cardiff for bunkers. They left Cardiff on May 25th on mid-day tide. They had no cargo, only water ballast, and were bound for Sidney, Cape Breton. On Wednesday morning, the 26th, he was below when the mate reported a submarine. They were then 160 miles off Milford, west by south. He came on deck immediately, and when he found the submarine was making for them he altered the course. The submarine overhauled them fast. She fired two shots which they took no notice of, and he ordered the chief engineer to get as much steam up as possible, but it was no good. The Germans made a signal, which they took to mean "Abandon ship," but it was not clear. When the signal was put up the submarine also fired. She was about a mile from them. The submarine must have seen a trawler coming and fired at the steamer, but the trawler continued to come on. Three shots struck the steamer, one of which hit away the bridge and aft of the chartroom. He gave orders to lower the boats when the first shot struck them, and stopped the ship to give the men a chance of getting in them. Carrigan was killed by the second shot, and two others were wounded. The boats were getting free of the davits at the time. The submarine came within 20 yards of them, but she was awash, and he could not see much of her, only the conning tower and four men, and not the number of the vessel. The men did not speak, the only communication being the urgent signal described. The submarine had two guns of different calibre, one lighter than the other. A Belgian trawler was about half a mile away, and the Germans were continually firing at her, but failed to hit her. The submarine was from 200 to 300 feet long, and between 800 and 1,000 tons. The Morwenna could go 14 knots, but the submarine must have been going about 21 knots. He expressed great admiration for the courage shown by the Belgian trawler, and felt sure she must have been armed. The Germans seemed to think so too, or they would not have cleared off so quickly. The two wounded men, who belong to Cape Breton, are in Hospital at Milford Haven. There were 29 men of crew on the Morwenna. Capt. Hartrey's friends will be glad to know he is alive and well after his terrible experience.

Tidal Wave Strikes Atlantic City

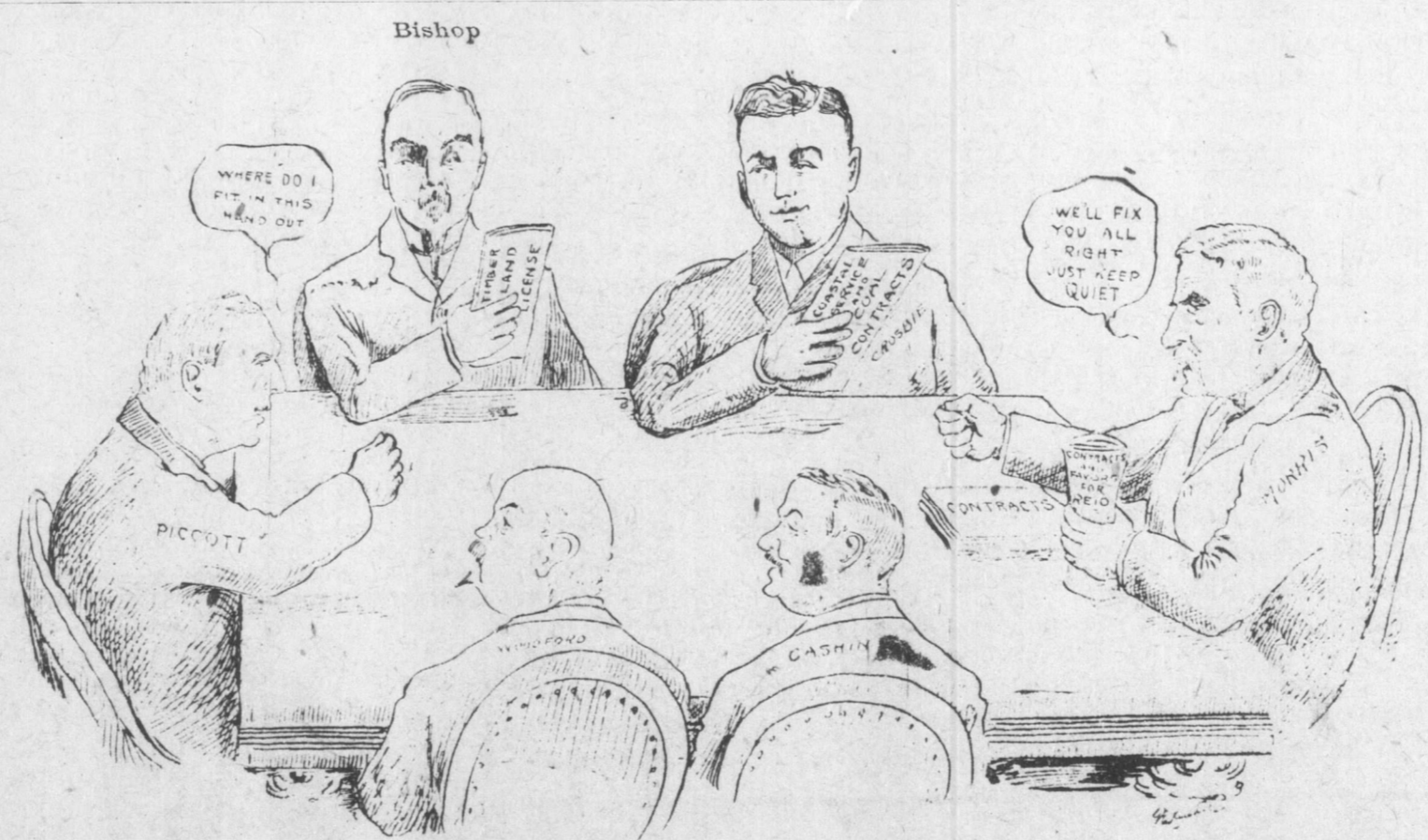
Atlantic City, N.J., June 21.—Buffeted by a huge wave which carried them into deep water by a treacherous undertow, seven bathers, including prominent members of the Philadelphia Summer Colony, were drowned in the surf here today. Scores of others were dragged on the beach in an unconscious condition, after life guards and other bathers had battled desperately to save their lives. One man was drowned when six fishing smacks were capsized simultaneously as they were about to come ashore. Scores of fishermen were thrown into the water.

Thomas is Man Slected By Lloyd George To Visit States and Canada Re Munition Contracts

London, June 21.—The big business man selected by Lloyd George to arrange matters between Britain, the States and Canada regarding contracts for munitions of war is D. A. Thomas, Managing Director of several Welsh collieries who visited Canada recently, and with his daughter was passenger on the Lusitania, both being rescued after trying experiences. Thomas was a witness in the Lusitania inquiry last week.

Turks Show Better Treatment to Enemy Than the Germans

London, June 21.—A Reuter despatch from their correspondent at the Dardanelles, says that the Turks are fighting most fairly. In one case the Turks, while under fire dressed the wounds of one of our men. In another case the Turks left a water bottle with wounded Australian soldier. A British soldier, who had been lying wounded for many hours without food far from the British trenches was given bread by the Turks. Prisoners who have escaped from the Turks all assert they were well treated. The most difficult place to convict a man is in the courts. The easiest place is in a mass meeting.



Morris, Bishop, Crosbie and Cashin have added immense additions to their Banking Accounts since 1909. Morris is said to be worth \$500,000. Bishop has scooped in about \$100,000 since 1909 from contracts and pickings. Crosbie has secured pickings and contracts worth \$1,000,000 since 1909. Cashin is not asleep and he is worth \$50,000 today more than he was in 1909. Piccott is a poor man, although he has scooped in many a good fish since he became Minister of Fisheries; he spends money as fast as he gets it. Woodford has been looking on at the others getting rich for six years, but very little boodle has reached his purse; he is demanding the Sheriffship from Morris, if he doesn't get it now he never will, and well he knows it. They are sharing up the boodle as they sit around the table prior to scuttling the old ship.

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## THE PRESENT WAR WILL BE A LONG ONE

### An American Experience of What He Saw and Learnt at the Front

#### British Soldiers Have Settled Down to Hard Work--They Are Calm and Quiet But Are Determined

The following article is from the pen of E. Alexander Powell, an American writer, in the London Daily Mail, from the British headquarters in France:--

Along a road in the outskirts of that French town which is the British headquarters a youth was running. He was of considerably less than medium height and fair-haired and very slender. One would have described him as a nice-looking boy. He wore a jersey and white running sports which left his knees bare, and he was bareheaded.

Shoulders back and chest well out, he jogged along at the steady dog-trot adopted by athletes and prize-fighters who are in training. Now in ordinary times there is not anything particularly remarkable in seeing a scantily clad youth dog-trotting along a country road. You assume that he is training for a cross-country event or for a seat in a varsity shell, or for the feather-weight championship, and you let it go at that. But these are not ordinary times in France, and ordinary young men in running shorts are not permitted to trot along the roads as they list in the immediate vicinity of British headquarters.

Even if you travel, as I did, in a large grey car, with an officer of the French general staff for companion, you are halted every few minutes by a sentry who turns the business end of a rifle in your direction and demands to see your papers. But no one challenged the young man in the running shorts or asked to see his papers. Instead, whenever a soldier caught sight of him that soldier clicked his heels together and stood rigidly at attention. After you had observed the curious effect which the appearance of this young man produced on the military of all ranks it suddenly struck you that his face was strangely familiar. Then you all at once remembered that you had seen it, hundreds of times, in the magazines and the illustrated papers. Under it was the legend "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." That young man will some day, if he lives, sit in an ancient chair in Westminster Abbey, and the Archbishop of Canterbury will place a crown upon his head, and his picture will appear on coins and postage stamps in use over half the globe.

#### Training to Win.

Now the future King of Britain—Edward VIII, they may call him—is not getting up at daybreak on these chilly spring mornings and reeling off half a dozen miles or so because he particularly enjoys it. He is doing it with an end in view. He is doing it for precisely the same reason that the prize-fighter does it: he is training for a battle. To me there was something wonderfully characteristic in the sight of that young man plugging doggedly along the country road. He seemed to epitomise the spirit which I found to exist along the whole length of the British battle line. Every British soldier in France has come to realise that he is engaged in a struggle without parallel in history—a struggle in which he is confronted by a formidable, ferocious, resourceful, and unscrupulous opponent, and from which he is by no means certain to emerge a victor—and he is, therefore methodically and system-

atically preparing to win that struggle just as a pugilist prepares himself for a battle in the prize-ring.

Every British soldier in France has come to a realization of the terrible gravity of the situation which faces him. You don't hear him boasting "Tipperary" any more or singing about what he is going to do when he gets to Berlin. He has come to have a most profound respect for the spiked helmets. He knows that he, an amateur boxer as it were, is up against the world's heavyweight professional champion, and he perfectly appreciates that he has, to use his own expression, "a hell of a job" in front of him. He has already found out, to his cost and his very great disgust, that his opponent has no intention of being hampered by the rules laid down by the late Marquis of Queensberry. One of these days, therefore, when he gets quite ready, he is going to give that opponent the surprise of his life by landing on him with both feet, spikes on his shoes and brass knuckles on his fingers. Meanwhile, like the young Prince in the running shorts, he has buckled down with grim determination to the task of getting himself into condition.

I suppose that if I were really politic and far-sighted I would cuddle up to the War Office and make myself solid with the general staff by confidently asserting that the British army is the most efficient killing machine in existence and that its complete and early triumph is as certain as that the sparks fly upward. Neither of these assertions would be the truth, however, though in saying this I am perfectly aware that I am inviting the blue pencil of the censor. It should be borne in mind, however, that the British did not begin the building of their war machine until about nine months ago, while the German organization is the result of upwards of half a century of unceasing thought, experiment and endeavor. But what the British have accomplished in those nine months is one of the marvels of military history. The machine that they have knocked together, thought still a trifle wobbly and somewhat creaky in its joints, is, I am convinced, eventually going to do the business. It struck me as having all, or nearly all, of the merits of the German organization with the human element added.

#### Roads in Good Repair.

You cannot really appreciate what this British war machine is like or what it is accomplishing by reading about it; you have to see it for yourself as I did. And it is by no means easy to see, either, for along that portion of the battle front held by the British, correspondents are about as welcome as small-pox. For miles and miles the road is lined with British motor-lorries in their war coats of elephant grey, with converted London motor-omnibuses and motor-bulances until you begin to wonder if there are any motor vehicles left in Britain. So crowded are the roads behind the British front; that at the cross-roads in the country and the street corners in the towns are posted military policemen with scarlet flags who control the traffic just as do the constables in the Strand and Piccadilly. The roads are never permitted to fall into disrepair. Road gangs and steam-rollers are constantly at work.

### BLOCKADE FARCE UTTER FAILURE

England's Trade Some \$23,000,000 Over Last Year

London, June 14.—There is a grave danger lest the dramatic crimes of the German U boats, and especially the sinking of the Lusitania, should give us an exaggerated idea of the success of von Tirpitz' campaign against our merchant shipping, says the Globe. For the four completed calendar months of the present year the value of our foreign trade has been as follows:--

Imports ..... £281,676,312  
Exports ..... 116,770,328  
Re-exports ..... 31,729,362  
Thus, during a war in which all

our chief European customers are engaged, and in face of the attempt by the world's second naval power to blockade our ports, we have in four months done a trade of no less value than £430,000,000.

Imports for these four months—although Germany is avowedly trying to cut off our food supplies—are actually some £23,000,000 higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

These figures teach us several lessons. They teach us confidence and to keep our heads at the time of occasional dramatic outrages. They teach us the immeasurable debt that we owe to our navy. They testify to the loyal service and imperturbable pluck of our mercantile marine.

### THE NOBLE SISTERHOOD

HER cavalier, in boots and spurs, Beside the Volga's stream, Drank of the stirrup cup and said, "This, dearest, is my dream, That you shall be my only love, And deck our cottage walls. So, fare ye, well, sweet soul of mine, The Little Father calls."

And here a young Canadian, All girded for the fight, Speaks to a fair and lovely girl, Whose lips are deathly white. "Have cheer, my own, my gentle lass, The months will flee away, Though duty takes me to the wars, My heart is thine for aye."

O, cavalier, in boots and spurs, The Polish fields are red, And many a gallant gentleman The same good-bye has said. Those tearful eyes of Heaven's blue Will see the Volga's side, But never find their cavalier, For, ah, the world is wide!

And so, beside our lakes and rills, Some one will wait in vain, And seek to hide her loneliness, Her sorrow and her pain. But, ah, her head will still be high, Her soldier boy was brave, And memories of an endless love Are deeper than the grave.

—By J.E.M.

#### ONLY ONE OUTCOME.

"World power or downfall" was the challenge of Prussianism; and the world is ringing Germany with steel, grimly determined to fight that issue to the end. And there can be but one end, albeit that is far off. We who have stood half a world away and watched this cataclysm know what this end must be. We can feel at last the strength that fights in France, in England, in Belgium, in all the foes of "kultur." The Lusitania taught as nothing else could have done.—N. Y. Press.

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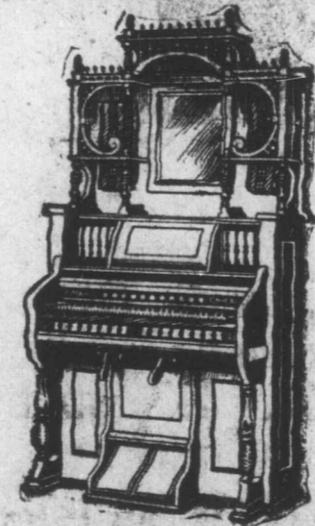
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**Dr. Lloyd's Speech**

(Continued from page 4)  
 accept it that the statement is correct.  
**HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS**—Not over last year.  
**MR. LLOYD**—I have the Estimates of last year as they were tabled.  
**HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS**—By some error these votes did not appear in the Estimates as tabled. There was \$100 to each of the Assistant Superintendents of Education.  
**MR. LLOYD**—The Minister of Finance says that the vote was not included in the Estimates by a printer's error. By a printer's error \$200 which was to have been voted was not authorized.  
**HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS**—Yes, and you made the same speech about it then as you are making now.  
**MR. LLOYD**—I enjoy interruptions, Mr. Chairman. As I said before, I try to use them to make my point clear afterwards. If this vote was left out last year by a printer's error, why is it left out this year?  
 As the Minister has not answered I will repeat my question. The Minister has pointed out that the extra \$100 was missed out last year by a printer's error. We know about it last year, and further, according to the Minister, I made the same speech on that occasion. How is it that he made the same mistake in these Estimates which are now before us? Why has it not been added? How is it that after it was missed out last year, and after I made a speech on it then, the same speech the Minister says as I am making now, the same mistake has been made this year. I have dwelt upon this point somewhat, but this only leads up to the main point I want to call attention to. The Minister said we could not find \$200 paid out improperly. Well, in this one department alone we find \$220. Now I notice in his own department that some salaries are increased. G. C. Hann has got an increase of \$150. And this is over and above the \$220 I spoke of before, so it is clear that the Finance Minister does not know what the increases amount to. There is a namesake of my friend whose salary is also increased. This official has got an increase of \$90. There is another increase of from \$300 to \$390 in his Department. So that in his own Department, outside of the Colonial Secretary's Department, my friend

has increases of \$150 and \$290.  
**HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS**—What is that for?  
**MR. LLOYD**—I am not in a position to say what it is for. I don't pretend to be able to read the mind of my hon. friend and tell him why he made these increases. I am dealing with the facts, and showing that he does not know, when he is talking about increases, what he is talking about—does not even know his own Department.  
**HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS**—It is too paltry to talk about a few hundred dollars. Talk millions while you are at it.  
**MR. LLOYD**—When I talk millions the Minister is not satisfied. I am now talking the hundreds that he introduced himself and he is not satisfied. But I would point out to him that in the way of pensions, increases in salaries and new salaries, there is no need to talk in hundreds; we can talk in the ten thousands; for we find that the Minister and his friends have authorized the expenditure of \$25,000, contrary to the Audit Act, and protested against by the Auditor-General, and in spite of the fact that the proper place to deal with these matters is not the Executive Council, but this House. The Minister and his friends are arrogating to themselves powers that don't belong to them, and that have been reserved for this House; and so far as I can I will resent that arrogance on the part of the Finance Minister and his friends in making expenditures and the Legislature and the law of the land do not contemplate. But that is not all, sir. Not only do they make these expenditures in connection with increases of salaries and pensions without any authority, but they take money and my money against the expressed provisions of this House and the Audit Act.  
 The Auditor-General says: "I have to report the following expenditures in excess of the votes indicated, all on services for which no vote has been taken," and then he goes on to speak of them. He says in reference to them: "I have disallowed all these charges and they constitute a debit balance against the respective Departments." Now, sir, this statement of the Auditor-General and similar statements which have been laid on the table of the House from year to year, show the inadequacy of the Act. Though we pass votes to the amount of \$3,900,000, that sum will in the ordinary course, be exceeded

next year in the same way as the votes which have been passed here in previous years have always been exceeded. And that brings us up to the question. What are you going to do to meet these expenditures. What are you going to do to meet the \$4,000,000 that you have asked us to vote. It is clear enough that extra tariffs will not respond to make good the deficiency; there is no "nest-egg" now to cover any deficits; it is clear from your estimates that you are not cutting down in any way commensurate with you income. And therefore, what are you going to do? There are only three ways of meeting the difficulty. You must do one of three things. You may economise—which you refuse to do; you may put on extra tariff, but you cannot make the revenue come in—you cannot compel people to import goods; and there is only one other way: You have to borrow, if you can. I believe you can, but you do not say how you are going to do it. That is my point in connection with these Estimates: that they do not take into account the loans that the Government will have to seek immediately this House closes. You are making no provision what-say, sir, that you are treating us lightly, and that you are treating the situation lightly. The position that you are putting up in refusing to declare the course you intend to pursue, is unworthy of you and of those who sit in this House. I have been told already this session that I am the Cassandra of the House—the Prophet of Evil. That is the answer which the Prime Minister deigned to make—

**Patriots**

Arnold Bennett in London News  
 Let us ever remember that those who shout loudest about their patriotism should be heard with the greatest reserve. As a rule patriots do not go up and down saying: "I am a patriot." Dr. Johnson was terse on the point.—(Arnold Bennett in London News.)

The contention that there is a reason for everything is jarred from its foundation by the Iowa man who was quarantined as a woman for eighteen years.

Poiteness prompts a good deal of the applause and practically all of the laughter.

**Queen Stabbed King Constantine**

**Greek Monarch's Illness said to be Due to Wound Received in War Dispute**

Paris, June 15.—The punctured pleurisy region in the lobes of the lungs from which King Constantine of Greece is now recovering, is due, according to a statement made to the Boston Herald correspondent today by the diplomatic representative of a neutral power, a man who has the best possible means of knowing the truth, to a tragic episode that occurred in April during a heated discussion between the King and his Consort, Queen Sophia, who is a sister of the German Emperor.

Notwithstanding her conversion to the Orthodox Greek Church upon her marriage, Queen Sophia remains passionately devoted to the policies of her imperial brother, and to the cause of Germany. A very animated conversation, it is stated, took place in the King's library one evening, which developed into a violent quarrel, during which the Queen, whose occasional outbursts of impetuous temper are well-known to all about her, seized a sharp-pointed metallic paper knife and, scarcely realizing what she was about to do, plunged the paper cutter at her husband's side.

The blade, according to the Tribune correspondent's informant, pierced the pleura and grazed the lower lobe of the King's lung. The Queen instantly expressed the deepest sorrow at the consequence of her impetuosity, but the King, naturally viewing the episode on its serious side, earnestly desired that the Queen return to her own family. The truth was hushed up and the King as he would have done in any case, gallantly attributed to influenza the pleurisy that set in owing to the wound.

This dramatic explanation of King Constantine's malady is declared by the relator of the episode to be absolutely accurate.

Prof. Eisberg of Vienna today performed an operation on King Constantine removing part of the 10th rib.

The King felt some relief after the operation. The treatment is likely to cover a long period.

**NOTICE.**

Operations for the removal of the sunken wreck "Desola" and "Stella Maris" (will commence on Monday next) in the vicinity of the Reid Newfoundland Co's pier.

It is imperative that all ships approaching either the dock or other premises in that locality use the greatest precaution in handling their engines so as not to cause any inconvenience or obstruction to the divers whilst employed at this important work.

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**Lord Northcliffe's Attempt Stampede British Government**

(London Daily News)

At the beginning of the war Lord Haldane was engaged at the War Office and there was expectation that he would resume his old position as Secretary of War. That would have been the obvious course, for Lord Haldane was the maker of the British Army and he was the author in 1911 of that scheme for the dispatch of the Expeditionary Force which worked with such surprising smoothness in August last. The presence of a civil head at the War Office was especially necessary at a time when the whole civil resources of the country had to be applied to the improvising of a great army and no one was so marked out for the task as Lord Haldane. Lord Northcliffe saw that he could stampede the Government in a moment of excitement and the streets flamed with his placards about the "Haldane Scandal" and his demands for the appointment of Lord Kitchener. And in The Times, the Daily Mail, the Evening News and Weekly Dispatch he called for Lord Kitchener with varying degrees of violence. The prestige of Lord Kitchener was so great that the Government yielded.

**A Spaniard's View of the War**

Senor Melquides Alvarez, leader of the reformist party in Spain, is reported to have said in a recent interview:

Our whole life depends on the war. The inner politics of Spain are entirely subjected to the result of the fighting in France, Belgium, Russia and the seas. I cannot understand how there can be any people whose attention is diverted to other problems, and I do not understand, either, how there can be men who are called Liberals and are pro-German.

I am going to start a campaign about the war all over the country. The first meeting will be held in Granada. I shall say then what I tell you now. First, that I, as a Liberal, am on the side of the Allies because, after reading the official evidence of both sides, I have the conviction that Germany has caused the war.

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If golf produces letter writers like Woodrow Wilson we are strongly in favor of municipal (and parliamentary) links.—Ottawa Citizen.

