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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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## EARL KITCHENER AND HIS STAFF ARE LOST AS CRUISER IS TORPEDOED OFF THE ORKNEYS.

### The British Destroyers Force German Battle Fleet to Retreat

The British Fleet Remained in Possession of the Scene of Battle During the Morning of June 5.—The Commander-in-Chief Took His Fleet Back to Its Bases at His Leisure and Five Hours After the Battle Fleet Was all Ready for Action

LONDON, June 6.—The latest reports received from the Admiralty has enabled the Associated Press to give the following review of the naval engagements, off the Jutland coast, with various incidents. The results as viewed from the British side during the night of May 31st and June 1st are as follows: British destroyers made a determined attack on the retreating German battle fleet which hastened its flight. The British fleet remained in possession of the scene of battle during the morning of June 5th, and traversed the field four times, finding no enemy to fire upon. The Commander-in-Chief took his fleet back to its bases, at his leisure, and five hours after its arrival reported the battle fleet all ready for action.

As regards the German losses, definite evidence, it is declared, has now been obtained. They were deliberately falsified and that the following were totally destroyed: Two battle cruisers, one at least, and probably two battleships, four light cruisers, eight destroyers, and one submarine. The remainder of the German battle cruiser squadron may have reached home ports, but the ships were all severely damaged, as also were the ships of the König class, which were under the fire of a portion of the British battle fleet. Besides the above, the Associated Press obtained information from returned officers of the fleet to the effect they are able to identify the lost German battle cruisers as the Hindenberg and Lutow. Naval officials here point out that on account of their proximity to home ports, some of their vessels that were as badly injured as the British cruiser Warrior would have been able to make port.

The German warship Hindenberg, which hitherto has been classified as a battleship, the Derflinger and her sister ship the Lutow are believed to be the battle cruisers which have to

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### KITCHENER DROWNED.

Code telegram from the Secretary of State received 6th of June.

To Governor:—

Deeply regret to inform you that H.M. Ships Hampshire, Porcupine, Prussia with Lord Kitchener and staff on board sunk by mine or torpedo west of Orkneys last night in heavy sea; feared little hope of any survivors.

Signed BONAR LAW.

*It Was Stunning, Stupendous and Deafening As Hundreds of the World's Heaviest Guns Roared Out at Once.*

Survivors of Cruiser Warrior Tells of Great Naval Battle—Defense Was Blown Into the Air and Warrior Badly Riddled Founders After Being Towed For 48 Hours—Iron Duke Sweeps the Seas Letting off Broadside After Broadside—Great Masses of Water Rose in Air Like Waterspouts—Smoke Obscured Everything That Only a Glimpse Was Possible at Intervals

LONDON, June 5.—Survivors of the British cruiser Warrior, who were landed at Devonport, say that the Warrior and the cruiser Defence steamed between the two lines of German warships, with the result that within a few minutes the Defence was blown into the air and the Warrior badly riddled. A storm of German shells exploding on the deck of the Warrior almost suffocated the crew with the gasses. When the Germans were at length driven off by British reinforcements, the pumps were manned on the battered and sinking ship, and succeeded in keeping her afloat until an auxiliary ship came alongside and took off the wounded. The auxiliary took the Warrior in tow for 48 hours, when she foundered.

A survivor said: "I watched the Iron Duke swing through the seas letting off broadside after broadside; wicked tongues of flame leaping through clouds of smoke in the direction of battle. It was stunning, stupendous and deafening as hundreds of the heaviest guns in the world roared out at once. Great masses of water rose in the air like waterspouts, reaching as high as the masts as sal-

vos of German shells fell short or went over their target. It was impossible to see what was happening among the ships of the foe. Smoke obscured everything so effectually that one could only get a glimpse at intervals. When the kindly wind blew a lane through the pall, it was apparent that the best ships of the enemy were engaged, but how many neither eye nor glass could make out. It was equally impossible to see what damage we were causing. Only those high in command knew the progress of the battle. The damage inflicted on the German ships was great and does not admit of any doubt, and at one time two vessels, red with fire, gleamed through the smoke. It is a curious feeling to be in the midst of a battle and not know to which side fortune leans, but where only few ships are engaged it is different. Our own losses we know with some degree of exactness. At one time it was thought that the Lion had been lost, as she did not answer any call, but it transpired that her wireless had been destroyed. With dusk came the great opportunity of the mosquito craft, and both sides made use of it to the full. It was in this way that one of the saddest of many sad incidents occurred. A destroyer, true to its name, dashed for a big enemy ship. She soon got into effective range and loosed her torpedoes with deadly effect on the German battleship. The ship went down and the destroyer raced for safety, the commander and officers standing on the bridge indulging in mutual congratulations at their success, when at that moment a shell hit the British ship and wiped out the entire group.

### The German Imperial Chancellor Again Talks Peace in Reichstag

BERLIN, June 6.—The Imperial Chancellor has again discussed peace in the Reichstag: "Six months ago, on December the 9th, discussing our military situation, I spoke here for the first time of our readiness for peace. I could do so in entire confidence that our war situation would continue to improve, and developments have confirmed this confidence. We have made further progress on all fronts. We are stronger than we were before. If with this development before my eyes I declared that we were ready for peace I need not regret my statement, even if our offer evoked no response from our enemies. In the critical times of July, 1914, it was the duty of every responsible statesman, before God, his country and his conscience to leave nothing untried that could preserve peace with honor. We also desired after the successful repulse of our enemies to neglect nothing that was calculated to shorten the terrible suffering experienced by the people of Germany in such a conflagration. I told an American journalist that peace negotiations could only reach a settlement if they were conducted by statesmen of the belligerent powers on a basis of the real war situation as shown by the war map. This proposition was rejected by the other side. They will not recognize the war map,

as they hope to improve it in their own favour, but it has constantly changed in our favour. We have added to it since that remark was made by the surrender of the British army at Kut-el-Amara, defeats with tremendous losses of the French at Verdun, the collapse of the Russian offensive in March, and the mighty thrust forward of our Allies against Italy, the strengthening of our lines before Salonika and just now we have received news of a naval battle off Jutland with jubilant and grateful hearts. This is how the war map looks now. If our various enemies desire to shut their eyes, then we must fight on until final victory."

### Political Leaders Want Von Tripitz Recalled

LONDON, June 6.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from the Hague says the leaders of the German Conservative and Nationalist Liberal parties as well as of other German political factions are making a concerted and determined effort to secure the recall of Admiral Von Tripitz as head of the navy, because they are not satisfied with the result of the North sea battle.

### SLAUGHTER SURPASSES IMAGINATION

Germans Tried to Debouch From Village of Damloup—Front Ranks Pushed by Those Behind Fell as Fast as They Reached the Dead Line

PARIS, June 5.—In their separate attacks on Fort Vaux one of the outlying defences of Verdun, and the front east of the Meuse the Germans are hurling forward infantry masses in compact form. The first ranks were obliged to advance to certain death. Columns tried to debouch from the village of Damloup below Fort Cross, to attain the slopes near the fort. For three days this spot has been the scene of carnage which saturated the ground with blood. One German column advanced no further than the bottom of the ravine. The front ranks pushed by those behind, fell as fast as they reached the dead line and were swept by French quick-firers. As they toppled over others came on to take their place, and fell in line. French officers who have returned from the Verdun front, although hardened by the worst sights of war declare that the butchery there surpasses imagination.

PARIS, June 5.—With undiminished violence Germans continued their attacks last night along Verdun east of Meuse. In the region of Vaux and Damloup between the Fort and Utlage on Damloup, the German offensive was particularly severe. The French are still in possession of Fort Vaux. In the vicinity of Douaumont there was heavy artillery fighting. Unsuccessful raids were undertaken in the Vosges.

### SHIPS BOATS AND BODIES ARE FOUND

Hampshire Was Sunk off Orkneys at 8 p.m. Last Night—Four Boats Were Seen to Leave Ship—Some Bodies and a Capsized Boat Have Been Found up to Present

LONDON, June 6.—Admiral Jellicoe reports to the Admiralty as follows:

"I have to report, with deep regret, that His Majesty's Ship Hampshire, Capt. Herbert J. J. Savill, R.N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 8 p.m. to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo. Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north, north-west and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present. As the whole shore has been searched from seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors."

No report has yet been received from a search party on shore. The H.M.S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia.

### Canadian Losses Will be Heavy

LONDON, June 6.—The Times correspondent of British headquarters in describing the situation at Ypres explains the Canadian forces were unable to retain their ground recaptured from the Germans last Saturday owing to the intensity of the German artillery fire. The correspondent concludes his despatch by saying "you must be prepared to hear Canadian losses have been very heavy."

### The Russians Launch Big Offensive Against the Teutonic Allies

#### British Official

To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, June 5.—At Verdun the enemy continued violent and costly assaults throughout the week, making some progress. On the British front there was greater activity, especially south-east of Ypres where the enemy penetrated our line to a depth of seven hundred yards. The Canadians, after severe fighting, recovered much of the lost ground. The enemy's losses were severe.

Italian-Austrian attacks on the Adige front, are continued. The enemy occupied Arsiero Asiago. Attempts to further advance were repulsed. Austrian reports foreshadow a Russian offensive. Smuts' forces captured entrenched positions in Mikhochem! In the Caucasus the Russians have withdrawn from the Mamakaton salient.

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, June 5.—In connection with the German official statement which announced the sinking of a British destroyer off the Humber, and the burning of the British cruiser Euryalus, the following official announcement was made to-day by the British Admiralty:

"No British destroyer or any other British warship was destroyed off the Humber or anywhere else by submarine, or any other agency, since the action of the 31st of May the Euryalus was not present in the North Sea, and during this battle therefore was not sunk by German fire. It would appear from the fact that these two false allegations are being circulated by the German Admiralty, and they are anxious by any means to exaggerate the British casualties which have already been fully announced.

### NAVAL FIGHT AS SEEN BY U. S. PAPER

The New York Herald Commenting on the Naval Fight Says the German Abandonment of the Battle Scene is an Acknowledgement of Defeat

NEW YORK, June 6.—The "Herald" comments on the North Sea battle as follows:

"Granting that greater damage was inflicted on the British in the earlier stages, and even this as the air clears, is open to doubt, the German abandonment of the battle scene is a confession, if not an acknowledgement, of defeat. In the meantime flags of rejoicing are flying in the Fatherland, and the Kaiser is telegraphing messages reciting the triumph of the fleet over greatly superior forces. The Kaiser does well to praise the skill and gallantry of his officers and the competency of his ships, but with the British still commanding the sea and maintaining a relentless blockade, kept in purposed ignorance of the truth."

The Long Expected General Offensive by the Russians Has Seemingly Begun—Russians Everywhere Are Using Large Numbers of Men and Guns—Petrograd Claims Many Successes and the Taking of 13,000 Prisoners and Large Number of Guns—Vienna Claims Some Minor Victories For the Austrians Over the Italians—Bad Weather Has Set in Round Verdun

LONDON, June 6.—The long-expected general offensive of the Russians against the Teutonic Allies has seemingly begun. From both Petrograd and Vienna come reports of Russian activity over a front from the Pripiet River, east of Brest Litovsk, to the Rumanian frontier, a distance of 250 miles. The Russians are everywhere using large numbers of guns and men, and according to Petrograd, have achieved successes at many important sectors, taking 13,000 prisoners, a number of guns, and destroying or capturing Teuton positions. Along the Bessarabian front, in the Dnieister region, and along the lower Stripa, and in Volynia, the Russian attacks have been particularly violent. In the region of Olyka Russian gunners heavily shelled a front of over fifteen miles in length, held by the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand.

Around Verdun bad weather has set in and as a result infantry of both sides are kept in their trenches and only bombardments have taken place. No new changes in position are recorded around Vaux and Damloup. North-east of Verdun bombardment on both sides continued with considerable intensity, while west of the Meuse shelling has been only intermittent. On the remainder of the front in France, except around Ypres, the situation is reported quiet. About Ypres the Germans and the British forces, the latter consisting of Canadians, are keeping up the violent fighting which has been in progress since last week, when the Germans, under a terrific rain of shells, captured Canadian positions, which later were retaken in hand to hand and bombing encounters. Returning to the attack on Sunday the Germans again forced the Canadians to relinquish the bulk of the recaptured ground, but the Canadians are disputing strenuously the efforts of the Teutons to oust them from the remainder of their positions.

Vienna reports that despite the sturdy resistance of the Italians, the Austrians have made further progress into Italy in the Cengio zone, near Asiago, and the town of Caisana. 5,600 Italian prisoners, 3 cannon, 11 machine guns and 126 bomb throwers have been captured by the Austrians. Rome admits the retirement of Italians in the Cengio zone, but says in the Dalgone Valley, the Lagarina Valley and on the Posiha front, Austrian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. In southern Albania, in the region of Avlona, the Austrians have dispersed with their artillery Italian detachments operating in that vicinity.

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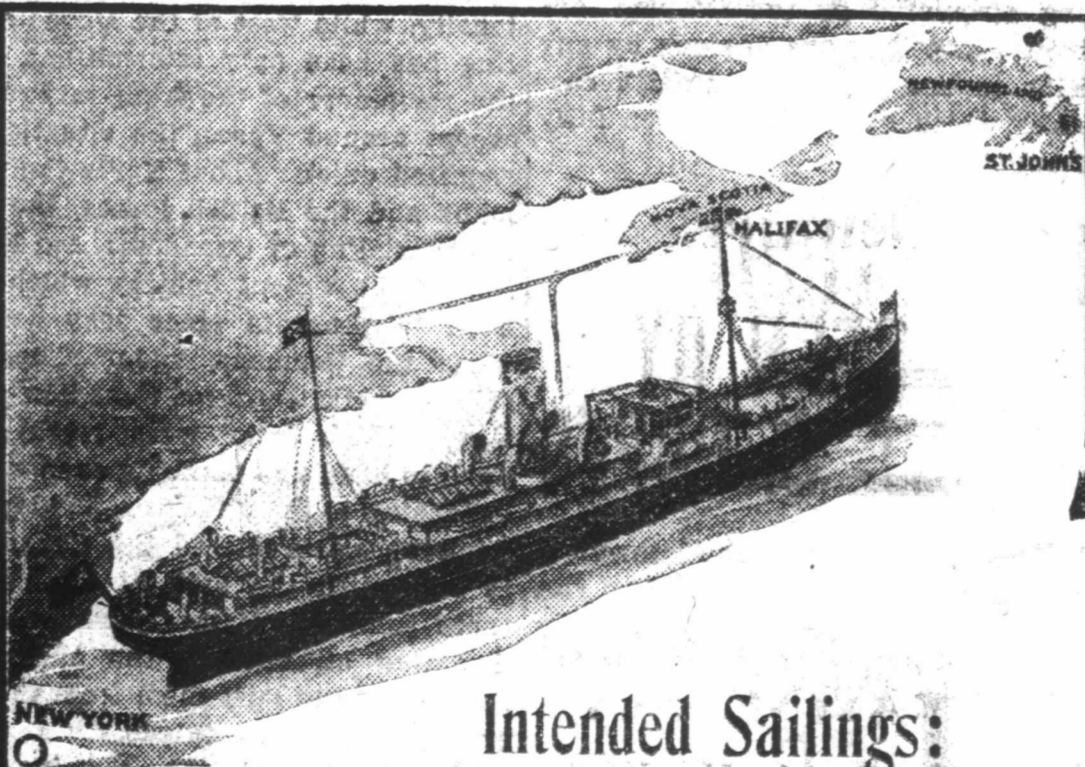
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## A British Governess Who Has Spent the Past Five Years in Vienna Tells of How the Austrians View the War.

Austrian People Admire the British but Think Central Powers Will Win Out—Life in Vienna is as Gay as Ever—Austrians Are Courteous and Not so Boorish as the Germans.

By MISS NETTA WAILES.  
Miss Netta Wailes, who for five years was a governess in Vienna, gives here an account of her extraordinary experiences in the Austrian capital. Here she shows how the truth is gradually gaining acceptance owing to the disclosures of wounded soldiers.

When I left Vienna five weeks ago the people were only just beginning to realize that Austria had been badly duped by the Kaiser's gang. This change of opinion must be largely attributed to the disclosures of wounded soldiers who had returned from the front.

Up to the day of leaving Vienna I was, however, still ignorant of the real state of affairs. True, occasional letters had been smuggled through from Britain, but their contents didn't reveal a hundredth part of what I learnt in ten minutes from a British Tommy who befriended me in Paris.

The Austrians are heartily sick of the domineering methods of the Germans, but they think the Prussian Army is invincible and must win in the end. It is that firm conviction which makes them put up with so much humiliation.

When I recall how those boastful German officers stalked through the streets of Vienna, demanding salutes from every Austrian, under pain of heavy penalties, I cannot help feeling sorry for Austria's fate in the future.

The Austrians liked the Britishers, and do so yet. What they dislike and what they are very bitter about is Britain's entry into the war for no rightful cause, so they say, because they do not know the truth.

At the house I was engaged at amongst the guests who came one day was an Austrian naval officer. He told me that he had been in an engagement in the Adriatic, and his ship the Heligoland, had been hit seven times by a British vessel.

When he told me the name of the British ship my heart leapt for joy, for my fiancé was on board. That was the first time I had had news of him. These Austrian officers really are courteous, and not a bit like the boorish Germans.

Seeing that I was keenly interested, this officer told me that in the engagement two Austrian torpedo boats were sunk and his own ship had to put into Pola for repairs. In the fight a shell exploded near him, but he was not injured. He brought home a piece of that shell, and said he was going to have it framed as a souvenir of the occasion, seeing whose vessel it came from.

I was wild with delight to think that my young man was actively engaged in fighting for his country, and anxious to have news of his whereabouts. One of my friends got permission to return home. I commissioned her to let me have news if my fiancé would be getting leave.

A Letter Which Caused Trouble.  
After hearing about that naval fight I received news from home. How happy I was to get that letter. Unfortunately, the children I was teaching saw that letter, and in their child innocence told someone. The result was my master received an official intimation from the Government on the matter.

There was some sort of inquiry. My conduct and credentials were good, but in the end my master was informed that as a Government official it was inadvisable for him to have a British officer in his house, and I had to go.

I think it will illustrate the kindly feeling still retained for the Britishers by the Austrians when I tell you that I soon obtained another berth.

All this time I had been teaching the children English. My new mistress told me not to speak English in the streets nor before others in the house, but she still desired her children to retain their acquaintance with the language.

Nearly all the well-to-do people speak English and French, and still speak these languages, privately at least. British dress and customs they are very fond of.

While in my new home I again met Austrian officers. They all think they will win. One said the war would be over this summer, another that the Central Alliance simply couldn't lose because they had the best military position on all fronts, and were absolutely impregnable, entrenched everywhere. They had their captures and successes, off by heart. Whether they knew of any defeats I don't know.

Certainly the public were not allowed to hear of any, nor of any

casualties. A full year elapsed before any of the family heard of the death of a son, husband or father on the field. No casualty lists have been published.

If I ventured to suggest that the Allies could not always lose, or else they would have been finished long ago, I was told that the only truthful report was the German one.

Several wounded soldiers with whom I spoke put a different complexion on affairs. It was after Serbia had been robbed of her cereals and the influx of grain had begun to show signs of coming to an end. Some of these wounded soldiers said it was terrible at the front, and they were sick of the war. That food is getting scarce was, I think, proved by what one man said. He told me that latterly he was without food once for several days, and on getting rations for a week he was so hungry that he finished the lot in half that time.

The rations boxes are daily inspected by officers. This man, in order to deceive his officer, had been filling his box with stones. One officer felt the weight of his ration box, and, becoming suspicious, ordered the soldier to open it. The subterfuge was then discovered, and because he had eaten more than the regulation allowance the soldier was ordered to be hung up on a tree for a certain length of time. Others said that on many days they had to exist on a cup of coffee.

Most Food For Soldiers on Italian Front.  
These men had come from the east and west fronts. Those who returned from the Italian front had quite a different story to tell. In short, they had plenty of food, and even wine and cigars. Naturally, when soldiers got their marching orders they wanted to go to the Italian front.

But there are few soldiers left to send anywhere. The men of 55 years have been called out. When they went to the barracks some spoke of their ailments, and the only answer they got was, "Oh, you will do for cannon fodder."

The result is the streets are denuded of able-bodied men, and nothing but old men and very youthful boys can be seen in the male line in civilian attire. There are lots of soldiers in Vienna, many home on leave, and wounded men. The ladies lavish attentions on the wounded men. If all the bad cases are sent away from the cities, then Heaven help them, for many of those I saw in Vienna were human wrecks.

For a year no soldiers were reported as killed. Nobody who had received no news was told that their men folk were missing. When that bubble was pricked mourning began to make its appearance in the streets.

At the outset Germany imposed her methodical methods on Austria. Every householder received a long list which referred to various articles of diet. This list had to be filled in disclosing the quantity of flour, sugar, soap, candles, etc. in the house, and a fine was imposed if it was discovered that there had been any concealment in filling up the form. Towards the end of 1915 prices went up amazingly. White flour was not to be had. We had to use maize. Meat was 4s 2d per lb., butter and lard 4s. These were the maximum prices fixed by the Government.

Many Jews made fortunes out of food. They were all popped in at the Bourse once. Something happened, and the market ceased considerably. It is not so much speculation that is responsible for enhanced prices now as scarcity of the various commodities, but don't jump to the conclusion that the Austrians are starving yet.

Stupendous Prices For Everything.  
Boots have doubled in price and leather for mending purposes is most difficult and costly to obtain. I paid 35s for a pair of boots that was not worth half the price. Metals have disappeared. They now have 2d nickel pieces, small copper coins, and two and five kronen pieces in silver. The rest of the money is in paper.

The "round-up" for metal has robbed all house of their brass utensils. It didn't matter how costly or valuable the articles were the authorities took them, from common saucepans to works of art. Compensation was paid but often was quite inadequate and in paper money. The boy scouts had the task of collecting these articles.

Bread and milk tickets are old friends, and meat is forbidden to be eaten twice a week. The poor people form up in long queues for milk often all night.

The rich people can afford the fancy prices, but the poor must suffer. The

soldier's wife only gets £2 10s per month. Our servants told me that the cost of food meant misery, if not starvation, for many of the people.

In spite of these hardships life in Vienna is as gay as usual, if you don't look at the underworld. The women do much as they used to do, sitting in the coffee-houses, restaurants, and cafes all day long, and going to the skating rink and theatres or other places of amusement in the evening. The ladies seem to be as lighthearted as usual. They wear the most expensive jewelry and furs, and the fashions are becoming more extravagant than ever.

The entertainment houses are so crowded that it is impossible to get a seat without booking. Many a time I tried and failed.

This sense of luxury, so apparent that you can literally grasp it, is, I think, lulling the Viennese to sleep. Germany will win, everyone says, and whilst they are waiting for that victory of victories which is to end the war that keeps going on and on, they have given themselves up to an orgy of pleasure. The crash will come, and then the Viennese will see things that they are now trying to shut their eyes to.

The British Soldier's Joke.  
The German catch phrase, "Gott strafe England," is used in Austria. The reply is "Er strafe es" ("He punishes it").

A lady who returned from a concentration camp for prisoners in Germany told me, however, that the phrase "Gott strafe England" was posted up on a notice board.

In the night a British soldier clambered up, and the astonished guard next morning read above the international greeting, "Ha ha! Because you can't."

In some of the cinema houses I visited they always had caricatures of the Allies on the screen. The favourite one represented Britain as a Scottish soldier with a bottle of whisky under his arm, and the rest of the Allies as mannequins, clinging to his legs. In the streets they sell penny toys for children. One was called the "Bad Seven," and represented the Allies, suggesting that there were seven enemies to two. That was a German importation, and was not too popular. The pork shops call our class of meat "Schweinefleisch," skitting at the French President's name.

But this kind of thing is not nearly so wholeheartedly entered into in Austria as I understand it is in Germany.

At last I got word from Britain about my fiancé. I understood that I was to return home and be married. It turned out that my fiancé was not home on leave, but the misunderstanding in the information brought me home.

When I applied to the American Consul for my passports my employer urged me to stay. She was still convinced that Britain was famine-stricken and terror-stricken. You will be far safer here, she said, and will not starve. I thanked her for her kindness, but insisted on going home. In seven days my passport arrived. When I was known I was going many Austrians told me I would never reach Britain. They laughed at our navy, and said any boat that dared to sail would be torpedoed.

Safe Again in the Homeland  
I was determined to risk being torpedoed and I left. At the frontier at Feldkirch I was stopped and kept a prisoner for four days. There were some British nurses returning from Serbia on the train. They condescended with me when I told them I had been stopped.

An officer, seeing me speaking to the nurses, ordered me to another part of the station. The nurses departed, and I had to stay in the town. After four days the little stock of money that I was allowed to bring away was fast dwindling. I went to the station, and told the officer my ticket was only available for six days, and I couldn't afford another one. He said I could go that day. I did. At Buch I was examined again.

You can imagine my feelings at this delay. I thought my fiancé was on leave, and every day's delay was unbearable to me. Arrived in Switzerland, matters went more smoothly.

In Paris I saw a British soldier from Leicester at the station, and was so delighted at seeing a comrade again that I went up to him and shook his hand heartily. He was very kind, and showed me to an hotel that suited my purse.

At Havre it was not so nice. I was

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Tired of examinations and passports, again, where I have at last learnt the and was not too courteously treated, truth about the war, and pity poor. When I saw the cliffs of England my deluded Austria and the awakening heart beat faster, and here I am home that awaits her more than ever.

## War Messages.

### Greeks Fired On

PARIS, June 5.—The French positions near Lake Doiran, in the vicinity of the Greek-Serbo frontier, have been violently bombarded, according to a despatch to the Havas Agency from Salonika.

A Greek convoy crossing the Patras region near Doiran, was cannonaded by the Germans and Bulgarians, the correspondent adds, despite the fact that white and Greek flags were hoisted.

### Russia Displeased With Greece

PETROGRAD, June 5.—The Russian press urges the Entente Powers to bring pressure to bear on Greece, because of the antagonistic attitude of that country. Something of a sensation has been caused by articles, especially that in the Bourse Gazette, expressing the opinion that the King of Greece would do well to take a rest of some duration at some place which would be better for his health than Athens. Other papers denounce the political feeling in Greece toward the Entente Powers. The Novoe Vremya considers measures at Salonika insufficient, and calls upon the Entente Powers to take the necessary steps at Piræus and Athens.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

### Hard Fighting in Region of Ypres

LONDON, June 5.—The British headquarters in France says that the British and Germans are fighting hard in the region of Ypres, where last Saturday the British in hand to hand encounters, with the aid of bombs, recaptured most of the trenches the Germans previously had taken. In the sector from the Ypres-Comines canal to Hooge point, in face of repeated attacks the British have been unable to retain the bulk of the recaptured ground, but are still fighting strenuously to keep what they have and recapture what has been lost.

### A Grave Injustice On Gallant Officers

LONDON, June 5.—An Admiralty communication to-night, referring to aspersions cast by some newspapers upon the professional conduct of the higher command officers in the Jutland battle, says that it cannot be too clearly stated that as no definite report from the Commander-in-Chief has been published or even read, any attempt to criticize the direction of operations must be wholly conjectural, and that such aspersions inflict grave injustice upon those able and gallant officers to whose care is confided the command of His Majesty's squadrons.

### Two British Ships Sunk

LONDON, June 5.—Despatches to Lloyd's report the sinking of the unarmed British steamships Dewland and Salfordpool.

### Additional Casualties In Naval Battle

LONDON, June 5.—The Admiralty this evening made public an additional list of casualties among petty officers and men who took part in the naval battle off Jutland, reported from ships other than those sunk. The list shows 116 killed and 233 wounded.

### Rumors

ROME, June 5.—Uncensored despatches from Athens hint at the possibility of abdication of King Constantine of Greece. The despatch added the resignation of the Greek Cabinet is inevitable, and that it will result in sensational developments.

### All Are Lost

LONDON, June 6.—Kitchener and his staff were on board the British cruiser which was sunk by a mine or torpedoed off the Orkneys; it is feared that all are lost. The Admiralty has confirmed the above report.

### Tornado Sweeps Through Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, June 6.—Fifty-nine persons are reported dead and many more injured in a series of torades which swept Arkansas this afternoon. All means of communication is crippled and it is feared the list of dead and injured will be increased by later reports.

## MONDAY AND TUESDAY AT THE NICKEL

### "INHERITANCE."

A beautiful three-act social drama presenting Ruth Stonehouse and Bryant Gashburn.

### "ON WITH THE DANCE."

(A Vitagraph comedy.)

### "THE THIRD PARTY."

(A unique social drama.)

### BERT STANLEY,

(Singing latest novelty songs.)

### "AFFINITIES."

(A unique social drama.)

Wednesday, "Romance of Elaine."—Coming, "THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE."

### List Steadily Growing

OTTAWA, June 6.—Evidence that the toll paid by the Canadians in the recent fighting about Ypres is shown by casualties which are being received by the Militia Department. So far about seven hundred names of all rank and file have been read. The list is steadily growing.

### A Bouquet For The Canadians

LONDON, June 6.—The Evening Standard, commenting on the latest action at Ypres, says Paardberg, Neuve Chapelle, St Julien and St. Eloi have shed undying lustre on Canadian arms.

### Dutch Prohibit Export Meat and Cattle

LONDON, June 5.—The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture have decided to prohibit the exportation of meat and cattle, says a despatch to Reuters from the Hague.

### Russia—For God and Country

New York Sun—Russia aroused and militant, Russia bending her back to the burden of war, Russia with her 175,000,000 of people and inexhaustible resources, expect every day to do his duty, from the Czar to the humble mujik. Grand Duke Nicholas, either because he has failed to save Warsaw or because his lieutenants found his martinet temper unendurable, was translated to the Caucasus, where he has rejeemed himself; one corps commander after another made way for a better man; laggards felt the spur, shirkers were shot, grafters were kicked out of the service or sent to Siberia. For the first time in their history the Russians, collecting their resources with measured deliberation are making war for God and country, a united, chastened, sober, clean living and resolute people. Their soul is in the war. Famine cannot touch them. They must grow more formidable as the conflict wears on.

If a married man buys his own ties he's not henpecked.

### Many Refugees Reach New York

New York, May 31.—More than 600 refugees from Greece and Serbia were among the 1,409 steerage passengers on the Italian steamship Duca D'Aosta, which arrived here to-day from Mediterranean ports. The refugees embarked at Naples and they have come to the United States to relatives who preceded them. The Duca D'Aosta had in all, 1,519 passengers, six of whom were in the first cabin. The large number of steerage passengers required close attention on the part of quarantine officials and as a precautionary measure about 200 were taken off the ship and sent to Swisbury Island for 24 hours.

### THE FREE.

What's the spring-breathing jess'mine and rose;  
What's the summer with all its gay train;  
Or the plenty of autumn to those  
Who've bartered their freedom for gain?

No, sweetness the sense can cheer,  
Which corruption and bribery blind;  
No brightness that gloom e'er can clear,  
For honor's the sun of the mind.

Let virtue distinguish the brave,  
Place riches in lowest degree;  
Think him poorest who can be a slave,  
Him richest who dares to be free.  
—Jacobite Song.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Obvious.  
Father (reprovingly) "Do you know what happens to liars when they die?"  
Johnny—"Yes, sir, they lie still."

### Just Arrived:

### PATRIOTIC MATCH BOX HOLDERS. . .

The very latest  
**10c each.**

### Also a large shipment of PETERSON'S PATENT PIPES

All prices.

Always in stock a full line of **Smokers' Requisites.**

### S. G. Faour 378 WATER STREET.



### THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in **CHOICE MEATS.**  
M. CONNOLLY  
Duckworth Street.

### J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

**ECLIPSE,** which we sell at **45c. lb.**

**ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER** 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

**SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS,** 1s. and 2s.

### J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

### "Through Troubled Waters."

A Broadway Star feature produced by the Vitagraph Co'y. in 3 Reels with Myrtle Gonzaa, Alfred Vosburg and Anne Schaffer.

### "The Broken Wrist."

A Biograph Drama, the story of two doctors and a nurse.

### "The Fable of the Tip."

A comedy by Geo. Ade, America's foremost humorist.

PROFESSOR McCARTY at the Piano.

A NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSICAL PROGRAMME AND EFFECTS.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.'

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

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

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter

### Squires & Winter,

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.

**New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,** Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

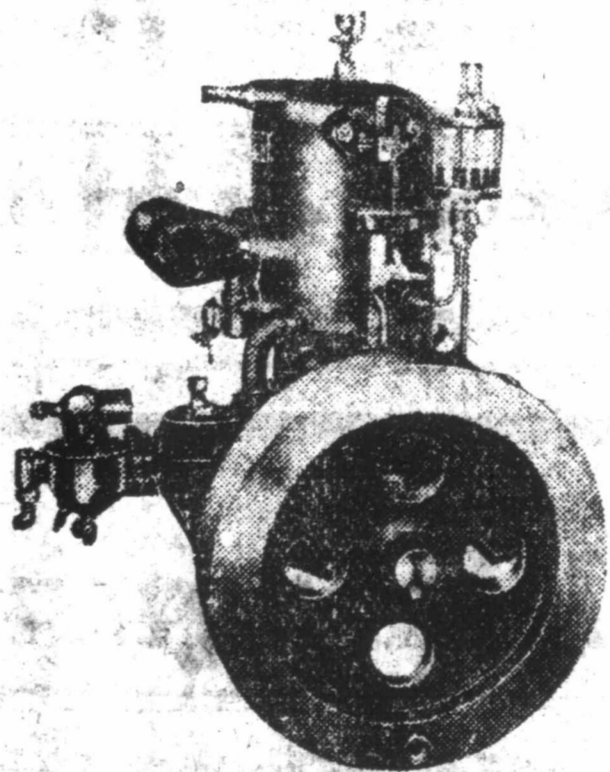
## ACADIA GAS ENGINE CO., Ltd.

Largest Manufacturers of

# MARINE ENGINES

IN CANADA

For  
Burning  
Gasolene,  
Kerosene,



Crude  
Oils,  
Distillate,  
Etc.

Also Manufacturers of  
**Vessels' Heaving Outfits, Hoists, Winches, & etc.**

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**United Stationary Engines.**  
Wholesale Dealers in MACHINE OIL.

Our Foundry is well equipped for manufacturing Brass or Iron Castings of every description at shortest notice. Catalogs, Prices, etc., furnished on application.

## ACADIA GAS ENGINE CO., Ltd.

250 Water Street, St. John's.

Head Office and Factory, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.

## John Maunder

Tailor and Clothier  
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

IN STORE:

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

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suam Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company, Limited, Proprietors. Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., JUNE 6th., 1916.

THE IRISH QUESTION

THE unfortunate occurrences which have saddened all patriotic Irishmen within the last few weeks are likely to eventuate in a final and satisfactory solution of the problem which has caused such estrangement between England and Ireland for generations. Premier Asquith has been to Ireland in order to study the situation on the spot; and it appears that his mission is likely to be crowned with success. On his return from Ireland, Mr. Asquith addressed the House of Commons on the subject of his mission; and we are told in despatches that rarely has such a demonstration of unity been displayed than when the leaders of all factions huddled to the standard of the Prime Minister in an effort to achieve a lasting settlement of the Irish question.

everybody and the belief that such a result can be attained. The assumption by Mr. Lloyd George of the burden of Ireland's difficulties increases the nation's indebtedness to the doughty little Welshman; and when the war closes, the value of his services will be hard to compute and impossible to pay. He is a born fighter and much of the brunt of political battles has been borne by him since the beginning of the war. If there be any man capable to settle this Irish question, Lloyd George is the man. None is better fitted for the task; and he seems to wield effectively the magician's wand.

WORLD'S PRESS

A Free Trade Protest London Daily News.—Mr. Chamberlain was a Tariff Reformer without adjectives; the destruction of Free Trade was the aim and object of his agitation. With Mr. Hughes it is the merest incident in his campaign for "organization." The British Empire is to be "organized" as Germany is organized; but the operation is not to be widely diverse. The individual, rich as well as poor, is to disappear with a phrase about ideals of liberty and justice in the organized Empire. Not foreign competition only but every problem affecting industry, commerce, health, national safety are to be systematically attacked by the organized State. It is not merely to help the manufacturer to exploit the consumer or to crush insurgent labor; it is to control no less drastically the manufacturer and the landowner himself.

No Peace on a German Basis

New York Herald.—From time to time, with each successive discouragement or with an apparent success, gained at a terrifying cost, Germany has put out peace feelers. The most recent of these appeared in the Berlin reply to the American demand that submarine murders cease forthwith. Church and State have been used to convey hints that Germany would have peace on her own terms. One after another the nations opposing Germany have emphatically answered the German plea. Some day it must of necessity dawn on the Prussian military clique that these nations mean exactly what they say—that there will be no peace on a German basis and that when peace eventually does come Germany will be obliged to agree to the terms, but will have not the slightest part in laying them down.

The Spirit of France

New York World.—The greatest thing in the world to-day, the most inspiring and the most uplifting, is the spirit of France. For all that Americans hold most dear the men and the women and even the children of France are fighting. They are fighting, and as one man, to drive an invader from their land. They are fighting for liberty—these same French people who so long have kept the torch of liberty burning in Europe. They are fighting for republicanism as they fought side by side with our forefathers for the establishment of republicanism on this continent in the war that brought this republic into existence. Whatever we may owe to other peoples, as Americans we owe most to the people of France, to whose sympathy and assistance this nation is indebted for its being. With the same splendid courage they have shown upon the battlefields in defence of their beloved land, the sons of France—all who can—will face the problems of life when peace comes. There will be many who can do nothing for themselves. They are the hopelessly crippled. It is to aid in the care of these that this fund will be used.

The United States Campaign

London Telegraph.—Between this time and the beginning of June, when the nominations for the Presidency will be made, there may be remarkable developments. Colonel Roosevelt's own prospects constitute, perhaps, the central question. He split the Republican party, to its undoing, in the last campaign. A reconciliation of his Progressive following with the regular Republican party is possible, now that both he and Mr. Root are assailing the Administration in practically identical terms; but will the regular politician's ingrained hatred of a "bolter" allow of Colonel Roosevelt receiving the nomination of a re-united party? That, and other questions which may mean much more for the world than campaign issues in America commonly do, will be settled in the next two months. Europe, absorbed in her own colossal tragedy, will yet be not unconscious of the stirring political drama now unfolding itself in the United States.

No Friends Either Way

Chicago Tribune.—If the allies win the war they will remember their own sacrifices, their own valor, their own losses. They will have no admiration and less gratitude for the unchivalrous assistance from the White House. If the Germans lose they will charge

REVEILLE

BY CALCAR

THERE are those who take their patriotism (sic) as some people take their religion or as one takes medicine, with very long faces. It is truly disgusting to behold such evidence of moral jaundice as we are compelled to witness day by day since The Mail and Advocate first mooted the idea of holding our historic sports on Quidi Vidi Lake this year. By all means let us have our "poor man's holiday" and let us show those morbidly constituted beings who are pestering the community with their twaddle about what they in their over-wrought sentimentality consider an inconsistency that they are but a small part of this community.

conjure up a doleful picture. He will see sorrow on every face and a hole in every pocket where ought to be a coin, and if he be an historian worth his salt he will follow this clue till his rale wrings the hearts of his hearers. But he will be all wrong, for where is the sorrow, where is the shrinking from amusement? 'Tis true some are sad and heavy of heart, for the war has brought sorrow to their hearths, but as a people we are not sad, and we are not shrinking from a bit of pleasure. He is a mean hypocrite who says that we are. Individually we are seeking enjoyment wherever it is obtainable, and if we knew the creatures who are opposing the idea of holding the races, we might be able to put our finger on a fellow who is enjoying himself too, even though he has mental jaundice.

Decorations for the Dead

London Times.—Every well-worn decoration is something more than a merely personal reward. It is the source of a noble and an abiding pride to the family and to the friends of the recipient. It is a proof that he has deserved well of his King and of his country, that he has taken to heart the lesson of his boyhood, and that he is worthy of the love and the honor of his home. It is an educative force, teaching those who live with him and those who come after him, not the spirit of "militarism," but the duty of sacrifice and of courage in the country's cause. Many have given their lives in doing acts which would infallibly

have brought them distinctions had they lived to wear them. In the grant of the highest of all honors gained in the field, the principle has been accepted that the claims of a dead hero do not wholly die with him. In 1902 King Edward ordered that the Victoria Cross earned by soldiers and sailors who had been killed should be delivered to their relatives. Why should not this priv-

ilege be extended to other distinctions? The order or the medal of the dead would be cherished by those who loved him as the most precious and the most sacred of memorials. It would bring some consolation in those bitter griefs which are amongst the cruellest results of war.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Geo. Knowing

- BLACK CUTCH in Half Cases. GALVANIZED & BLACK SHEET IRON. COAL TAR in Tierces, Barrels & 1/2 Barrels. PINE TAR in Barrels and Cases. ROOFING PITCH, RESIN, WILMING-TON PITCH. One, Two and Three Ply ROOFING FELT. I. C. COKE TIN PLATES, 14 x 20, 20 x 28. I. C. and I. X. CHARCOAL TIN PLATES. MUSTADS FISH HOOKS. MANILLA HEMP and COIR ROPE. PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, LIN-SEED and PAINT OIL. LUBRICATING OIL for Motor Boats and general machinery.

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Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Wednesday Half Holidays Excursion to Kelligrews. Leaving St. John's Station at 2.30 p.m., returning leave Kelligrews at 8.07 p.m. Reid Newfoundland Co.

Special Bargain Lines!

Useful Articles at Low Prices.

Table with columns for various items: HAND BAGS, POLICE BRACES, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, Cigarette Cases, ARM BANDS, MIRRORS, CURTAIN SCRIM, Shaving Brushes, Talcum Powder, LACE BUREAU, MEN'S SOCKS, Scarves, MEN'S GARTERS, Steer Bros. (Infants' Stockings).

**JAPANESE FEAR FOXES**

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan.

The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people, and to be able to turn into a priest at will. The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil

omens, and such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believers.

In Japan a light-coloured mouse in the house is a sign of happiness. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at night, it is thought to be very unlucky. To see a centipede at night means happiness in Japan.

Many a man stumbles over imaginary things in his path.

**Empire Day Red Cross Fund**

June 2nd, 1916:

Amount already acknowledged \$14,068.84

Avondale anonymous	5.00
T. J. Edens	50.00
Lawrence Bros. and Employees	27.20
E. Collishaw	50.00
Proceeds collection and concert held at Carbonear under direction of Robert Simpson, Esq., per Hon. J. R. Goodison	402.20
P. C. Grant	5.00
Empire Day Boy Scout Sports, St. George's Field	201.45
John Windsor	5.00
Employees McGuire's Bakery:	
Geo. McGuire	\$10.00
N. B. McGuire	5.00
M. Finn	2.00
J. Murphy	2.00
Ed. Bartlett	2.00
N. Maher	2.00
Thos. Bailey	2.00
W. B. Power	1.50
Jos. Harnum, Robt. Crimp	
F. Skiffington, Thos. Cantwell, W. Palfrey, W. Keefe, M. Power, \$1.00 each	9.00
W. Walsh, P. Collins, F. English, J. Finn, Wm. Finn, Jas. King, W. Sevour, 50c. each	3.50
Anonymous contribution	250.00
Proceeds Public Meeting held at Lawn, per Jos. Benning, S.M.	25.00
Proceeds sociable and dance held at Lawn, by Miss L. Tarrant, R. C. Teacher, per Jos. Benning, S.M.	24.55
Employees McKee & Co.	10.00
Employees Royal Clothing Factory	6.50
Proceeds sale cake and brown bread, per Miss A. Hayward	8.00
Subscription office of Dept. of Col. Secretary	22.00
	\$15,199.74

Collected at Placentia by Messrs. O'Reilly, Hanham and Keating:

Wm. F. O'Reilly, S.M.	5.00
Thos Fitzpatrick, J.P.	5.00
Dr. McKendrick	5.00
Jas Murphy & Sons	5.00
Ed. O'Reilly	1.00
Mrs. Patk. Bona	1.00
John Miller	1.00
P. R. Keating	1.00
Sergt. Kent	1.00
Dr. McDonald	1.00
Austin Collins	1.00
Michl. Sinnott	1.00
Sums under one dollar	7.35
Net proceeds of concert	\$35.35
Collected at Jersey Side by J. Hanham:	15.70
W. J. Walsh, M.H.A.	2.00
J. Hanham	2.00
A. J. Ryan	2.00
J. P. Bradshaw, J.P.	1.50
Thos. Whelan	1.50
T. P. Keup	1.00
Jas. Bindon	1.00
Jas. Kelly, Freshwater	1.00
Thos. Smith	1.00
Sums under one dollar	1.50
Part proceeds Sociable at Miss Marion Bradshaw's	3.75
	18.65

Collected on S.S. Argyle, per Capt. O'Reilly:

Capt. O'Reilly	\$5.00
James Walters	5.00
Ed. Hendrick	3.00
Thos. Moyst	2.00
Jas. McGory	2.00
H. Hartigan	1.00
M. Greene	1.00
M. C. Doyle	1.00
T. Mooney	1.00
Wm. Greene	1.00
William Collins	1.00
Ben Collins	1.00
Thos Collins	1.00
M. Murphy	1.00
Ernest Collins	1.00
Wm. Walsh	1.00
Thos. Blanche	1.00
John Collins, mail officer	1.00
Sums under one dollar	2.50
	\$32.50

Tag money, per J. Bindon

Tag money, per J. Bindon	9.50
Collected by Thos Wakely, J.P. Haystack:	
Thos. Wakely, J.P.	5.00
A. Brinstan	1.00
Sums under one dollar	3.50
Patk. Wadman, Bar Haven	80
Miss D. Brett, Spencer's Cove	1.00
Sums under one dollar, Spencer's Cove	4.95
Sums under one dollar, Western Cove	2.85
	\$19.10

Collected at Branch, per J. F. Roche, J. P.

Roche, J. P.	\$10.75
Dunville, per W. J. Power:	
John Bird	1.50
T. P. Power	1.00
Mrs. J. T. Dunphy	1.00
Miss Maggie Dunphy	1.00
Sums under one dollar	13.00
	18.50

**Most Important.**

"Have you made any effort to ascertain the principles of economics on which your theories of government are based?" inquired the man with prominent spectacles.

"No," replied Senator Sorghum.

"How to land votes is easier found out, and, as far as I can see, more important just now."

**New Illustration**

"Now, Johnny," asked the gentleman who had consented to take the class, "what does this fascinating story of Jonah and the whale teach us?"

"It teaches us," said Johnny, whose father reads practical articles on practical people, "that you cannot keep a good man down."

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following list of subscribers to the Empire Day Red Cross Fund, from the meetings held at Lawn, per Joseph Benning, Esq., S.M., the total having been already acknowledged in the general list.

Yours truly,  
F. H. STEER,  
Treasurer.

Joseph Benning, S.M.	\$5.00
Mrs. Henning	2.50
Miss Benning	2.50
Robt. Raoul, L'Anse au Barque	50
John Raoul, L'Anse au Barque	50
Stephen Murphy, Lawn	1.00
Clement J. Benning	2.00
Martin, Edwards	50
Vincent Edwards	50
Columba Murphy	1.00
Charles Edwards	50
Mrs. Charles Edwards	50
Mrs. Mary Walsh	1.00
James Murphy	50
George Piccott	50
Isadore Edwards	1.00
Gregory J. Giovannioli, St. Lawrence	5.00
Amount realized by Miss A. Tarrant, R. C. Teacher, and young ladies of Lawn, for sociable and dance on Empire Day	24.55
	\$49.55

June 1st, 1916:

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following list of subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund, from Placentia; the total has already been acknowledged in the general list.

Yours truly,  
F. H. STEER.

**Another Popular Experienced Business Man Appreciates**

**DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES.**



MR. HENRY COFFIN, No. 16 New Gower Street, has just received one of the latest style DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES. Mr. Coffin has made a success of his business by careful attention to every little detail. Coffin's Sausage and Pork is known to be of uniform quality and excellence at all times.

If any-one doubts that Mr. Coffin uses the greatest care in selecting Meats for his Customers, just let some-one try to sell him a Hog that is not of A-One quality, or which has been fed on fish, and see what happens.

Next to the quality of his goods, Mr. Coffin finds that an Absolutely Accurate Scale is the most important. Mr. Coffin's Customers can now be sure of getting carefully selected Pork and Sausage Manufactured with extreme care, and Weighed on the finest Weighing Machine in the World.

Mr. Coffin is planning further improvements to make his Shop up to date in every respect. Thousands of Butchers, and Merchants, have had the same experience as Mr. Coffin, and all agree that a Shop cannot be up to date or run to the best advantage without a Computing Scale of the very best Type.

**Nfld. Specialty Company,**  
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

South East, per Messrs Per	1.00
Messrs Fulford & Lannon:	
Capt. P. Keefe	1.00
James Lannon, Sr.	1.00
Sums under one dollar	6.80
Red Island, per Mr. J. Ryan:	
Patrick Dunphy	1.00
Sums under one dollar	5.95
Fox Harbour, per Mr. Rd. Davis	5.00
James Meade, Lear's Cove	2.00
Collected at Point Verde by Thos. Croucher:	
Thos. Croucher	5.00
50 cents each—Nicholas Carroll, Edward Walsh, Charles Walsh, William Rowe, Wm. Walsh, Thomas Walsh, Ed. Brothers, James Greene, Ml Brothers, Joseph Greene, John Rowe, Henry Greene, Mrs. Bridget Walsh, James Greene, Sr., William Greene Sr., Patrick Greene Sr., Fred Greene, Matthew Greene of Pat. Feter Greene of Thos. Nicholas Greene, Jno Greene Frank Greene, Patrick Greene, Mrs. Wm. Judge, William Greene, John Donohue, Patk. Greene, Patrick Walsh, Wm. Greene, John E. Walsh, John Greene, Edward Greene, Wm. Henderghast, Thomas Greene, William Greene, Albert Greene, Jas Greene, Nicholas Rowe	19.00
	24.00
	\$265.70
Paid for telegrams	1.90
	\$263.80
W. F. O'RIELLY, S.M. Placentia, May 30th, 1916.	

**JUST ARRIVED!**

Another Shipment of

**FERRO ENGINES**

**OLD AND NEW TYPES**

3 H.P.	\$100.50
4 H.P.	\$132.50
5 1/2 H.P.	\$153.00
7 1/2 H.P.	\$190.00

See our Prices on Engine Repair Parts, Batteries, etc. All stock new and just in.

**FRESH BATTERIES EVERY WEEK.**

No. 6 IGNITOR BATTERIES,	.36c.
HOT SHOT BATTERIES,	\$2.90
LUBRICATING OIL, (Quality Guaranteed) 10 Gal. Tins	\$5.80
K. W. SPARK COILS,	\$7.50

Call and see our Demonstrating Room.

**A. H. MURRAY, Beck's Cove.**

**WANTED!**

**SIX SCHOONERS,**  
(50 to 80 Tons)

To Freight SALT North.

Apply at once.

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**Fishermen! Notice!**

We want to purchase at our stores

**3,000 BRLS. CODROES.**

The following instructions must be closely followed by all packing Codroes to sell at our stores:

"First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket."

We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date.

**F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd**

**TO ARRIVE in about two weeks:**

**1000 Sacks P. E. I. BLUE POTATOES.**

Would advise customers looking up early for this lot as Blues are going to be very scarce and high.

**H. Brownrigg.**

**WANTED!**

**2 SCHOONERS,**  
From 50 to 100 tons,

To freight SALT from St. John's to West Coast.

**SMITH CO. Ltd.**  
Telephone 506.

**PORTABLE AIR-O-LITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS**



MEANS plenty of light, and the best of light. Give a most brilliant illumination with little attention, and at trifling expense. Satisfactory to an extent not thought possible in former years. Burns only one quart of ordinary kerosene in 15 hours.

**Robert Templeton,**  
Agent,  
333 Water Street,  
St. John's.

**TOO SOON!**

It is much too soon to put away your rubbers for another year. We will have wet, slushy streets for some weeks yet. It is unwise to wear broken rubbers at this season, first because of the ever present danger of wet feet, and second, because mud will soon work its way through your rubbers and ruin your boots. If your rubbers are broken or likely to break soon, it would be well for you to buy today a pair of BEAR BRAND Rubber Shoes. You will know them, because the "BEAR" is stamped on the shank, and because the lining is purple. Distinctive in every way. Bear Brand Shoes are health preservers and money savers.

**Cleveland Rubber Co.,**  
New Martin Bldg., St. John's, N.F.  
mar29,tu,fr,tf

