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MOTT MEETINGS AN INSPIRATION AND AN UPLIFT

Excellent Address At The Luncheon On Saturday

A BIG ATTENDANCE At the Splendid Services Held Here On Sunday

We do not know who is responsible for bringing Dr. Mott to Newfoundland, but to His Lordship Right Reverend Dr. Jones, Dr. Stephenson, of Toronto, and Dr. Macpherson, of this city, we believe must be accorded the gratitude of thousands of this city for the unusual privilege granted them on Saturday and Sunday, in being permitted to listen to the addresses of this eloquent missionary leader and statesman, and we feel sure that his visit will prove a significant uplift in the missionary efforts of our various churches.

No speaker ever heard in this city has so elevated his hearers to see the great vision of the world's need as he has, and while it is a tremendous task, he convinces the interested listener with thrilling appeal, that the undertaking is worthwhile, for we have the inspired Bible, and wonderful dynamic; we have the commission of servants, led by Him who says "All power is given unto me—Go ye therefore."

Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever, and we have our God, who says He will give Him the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. He must reign and His kingdom fill the whole earth.

At the Luncheon This was the doctor's theme after the luncheon served in the Presbyterian Hall on Saturday at 1 p.m. His Excellency Governor Davidson, K.C.M.G., introduced Dr. J. R. Mott in choice words, referred to the high position he had attained by his abilities, the offer from the U. S. A. that he might be its ambassador to China.

There were present near His Excellency, His Lordship Dr. Jones, The President of the Conference, Rev. F. R. Matthews, M.A., Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A., Canon Bolt, Rev. W. H. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Fenwick and several other clergymen who stayed in the city after the closing of the Synod and Conference; W. D. Reid, Esq.; Mr. Benedict, American Consul; Hon. W. C. Job, R. K. Bishop, John R. ennett, R. Watson, George Knowlton, Jas. Baird, James Angel, M. G. Winter, J. A. Robinson, H. J. B. Woods, S. Milley; Messrs. J. Goodson, J. A. Clift, A. C. Goodridge, H. W. LeMessurier, J. A. Padden, R. A. Anderson, W. B. Grieve, John Syme, Wm. Frew, R. C. Smith, C. K. Hunter, Chas. P. Ayre, John Leamon, C. McK. Harvey, G. W. B. Ayre, A. Mews, C. R. Steer; Drs. Macpherson, Fraser, Duncan; Judge Knight, C. H. Hutchings, J. S. Currie, A. W. Martin, Staff-Capt. Cave, S.A., and many others. In all one hundred and forty-five were present from ten to 2 p.m., and listened with the keenest interest to the clear cut presentation of the subject.

Meeting for Ladies On Saturday afternoon Dr. Mott addresses an audience of one thousand ladies in the College Hall. Bishop Jones presided; several visiting and all the city clergymen were with him on the platform, and as from his great and full heart the speaker poured out his appeal in the most loving and compelling fashion and told of the sufferings of women in the dense masses of heathen lands—it would seem as if the task were almost tooed for a better understanding, and co-operation between the different churches and various agencies, he was sure effective work would be done.

There are still absolutely untouched fields, representing not only immense areas but teeming populations, and the reason there are so many of them is largely because a thorough scientific survey of the world and its religious needs is required in order that the churches may then better determine whether a given territory is sufficiently occupied by a missionary force; and in order that the great unoccupied fields where millions are

(Continued on page 6.)

LOST HIS LIFE TAKING FOOLISH WOMAN'S 'DARE'

True Story Told Of The Drowning of Sir D. Anson

ANOTHER WAS LOST Attempting To Rescue Him From The River

London, July 6.—The body of Mitchell the bandsman, who lost his life in attempting to rescue Sir Denis Anson, who jumped overboard from a launch on a woman's 'dare,' early on Friday morning, has been recovered, but the body of Sir Denis has not as yet been found.

Considerable secrecy has been maintained as to the identity of those composing the party, but it is now known that the guests on the launch included Raymond Asquith, the Prime Minister's son; Lady Diana Manners, daughter of the Earl of Rutland; Jasper Ridley, brother of Viscount Ridley, and Miss Iris Tree, daughter of Sir Beerbohm Tree.

ARMED VOLUNT'RS PARADE STREETS OF BELFAST

Regarded By Both Sides As A Serious Matter

PERILOUS ACTION And Is Likely To Cause Trouble in Country Districts

London, July 6.—Armed with swords bayonets and well-filled bandoliers 800 men of the second south Belfast regiment paraded the main streets of Belfast on Saturday, this being the first time the armed volunteers have been seen on the streets.

This regrettable and perilous incident, which is the sequel to General Richardson's order permitting volunteers to carry arms, is regarded by both sides as a serious development, but danger is feared less in Belfast than in the mixed provincial districts. The police who watched the demonstration took a census of the number of rifles.

Was After the King With 2 Revolvers

Armed Woman, Suffering From Hallucinations Sought Entry to the Palace

London, July 5.—The woman who was arrested last night near the gates of Buckingham Palace, where she demanded an entrance, and insisted on seeing King George, was identified today as an Australian who was suffering from hallucinations. She carried two revolvers in her pockets at the time of her arrest.

Thirteen Persons In Fourth of July Party Are Drowned

Skagway, Alaska, July 6.—Thirteen persons en route for a Fourth of July celebration were drowned on Saturday in Lynn Canal by the capsizing of a gasoline launch.

1500 Men Strike At British Arsenal

Refuse to Work Because a Fellow-Unionist Is Dismissed.—10,000 May Go Out

London, July 5.—Fifteen hundred men struck at the Woolwich Arsenal because a man had been dismissed for refusing to erect a machine on a concrete bed where it had been laid down by non-union workmen. Strikers threaten to call out 10,000 other workmen if the dismissed man is not reinstated.

HINDU TROUBLE IN WEST MORE ACUTE THAN EVER

Transport Ship Still in The Harbor With Human Freight

FIVE GET ASHORE But Are Now Held In The Detention Sheds

Vancouver, July 5.—When five Hindus who were permitted to go in the Government Immigration launch on Friday from the Komagata Maru to parley with the local Hindus in regard to better food conditions, returned to board their own boat again, they found the gang plank drawn up and Ganjit Singh, the leader, refused to permit them to go aboard, claiming they were playing traitor in complaining to the local Hindus of the food on the boat.

The Immigration officers had to bring the five back to the detention shed here. Three attempts have been made to put them back on the Komagata Maru, but the Hindus on the vessel refused to allow them aboard, threatening to kill them.

COURTS DECIDE IN FAVOR OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver, July 7.—The Immigration authorities have won their case before the Court in the appeal of Hunsbi Singh, covering the Komagata Maru's passengers. The Court unanimously upheld the validity of the Dominion Order-in-Council respecting the prohibition of the entry of aliens not coming direct from the land of their birth and not having \$200, while being laborers.

Joint Celebration Of Peace Centennial Canadian and American Troops in London Also Observe Independence Day

St. Albans, July 5.—Canadian and American troops joined in a dual celebration of Independence Day and the centennial of peace between Britain and the United States held here on Saturday, July 4th. A feature of the exercises was a parade in which a squadron of the Second United States Cavalry and a detachment of the Second Brigade of heavy artillery took part.

Austrian Emperor Resigned To Fate But Is Optimistic

Vienna, July 6.—Emperor Francis Joseph in a proclamation to the Army and Navy says: "We bow in our grief before the inscrutable will of the Almighty, who has demanded an immeasurable sacrifice from me, my forces and the Fatherland. Nevertheless I do not abandon hope of a prosperous future, convinced that in every trial by which we may be visited the monarchy will find its sure refuge in the devotion, even unto death, of the Austro-Hungarian forces, whose loyalty cannot be shaken."

LEFT AN ESTATE OF TEN MILLION

Great Fortune Of The Late E. W. Cox, Financier

Toronto, July 1.—The late Mr. Edward William Cox, who died at Folkestone, England, was born at Peterboro June 18, 1864. He was a son of the late Senator George A. Cox. At the time of his death he was president and general manager of the Canada Life Insurance Company, having assumed the presidency a short time before his father's death, which only occurred on January 16th, this year.

It is believed his estate will reach possibly \$10,000,000.

DUKE LEAVES FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

Quebec, July 6.—The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Colonel Farquhar, left on Saturday on H.M.S. Essex, for Newfoundland.

SHAMROCK IV. GET LAST TRIAL BEFORE SAILING

After To-day Will Be Fitted For Trans-Atlantic Trip

TO HAVE KETCH RIG And To Be Sailed All The Way Across The Ocean

London, July 6.—Shamrock IV. after alterations to her rigging will have a further try-out to-day, but no more speed trials will be made. After to-day's trial the sails of the yacht will be dismantled and the ketch-rig fitted for the Atlantic voyage. Life rafts will be put on both decks. The hull will be strengthened with cross girders and stringers.

The Challenger will probably leave Southampton on July 20, sailing via the Azores, where the crew will be relieved by fresh men from aboard Lipton's steam yacht Erin, which will accompany the Shamrock IV.

Suffragettes Still Bother The King

Bombard Their Majesties with Literature Arguing for "Votes for Women."

Edinburgh, July 7.—Suffragettes took advantage of the visit here to-day of the King and Queen to prepare the usual suffragette demonstration.

The women obtained possession of a balcony in a house opposite the station and as the royal carriage emerged they threw down upon it a lot of suffragette appeals, before detectives seized them.

Among the missiles was a paper ball containing a message "To show King George how women are being persecuted for defending their freedom."

NO PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON PRES. WILSON

London, July 6.—A flat denial that the British Government had brought pressure on the United States in connection with the Panama tolls was made last night at the banquet of the American society by Viscount Bryce former British Ambassador at Washington.

Lord Bryce said he had simply advised his government that if President Wilson think it right to go to arbitration, he will do it. The Viscount added that no country in the world has a stronger desire than the United States to do what is right and honorable.

The American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, said that the last letter to the Government at Washington relating to Panama affairs was written by Ambassador Bryce before the end of the Taft administration.

The speakers referred to the international polo match and Henley Regatta as evidence of the generous feelings between the two countries.

Dr. Adams To Lecture At The Grenfell Hall

Dr. J. D. Adams, of Boston, the great expert in diseases of children, who is now in the city, will deliver an address in the Grenfell Hall at the King George the Fifth Seamen's Institute to-morrow night.

Dr. Adams will take as his subject "Deformities and Possible Prevention." Premier, the Right Honourable Sir E. P. Morris will take the chair at 8 p.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS GIVE THE BILL SECOND READING

Put It Through By A Vote of 273 To 10

MARQUIS OF CREWE Issues A Challenge To Opposition Members

London, July 5.—The House of Lords today, by a vote of 273 to 10, passed the second reading of the Bill to Amend the Irish Home Rule Bill. That the Lords should pass the Bill in order to amend it in Committee was a foregone conclusion, but there was surprise that only ten "die hards" could be found to vote for Lord Wills' motion for rejection.

The Marquis of Crewe, in vindicated the Opposition to guarantee there would be no civil war in Ireland, even if the Bill was amended totally excluding Ulster. Concerning the possibility of solution by conference, if dropping the Amending Bill and breaking down the Government's policy was to be the preliminary, it would be impossible for the Government to accept it. But short of entailing such a sacrifice, the Government was most anxious to facilitate a conference. For himself, he did not hesitate to say, that if John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, Carson, leader of the Unionists, Wm. O'Brien and two or three other Irishmen could get together, it would be a better augury for some permanent arrangement, than any other kind of conference.

After the division had been taken, several amendments were handed in providing for exclusion from Home Rule to the whole of Ulster. These amendments, if carried, will make the exclusion of the whole province of Ulster absolute without any referendum or election, and the excluded province will be placed under the jurisdiction of a new Secretary of State in the Imperial Parliament, whose administration orders would require the sanction of the British Parliament.

The increasing probability of an amicable settlement of the Home Rule question has not been allowed to interfere with the speedy organization and equipping of the rival volunteer forces in Ireland.

It is reported that 200,000 rounds of ammunition were landed yesterday on the County Down Coast under the very noses of the destroyers patrolling the coast. The ammunition was for Ulster volunteers and was concealed in coal bags on a collier.

Committee Stage Reached To-morrow

London, July 6.—The debate in the Lords on the second reading of the Home Rule Amending Bill will be concluded this evening, and a division is expected tonight. Whether on not Lord Willoughby de Broke presses his motion for the rejection of the Bill the second reading is sure to be carried.

The committee stage of the bill will then probably be begun on Wednesday, when numerous amendments will be discussed.

WHAT THE LORDS PROPOSE TO DO WITH THE BILL

London, July 6.—Frederick Smith, M.P., one of the Ulster Unionist leaders, speaking at an anti-Home Rule meeting on Saturday said that the Lords would so amend the Amending Bill as to make the exclusion of Ulster terminable only when Ulster said that it wanted to come in.

Easy In Precept Hard In Practice

London, July 6.—Mrs. Rebecca Clark of Wood Green, London, probably King George's oldest subject, died yesterday, aged 110 years. Her recipe for long vitality was "Never Worry."

POLICE FOUND ANARCHISTIC BOMB FACTORY

The Discovery Brought About By Recent Fatal Explosion

FOUR WERE KILLED Believed Attempt Was To Be Made On Rockfeller

New York, July 6.—In the ruins of a Lexington Avenue tenement houses, wrecked on Saturday by the premature combustion of a powerful explosive which killed Arthur Caron and three other people, the authorities to-day found inflammatory literature, which was printed there, and discovered that at the time of the explosion the house was apparently a bomb factory.

Printing presses, revolutionary pamphlets, an electrical dynamo, two electric batteries, cartridges, and bits of steel were among the things uncovered in the search, which tends to show an anarchistic plot at assassination.

That a demonstration halted by the bungling of someone, who was preparing an infernal machine for his mission, was planned against the Rockefeller family, is the theory upon which the authorities are working.

PRESID'T HUERTA RE-ELECTED TO OFFICE

Gets Complete Control Of The Mexican Congress

MINISTER OF WAR Possibility That Huerta May Refuse to Hold Office

Mexico City, July 6.—Latest returns from yesterday's elections confirmed the re-election of President Huerta, and the choice of Minister of War Blanquet for Vice-President, a post which had been vacated since assassination of Pino Suarez. Huerta is in complete control of Congress.

It is, however, generally expected that the Senators and Deputies, who will be called into session within a few days, will declare the election void, and a new provisional president will be selected.

It is probable that this will be Pedro Lascurain, unless President Huerta changes his mind, or his supporters encourage him to retain office.

Liptons, Ltd., Get No More Contracts

Because of the Recent Canteen Scandals Involving Many Officers and Civilians

Halifax, July 7.—It was formally announced in the House of Lords today that Lipton's Ltd. had been removed from the list of contractors for the British Army.

This action was taken in consequence of the recent scandal in connection with the army canteen contracts, for which several of the army officers and civilian employees of Lipton's Ltd. were convicted on charges of receiving and giving bribes.

Another British Subject Arrested

London, July 6.—It has been announced that the Foreign Office has taken steps to obtain an investigation into the arrest of Albert St. Clair Douglas, a British subject, by the troops of Pancho Villa on the charge of having aided the Federalists before the rebels captured Zacatecas.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon)—Fair and warm to-day. Wednesday: strong winds to moderate gales, east to south with rain.

ENGLAND LOSES HER STANDING IN ATHLETICS

No Longer Supreme In The Aquatic World

LOSES TROPHIES In Most Important of Events of Recent Regatta

London, July 5.—Henley Regatta, which ended Saturday, has further confirmed the fact that England cannot now claim the amateur aquatic supremacy with the Grand Challenge Cup won by Harvard and the Diamond Sculls won by the Italian Sinigaglia, two of the most important events, lost to England.

From 1839 to 1906, no foreign or overseas crews had taken the grand challenge cup, but in the latter year the Belgians captured the trophy. They triumphed again in 1907 and 1909.

The Diamond Sculls have been won by outsiders five times since 1892, one of the winners being Scholes of Toronto. The general result of the regatta is that Cambridge won four events, Italy and the United States one each, Leander one and London one, but the two principal trophies go to Italy and the United States.

Multitudes Revere Chamberlain's Memory

Birmingham, Eng., July 7.—Hockley cemetery was thrown open this evening and for several hours a procession made up of many thousands passed in front of Chamberlain's grave paying reverential tribute. The grave was covered with magnificent wreaths.

Austen To Take His Father Seat

London, July 7.—Austen Chamberlain has decided to resign his seat in Parliament in order to seek re-election in his late father's Birmingham constituency.

TURKEY BLAMED FOR COMMITTING AN ACT OF WAR

One Of Her Destroyers Fired On Greek Transport

DROWNED CREW So Professed Eye-witnesses Of The Affair Say

Athens, July 6.—The Athens papers publish despatches from Chios Island in the Aegean Sea, saying that a Turkish destroyer on July 3rd, bombarded and captured a Greek sailing ship, which was transporting refugees from Chios. The same destroyer proceeded to Giouli Islet, where it bombarded and destroyed the monastery.

According to despatches, the fishermen of Tchesma, a seaport in Asia Minor, opposite Chios, declare that they saw the captured transport, but without passengers, whom they alleged the Turks drowned.

Bishop Of London Is Anti-Militant

But Objects To The Methods of Force Feeding Now Used In The Prisons

London, July 6.—The Bishop of London has written a letter to The Times clearly contradicting the idea that he condones militancy, though he reiterates his objection to forcible feeding. While strongly anti-militant he will continue to support the constitutional clause.

**Inventor Bell
Thinks Flight
Is Possible**

Says Porte May Be Successful in Conquering The Atlantic

Baddeck, July 2.—Professor Alex. Graham Bell, who had been spending the winter in Washington, arrived at Beira Brough and has resumed his researches.

Dr. Bell has been taking a deep interest in the cross-Atlantic flight proposed by Lieut. Porte, R.N., and has followed the development of the construction of the powerful aeroplane and the subsequent trials which were pronounced successful.

Bell said that in view of the extraordinary progress of aerial navigation within recent years and the speed and endurance of the machines now produced, he thought the trans-Atlantic flight not an unreasonable proposition.

"It is not so many years ago," observed the distinguished inventor, "that if you wished to express the idea that anything was utterly impossible you would say, 'I could no more do that than fly.' It was regarded as the height of impossibility that we should fly, and here are men flying in the air today.

Only Beginning.

"It is only a few years since the first man flew, and we are only at the beginning of aviation. We know perfectly well that the time is coming and is almost here when it will be an every day thing to go from place to place in the air."

Speaking about the proposal of Lt. Porte to undertake the trans-Atlantic flight, Prof. Bell said that the expert have examined into the possibilities and find out that this daring aviator has a fighting chance.

"You see," continued the doctor, "the distance is less than two thousand miles from Newfoundland to Ireland. This means that if you could fly at the rate of one hundred miles an hour you would cross the Atlantic in twenty hours. Well, we have flying machines that go at a greater speed than that. We already have machines that could cross the ocean if their engines can keep going for twenty hours.

The Higher the Faster.

"Of course these are exceptional machines; but even ordinary machines of today make fifty miles an hour with ease. Now, a flying machine flies faster as you go higher up, because the rarer air offers less resistance to the motion, while the propeller gives the same power whatever the elevation. As you get into rarer air the propeller simply spins round faster. A fifty mile an hour machine flying two miles high in the air, and we have machines that go twice as high as that, will fly much faster than fifty miles an hour. Then at an elevation of two miles high in the air there is a constant wind blowing in the general direction of Europe, having a velocity anywhere from 25 to 50 miles an hour.

A Day's Journey.

"As a net result of all these things there can be little doubt that any ordinary machine that is able to support itself in the air at an elevation of two miles high will obtain a speed of at least one hundred miles an hour, and that means going from America to Europe in a single day.

"Calculation shows that taking all these circumstances into consideration our best machines ought to be able to cross the Atlantic in thirteen hours. I hardly dare to say this aloud for publication. It is sufficiently startling to know that it is not only possible, but probable that the passage may be made in a single day. But if, as I imagine, it can be done in thirteen hours, you may take an early breakfast in Newfoundland and a late dinner in Ireland the same night."

In reply to a question, Dr. Bell said that he did not intend to engage in any experimental work this year, but was making researches and compiling statistics on the various subjects in which he is interested.

JAPAN WANTS COMPENSATION

Protests Against "Invidiously Discriminatory" Effects of California Alien Law.

Washington, July 2.—Japan is demanding in emphatic and uncompromising terms, relief for her subjects from what are called the "invidiously discriminatory" effects of the California alien land ownership law. This was revealed in connection with the simultaneous publication in Washington and Tokio of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Japanese Governments extending over a period of more than a year.

In diplomatic circles here suggestions were heard that a way was being paved for submission of the matter

VILLA HAS HAD ALL THE SUCCESS OF A NAPOLEON

Declared That No Other General Was Ever So Fortunate

LOST NO BATTLES
Has Taken Ten Important Mexican Cities

El Paso, June 30.—With Zacatecas in his hands and his army in fighting trim and eager to reach the Mexican capital, Pancho Villa will not waste any time in resting.

The bull-dog of the rebel army, as he is called, will only wait until the railroads behind him can be repaired so he can get provisions. Villa's military successes in the last year and a half are considered the most remarkable since the days of Napoleon. No general or commander of an army, it is declared, ever fought and won so many victories over an enemy in such a short time without the loss of an engagement. It has hardly been a year and a half since Villa entered Mexico from El Paso on a borrowed horse with \$7 in cash and a revolver on his person to start a war.

Amazing Successes

Since that time the former bandit and robber of the Chihuahua mountains has taken ten cities of importance without the loss of a single battle: Torreon (first time), Juarez, Ojinaga, Chihuahua City, Gomez Palacio, Torreon (second time), San Pedro, Saltillo and Zacatecas. He fought battles at each of these except Chihuahua.

Villa praises the superiority of his men's artillery fire to that of the Federals as being responsible for his success at Zacatecas. Villa's artillery outnumbered that of the Federal batteries two to one, and his men did better execution with their shells. The Federal cannon fire was insignificant compared to former battles.

Villa claims his loss to have been lighter than the Federals in the fighting, and it is difficult for the correspondents to arrive at any definite conclusion, as few of the Federals wore uniforms, and dead bodies of Federals and rebels look alike piled up in the trenches or on the battlefield or hillside. It was Villa's heaviest loss in generals since he has been fighting.

Many Generals Killed

One was instantly killed and two were wounded. He also lost in wound a number of his staff officers, several of them shot while close to the commander-in-chief, who, with his usual good luck, escaped without a scratch, though in the thick of the fighting.

The Federals got away with most of their small arms and ammunition and destroyed a number of cannon that they could not move.

Villa executed the usual number of Federal officers following the taking of the city. He also executed a number of civilians who were believed to have given aid to the Federals. The usual footing is reported this being one of the prerogatives of the rebels.

POOR MAN'S BIBLE SOLD FOR \$3,900

Remarkable Offer Made Of Rare Books Of Famous Pembroke Library

London, July 2.—Thirty-nine hundred dollars was realized for the famous "Poor-Man's Bible" in the sale of the most remarkable collections of rare books that have ever come into the room. They formed part of the library of the Earl of Pembroke, of Wilton House, which was brought together while Shakespeare lived, and which has ever since been a mecca for bibliophiles and scholars.

Cicero's De Oratore, Book II, the first book printed in Italy of which copies remain, and probably the first printed Latin classic, was sold for \$5,000. An early edition of Dante's "Divine Comedy" went for \$4,950.

The "Works of Hieronymus and Aristotle" which were the first books printed at Oxford, were sold for \$4,900, and \$2,000 purchased the first Kylographic edition of the "Ars Moriendi," of which the fifth copy recently made \$9,000.



**DR. LEHR,
DENTIST, 208
WATER ST.
BEST QUALITY TEETH AT
\$12.00 PER SET. TEETH EX-
TRACTED—PAINLESSLY—25c.**

to the Hague for arbitration, in spite of the contention that the division of power in the United States between the Federal and State Governments makes such a step impossible.

A Boot Bargain of More Than Passing Interest

Consisting of Dorothy Dodd, Gold Medal and Marshall's Special, in Tan, Black and Patent.

All odd lines that we are clearing at the ridiculous price of

\$2.50 per pair.

Amongst these are goods sold in a regular way at \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair.

Now is the time to get a pair of high class Boots at a sacrifice price.

MARSHALL BROS.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR PRES. HUERTA IN MEXICO CITY

Troops And Officers Threaten To Revolt Against Him

WORST IS FEARED

By the Foreigners, Who Depend on the British Legation

Vera Cruz, July 2.—The long heralded crash in Mexico City is bound to occur within a week, according to the German military attaché who arrived here on Saturday and who declares that Huerta, knowing that a militia uprising against him is absolutely certain is rapidly making every preparation for flight. Even the Brigade of the Supreme Powers and the general he has relied upon to protect him are now openly showing their disaffection and an revolt on their part is

only a question of days or perhaps hours.

Looking for Protection.

Foreigners, fearing the worst, are renewing arrangements for self-protection adopted at the beginning of the trouble some weeks ago. The British legation which is looked upon as having the real shelter against possible conditions of anarchy, is already prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

The latest development in the situation is the amalgamation of the Germans and the Japanese who are prepared to combine their forces in the event of trouble. The majority of foreigners, however, are looking to the British legation as offering the greater protection.

Incensed at Benton Report.

General Ramon Frausto, President of the commission appointed by Ven. Carranza to investigate and report upon the killing in Jaurez of Wm. S. Benton is under arrest in Torreon, according to information received here yesterday by Carranza officials. Frausto was arrested by Villa's officers, it is said. The report of the commission was submitted to Carranza last week and Villa was incensed at its tenor.

for the moral responsibility for the killing was placed upon him.

Benton, an English subject, was executed at Jaurez or near there last February by order of a military court composed of Villa's officers. It was alleged that he attempted to kill Villa with a gun.

BOARDER SHOT HIS LANDLADY

And Was In Turn Shot By The Son Of The Latter

New York, July 2.—Mrs. Anna Fox, a widow, who occupied a third floor flat at 1178 Meeker avenue, Williamsburg, was shot and mortally wounded by J. Gustave Dehring, a boarder. A few minutes later Mrs. Fox's son shot Dehring with the same revolver. Mrs. Fox died without regaining consciousness. Dehring has a dangerous wound in the back. Young Fox was arrested.

Falls Badly Wounded

Dehring yesterday produced a revolver and sent a bullet into Mrs.

The S. S. Portia

will leave the wharf of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

ON Wednesday, the 8th of July, at 6 p.m., calling at the following places:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cape Broyle | Ferryland | Fermeuse |
| Trepassey | St. Mary's | Salmonier |
| Placentia | Marystown | Burin |
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| Grand Bank | Belleoram | St. Jacques |
| Harbor Breton | Pass Island | Hermitage |
| Gaultois | Pushthrough | Richards Hr. |
| Francois | Cape LaHune | Ramea |
| Burgeo | Rose Blanche | Channel |
| Bay of Islands | Bonne Bay | |

Freight received until 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY. For freight or passage apply to the Coastal Office of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 306

Potatoes, Cabbage, &c.

- To arrive per S.S. Florizel and Morwenna:
- 800 Bags P.E.I. Potatoes, (Blues)
 - 30 Cases Sweet Oranges
 - 20 Bunches Bananas
 - 50 Boxes Canadian Cheese

George Neal.

2 H. P. Engines.

We have received a shipment of 2 h.p. Gasoline Engines, suitable for Dories. F.P.U. members requiring such engines should order at once as number is limited.

Union Trading Company, Ltd.

FIRE SALE!!!

Trouting Sporting and Cutlery Goods

Open To-Day at 8 a.m.

Martin Hardware Co.

Fox's right temple. As she fell he aimed the revolver for another shot, but Fox seized him and Wester ran in, and the two wrested the revolver from him. Then Fox turned the revolver on the boarder and shot him in the back as he was trying to run into the hallway. Dehring fell, badly wounded.

As a policeman rushed up the stairs to the widow's apartments, he found Fox coming down with the revolver in his hand. Fox told Dillon that Dehring had killed his mother and that he (Fox) had killed Dehring. Then he handed the revolver to Dillon and gave himself up.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

A RARE CHANCE

ONLY \$6.80 PER TON DELIVERED

The Trading Co. is now booking orders for 400 tons of Sydney Coal at

\$6.80 per Ton Sent Home

The "Can't Lose" will be due in about 10 days.

Orders booked at the Office of The Union Trading Co.

over J. M. Devine's Store.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO. LTD.

**DOMINION GOVERNMENT COUNSEL
ARGUES THAT THE TWO VESSELS
WERE EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE**

**"Empress" Blamed For
Stopping Dead In
A Fog
ALSO "STORSTAD"
For Going Hard A-Port
Before The
Collision**

Quebec, June 29.—Both the Empress of Ireland and the Storstad were to blame for the fatal collision of May 24th by which over one thousand souls perished, was the conclusion arrived at by E. L. Newcombe, K.C., counsel for the Dominion Government, in his summing up at the close of the investigation into the disaster here on Saturday. The conclusion reached by the Deputy Minister of Justice was that the two ships were blameable, the Empress for stopping still in the fog and the Storstad for porting her helm. Mr. Newcombe also urged that steps be taken to prevent port holes and similar apertures being left open in congested waters during fog.

Analyzed Evidence

Mr. Newcombe in summing up the case from the Government's point of view analyzed the evidence and declared that, in his opinion, the collision had occurred owing to faults on both sides. He considered that, according to the rules, the Empress of Ireland should not have been lying dead in the water when she entered the fog, knowing that the Storstad was in dangerous proximity. According to his interpretation of the regulations, the liner should have slowed down, but should have kept way on, and he said that if this had been done there was no doubt the collision would have occurred.

On the other hand, Mr. Newcombe said that from the general mass of evidence it was apparent to him that the Storstad had ported her helm after entering the fog, and that she had steered way on her when she was done, which was not only a dangerous breach of the rules of navigation, but, in his opinion, had brought her up against the side of the Empress.

Some Criticisms

Further Mr. Newcombe criticised the arrangements on the Empress regarding watertight bulkheads and port holes. He expressed the opinion that, in crowded waters or foggy weather, orders should be given that all watertight bulkheads should be immediately closed and the port holes also closed. It was not, he said, sufficient to try and close these after the event; they should be prepared before.

"Never again should port holes or watertight doors be allowed to remain open in foggy weather or crowded waters so as to contribute to the rapid sinking of a vessel in collision. I suggest that this points very clearly to a direction from this tribunal that in all cases of risk the watertight doors and port holes should not be allowed to be kept open."

Alleges False Evidence

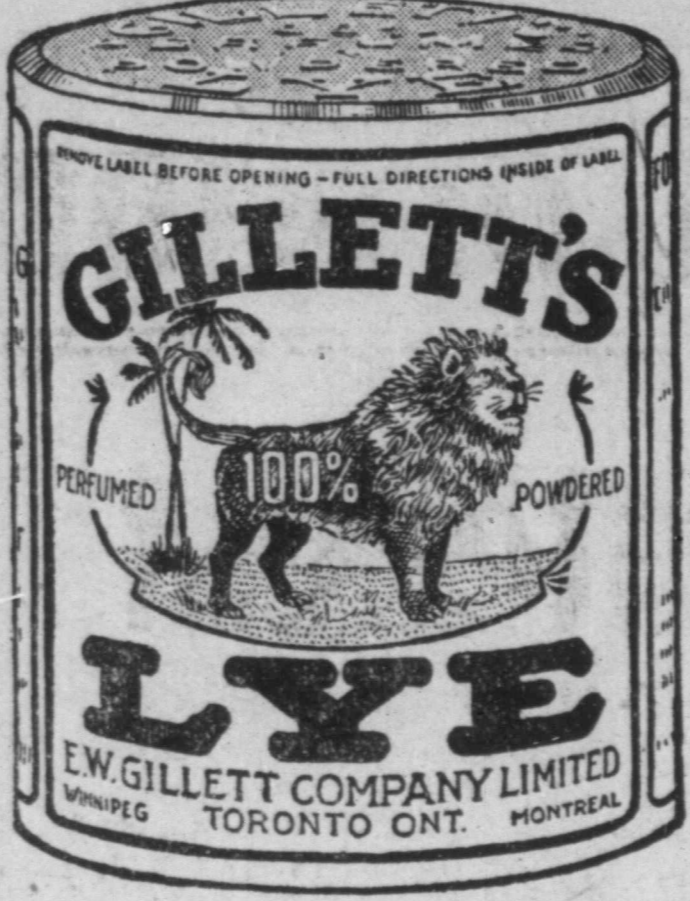
During the earlier part of the day Mr. Haight made his argument, which was to a large extent devoted to attacking the steering gear of the Empress. Mr. Haight also advanced the theory that there could be but one reason for the Empress suddenly stopping in the fog, and that was that the captain was afraid of her steering gear.

Finally Mr. Haight concluded that the evidence supported the theory of his clients, that the Empress had so changed her course as to get into the way of the Storstad, and that this was proven by the position of the wreck now at the bottom of the river. He also cast doubt upon the truth of the

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idents which had been so much dealt with by the other counsel on the case, while his view of the case disagreed in some ways with that of both of his learned friends. He considered that Lord Mersey could make a decision without finding that either of the officers had misrepresented his course. Apparently one or both ships after entering the fog misunderstood the other's movements, while he regarded the fact that the Empress ultimately found the Storstad on her starboard bow as one of importance.

Change of Course

"I think," said Mr. Newcombe, "that the evidence shows that this was caused by the fact that shortly before the collision the wheel of the Storstad was ported and then hard ported. Coupled with this is the statement of the man in charge that this move had no effect on the ship's course. It may be that this is true, but it seems to me that your Lordships will find it impossible to accept the view that these operations did not affect the course of the Stor-

stad. So you get a porting of the helm of the Storstad and the ship answering her helm with the Empress in the position she was shown to occupy, according to Captain Kendall's testimony."

The manner in which the men of the Storstad gave their testimony as to this porting of the wheel, Mr. Newcombe regarded as much in their favor as to the honesty of their evidence; as, if they had been intending to mislead the court it would have been unnecessary to mention this matter at all the more so as it was very disadvantageous to their case. Therefore he submitted that even if the Norwegian sailors were mistaken they had no deliberate intention to mislead the court.

Mr. Newcombe proceeded to divide the case into two points, first, the navigation which had caused the collision, and secondly as to any defects in equipment and its manipulation after the collision.

Was a Peculiar Case

The whole case, he considered, was most peculiar. The general evidence showed that the vessels had sighted each other about six miles apart and that they had been less than two miles apart when they lost each other in the fog. He did not believe that the Storstad had travelled half a mile out of her course on her hard port helm. Apparently the Empress was either stopped or was moving very slowly, while the Storstad had way on.

As to the rules Mr. Newcombe interpreted them to mean that a vessel having sighted another and then gone into the fog, should not stop but should go slowly.

"If we could only find just where the Empress was when she changed her course from north 47 east to north 73 east, then I think we would be able to solve the riddle of this collision," he said. "But I have no doubt from the evidence that the en-



gines on the Storstad were stopped and she was going very slowly."

Lord Mersey—"Might I ask what you are trying to suggest? Is it that neither ship was to blame, or that both were to blame?"

Mr. Newcombe—"I am suggesting that there was an improper porting of the helm of the Storstad."

Lord Mersey—"I thought you suggested you could deal with the case without imputing any false swearing on either side?"

Mr. Newcombe—"Yes."

Lord Mersey—"Do you suggest that the story told by each side is believed by either side? I quite understand negligence upon one or the other side, or upon both."

Both Side Negligent

Mr. Newcombe—"I am suggesting negligence upon both sides. Certainly the accident could not have happened if the Empress had not taken this extraordinary course of reversing her engines and stopping almost in the course of the approaching Storstad."

Lord Mersey—"And then that the

Storstad ported her helm and brought herself up against the side of the Empress?"

Mr. Newcombe—"So she did. But I contend that the rule says that the Empress should have gone on at moderate speed, which would have taken her out of the way of the Storstad. Whether the Empress stopped absolutely or not is a matter of good seamanship which must be considered."

Lord Mersey—"Then is it your argument that in the circumstances Capt. Kendall could properly have kept going?"

Watertight Doors

Mr. Newcombe replied that his opinion of what the rules demanded was that Capt. Kendall should have done so. He further argued that the evidence showed that the Empress went down in the same condition in which she was struck, those watertight doors which were closed remaining closed, and those which were open remaining open. According to the rules he considered that a man should have been on duty at each bulkhead door when the Empress entered the fog, and he contended that if this had been done there would have been ample time to have closed them. But even though this had been done, Mr. Newcombe said he was doubtful whether it would have saved the ship.

Lord Mersey—"I am of opinion that it would have been more useful for the men at that time to have been getting out the life belts and boats."

Should Close Portholes

Mr. Newcombe—"The final question is could this appalling disaster have been avoided, and if so, how. It is evident from the evidence in this case that there should be arrangements for the immediate closing of bulkhead doors, and the port holes should have been closed. Never again should port holes be allowed to re-

main open so as to contribute to the rapid sinking of a vessel in a collision. In foggy weather and crowded waters the master of a vessel should give orders to the stewards and those below to close all port holes and not allow them to be reopened until the vessel was out of the fog or dangerous waters. When a vessel is in a fog or in crowded waters it is too late to close the doors and port holes."

Safe, If Kept Moving

"My summing up of the case," concluded the Deputy Minister of Justice, "is that the Empress of Ireland stopped near the Storstad, where, if she had followed the rules of navigation she would have gone on and away from the Storstad. I have referred to the closing of the watertight doors and port holes, and suggested that this points very clearly to a direction from this tribunal that in all cases of risk the watertight doors and port holes should not be allowed to be kept open."

Lord Mersey then briefly expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the various counsel and others concerned in the case had acted, and the case was adjourned.

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Britain and China for the moral uplift millions of Chinese. The British occupation of Hong Kong bears witness to a war waged between Great Britain and China in 1839 over this same question.

China had put a ban on the importation of opium from India and Great Britain resented this action. Hence a conflict in which China was beaten and was forced to cede Hong Kong to Great Britain and permit the continuance of the opium traffic with India.

The agreement of 1911, however, marked the dawn of a saner, more advanced era in Great Britain, and the consummation of the reform then undertaken is evidently close at hand.

SIGNIFICANCE OF A TRAGEDY

THE assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand has a much greater significance than that which appears on casual reading of the European messages concerning it.

It is true that it is a terrible thing for a royal personage and his consort—or commoners for that matter—to be cut off in so tragically sudden a manner. It is pathetic, too, to read of the poignant sorrow of the aged Emperor of Austria at the latest of the long succession of assassinations which, during his reign, have cut off one after another of the members of his family.

But involved in the assassination of the Archduke are the deepest interests of European politics.

Austria and Hungary are members of one empire, of which however, the crown, now worn by Francis Joseph, emperor since 1848, is about the only link. Each member of the dual empire has its own parliament and levies its own taxes and there is almost continual bickering between the two.

The present emperor is by no means popular in Hungary which resents the fact that he attempted to deprive its people of representative government.

It was, however, hoped that when the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand succeeded to the troubled inheritance of which he was heir, that public affairs would become more settled and the relations between Austria and Hungary be considerably improved. For the murdered man was generally considered a favorite in both countries of the Empire.

But the tragedy in Bosnia-Herzegovina has dispelled these hopes. As to the actuating motive of the assassination, it must be remembered that in 1878 these two provinces, once a part of the Turkish Empire, were annexed to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They have long aspired after independence, but have failed to secure this boon. In 1910 they received a new constitution and it is to resentment against this measure, which is not regarded by the people as broad and representative enough, that the successful attempt on the life of the Archduke, who gave it strong support, was primarily due.

And now another cloud, dark and menacing, has arisen above the Austro-Hungarian political horizon and is regarded throughout Europe with ominous forebodings. The late Archduke contracted what is known as a morganatic marriage, that is he wedded a woman who was not a member of any royal family or of rank high enough to contract such alliance on terms of equality with the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

While morganatic marriages are regarded as regular and binding, the children born thereunder are not permitted to succeed to the titles and dignities of the parent who is of royal descent.

So the new heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne is not a member of the late Archduke's family. But there are those who contend that the Archduke should be succeeded by his own son, seeing that, in their opinion, the rule regarding morganatic marriages does not hold good in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Here, then, is a possible source of much trouble for the Empire, when the aged emperor passes away. And the grave part of the question is that should Austria-Hungary become the scene of actual conflict over the succession, the whole of Europe is likely to be eventually involved.

And it is further intimated that the Chinese Government has prohibited the cultivation of the poppy—from which opium is obtained—in the other provinces—after the end of the year.

Thus, the progressive government of the young Chinese republic is taking practical measures to free its people from the enslaving opium smoking habit which retards the mental and physical growth of those who indulge and is a sad corrupter of the morals.

And Great Britain is effectively seconding these efforts by prohibiting the exportation of opium from India, which largely produces the drug, to China.

In May 1911 an agreement was arrived at between Great Britain and China whereby the British Government consented to an increase in the duty on opium entering China and undertook to restrict its production in China until by 1917 the poppy-growing industry in the latter country will be entirely abolished.

A condition of the agreement was that satisfactory proof was in the meantime to be given to the British Government that China was also diminishing the production of native opium and taking measures to end it entirely.

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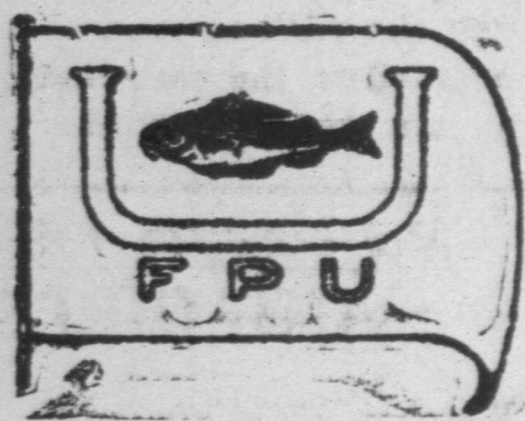
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ST. JOHN'S, NFD., JULY 7, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

GREAT BRITAIN—REFORMER

ONE of the cable messages from England on Saturday told the story of the practical consummation of a great reform, made possible by the co-operation of Great Britain.

It is an international affair, involving Great Britain, China and India, and the subject is the opium trade.

"Manchuria and eleven of the eighteen provinces of China 'proper,'" ran the message, "are declared to be free of opium. The British Government is satisfied this declaration is correct and has agreed, according to previous arrangements, that no Indian opium hereafter shall be permitted to enter these 'provinces.'"

And it is further intimated that the Chinese Government has prohibited the cultivation of the poppy—from which opium is obtained—in the other provinces—after the end of the year.

Thus, the progressive government of the young Chinese republic is taking practical measures to free its people from the enslaving opium smoking habit which retards the mental and physical growth of those who indulge and is a sad corrupter of the morals.

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History affords a strange contrast to this happy union between Great

QUESTION OF COURAGE

WE have received a letter from a correspondent dealing with the editorial which appeared in Thursday's Mail and Advocate, dealing with the Resolution on Denominational Education recently passed by the Diocesan Synod.

The letter, which is couched in somewhat strong terms, is signed "Anglican," and we wrote a note to the author thereof, pointing out the inadvisability of publishing it under a nom-de-plume, requesting that we be allowed to use the real name of the writer.

Replying to this, "Anglican," has refused us the necessary permission, alleging that the letter over his own name would not have the same status as if published over a nom-de-plume. As to this, we must allow "Anglican" to be the judge, but we must point out to him how unfair to us it would be to have any letter on this matter, criticising our editorial, to appear in The Mail and Advocate, except with the real name of the writer appended thereto. It would, of course, prevent us from commenting thereon editorially, as it is usually concluded that for reasons of policy, or otherwise, a writer who writes a non-de-plume is somewhat afraid to openly father what he puts forward as his conscientious opinions.

We have dealt openly with this big question and our columns are open to correspondents for comment thereon, but we must insist that they display enough courage in their convictions to do so openly and without recourse to pen-names with which to hide their identity and prevent the general public from learning their identity and the authority with which they write.

In his reply to our request for permission to use his real name, "Anglican" says: "I don't consider that you have treated me fairly, and if you still refuse to publish under a nom-de-plume, I shall be reluctantly compelled to send the letter to The Evening Herald, and inform him that you refused it publication."

That savours somewhat of silly threatening; also it is not a fair statement of our position on the matter, as a little consideration of our letter to "Anglican" will show. Writing "Anglican" on Saturday, we said: "If you will kindly give us permission to publish over your own signature, we will be very pleased to use it in The Mail and Advocate. Please inform us if you are or have been a teacher or have had any experience with educational matter in this country."

ASIATICS IN THE WEST

ALMOST every day cable messages make reference to the trouble in British Columbia over immigration from the East. At present, it will be remembered, there is a shipload of several hundred Hindus tied up in Vancouver harbor, the immigration authorities having refused them permission to land.

Worldwide attention is being given to the remarkable situation that has thereby been created. The Hindus, of course, are British subjects and the opinion has been expressed that it is somewhat peculiar to refuse to permit them the right of moving from one part of the Empire to another and settling as citizens wherever personal interest may lead them.

The Pacific province of the Dominion, however, like Australia and South Africa, is very decidedly opposed to the admission of any considerable number of Asiatics and in relation to these people its immigration laws are exclusive in tenor and effect.

British Columbia has had a great deal of experience with this question, quite enough to teach the province what best suits its vital interests. The agitation against the admission of Asiatics began as long ago as 1872, when the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was planned and for which work thousands of Chinese laborers were imported.

In 1886 a head tax of \$50 was imposed on each Chinaman entering the Province. This was increased to \$100 in 1901 and to \$500 in 1902. For a long while the influx of Asiatics into British Columbia was from China, but in 1905, however, natives of India began to arrive and in the next three years 5,000 of them entered Western Canada.

This immigration movement was investigated by W. M. King, Minister of Labor for Canada, who reported that—"The evidence of the Indians who testified before the Commission indicates pretty clearly that the immigration from India, which has been a matter of concern to the peo-

ple of British Columbia, owes its origin to aims and methods which were anything but Imperial and patriotic, that in fact the influx of recent years has not been spontaneous, but owes its existence to the main to (1) the activity of certain steamship companies and agents desirous of selling transportation and profiting by the commissions; (2) the distribution throughout some of the rural districts of India of literature concerning Canada and the opportunities of fortune-making in the Province of British Columbia; and (3) the representations of a few individuals in the Province of British Columbia, among the number a Brahmin named Davichand and certain of his relatives, who induced a number of natives of India to come to Canada under actual or verbal agreements to work for hire, the purpose being that of assisting one or two industrial concerns to obtain a class of unskilled labour at a price below the current rate, and at the same time of exploiting their fellow-subjects to their own advantage. Some of the natives may have emigrated to Canada of their own accord or because of the advice or desire of relatives who had come to this country, but had the influences here mentioned not been exerted it is certain that their numbers would not have been appreciable."

Much irritation was caused in the province by the continual immigration of Asiatics and by the facts revealed in the report of the investigation commission and in 1907 this feeling culminated in riots in which much property was damaged, Canada having to pay \$40,000 therefor to the Japanese and Chinese owners.

Subsequent to this trouble the Minister of Labor visited Japan and made an arrangement with that country whereby the government was to issue only 400 passports per year to emigrants to Canada. This has worked so well that it is now proposed to make a similar arrangement with the Chinese Government, the head tax of \$500 to be then abolished.

To offset the influx of Indians and Hawaiians the Canadian Government issued an Order-in-Council prohibiting the landing in Canada of immigrants who come otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or naturalized citizens and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased or prepaid in Canada.

It is upon the authority of such an Order-in-Council that hundreds of Hindus, now on a ship in Vancouver Harbor, are refused admission to Canada. These regulations have checked the immigration from India, but, despite the head tax of \$500, since 1911, 20,000 Chinese have entered Western Canada.

Last summer, as there was considerable unemployment in the cities of the Pacific Coast, an order was issued prohibiting the admission of artisans and laborers to British Columbia by ocean ports or from the United States until May, 1914. Recently, this order was renewed for a further period of six months.

To a great extent the agitation against the admission of Asiatics originated with and was kept alive by labor organizations. The reason for this is obvious. Twenty years ago most of the saw mills of the Province employed white labor; but white workmen are now almost entirely replaced by Chinese, Japanese and Hindus. Less than twenty years ago, about 10,000 white men engaged in the fisheries of the Pacific Coast; to-day these same fisheries are practically controlled by the Japanese. Asiatics have also engaged in fruit and truck farming to the detriment of their white competitors and are also beginning to monopolise the dairying industry.

The Japanese are feared and disliked more than the other Asiatics because they display an aptitude for controlling and managing the various branches of industry in which they engage and are not, like the Chinese and Hindus, so ready to remain content with the status of employes.

But the arguments for exclusion are not based solely on labor considerations. There is a general conviction that the Asiatics and particularly the

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Hindus, are unfitted to become citizens of British Columbia. The objection to these Indians is that they are polygamous and it is contended that this consideration alone is sufficient reason for keeping them out. Just at present there is intense feeling against Asiatics because of the recent murder of a white woman by a Chinese servant.

Broadly speaking the vital objection in Canada against Asiatics is based on the ground that in the Dominion, as in every other country where the standards of civilization are those of the white man, the Asiatics do not adapt themselves to western conditions and are undesirable as citizens on moral, social and national grounds.

As the late Hon. Edward Blake argued,—"They do not become real citizens of the country. They do not intermingle with our people. They do not accept our civilization. They carry their earnings away to their own country as soon as they have secured the pittance adequate for livelihood there. Though they live amongst us, they are not of us. They hold to their own special customs and to habits of life and a scale of subsistence far below ours, and involving the degradation of white labor."

Such in brief is the position in Western Canada and such are the chief arguments of the people against the influx of Asiatics.

Meanwhile it is significant to notice that Asiatics now compose about one-tenth of the total population of British Columbia numbering close on forty thousand. Small wonder, then that, considering the problems to which their presence gives rise, the people of that province are so anxious to put up the bars against any considerable immigration of this class of people.

Nor does British Columbia alone amongst American peoples adopt this policy towards Asiatics. The Pacific States of the Union—notably California—have legislated against them and Saskatchewan has passed a law prohibiting Chinese from employing white girls. This law is now being considered by the Privy Council and should it be accounted constitutional, it is believed that Ontario will also follow suit.

Meanwhile the Prairie Provinces of Canada are keeping close watch on affairs in British Columbia as, should any great influx of Asiatics to the Coast Province continue, they will be menaced with a stream of these people across the Rockies and will be forced to cope with the same difficulties as their fellow-Canadians of the Far West.

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HOUSE and SIGN PAINTERS.
Paper-Hanging, Marbling,
Kalsomining, Etc.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Prices Reasonable.

He Who Knows!

And knows that you are not doing what you should do, will in time to come, direct you to 320 Water Street.

GREAT SCOTT; IT'S UNCLE DEDLEY
P. O. Box 1210

I did not know were to find him. Oh, that's where they get the good fountain pens for small money. The home of that wonderful Top Gyroscope he will do for us what others do for themselves. Spend money, make money and save money by calling at the Overseas Novelty House, 320 Water Street. Have a chat with Uncle.

FOR SALE!

Two New Ladders, 33 feet and 32 feet long. Also a quantity of Half-Hophead Hoops. Apply
UNION TRADING, CO., LTD.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

FOR SALE!

A tract of well-wooded land near the City. Conveniently situated for a fox farm; nicely secluded.
Apply at this office.—jne25,tf

FOR SALE

At a Bargain

A 1 1-2 H.P.

Evinrode

Engine

Will drive a 15 ft. boat 4 miles an hour.

Will be sold at a bargain for quick sale.

Chas. F. Snelgrove
CATALINA

LAMPS!

THE ALADDIN

Mantle Lamp is a wonder.

Best Kero. Oil Lamp

on earth for

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, HALLS and HOMES

Gives a brilliant white light, easy on the eyes, no odor, most durable, economical. Burns common kerosene oil, with half the consumption of the regular oil lamps. Is considered superior to Electric light and is more powerful.

MANTLES.

Strong and durable—will last one year with care.

CHESLEY WOODS.

Sole Mld. Agent Mantle Lamp Co. of America.

140 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S.

All particulars cheerfully given. Sub-Agents wanted.

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—FOR—

Motor Boat Supplies

In Stock, a full supply of

Batteries, Spark Plugs, Spark

Coils, Magneto, Trouble

Lights, Propellers,

ETC., ETC.

Lowest Prices

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Gasoline, Kerosene

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Lubricating Oils.

AGENTS for

New FERRO Kerosene Engines,

The Standard of the World.

DISTRIBUTORS for

Imperial Oil Co., Limited, Canada.

OUR Stock is Complete—Prices Right.

INSPECTION INVITED.

A. H. Murray

Bowring's Cove.

**Trulite
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The Best on the Market!

CAN'T BLOW OUT.

Wholesale Only by

The Direct Agencies, Ltd.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

SPORTS COATS

**At Devine's
Great Removal Sale.**

At Devine's Great Removal Sale

To clear this week, fifteen American Coats for children. They are regular beauties to fit children from 2 to 5 years. Fancy collars—very exclusive—just what you want now.

The price will surely interest you—they were \$3.50, they are now

\$1.80.

Sport's Coats

We have 25 Sport's Coats remaining in Sax, Tan and Green. They were \$8.00, now

\$6.95.

Some Coat you bet.

J.M. Devine
THE RIGHT HOUSE

Wall Paper and Bordering

Arrived ex S.S. Sardinian:

2029 Bundles, 75,000 Rolls

Wall Paper!

Specially selected for the Newfoundland trade.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

ROBINSON EXPORT Co.

LADIES'

"SPORTS" COATS!

WARM and LIGHT

A large variety of these useful COATS recently reached us from England.

IN ALL COLORS!

Prices From

\$1.30 to \$4.30

—AT—

Anderson's, Water Street.

News of the City and the Outports

MOTT MEETINGS AN INSPIRATION AND AN UPLIFT

Excellent Address At
The Luncheon On
Saturday

A BIG ATTENDANCE At the Splendid Services Held Here On Sunday

(Continued from page 1.)

hungering, thirsting, perishing, for the Gospel, and no man to care for their souls and satisfy their needs may have a chance to hear the Gospel.

For Young People.

On Sunday afternoon at 3.45 there was a race meeting at Christian workers. S. S. Teachers, Young People's Guilds and Leagues. Twelve hundred tickets were issued, but the rush was so great that hundreds literally took the door keepers off their feet, and scores with tickets were unable to get in, and scores of others stood during the entire service.

Having been again introduced by His Lordship, Dr. Mott delivered what many think his most powerful and comprehensive address. Without repeating himself, he outlined the great need of Christianity—co-operation in every phase and effort of missionary work; and gave several reasons why the churches should be more united in this time of opportunity. He spoke of the Students Volunteer Movement, and how it had succeeded in raising up thousands of well informed and capable workers for the foreign field, and the successful attempts to train native students in Japan, China and Korea for work in their own lands. What has already been accomplished was wonderful and it was impossible to calculate how far-reaching it would be.

Tribute to Heroes.

As the learned doctor spoke of the loyalty to Christ, even to the death, by many of the Chinese during the Boxer War, he said that many of them were better, truer, Christians than we are, for many of us would shrink back, rather than suffer decapitation; and of the Koreans who keep the sunrise hour for prayer and study of God's word, and of their going out in bands to evangelize the surrounding country, he spoke in terms of the highest admiration and fervor.

More medical missionaries were necessary, they were proving a tremendous force in the better life of the nation, but the hospitals were poorly equipped and he wished many more skilled men could be sent out so that it would be possible to cope with the millions requiring treatment.

In fervid appeal, a wonderfully searching address was closed with saying, that "nothing would meet the present unparalleled opportunity, short of superhuman wisdom, love and power."

We must look up to God. He is near us, nearer than we realize. He will help us, if we will help Him, and many who heard the speaker said in their hearts they "would try," and some vowed with God's help they "would do what they could."

Men's Mass Meeting.

Of the mass meeting for men only, at night, we will ask only space to say that fully thirteen hundred men looked into Dr. Mott's face at 8.30 p.m. After all had joined in "Our Lord's Prayer," led by Bishop Jones, that stirring hymn "Fight the Good Fight" rang out lustily from over twelve hundred voices. It was most inspiring and the doctor felt it to be so. Many expected the address would be again on Missionary lines, and the laymen got a tremendous shaking up as to their duty. But they got a very straight talk on a still more important subject, viz: "Impurity," and while the doctor showed the terrible results of yielding to temptation, whether it came through bad books, or pictures, suggesting evil thoughts; if there was a look, an object, an imagination, an act, there was sin; and there would be retribution in one's brains, nerves, and bones, and visited even to the third and fourth generation.

A. W. M.

BLOWN IN THE POND.

A baby carriage standing on the margin of the lake at Bowling Park yesterday was struck by a squall of wind and blown in the pond. Several spectators were present and one young man quickly rescued the child and then pulled out the vehicle.

PATRICK DAY OF BAY BULLS DROPS DEAD

End Came Suddenly
After Fishing
Trip

The little settlement of Bay Bulls received a shock last night when it became known that Patrick Day, a young man of that place, dropped dead on the road side.

He spent the day fishing, being at work at the trap and returning to harbor in the evening was walking along the street at 8 o'clock, when he fell.

Dr. Mitchell was near at the time and responded, but found life extinct. Death was due to heart failure.

"60 Years A Queen" For Conception Bay

The last exhibition of the great picture "Sixty Years a Queen," was given at the Casino on Saturday night. Mr. M. B. Leavitt, who brought this great educational feature here, has taken it to Bell Island, where he remains for two days.

Wednesday and Thursday evenings he will give exhibitions at Harbor Grace; Friday and Saturday at Carbonear and Monday the eleventh at Heart's Content.

"Sixty Years a Queen" is certainly one of the best exhibitions in the form of moving pictures ever given in this city, being of almost incalculable educational value.

As one looks at the various pictures, "Victoria the Good" and the other great ones who were her contemporaries and who adorned her times, become instinct with life once again and the spectator gets a vivid impression as to what manner of men and women they were.

Mr. Leavitt's venture in bringing such an elaborate and expensive exhibit here was a somewhat daring and very costly one, but its value to our people, and especially to the rising generation, is almost incalculable. The towns of Conception Bay to which he has gone owe him the best patronage they can give. His enterprise is praiseworthy and he cannot receive too much encouragement.

It was our privilege to look over a big volume of reminiscences written by Mr. Leavitt, after spending fifty years in the theatrical field and very interesting and instructive we found it. Mr. Leavitt has been in touch with the leaders of almost every branch of public life and very realistically he presents them to us in the pages of his book.

League Football, St. George's Field, 7 o'clock this evening, Collegians vs. C. E. I.

Fogota Arrives; Passenger List

Fogota, which arrived Saturday night, brought the following passengers: Mrs. A. Hodder, Miss Adelaide Hodder, George Moores, S. J. and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. J. R. Whiteway, Mr. B. Norris, E. V. Hall, V. Tilley, E. B. Sainsbury, A. Burden, Miss C. Barbour, Mrs. J. Murphy, Miss B. Hogan, Mrs. R. Hennebury and child, M. W. Ritchey and 4 steerage.

S.S. Fogota sails northward again at 3 this afternoon.

WESTERN FISHERY GOOD.

The Portia brings word of a splendid improvement in the Western fishery. In St. Mary's Bay and along the Southern Shore the fishermen secure big catches daily.

U. S. CITIZENS HAVE GOOD TIME

Celebrate Independence
Day In Pleasant
Fashion

American citizens celebrated July 4th, Independence Day, Saturday, in a pleasant manner.

Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather the drive, which all were looking forward to, had to be abandoned, but Consul and Mrs. Benedict placed their home at the disposal of the party, which was much appreciated.

Games, music and dancing were indulged in, the aeroplane flight being a feature of the programme.

Supper was served in picnic style and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

WANDERERS AND RED LIONS WERE WINNERS

In The Baseball Games
Played On
Monday

The Red Lions and Cubs played an interesting game yesterday morning. The Red Lions won by a very narrow margin. It was a splendid exhibition. The line-up and score was:

Cubs	pitcher	Red Lions	
Clouston	Winter		
Tobin	catcher	Brien	1st base
Herder	1st base	Ross	2nd base
Clouston	2nd base	Hiltz	3rd base
Meehan	3rd base	Frost	short stop
Tobin	short stop	Cooney	left field
Stick	left field	Gowans	centre field
Simms	centre field	Munn	right field
St. John	right field	P. Duff	
Cubs		3 2 1 0 1 0 3-10	
Red Lion		1 3 0 2 2 2 2-11	

Wanderers Defeat B. I. S.

In the afternoon there was another exciting game, the Wanderers and B.I.S. occupying the diamond. The B.I.S. had a good look at victory but were beaten at the last moment. The players were:

B. I. S.	Wanderers
Sinnott	Brown
Joy	McCrindle
Doyle	Britt
Campbell	O'Flaherty
Ready	Pritchard
McGrath	McLeod
Finn	Hartnett
Grace	Burkhardt
French	Quick
Wanderers	0 0 4 2 1 1 0-8
B. I. S.	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 3-6
Scorer—P. E. Outerbridge.	
Umpires—Chesman (Chief), Montgomery.	

Excursionists Had Fine Time

The Old Favorites and their friends went to Caplin Bay yesterday and spent a pleasant day. The weather was perfect and the Garden Party of Father Rawlins' Church was a great success.

S. U. F.

The S. U. F. went to Bay Roberts by special train and the excursion was one of the most pleasant in the history of the Society. Outdoor sports were indulged in and at night there was a dance. Return was made to town at 7 a.m. today.

Coal at \$6.80 per ton. Save 80c. by buying from the F.P.U. Orders now booked for 400 tons per S.S. Can't Lose.

STRAYAWAY PICKED UP.

Harold Bush, of LaHave, N.S., who strayed away from the schr. Lethgrov last week and was picked up by the Romeo and landed at Caplin Bay, arrived Saturday night. He was sent to the Fishermen's Institute.

KYLE REACHED HOLTON.

The s.s. Kyle is returning from Holton, having been unable to get north of that place. She reached Holton Saturday and went a few miles north, but was forced back on account of ice. Sunday at noon she left for home and is due here at the end of the week.

DEATHS

LeDREW—At Gravenhurst, Ontario July 3rd, E. Emma, wife of Herbert H. LeDrew, and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Az. Smith, Cupids.

FURZE—Sunday morning, after a long illness, Martha, relict of the late Captain Samuel Furze, aged 86 years. Funeral tomorrow, Wednesday, from her late residence Queen Street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

RAILWAY BUSY OVERCROWDING COMPLAINED OF

Too Many Passengers
Are Allowed On
The Cars

The R. N. Co. had a busy time with passengers the last two days, nearly two thousand people passing over the line. The 'News' this morning says all were transported without a single accident, for which Providence is to be thanked.

The wonder is that there was not an accident, as such crowding of cars as was seen last night should not be permitted.

If the Reld Co. permits it, then the Government should stop it. On the Trepassy train last night it was impossible to find standing room on the rear platform of one car and in front of the connecting car no less than twenty-three people were standing and the conductor in getting forward had to scramble up and walk the roof.

Passengers should get better treatment, and the Government should see that the regulations are carried out.

The altering of the hour arrival last night was outrageous. Hundreds of citizens did not know if the arrangements, and many young folk, the majority girls and children were kept in the open air waiting for over five hours. The night was cold and as the majority had on only summer clothing they were almost chilled.

Surely some better arrangements can be made.

Dies At Hospital From Diptheria

Michael O'Reilly, farm servant with Hon. J. Baird, who on the 30th ult was taken to the hospital suffering from diptheria died at the institution yesterday.

Deceased was only 20 years of age. The widowed mother resides at the Gouds and Rev. Fr. Tierney had the sad task of acquainting her of his death.

The funeral, from the hospital, takes place this afternoon. Interment will be at the Gouds.

Mrs. O'Reilly has been sorely afflicted of late, as another of her sons were lost in the Southern Cross.

RESTAURANT BURGLARISED

Thieves Get Away With
Fifty Dollars
Cash

Wood's West End Restaurant was broken into some time between Saturday midnight and yesterday morning and the sum of \$50.00 stolen.

Mr. Wood, who was at the store Saturday night at a late hour, left that amount in a cash box.

Yesterday morning on visiting the shop he was surprised to find the box empty. Report was at once made to the Inspector General, and the police are now working on the case.

The thief evidently had a good knowledge of the place and entered the building by unlocking the door. The windows were not opened and the coal chute was not disturbed. The thief or thieves left no clue upon which the police might work.

WEDDING BELLS

Penney-Harnett.

A very pretty wedding took place at the C. of E. Cathedral at 7 o'clock this morning. The contracting parties were Miss Minnie Helen Penney, eldest daughter of Mr. Arthur Penney, to Mr. Heber Harnett, of Seidom. The bride looked charming in a gown of navy blue silk, with hat to match, and was attended by Miss Carrie Penney, sister, and Miss Effie Wiseman. The bridesmaids looked very pretty dressed in champagne silk with picture hats.

The grooms was attended by Mr. Fenwick Cornick. Mr. Arthur Penney, brother of the bride, performed the duties of father giver. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. E. Loder, of Grand Falls. The Grooms present to the bride was a cheque and the bridesmaids gold crosses.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where the health of the bride was proposed by Rev. T. E. Loder, to which the groomably responded. The happy couple leave by the Fogota for their future home Carmanville.

"Forest Mills" HAND TRIMMED Underwear

We are well
stocked with the
products of the
famous

Forest Mills
and
Essex Mills
UNDERWEAR

The Summer Comfort Underwear.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, Sleeveless	15c, 20c, 22c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, in short, long and Wing Sleeves	35c to 90c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Knickers, Lace Trimmed	40c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Knickers, Umbrella	65c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Combinations, low neck, and short sleeves; high neck and long sleeves	65c. to \$2.30.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Corset Covers	37c.
Children's Vests and Pants	per garment, 35c.
Children's Kinderwear	20c., 24c.
Infants' Wrappers	50c. to \$1.00.

Ayre & Sons

LIMITED.

SHIPPING

The Cacouna leaves Montreal today.

The Morwenna leaves on Friday.

The Florizel left Halifax at 1 p.m. yesterday.

The Portia left Seal Cove at 10.25 a.m. Sunday going north.

The schr. Lilla has sailed for Burin for Halifax with 60 qtls. ling

S.S. Durango is due from Liverpool to-morrow.

The Bruce left Port-aux-Basques at 10.30 p.m. yesterday.

The schr. Carl is loading at Penry & Clements, Burgo, for Oporto.

The schr. Antonette is loading fish at R. Moulton's, Burgo.

The schr. Little Gem is loading fish at Rose Blanche for Portugal.

The Rappahannock leaves London on the 20th for St. John's.

The Lintrose arrived at Port-aux-Basques at 6.25 a.m. The express is due on time.

S.S. Bonaventure left Halifax at 2.30 p.m. Friday for Hudson Bay via the Straits of Belle Isle.

"WATERWITCH" REACHES PORT HAD GOOD TRIP

Made The Run From Bahia Here In 27 Days

Crosbie's Waterwitch, Capt. C. P. Moore, arrived yesterday after a quick run of 27 days from Bahia. Capt. Moore has established a name for himself in the Brazilian trade, and he has many splendid round trips to his record.

The present trip occupied two months and eleven days, of which 16 days were spent at the Brazilian port discharging fish and loading bal-last.

The weather during the run north was boisterous and very wet. The captain says he never saw such storms in the tropics. Heavy rain fell repeatedly, there being only seven fine days from port to port.

Captain Moore and all his men are well.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Mullaly left by Saturday's express for Sydney to meet his niece who is coming from Omaha on a visit.

Sir Walter and Lady Davidson left by private car by yesterday's express to receive the Duke of Connaught.

Messrs. McNamara, Harris and Gal-way, who were fishing at Salmonier, returned yesterday with splendid catches.

Hon. R. A. Squires returned by Sunday's express. During his absence he visited a number of Canadian and American cities.

Circumstances Of Bell Is. Case Very Peculiar

Delay In Reporting Fitzgerald's Death

The death of Thomas Fitzgerald at Bell Island, particulars of which were given in this paper Saturday, caused much comment. The Inspector General received nothing officially of it from Bell Island until Saturday night.

Sergeant Cox, the senior officer there, who is looked upon as one of the best men of the force, and why he did not report the seriousness of the case until nearly 24 hours after the man died is hard to explain.

He reports that the victim died of shock and that the doctor said a post mortem examination was not necessary.

The authorities at Bell Island, however, were notified by wire to hold a post mortem and for two doctors to examine the body.

A message received since states that John Ryan, who was last seen in the company of Fitzgerald, Thursday night, had been arrested on suspicion, but whether the police have anything seriously incriminating him in the death of the man is not known.

He is held by the police, however, for examination.

Mr. Fitzgerald's death is mourned by all the residents of the place, as he was well known.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE