

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. III. No. 115.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Asquith Appeals for Agreement Between All Irish Parties

Referring to the Home Rule Bill, Premier Asquith said, no one so far as known has ever desired or contemplated its application by one set of Irishmen against another.

LLOYD GEORGE IS TO ACT AS PEACE MAKER

Asquith appealed to all sections of the House to abstain from any immediate discussion on Irish Affairs, which would be likely to prevent a great and lasting settlement.

LONDON, May 25.—A large expectant crowd of members and of the general public had assembled in the House of Commons this afternoon when Premier Asquith rose to make his statement on Irish Affairs.

Referring to the sacrifices Irishmen had made on behalf of the British Empire during the present war, Asquith said, "Could we who represent Great Britain or could those who represent Ireland, tolerate the prospect when this war was over, when we had by one joint effort and sacrifice, as we had hoped and believed we should, achieved our end, that here at home Irishmen should be arrayed against one another in the most tragic and most distressing of all conflicts, internecine domestic strife."

The Premier said the primary duty of the Government was to restore order and prevent a recurrence of the disturbances, at the same time there was cause for rejoicing in the overwhelming evidence that the great bulk of the Irish nation had no sympathy with the rebellion. Martial law was being continued as a precautionary measure. Asquith hoped its disappearance would shortly be complete. For the time being the composition of the Irish executive must be provisional, Asquith said. "I went to Ireland to get a first-hand view of the situation," the Premier went on, "I visited and talked freely with a large number of those who have been arrested. There were two main predominant impressions left on my mind; first, the breakdown of the Executive machinery of the Irish Government; second the strength and depth of the universal feeling in Ireland that we have now an unique opportunity for a new departure for a settlement of the problem. I saw with my own eyes the heart-rending desolation which unhappy, misguided men had wrought over a large area near Dublin. I had a full discussion with representatives and exponents of all schools of Irish opinion."

Referring to the Home Rule Bill, Premier Asquith said, "No one so far as known has ever desired or con-

templated its application by one set of Irishmen against another. What is now in this great domestic emergency of paramount importance is that if it be possible, and I hope it is possible, an agreement such as was thought to be in vain before the war, should be arrived at between those representing different interests and parties in Ireland. I believe, as I have already said, that in Ireland itself there is a deep and genuine desire to obtain such agreement. The Government, I speak for all my colleagues, and some of us as I remembered in the past have taken the most diverse possible views in regard to the question of Irish government, are anxious, and more than anxious, to do everything in their power to facilitate such results. At the unanimous request of his colleagues, Mr. Lloyd George has undertaken to devote his time, energy and power with the authorized representatives and exponents of views of the different Irish parties. If there be, as I believe there is, among the Irish no less than among the people of Britain, as honest and as resolute a desire to take advantage of this opportunity for the attainment of that which to us as a nation and an Empire, I do not hesitate to say, is the greatest boon that we could possibly achieve. We cannot but hope that Lloyd George's mission of peace and reconciliation, and, if possible, unity, will not only carry with it the good wishes and ardent hopes of all members in every quarter of the House, but something more."

Asquith appealed to all sections of the House to abstain from any immediate discussion on Irish Affairs, which would be likely to prevent a great and lasting settlement. The Premier took the Commons by surprise this afternoon in making his expected statement on Irish Affairs. He devoted his speech not so much to the rebellion and the manner in which the Government dealt with it as it was thought he would do, as in making an appeal for a settlement of the Irish problem by agreement among Irish leaders. In this connection the Premier announced that Lloyd George had undertaken at the request of the Cabinet to negotiate between the contending Irish parties. He asked in the meantime that the matter should not be debated in the House.

John Redmond, Sir Edward Carson and William O'Brien agreed to this, notwithstanding the attempt made by Laurence Ginnell (Nationalist) to make a speech, but the subject was dropped for the day at least, and the House emptied quickly. Baron Stamfordham, Private Secretary to King George, listened closely to Asquith's speech, and departed immediately afterward and returned to the Palace to report to the King. Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, also was present. ATHENS, May 25.—Public opinion in Greece has been greatly excited by the news that Teutonic submarines torpedoed the Greek steamships Adamantios, Korais and Anastasios, Coronios, and the Greek ship Istros.

KING AFFIXED SIGNATURE TO SERVICE BILL

Expresses His Recognition and Appreciation of Splendid Patriotism and Self Sacrifice Made by the Empire Since the Outbreak of War—Confident of Achieving the Liberation of Europe

LONDON, May 26.—The signature of King George to-day was affixed to the Military Service Bill recently passed by Parliament. In giving Royal sanction to the Bill, King George issued the following message to the nation:

To enable our Country to organize more effectively its military resources in the present great struggle for the cause of civilization, I have, acting on the advice of my Ministers, deemed it necessary to enroll every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 to 41. I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice they have displayed in raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war, no less than 5,611,000, an effort far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history, and one which will be a lasting source of pride to future generations. I am confident that the significant spirit

MANY SHIPS SUNK RESULT SUBMARINES

Considerable Number of Ships Have Been Recently Lost in the Mediterranean—Attacking Submarines in Most Cases Displayed Large Austrian Flag—Warning Was Given in Each Case

LONDON, 26.—Reports received here by shipping companies indicate, submarines have been busy recently in the Mediterranean, where a considerable number of ships, both belligerent and neutral, have been sunk, with the exception of two cases. According to reports, the attacking submarines displayed large Austrian flags and warning was given in each instance, but a number of sailors were killed by explosion or drowned by overturning of the lifeboats.

On two occasions the submarine, according to advices, showed a German flag. Among the neutrals affected by this submarine activity the Greeks and Norwegians are the greatest sufferers.

which hitherto has sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them to endure the sacrifice now imposed upon them, and that it will, with God's help, lead us and our Allies to a victory which shall achieve the liberation of Europe.



HE: "Extraordinary difference a uniform makes." SHE: "Oh, I don't know, Samuel, I could pick you out anywhere."—Passing Show.

GREY'S ANSWER IS APPLAUDED BY LONDONERS

Daily Chronicle Sees No Hope of Early Peace in Grey's Reply—Germans Must Make Radical Changes in Peace Programme if They Wish Early Ending of War

LONDON, May 25.—Responding instantly to Sir Edward Grey's declaration that peace talk is idle until Germany changes her attitude, Lloyds today made a radical shift in rates of insurance against the war ending before December 31st. A few days ago Lloyds offered even money that the war would not end this year. To-day insurance brokers are willing to wager 3 to 1 that the war would end in 1916; other odds posted by Lloyds to-day were 7 to 3 that the war will not end before April 1, 1917; twenty to one that the war will end before 1919.

DOCKERS' UNION SUPPORTS WORLD LABOR CONGRESS

Hrs Given its Enthusiastic Support to Proposal of American Federation of Labor that Labor Shall Have a Voice in Peace Terms so as to Prevent Future Wars

LONDON, May 26.—The Dockers' Union has given its enthusiastic endorsement to the proposal of the American Federation of Labor that at the same time and place of negotiations for peace there shall be a World's Labor Congress, so that Labor shall have a voice in the terms of settlement with the object of putting forth efforts to make war impossible in the future. The Dockers' Union will urge the proposal to all other British Labor bodies.

Last March Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor issued an address calling Trades Unions to send representatives to attend the Labor World Peace Conference. This was in accordance with the resolution adopted at a convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1914, which provided for the calling of a Labor Congress for the same time and place as a general peace congress shall be held which will determine the conditions and terms of peace at the close of war.

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ed with scorn the German Chancellor's attempt to place the blame for the continuance of the war on the Allies, because they cannot accept German terms of peace which would place other nations of Europe at her mercy.

LLOYD GEORGE AND THE IRISH PARTY CRISIS

His Attempt to Settle the Irish Question is a Striking Illustration of How all Great Crises Lloyd George Comes to the Fore as the Strong Man

LONDON, May 26.—David Lloyd George by stepping temporarily from Minister of Munitions to a sort of round table conference to settle the Irish difficulty is a striking illustration how at all great crises and emergencies during the war this statesman comes to the front as a strong man and saviour of his country. In the early days of the war he gained an enviable reputation in the eyes of men of all parties for his capable handling of the nation's finances. Then he came to the rescue in the military emergency as head of the Ministry of Munitions to provide the army with shells, and lately it was undoubtedly his forceful personality which converted the country in the face of the strongest opposition to universal military service and now he steps into the breach to solve one of the most difficult political problems ever presented to a British statesman—to reconcile the apparently irreconcilable sections of Irish people and establish Home Rule in Ireland. How soon Lloyd George will be able to arrange a formal conference, and exactly what shape that conference will take is still unknown. He has been engaged for some days in informal talks preparatory to such a conference. It is understood besides John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, and Sir Edward Carson, Ulster leader, the conference will include Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, who had much to do with formulating the finance clauses of the Home Rule Act. Other names mentioned are John Dillon and Joseph Devlin. It is asserted the proceedings of the conference will be quite confidential, and the place the meeting will be Lloyd George's private room, in the Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall. In parliamentary lobbies to-day a feeling of optimism prevailed that the circumstances under which the parties are being called together offer a fair chance of settlement.

LONDON, May 25.—A British official communication issued last night concerning operations in Egypt, says: "Since the enemy's air attack on Port Said, the Royal Flying Corps in Egypt has given the enemy little rest. Four British machines heavily bombarded the enemy advance posts. 40 bombs were dropped, resulting in the building plant at El Hamma being seriously damaged, and the water tanks at Rodhsalem smashed. This will upset the whole plans of the enemy, as since the destruction of his drilling plant at Jaffa by our patrols, he had set great store on the Rodhsalem water works."

"It has not been learned that the troops which suffered by our bombing attack on El Arish on the 18th were Germans. This probably explains the hasty retaliation by dropping bombs on Port Said civilians. Further details show that two British monitors fired 24 heavy projectiles in an attack on El Arish, causing the enemy to scatter in all directions among the palm groves—near the shore which afterwards were thoroughly searched by salvos of medium shells. The bombardment lasted two hours, a strong fort near the town reduced to ruins, and the enemy, completely demoralized made no reply to our fire."

LONDON, May 26.—The Turkish force confronting the British below Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia has not affected a further withdrawal since the reported recent realignment

BRITISH GAINS IN EGYPT AND AROUND TIGRIS

British Airmen Have Given Enemy Little Rest in Egypt—Much Damage Done Enemy Plants and Water Tanks—General Lake Sends Encouraging Reports From Mesopotamia

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

222 Private William Roberts, 4 Brno St.; admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; phorosis.
1590 Private Hubert Tulk, Ladle Cove, Fogo; admitted Wharfedale Military Hospital, Sheffield; illness not stated.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.
448 Private Thos. Monland, Benavista; shell wounds left eye, left elbow, hands and leg (Malta); removed from seriously ill list, March 15; admitted King George Hospital, London.
J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

of the Turkish front after the surrender of Kut. The British, however, through their advance on the right bank of the Tigris, have been able to command with their artillery the line of Turkish communications on the opposite bank, according to an official statement, which says General Lake reports on May the 24th the enemy has still holding the positions on the left bank in the vicinity of San-nayyat. Our artillery from the right bank have been maintaining an active fire upon his communications along the left bank.

French Troops, Under A Withering Fire, Are Holding Germans Back

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, May 25.—A British official on the Western campaign reads: "Last night and to-day (Thursday), there was considerable mining activities in the Loos salient, in which we had the advantage. The artillery of both sides were active at many points, principally near Gomme Court, Arras, Vimy Ridge, Hulluch and Wytchaete. Our fire was particularly effective at Ericourt and Beaurains."

ITALIAN

ROME, May 25.—The situation on the front along the high plateau of Asi-cero is still grave, but it is not alarming, says a semi-official announcement issued here to-day. Concerning the Austro-Hungarian attempt to widen their line occupied in Italian territory, the Italian military authorities it is added, have taken all necessary measures to prevent further Austrian advance and are organizing a counter-offensive.

The civil population which evacuated the districts of Arsiero and Asiago and the smaller neighboring villages is being taken care of by the Government.

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Russian troops with the British forces in the region of Kut-el-Amara. The Russians came from the region of Kermanshah and Kasr Ishrin, Persia, north-east of Bagdad. This announcement probably refers to a force of Cossacks, which was officially reported several days ago from London to have joined the British. In connection with operations near the Persia front, Constantinople reports the Turks have stopped the advance of the Russians in the region of Kasr Ishrin and the defeat of Russian detachments at Sualmanish, north of Kasr Ishrin.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

HUNS STILL BATTLE FOR HILL 304

Italians Have Repulsed Austrians and Throws Back Invaders in Disorder in Region of Astico Posina—Germans Checked in Their Attempt to Advance South East of Lutsh is Repulsed by Russians

LONDON, May 26.—The battle of Verdun continues unabated on both sides of the Meuse River, north-east and north-west of the fortress. The Germans are keeping up their unprecedented bombardment and vicious infantry attacks, while the French are replying to the German guns virtually shot for shot, under withering fire and are holding the Germans at almost every point. One more gain, however, has been made by the Germans. After recapturing Fort Douaumont, and taking the trenches south and south-west of the fort, the Germans have occupied a section of the French trenches following a series of attacks, all of which were repulsed with heavy casualties, except one, where they penetrated the French lines around Douaumont. Heavy artillery duels are in progress north-west of Verdun. The Germans have increased their artillery fire against the French on Hill 304, probably preparatory to another infantry attack for the possession of this much fought-for vantage point.

A German attack against the Russians west of Dabon Island gave them, momentarily, the possession of a Russian advanced trench, but a counter-attack by the Russians dislodged the invaders. An attempt by the Teutons to advance against the Russians north of Olyka station, south-east of Lutsk was repulsed by the Russians.

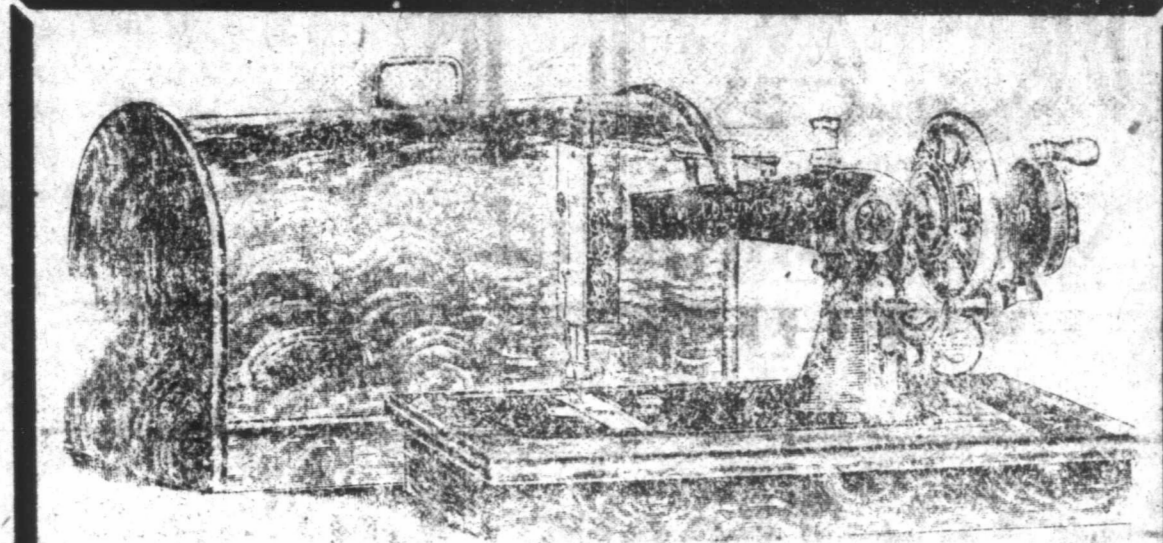
In the region south-east of Trent, across the border of Italy, Rome reports a repulse of Austrian attacks, and the throwing back of the attackers in disorder in the Astico Posina region. The Italians are replying effectively to the bombardment of the Austrians in Asiago and Sugana Valleys districts, where the situation is unchanged.

Petrograd reports a junction of Russian troops with the British forces in the region of Kut-el-Amara. The Russians came from the region of Kermanshah and Kasr Ishrin, Persia, north-east of Bagdad. This announcement probably refers to a force of Cossacks, which was officially reported several days ago from London to have joined the British. In connection with operations near the Persia front, Constantinople reports the Turks have stopped the advance of the Russians in the region of Kasr Ishrin and the defeat of Russian detachments at Sualmanish, north of Kasr Ishrin.

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WHY THE GERMANS HAVE PERSISTED IN VERDUN BATTLE

While the French Hold the East Bank of the Meuse and the Salient Remains, The Teutonic Communications Will Be Threatened in Case There is a Successful Allied Attack at Another Point of Line.

By a Military Expert.

The world is at a loss to find a thoroughly satisfactory reason for the persistence of the Germans in forcing the fighting about Verdun. To the world it has seemed as if the Germans had been defeated in this battle long ago. Two months have passed since a German gain of any importance has been chronicled. In that attacks, prepared by artillery fire and delivered by infantry in their final stage, but all have shattered themselves against the wall of the French defense. The German losses have continued to be heavy, indisputably heavier than those of the French, yet the attacks continue. It is no wonder that the neutral world looks on in amazement and asks why.

There are undoubtedly political reasons. What these might be were mentioned in the first of these reviews dealing with the German offensive. It is needless to repeat them, but it might be said that the most potent seems to be the necessity at home for a justification of the military existence of the Crown Prince, augmented now by a justification for the many thousands of German lives he has sacrificed in the Verdun fighting. Had the Germans, in accordance with their original hopes and expectations, taken Verdun in the first two weeks of the fighting and thrown the French back of the Meuse River from the Argonne to the Vosges Mountains, they would have accomplished something that might well be calculated to have revived the waning belief in the irresistible power of the German Army. It would have echoed throughout the world, both neutral and belligerent, where the ancient glamour which surrounds the idea of the French fortress still exists. It would have been a serious blow to the French, not only in their pride, which is deservedly great, but in actual loss of men and material.

The crossing of a river like the Meuse, with the attendant congestion of bridges and roadways, subject always to the fire of the German artillery, would have cost the French heavily. But the problem during the first two weeks was a simple one to what it is now. In the first place, the French have caught their breath; the moral effect of the retreat of the first few days has been dissipated, and instead there is the belief that they have successfully resisted the terrific battering of the very best that Germany had to produce for a period of at least two months without wavering. All the clan, the high morale is now with the French. This is an important element in considering the military fitness of any army, just as it is in any walk of life. We can do and generally do those things which we believe we can do. If anything happens to shake that belief, our efficiency dissipates in the degree that our confidence is lost.

Again, there is the question of shell. No commercial or manufacturing people in the world to-day, no matter how well organized or how efficient they may be, can manufacture shell at the rate they are consumed in a modern battle. It is estimated, for example, that two batteries of French 75-millimeter guns can use up in one day the output of 5,000 men for a week. At no battle or series of battles yet fought has artillery been used so lavishly as in the battle of Verdun. The depletion of shell, therefore, is a serious matter to any side contemplating an offensive this year. This is said to be one of the German objects in projecting and in prolonging this battle. If so, the chances are that they have so far been successful.

It will be most unexpected and surprising if the French are found to have enough shell to launch an attack this year of any great extent. They had naturally a great reserve when the battle started and are manufacturing at the estimated rate of about 250,000 a day of all calibres. But in two days fighting in Loos and in the Champagne they used up nearly 2,000,000. How many they have used since Feb. 21 no one knows, or could even approximate. The Germans, too, will be handicapped for the same reason. It is probable that their reserve supply, in spite of all the offensive work they have done, was greater than was that of the French. But their expenditure, particularly of heavy shell, has been much more lavish. The French apparently have not used as great a proportion of heavy shell in this battle as the Germans have, principally for the reason that there has been no such necessity. The Germans have had to pound to pieces and ruin innumerable of the French have had to disable men. The

German problem was to make every shelter held by the French a shelter no longer by blasting it; the French problem was to put out of action as many as possible of the men who were coming forward. The former requires heavy artillery, the latter quick-firing light artillery and machine guns.

To return to the military reasons why the German attack is still continuing after what seems to have been already a defeat, we must look at Verdun in its relation to the entire line from Neuport to the Swiss frontier. Suppose the French were to launch a successful offensive from Verdun, what would then be the German situation? The battle line from Neuport to Verdun is a huge semicircle, an enormous salient, the apex of which, if we may speak of any geometrical figure so rounded as having an apex, is at Soissons. Looking at the battle line in this light, let us see what Verdun does.

In the first place it threatens one of the great arteries on which the Germans place a great deal of dependence—the line through Metz. More particularly in its relation to the salient, it threatens the line through Luxembourg. If the French were to start an offensive along the chord connecting Verdun with Neuport, the first thing that would happen in the event of a success would be the cutting of the German line of communications, and the consequent retirement of a great part of their western front. This is so obvious a danger that it needs no dilution. A glance at the map will show the whole thing. For this reason the existence of the Verdun salient, with the French holding the eastern bank of the river, is a threat which the Germans cannot ignore. If the Verdun area could be taken and the French line forced to move back from the Argonne to St. Mihiel—an unqualified possibility if Verdun falls—the German position would be very much bettered. The French could hardly attack from this quarter at all, owing to the difficulty of crossing such a stream as the Meuse, where they would be under the concentrated fire of German artillery skillfully posted on the heights of the opposite bank.

By the capture of the position the Germans would gain control of the entire river, which would make a French offensive not only from Verdun, but from any point along the river an improbable occurrence. There is here, then, a reason why the Germans place, or seem to place, such a high value on the Verdun area. There is also an apparent though not an evident reason, why the French are willing to make such an effort to hold it. But there is more to it than this—the character of the French defense, in their plan of battle.

The combined British and French armies on the Continent greatly outnumber those of the Germans. This, of course, is generally admitted. The French, therefore, are able, should they see fit, to concentrate a much greater force in the Verdun area than the Germans can confront them with. Therefore, if the French had any idea of using Verdun as a point from which to launch an offensive later on, their fight would have been an entirely different one. They would never have permitted the Germans to drive them back from the outlying positions, had they been willing to sacrifice the men to hold their ground. The strength of the modern defensive is admitted. The superiority in numbers cannot be denied. The French artillery is equal, and, if we consider the light field artillery, superior to that of the Germans. In equality their individual soldiers are just as good, even if they cannot be driven like the Germans. By counter-attacking them from the very beginning, wherever they were thrown temporarily out of a position, there can be no doubt that the French could have held the Germans back in the advanced line for weeks.

There is no other deduction of which the situation is capable than that the object of the French is purely and simply to make the Germans pay the highest possible price for everything they take. If this is not so, the French would seem to be conducting their operations about Verdun without rhyme or reason or plan. Such an assumption is, of course, ridiculous. Consider, in this light, the French defense since the beginning. Except for the first two days of the attack, the French have retired, if at all, very slowly, or have been content to

remain entirely on the defensive. There has been a complete absence of counter-attacks, except at such times and in such localities as distinctly menaced some important position. They have never made any consistent effort to regain the ground which they had lost. Invariably their retirement has been slow, careful and deliberate, with a stubborn resistance at chosen points. Counter-attacks have been made at Avocourt to regain the redoubt near the southern edge of the woods; at Vaux, when a further success would threaten the plateau on which the old fort is situated; at Douaumont, when the plateau of that name was threatened; at Le Mort Homme and at Hill 304, because of the importance of those positions to the maintenance of the line's continuity. In each case the counter-attacks were successful, but were not pushed beyond the point where the French had attained the particular object at hand.

And yet there has been a constant superiority in numbers. No other deduction seems possible than that the French plan is simply one of exhaustion. They know with fair accuracy the German situation with respect to numbers. In fact, they know it almost certainly. The Germans have published many casualty lists in which the numbers of dead, wounded and missing appear. From this the proportions can be readily figured. The French know how many prisoners are in the hands of the Allies. The rest is easy. They know also their own numbers and those of their allies, and from this knowledge appreciate much more deeply than is the case with a neutral whose only figures are estimates what losses mean to the German cause.

The whole thing is an excellent indication that there is a strong probability of truth in the claim so often made by military critics in this country, that German numbers are truly fading and that the Verdun fighting was inaugurated to take advantage of the time at which these numbers were at their maximum. As time passes, and the Germans are no nearer their goal, the entire conception of the battle of Verdun seems to have been a terrible blunder on the part of the German higher command. Not many weeks must elapse before we can tell whether this is really true.

One more point before I take up the week's operations in detail. It is apparent that the reports issued from Germany are not as trustworthy as those which were given out a year ago. There have been several examples of this in the last few weeks, one of which I have commented upon in former reviews. By way of illustration, I will mention several of the more important errors that have come to my attention: Early in the fighting Berlin announced that the Plateau of Douaumont was in German hands. It has never been held by the Germans since the battle began.

Somewhat later a report was issued that the village and fort of Vaux had been taken. The Germans were for a short time in possession of the village, but they have never yet reached the plateau of the fort.

Early in April Berlin announced the capture of Le Mort Homme. There has been published in an American magazine an article written by a German, who tells how the Germans captured this hill and the advantage it will be in future operations. Le Mort Homme is still where it was on Feb. 21—in French hands.

Unofficially, or, to be more correct, semi-officially, it is stated that behind the lines in the Verdun area 400,000 Germans are confronted by 800,000 French. This statement is so ridiculous as to need no comment. The Cologne Gazette announced in the latter part of March that the French paper, *Homme Echaine* had been suppressed for announcing the fall of Verdun, which for political reasons the French desired to conceal. No comment is necessary on this kind of business. Each must draw his own conclusion. The indications are that something is wrong in the relations between the German military authorities and the people at home. At least the matter presents food for thought.

The news from Kut-el-Amara was of such importance that space did not permit any reference last Sunday to the Verdun fighting. There was, however, a noticeable change in the battle as compared with its former progress. For the time being at least the French began counter-attacks at three vital points—near Douaumont, near Vaux, and north of Le Mort Homme. It is also worthy of note that all of these

attacks gained ground, the gain extending over a mile of front. In fact, the gain which the French recorded having made last week was the greatest gain that has been made since the salient at Bethincourt was snuffed out. It is merely an indication of what the French might do if they considered the sacrifice of men worth while. But they do not seem sufficiently worried about the outcome of Verdun to be forced into an attack where a great sacrifice would be involved.

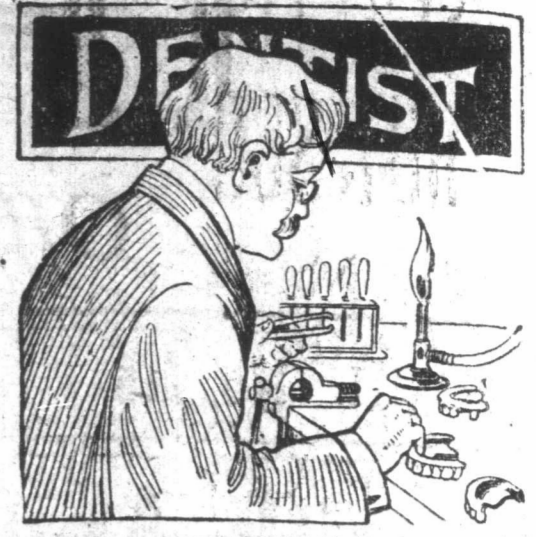
The French offensive occupied all of one week. The Germans were either resting or bringing up ammunition for a new assault, because they attempted nothing. The new assault broke out early in the week past and equalled, if it did not surpass in intensity, the fiercest fighting that has yet been seen in the Verdun sector. It was directed at but one point, Hill 304, the dominating point of the Goose Crest on the west side of the river. The French held the summit and all of the northern slopes down to the foot. The Germans, giving up the effort to force the fall of this position by driving in between it and Le Mort Homme and flanking the French out, directed their attack headlong against the slopes. Seven different assaults were made on this position during the week. They have been successful in a certain measure, in that they have gained ground. The Germans claim to have reached the summit. In view of the "errors" noted above in the German claims, it is extremely doubtful. More truthful probably, is the French admission which allows Germany a stretch of trenches on the northern and northeastern slopes of the hill.

One thing in connection with this later phase of the attack is worth watching, and that is the unusually narrow front selected by the Germans for their thrust. How many men took part in the attack is not definitely stated, but it seems that at least three divisions, about 60,000 men, were engaged. The entire front of operations was not over a mile and a half. And yet the gain was insignificant.

It is beginning to look as if the Germans were weakening in their great effort and that the last phase of the battle were now in progress. It is to be expected, of course, that from time to time there will be periodic outbursts of activity. But the consistent effort by which battles are won seems to be expiring, if indeed it is not already dead. It has not been characteristic of the actions of the German higher command to continue a fight when the attainment of the end seemed a hopeless task. At the same time it has not been characteristic to stop suddenly an action once begun. More probable is the theory that these attacks will go on from time to time, each one being less severe than its immediate predecessor, until they die out entirely.

FOR SALE SHEET LEAD
Slightly used, in Rolls of about 100 lbs. each
at 7 cents per lb.
CABOT WHALING Co.
Harvey Building
May 12, 1916

OUTPORT MERCHANTS
We are selling cheap some **Second Hand Salmon Tierces**, Trimmed and in good condition for 1916 pack.
SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.



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For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
293 WATER STREET.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls.
Motor Gasolene in Wood and Steel bbls. and cases.
Poleline Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
Motor Greases at lowest prices.
See us before placing your order.

P. H. Cowan & Co.,
276 Water Street.

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.

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

SCOTTISH MEN ARE OFF TO WAR, SCOTTISH WOMEN WORK AND WAIT, BUT SCOTTISH WOMEN DO NOT WEEP

War Marriages Frequent in the Land of the Heather, the Old Scottish Rite of "Offer And Acceptance" in Many Cases Being The Ceremony--The Toll of Men in the Highlands, the Pathetic Story of One Mother.

SCOTLAND in wartime—and from every home the men are fighting while the women work and wait and—no! the Scottish women will not weep. Not even when news comes that their men "somewhere in France," or in the desolate tracts of southern Europe, lie buried in the long sleep that knows no waking do they don outward signs of mourning, whites May Clotie in the New York Evening Sun.

Yet in these quiet soldiers' graves lies buried the whole of the Scottish woman's faithful heart! A Spartan

War marriages are thick about us. This very morning I acted as witness to one. There was neither clergyman, nor registrar nor written contract, and the ceremony lasted exactly four seconds. Said the would-be benedict gruffly—a great raw boned Highlander home on leave, "Jean, you're my wife!" "Sandy," and Jean, "you're my husband!"

And that was all. No pomp and panoply of church service nor civil process could have tied them up more thoroughly than those simple words. And the bridal pair set off on a one day honeymoon, for big Sandy was a much-needed man at the firing line.

Last year there were more than 4,000 irregular marriages in Scotland," a clergyman informs me. "Any young couple declare their marriage before two witnesses, and leave an order behind for the sheriff to register it. Such a marriage is perfectly legal no question of succession to property is raised by its validity; no reproach of illegitimacy rests upon its issue; but the only excuse for such a rough and ready method is the fact that soldiers are granted very short leave and there is little time for the usual ceremony.

Scotland Admires.

Ah! Those magic changes in old Scotland since this devastating war began. Such wild rushes to the recruiting office—such tales of mingled humor and pathos—such leading of forlorn hopes to victory—such desperate charges on every battlefield of Europe—and such magnificent fighting! In the plain of the Scottish bagpipes one can hear the tears and the passion of her history. Nor did the immortal Piped Piper of Hamelin, with his magnetic music, draw with a stronger lure than the recruiting pipers of to-day in the streets of Edinburgh.

"Wake up! Your King and Country Calls You!" is painted on the gates of a graveyard, strange place truly, for such an injunction! And the famous Recruiting Mirror, decorated with the soldier's hat and unic, and bearing the words "Are You Big Enough to Fill This Uniform?" meets the gaze of every man as he walks along Prince's Street beneath the shadows of the Castle Rock. One hears that no "slacker" can see his reflection beneath that tattered soldier's uniform and remain indifferent to the fight. He joins at once.

A curious incident came under my notice in a street car to-day. Said a lashing recruiting sergeant to a Salvation Army man who could not even boast the military "armlet," which means honorable exemption from service.

"You would look well in khaki," "No, friend," was the solemn answer, "I fight only in the army of the Lord."

"My man," said the sergeant testily, "you're a damn long way from either battle or heaven—for the Lord as well as the Scottish nation has no use for shirkers."

Sentries ever on the watch, trenches, barbed-wire entanglements and a medley of sandbags surround the city. Stygian darkness reigns supreme at nightfall. The shutters of the houses must be drawn and no light shown, for fear of Zeppelins or suspected traitorous connivance. Down upon the unwary and the negligent do the watchful police swoop if precautions are overlooked. And to find one's way home through the dark streets at nightfall is a veritable Chinese puzzle. All matters of strange collisions with one's fellow creatures take place, and old-fashioned lanterns prove the safest remedy. But near the seacoast even these are banned.

A German Prisoner.

In a quiet Scottish village the other day I met and chatted with a German prisoner, a non-commissioned officer captured from the ill-fated Blucher. His guard was an antiquated old man whom the big, good-looking Teuton could have quickly vanquished. But no such bloodthirsty aspiration seemed in his heart. He was apparently quite contented. "Never again," he observed fervently, "do I wish to see a German battleship. And never again do I wish to fight."

Peacefully his fine blue eyes roved over the rolling moorlands. "You wish me to speak of the fight between the Blucher and the Lion? Oh, very well. It's not a pleasant memory! The first shot which the Lion fired struck the Blucher in her fore boiler, which instantly blew up. The British then, having ascertained the exact range of our boat, pounded us with shells till our decks were like a slaughter house! It was a horrible sight. Our guns were outranged and we were powerless to reply. "When the Lion did at last come within range the Blucher capsized and I was shot violently into the sea. The British picked me up."

A pause. "Funny Devils, you Brits!" said the German. "First of all you blow us up to heaven and then you try to save our lives!" Further on was a great Scottish hospital, filled with the wounded and the dying. A ward concert was in progress, and the audience formed the

The WEEK-END PROGRAMME at THE NICKEL

Knickerbocker star features present

"THE DRAGON'S CLAW."

MARION LEONARD and WALTER HAMPDEN in a stirring dramatic production in 3 acts—a beautiful story—beautifully told. "THE VAGABONDS"—(Adapted from the poem.) "SONNY JIM'S LOVE AFFAIR"—Bobby Connolly in a juvenile comedy.

"THE WOMAN IN THE BOX."

A powerful two-act Vitagraph melo-drama, featuring PEGGY BLAKE, HARRY MOREY, L. RODGERS LYTTON.

BERT STANLEY, Singing all the Latest Novelty Hits.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG SATURDAY BUMPER MATINEE.

New Steamship From Spain To New York

Madrid, May 18.—The Government will include in the incoming budget to the Cortes a subvention of \$500,000 for a fast steamship line between Vigo and New York. It is proposed to make the crossing in six days, the steamers connecting with special trains making the trip between Vigo and Madrid in eighteen hours and connecting here with fast expresses for Paris and other points on the Continent. A large hotel will be built at Vigo in connection with the new line.

The design is to make the new line the main artery between America and the Continent, as the route is about 1,000 miles shorter than those by way of Liverpool or Southampton. Both terminals are neutral, it is also pointed out in this connection, and the line would not be affected by a short age of tonnage such as that which exists on the English routes because of the war.

The Marquis de Comillgas head of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, stated to-day that negotiations with the Spanish Government had not as yet been concluded. The determination of the Government to introduce the subvention bill, however appears to assure the inauguration of the line.

The volunteers who went into a woman's house on Field Street, going to her bedroom, was arrested yesterday. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly and was to day fined by Mr. Hutchings \$5.00 or 14 days.

Mr. Philip Hanley, the well known painter of the East End has decided to put himself in nomination as a Councillor for the coming Civic Election. Mr. Hanley and men of his stamp will make excellent city servants and there is no doubt Mr. Hanley will be elected.

GOOD RECRUITING WORK

The recruiting campaign at Bell Island conducted by Lieut. Murphy and others is bearing good fruit. Ten fine young chaps who enlisted and passed the medical examination at the Island arrived here yesterday. Or. V. P. Burke is engaged in a similar mission along the Southern Shore and it is likely his mission here will have a very successful outcome.

THE FIRST CAPLIN

The first caplin for the season made their appearance at Holyrood Tuesday. It was a small quantity but shows that this valuable bait fish is now making for the shore. Yesterday when the dry dock was dried out a number of caplin were got in the bottom of it.

TRAIN NOTES

Wednesday No. 1 left Humbermouth at 8 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 1 left Gambc at 8.07 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 2 left Port aux Basques at 10.40 a.m. yesterday.
To-day's No. 2 left Port aux Basques at 9.45 a.m.

FISH IN BONAVISTA BAY

On Tuesday last in Bonavista Bay at Brooklyn, Pinferton and other places near there was a good sign of codfish and traps took from eight to twelve qts. the fish being of large size.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.30 a.m. bringing R. Beign, Miss F. Charchill, Miss E. Fenwick, A. F. Robb, W. E. Dale, G. C. Robertson, W. J. Thoru, J. J. McCarthy, Miss O'Neill and A. Holmes.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

"THE GIRL WITH THE RED FEATHER."

An exciting drama in 2 reels produced by the Selig Company.

"THE CHADFORD DIAMONDS."

A Biograph Detective Story.

"A Hermit Rim Trip" and "The Swedish Army and Navy."

A reel of Scenic and Educational film.

"HAM AT THE BEACH."

A Ham and Bud Comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton and Bud Duncan.

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

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

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

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

Squires & Winter,

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.

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

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THE POWER OF PROTECTION

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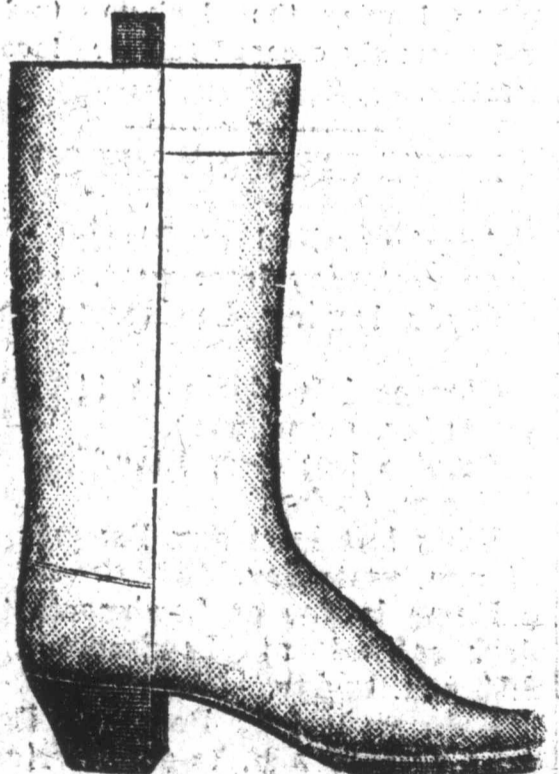
PROTECTION in Material.
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Every Man and Boy Needs

PROTECTION Have It!

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

WELLINGTON BOOT



Look out for the Name on the Heel! Our Customers tell us this. The Wellington Boot will wear longer than any three pair of the best Rubber Boots they can buy—Warmer—Less expensive, and Healthier than Rubber Boots.

F. Smallwood, Distributor for Newfoundland.

Take Baby For a Ride.



Sunny days, soft breezes and dry, clean roads are coming fast; this means that all the little folks will be living out of-doors, and Baby must have a dainty, new carriage in which to go with them.

We have a large and well selected stock of Go-Carts, and Baby Carriages with Leather hoods, swung on the always comfortable Cee Springs, and upholstered in many dainty colors. These carriages are in great variety, and range in Price from

\$2.75 to \$30.00

U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Just received, large shipments of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Percaloes, Muslins, Hosiery, Cotton Blankets, White and Grey American Remnants, Pound Cotton Blankets and Pound Calico. PRICES RIGHT.

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SALT!

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Ex. STEAMER or STORE.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

IN STORE:

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

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 26th., 1916

A RIVAL'S FISHERY OUTPUT

The Department of Fisheries at Ottawa has just issued a Report giving statistics regarding the output of the Fisheries of Canada for the twelve months ended March 31, 1916. Our fish people should carefully ponder the data furnished in this report, as we have a good deal to learn from such carefully compiled bulletins. We have really no means of judging accurately just where we stand in fishery matters, and it is high time that we had reliable data regarding our actual fishery output. If we need a digest of fishery results we are forced to depend upon outside sources; and it is a very remarkable fact that The Canadian Fisherman supplies us with a regular monthly account of fishing operations in Newfoundland. We need a reliable statistical bureau in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and we should not be absolutely dependent on the data furnished by the bulletins of the Board of Trade. We have no quarrel with this institution; but we require something more up-to-date in the matter of statistics. We summarize the various fishery items of the Report of the Canadian Fisheries Department:

SEA FISH

Kinds of Fish	Quantity Cwts.	Value
Salmon	1,150,942	\$5,911,707
Lobsters	438,906	2,623,644
Codfish	1,937,084	3,348,462
Haddock	554,986	809,588
Hake & Cusk	379,978	314,219
Pollock	131,246	129,319
Herring	1,500,011	1,261,706
Mackerel	163,428	598,786
Shad	6,170	34,358
Alewives	85,018	80,930
Sardines	317,825	434,488
Halibut	333,354	1,720,112
Soles	3,665	13,469
Flounders	5,181	5,452
Skate	2,077	2,328
Smelts	65,815	359,124
Oulachons	2,779	13,351
Whiting	143	407
Tom Cod	13,361	9,422
Octopus	111	730
Swordfish	14,710	64,300
Albacore	13,355	32,114
Crabs, Cockles, etc.	5,726	15,644
Total values		\$17,998,459

Under the heading "Crabs, Cockles, etc.," is included a quantity of "Dulse," which is known to us as "Dilisk."
For the benefit of the uninitiated we wish to say that the "Oulachon" is also known as the "candle-fish"—a member of the salmon

family, about the size of a smelt. It takes the name candle-fish from the fact that a wick may be passed through it and ignited, the whole acting as a candle. It is found in the Northern Pacific.

"Quahaug" is a large species of clam or bivalvular mollusk (*Venus mercenaria*) and is most highly esteemed as a fish delicacy. The total marketed value of the Canadian Fisheries for 1915 was \$31,264,631, the sea fisheries contributing \$27,198,257, and the inland fisheries \$4,066,374. There were 1,892 vessels, tugs, and carrying smacks, and 29,842 boats used in the prosecution of the fisheries during the year. These were manned by 69,954 men. During the year there were 9,302 gasoline boats in use, or 602 more than in the preceding year. In four years the number of gasoline boats increased from 4,588 to 9,302.

It will be noticed that there are several kinds of fish set down in the Canadian report as being saleable as edible commodities which we have never paid any attention to. If there is a market for such, there is absolutely no reason why we should not try to get in on the ground floor. Take for example the item of smelts. We have abundance of these on certain sections of the coast; but, as we have already noticed in this Colony no effort has been made to develop this fishery. Few people know that Dulse is a marketable commodity; but it may be seen in the windows of high-class grocery stores both in the United States and in Canada.

We notice that inspection of pickled herring, mackerel, and salmon is not so compulsory in Canada; and curers and packers must decide for themselves whether they shall make use of it or not. Inspection is entirely free of charge; and an official notice regarding it says: "It is sincerely hoped that curers and packers will duly consider the benefits, not only to themselves but to the industry generally, that are bound to follow the use of an official brand and that full advantage of it will be taken during the coming season."

Fishing results in the Maritime Provinces, excepting at Canso, where steam trawlers are operating, the landings were far ahead of last season during the month of March. The lobster catch amounted to only 3,379 cwts. as against 11,605 last season, and the haddock catch to 7,237 cwts. against 23,037 cwts. Since the opening of the lobster season, on November 15th, until the end of March, 11,373 cases were packed, while 32,854 cwts. were shipped in the shell. During the corresponding period of last year the pack was 12,861 cases and the shipments in shell 31,275 cwts.

RUSSIA AND PEACE

A RUSSIAN Diplomatist sums up the war situation as it affects Russia by saying, that all Germany's efforts to make a separate peace with Russia have been unanswered, and this we will continue to do. The thought of a separate peace is, in the actual situation of affairs, tantamount to the bankruptcy of the nation. England, France and Russia are now responsible for the future of Europe, which means the future of civilization, the fate of the world. We can and we shall defend Prussianism. It may take a long time; we are prepared for that; there will be peace with risk attached to it. Prussianism, which is a deadly poison, must be surgically removed from the human body. We dare not leave it there to work once more for the destruction of nations. Russia desires with her whole heart and soul the peace of the world. It was the Emperor of Russia who proposed disarmament in the hope of saving mankind from this very catastrophe; but it was Germany who deliberately frustrated that noble intention. The Russians do not want war; they are fighting now to end war; and with England and France victorious in this war, the peace of the world will be assured.

WAR NAME LIMERICKS

Quoth an Austrian, near Admello:
I'm a warlike and dangerous fellow!
Just then a shell busted,
Whereat our friend dusted
With features distorted and yellow.
Said a man who climbed Monte Sperone:
"The path is so humpy and stony
And my feet are so sore
That I'm tempted to roar
(Like King Richard): 'My wealth for a pony!'"

HEART'S CONTENT FESTIVITIES CONVERSAZIONE

A most enjoyable evening was spent by the good folk with "Contented Hearts" at Mr. and Mrs. Trafield's residence last evening, together with the executive staff of the S.S. "Cranley," in aid of the Heart's Content "Cots." This was benefited to the extent of \$45.

The house and exterior were very prettily decorated by the kindness of Captain Mann, lending his bunting and allowing his officers to decorate.

A football match arranged between the "Cableites" and the "Cranleyites" which resulted in a win for the "Cableites" of 4 goals to 0. Some game. Owing to want of practice the "Cranleyites" were defeated, as they gave a fine exhibition of play.

A concert was held in the evening, when the following ladies and gentlemen took part:—Mrs. Colebrooke, Misses Bailey (2) and Cook, and Messrs. T. Mallam, White, Daly, Peach, Ford, Barker, Carberry, A. Smith, Rev. Canon Smart. Mrs. Anderson acted as accompanist.

An auction conducted by Mr. Ford in truly auctioneer's style, caused great fun, and also resulted in a profit for the Red Cross Fund. Canon Smart conducted the closing ceremonies in his usual hearty manner, and everybody was made to feel good by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," and reminded of our "Empire" by singing "God Save the King."

FIREMEN ASK \$45,000

The Firemen's Union through Mr. Frank Woods recently memorialized the ship owners of the city that the men of the Union required \$45,000 per month as stokers. The Union asked for an answer by the 1st June and in the meantime the shipowners they point out that the cost of living is advancing quickly, that their work is arduous and when bound for foreign ports in ships it is very dangerous. The men hope for a favorable answer, but if such is not received they say they will look for other work or will engage at the fishery. They believe that few will wish to take their places and say that most of our local steam shipping will be hung up unless their request, which they think reasonable, is not granted.

DISTURBANCE IN RESTAURANT

Yesterday afternoon two engineers of a ship now in port went into McGarry's restaurant and after having partaken of a good tea, became quarrelsome with the help and made things ugly for a while. They ended up by refusing to pay for what they had eaten and the proprietor had to telephone the Police Station. Head Const. Sparrow was soon on the job and when this stalwart officer appeared he took no nonsense but made them "cough up" and then bundled them off to the station. They were each fined \$2 or 7 days in Court to-day. They became rather insolent before leaving the lock-up to-day and narrowly escaped further incarceration.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT

Argyle arrived at Placentia at noon yesterday from west.
Clyde leaving Lewisporte this a.m.
Glencoe left Barin at 11 a.m. yesterday, going west.
Dundee left Port Blandford at 6.55 a.m. to-day.
Ethie left Port aux Basques at 11 p.m. yesterday.
Home is due at Lewisporte to-day; arrived at Lewisporte at 9.50 a.m. to-day.
Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.30 a.m. to-day; arrived at North Sydney at 7.10 p.m. yesterday, and sailed at 12.10 a.m. to-day.
Petrel left Clarendville, at 5 a.m. to-day.
Meigle is due at Port aux Basques to-day from North Sydney.

A SENSATIONAL STORY

To-day a young man of the city who had been a couple of days up the Southern Shore trouting came to the city and told a rather sensational story to several people. He said in effect that one of the party composing the company had gone astray, that his coat and cap had been found but that there was no sign of the man. As the police authorities were not informed of the matter not much credence was given the story.

PROSPERO DUE SUNDAY

The S. S. Prospero left Conche at daylight coming south, and is due here Sunday. She reports some tea on the French Shore and that White Day is filled with the fog. She landed her mails, freight and passengers for Griquet about a half mile south of that place.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

New Port of Sailing For Cunard Line

LONDON, May 26.—The sailing to-morrow from Avonmouth under the Cunard flag will mark the first ships taken over from the Canadian Northern Line. The Lord Mayor of Bristol, Dr. Barclay Barron, entertained Sir Alfred Booth, Chairman, and the visiting directors of the Cunard Line to dinner to-night. About 50 citizens, representative of the shipping and commercial life of Bristol joined. In welcoming them to the port the Lord Mayor recalled the fact that the first great western ship sailed from Bristol, but the founder of the Cunard Line selected Liverpool as the terminus for the four boats built on the model of that steamship. Now, to-day, the Cunard Line had come back to Bristol.

Does Not Favor Peace Negotiations

PARIS, May 26.—The Temps again goes on record as not favoring any idea of peace negotiations. "It seems," the Temps says "that President Wilson thinks his refusal to pass judgment gives him the right to intervene. To have tolerated the violation of neutrality of Belgium does not create for him the right to participate in the restoration of Belgium."

Violent Bombardment Macedonian Front

PARIS, May 26.—Reports received from Salonika by the Havas correspondent in Athens yesterday are to the effect the violent bombardment of the sector from Doiran to Gjevelli on the Macedonian front has been accompanied by infantry actions, and that wounded are being brought in from the front by Red Cross autos.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—A despatch says 18 women were wounded in a fight between the police and food rioters at Frankfurt-on-Main on Wednesday, according to a despatch received at The Hague.

The riots were said to have started owing to a shortage of meat in the local butchers' shops.

The Italian Retreat

ROME, May 26.—The retreat of the Italians on a portion of the Trentino front has not caused any pessimism in official circles here. It is pointed out that the entire line of battle is four hundred miles long and that there need be no surprise that there should be withdrawals at some points under such overwhelming pressure.

Lloyd George As The Olive Branch

LONDON, May 26.—While the Press generally agrees that the choice of Lloyd George as the olive branch bearer to Ireland is one that could not be better, and unanimously wish him God speed, optimism as to the result of his efforts is conspicuously absent.

French Aeroplanes Busy Yesterday

PARIS, May 26.—French aeroplanes in operation from the lines of the Entente Allies on the South Macedonian border, dropped bombs yesterday morning on Xanthi, Velles, and Uskub, Serbia, inflicting considerable damage, according to a Havas despatch from Athens.

Military Activity At Salonika

LONDON, May 26.—Exceptional military activity at Salonika is believed here to portend developments of great importance. General Bowell, Chief of the British Staff, and other officers of the Allies who have been on leave in Athens, have been recalled suddenly.

Daring American Automaton Honored

PARIS, May 26.—Lieut. William Thaw, of the Franco-American Aviation Corps, shot down a Fokker aeroplane in the region of Verdun yesterday. Thaw has been decorated twice and cited in Orders of the Day for daring exploits in the air.

The Dunure arrived at Bahia to-day after a run of 52 days; all well. The Portia left St. Jacques at 8.30 a.m. to-day.

Admit Food Shortage Food Riots

LONDON, May 26.—The Germans are at least admitting a shortage of food. The leading article in the Schlesiache Zeitung, the organ of the Great Silesian land owners, says: "It is childish to continue."

Blacklisted Neutral Shipping Number Two Hundred Vessels

LONDON, May 26.—The latest announcement of blacklisted neutral shipping posted in the Baltic Shipping Exchange by the Trade Division of the Admiralty, contains the names of two hundred vessels, representing in round numbers 128,000 net tonnage.

COOPERS SEEK INCREASE

At a meeting of the Coopers' Union held recently it was decided to ask the mercantile to-day for an increase of 75 cents per day in the rate of wages. The men both on the mercantile premises and in cooperages were heretofore getting \$2.00 per day, and now they ask for \$2.75. This will apply also to men working in cooper shops.

ANOTHER LAME DUCK.

The S.S. 'Aldgate' Capt. Harrison, arrived here to-day on her way from Baltimore to Cardiff, Wales. The ship was nine days out when her circulating pumps became deranged, and she ran in for repairs, which the Reid Mtd. Co. will do. She will be here about a week, and Bowring Bros are the agents.

JOBS BY "THETIS"

We learn to-day on very good authority that the well-known steamer Thetis has been purchased in the United States by Job Bros & Co. She was formerly a well-known sealing steamer out of this port and was one of the most powerful of the ships in the good old days of the Dundee Co. She was one of the vessels which brought Greely party from the ill-fated Polar expedition in the early eighties and since then has been in the service of the American government.

Mr. Frank Woods and nine others went to Placentia Junction fishing, Tuesday, and succeeded in catching 60 dozen fine mud trout between them. Frank is an arden waltonian and knows the best ponds and lakes for the capture of the speckled beauties.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MAY 26

DR. WM. M. ALLEN born at Brigus, 1844.
Steamer Diamond first arrived from Scotland, 1863.
Matthew Pope, blacksmith, died, 1867.
Duchess of York born, 1867.
First velocipede rode in public; R. H. Earle went beyond Topsail and returned, 1869.
Sir James S. Winter sworn in Judge, 1893.
Mrs. James Clift died, 1896.
John T. O'Mara, President Benevolent Irish Society, died, 1893.
Wm. H. Mare died in England, 1897.
New Fire Department inaugurated, 1894.
Capt. Power, accompanied by James Keating, left this day in vessel in search of alleged treasure at Cocos Islands in the Pacific Ocean, 1849.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Reid-Newfoundland Co. Week-End Excursions.

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

ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

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

Reid Newfoundland Co.

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.

ANDERSON'S, the Store of Quality

Take Advantage of this Opportunity NOW!

Charming Headwear FOR THE CHILDREN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Housekeeper!

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

You all know, without being told, their usefulness.

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

Then why are you without one?

Send here. Send here to-day, and get a Coloured Cotton Apron for18c.

Or a Stripe Gingham Overall70c.

Or a White Lawn Apron25c. to 80c.

TO INTEREST YOU, SOMETHING SPECIAL!

Goods by the Pound.

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

LONDON SMOKE, 60c lb., for many uses large pieces
WHITE FLETTE—pieces 4 to 8 yards—50c per lb.
REGATTA—for a good Shirt - - - - 70c.
COTTON TWEED—for a strong pair Overalls, 60c.
SHIRTING - - - - - 40c and 50c.
JEAN—for washable Summer Dresses - - 60c.
CROSS BAR MUSLIN, about 36 inches wide, 70c lb. or about - - - - - 17c yd.

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

Underskirts!

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY THAT'S WHAT YOU GET IN OUR UNDERSKIRTS. More wear and satisfaction, a correct style, at the right price.

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

Prices \$1.50 and \$2.00

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

\$1.00 to \$2.50

When sending state Colour and Length.

That New Blouse!

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

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

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

Do YOU need one?

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

LAWN 75c, \$1.00, 1.50

SILK - \$1.00 to 2.50

When ordering state Size of Neck.

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

WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES!

Statement of Expenditure Under the Head, Department of Agriculture and Mines, On Account of Board of Agriculture for Year Ending June 30th, 1915.

Brought Forward \$13,744.74	Anthony Society19.00
Joseph Ralph, sec. Clarke's Beach20.00	James Sparkes, ac United Exhibition (1910)20.00
Evo M. Rioux, sec. Clam Bank Cove Society20.00	J. M. Shears, sec. Hermitage Society20.00
R. H. Richards, sec. Carbonear Society20.00	Alex. Serriek, sec. Brigus Society20.00
Royal Stores, Ltd., sundry accounts32.45	Arthur Sharpe, sec. Port Blandford Society20.00
Jos. Road & Co., Ltd., seed oats174.50	H. J. Stubb & Co., gasoline Little River19.35
Wm. Rennie, Co., Ltd., seeds292.10	Searson Agrl. Society, gasoline43.96
Thos. Russell, keep bull Catalina20.00	Thos. Smyth, services re seeds127.00
Sutton & Sons, seeds842.63	F. H. Simms, balance bull Sutton & Sons, seeds510.28
Wm. Sainsbury, sec. West-leville Society20.00	J. Sullivan, checking soda1.00
Geo. Squires, pigs20.00	Smith Grubber Co., 2 grubbing machines67.82
Geo. W. Squires, keep station Salvage Bay53.61	Geo. Symonds, ac traveling stallion24.90
Western Star Pub. Co., advertising and subscrip33.00	St. John's Daily Star, advertising seeds3.50
Joseph Symonds, cab hire St. John's Society, ac100.00	G. S. Torry, ac's re Part-hedge Barry Inspection374.28
St. John's Society, refund potatoes120.00	Trepassey Society, seeds5.00
John Sage, cab hire1.00	Thos. Turner, keep bull40.00
St. Mary's (Riverhead) Society, amt. ac.11.20	William Tulk, sec. Britannia Cove Society20.00
William Smithwick, labor re seeds8.00	William Tulk, keep 3 bulls Tessler & Co., storage potatoes, etc20.25
Spauldars Bay Society, grant201.40	Tessler & Co., Y stallion225.00
S.S. Stephano, freights12.92	Wm. Turner, sec. Salvage Bay Society20.00
St. Joseph's Society, keep bull20.00	Capt. Tobin, freight10.00
Joseph Small, sec. Burgeo Society20.00	Frank Tulk, sundries3.90
Samuel Snow, keep ram Clarke's Beach5.00	Universal Agencies, office paste2.10
James Sheehan, sec. Hant's Hr. Society20.00	Wm. Verge, sec. Change Islds. Society20.00
Salvage Bay Society, keep ram, etc7.00	Thos. Vesey, cab hire50
C. F. Snelgrove, sec. Catalina Society20.00	James Voisy, cab hire1.50
A. B. Stares, sec. Brooklyn Society20.00	R. Wright & Sons, ploughs, harrows, etc11.66
Geo. K. Simms, sec. St.	Whitehead, Morris & Co., stationery64.25
	T. P. Wade, sec. Wood's

Outragous Conduct of Telegraph Operator

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Would you oblige me by inserting in your paper, **The Mail and Advocate**, the following:

One of the oldest fishermen of Hr. Triton, a member of the Road Board, had occasion to go to the telegraph office to send a message to St. John's. As soon as he entered the door he was knocked down on the floor by the operator and put and knocked down again on the public street by the operator. Then the fisherman was summoned before the Magistrate and he was fined \$5, and the operator was not fined, because he was a Justice of the Peace.

Now, I would like to know if the government of to-day allows this or not. The fishermen did not have time to say good morning before he found himself on the floor of the office. He was going to send a message to Mr. Emerson for the rules of new electric road board.

Sir, I can tell you there is too much of one thing goes into that office that should not be allowed there and he had a good three of it when he struck the poor old fisherman. We ought to be all Justices of the Peace. It seems then we could do anything and no fine.

Yours truly,
FISHERMAN FRIEND.
Harbor Briton, May 20, 1916.

Was Killed by A Work Train

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Yesterday, 19th inst., Port Rexton was the scene of a very sad accident.

Mr. George Rex, an esteemed old citizen was driving his cow to his pasture in the country, while crossing the railroad, was struck by a work train, dying an hour later at the residence of his son, Robert. Mr. Rex was the oldest person here, having reached the ripe old age of 87 years and nine months. The deceased leaves six sons and two daughters to mourn their sad loss, to whom the people of Port Rexton extend sincere sympathy.—Cor.

All Ready For Season's Work

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Following the Custom of the Country the fishermen are beginning to get ready for the summer's work. The schooner owners are getting their schooners ready and a start will soon be made for the capital city for their supplies. They will also take along some little lots which our fishermen land. The hand-liners are getting their joints ready and the Union store is getting a call for copper paint, so as they can have their boats ready by the time the first cod is obtainable.

The pioneer for trap fishing this season is friend Zacharus Miller. He had two qts Saturday morning, the first for the season, and "following the custom" everyone was desirous of obtaining a meal of the famous cod. But it had the same taste as when it left us last December.

The marriage of friend Thomas Miller, Jr. to Miss Susie King, daughter of Skipper John King, took place Tuesday, May 9th, at St. John's Church by the Rev. Mr. Whitmarsh. After the marriage a sumptuous repast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, after which they returned to the home of the bridegroom, their future residence, where the wedding was kept and a large number of friends entertained. We wish them every available happiness.

The F. P. U. store opened for business Monday, May 8th and quite a rush has been on. The ladies seem to take great interest in the store and the manager does all possible to entertain them and is meeting with every satisfaction. We hope that the same success that have attended the store the past week will continue in the future.

We wish the F. P. U. and President Cooker every available success.

Yours truly,
CORRESPONDENT.
Bonaventure, May 15, 1916.

NEWFOUNDLAND PATROL.

Patriotic Association.

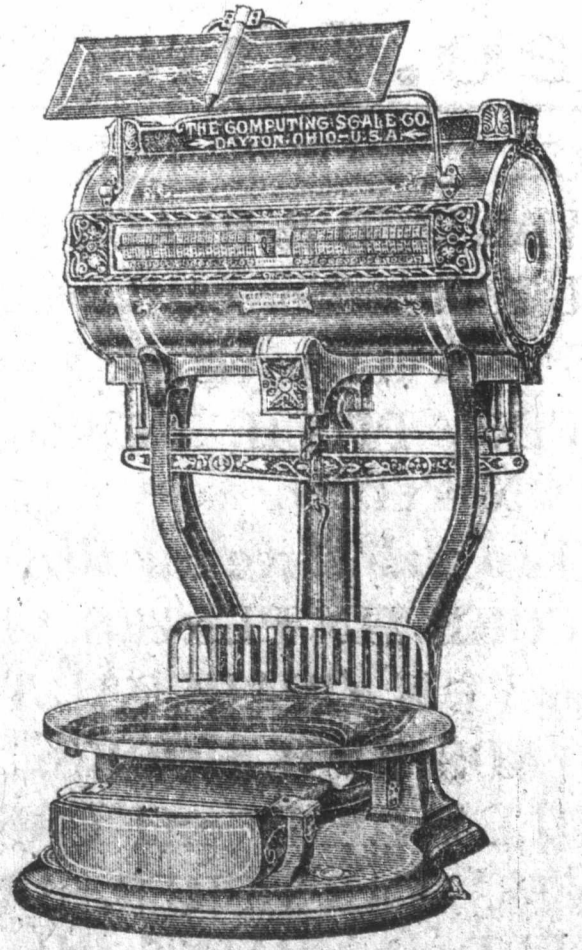
A MEETING of the Patriotic Association will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms on **FRI-DAY NEXT, the 26th instant, at 8 p.m.**

By order,
V. P. BURKE, Secretary.

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

"DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES"

JOHN SMITH of Harbour Breton has recently received one of the latest Type **DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES.**



Outport Merchants are beginning to realize that absolutely accurate Computing Scales are just as necessary in an Outport store as in the largest City store.

John Smith of Harbour Breton has the satisfaction of knowing that no Grocery Store in New York, Montreal, London, Paris, or anywhere else has a better Scale than himself, and his Customers can be assured of getting absolutely accurate weight on a **DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALE.**

Mr. Smith will answer any questions regarding his new Scale and its operation if stamp is inclosed for reply.

Dayton's Moneyweight Scales are sold and guaranteed by

Nfld. Specialty Co., Agents
Renouf Building, St. John's

Is Parish Priest Of the North Pole

In a Shack Built of Boards, Canvas and Tar Paper Lives This Heroic Missionary—The Frozen Snows Will One Day Watch Over His Unmarked Grave

Fr. Joseph Bernard, S.J., is the parish priest of the North Pole, and unique as the distinction is, few are striving to rob him of it. His parish is a little affair of eleven thousand square miles, and he is rector and curate, sacristan, teacher and house-keeper. There is no church in the world that is farther north than his little chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes in Alaska. There is no Catholic priest nearer the North Pole than this heroic missionary, whose life is filled with the greatest hardships and privations. To call it an existence is putting it all too pleasantly.

Fr. Bernard has been up in Alaska for over eight years. The story of his sufferings would bring tears to the eyes, but Fr. Bernard is too busy to realise how badly off he is. In 1907 his superior sent him there to found a mission for a camp of about one hundred Eskimos. For three years he lived in a shack built of boards, canvas and tar paper. Try and think how nice and cosy he must have been in his canvas house up in the Arctic Circle. Try and imagine how you would like to live in a canvas house in winter. There were many holes in his little cabin, and he humbly says they afforded good ventilation, but when the thermometer is 65 degrees below zero one's thoughts do not dwell on ventilation. One day some water split on the floor, and being a good housekeeper he immediately ran for a cloth to wipe it up, but before he was able to get the cloth as far as the floor the water had frozen and he had to scrape it off with his axe. This one incident speaks volumes for the comfort of his hotel.

But Fr. Bernard does not seem to realize the discomfort at all. He does not ponder on the fact that but few would be willing to step into his shoes. He even speaks humorously of the poor food he has to eat—stewed muskrats and stale bread form his diet—but he naively confesses, people lose their sense of taste after they get up in northern Alaska. He never eats more than that, even though he may, for bread-making up there is a heroic act. The last loaf is pretty bad, but like the rest of the batch it finally disappears.

Now, you who are reading this in your comfortable home, surrounded by your family and friends, put yourself in his place. How long do you think you would last in that frozen North among Eskimos, and a wilderness of snow and ice, and without even the bare necessities of life? He has been there eight years, and he has suffered everything save freezing to death, and that for him would be but the beginning of an eternal life. And more than that, he has the prospect of spending his life up there.

The pathless snows of the Arctic will be the scenes of his labors, the rough and uncivilized, though kind-hearted Eskimos his only parishioners; finally, when God has called him to Himself, the Arctic winds of the North will sing his lonely requiem, and the frozen snows will watch over his unmarked grave. And not only must his own fervor burn brightly, but he must kindle the faith in the hearts of the people over whom God has placed him.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers were put through squad and section drill at the armory yesterday. Lectures were given by Capt. Montgomerie and Lieut. O'Grady on military organization and discipline. The following names have increased number on the roster to 3,766:

- Hy. Lockyer, Bay de Verde.
- Robt. Emberley, Bay de Verde.
- Mathias Jacobs, Bay de Verde.
- Chas. Blundon, Bay de Verde.
- Chas. Blundon, Bay de Verde.
- Phillip Walsh, Bay de Verde.
- Jos. Keats, Bay de Verde.
- Peter Sullivan, Bay de Verde.
- Oliver Sutton, Bay de Verde.
- Chas. Shano, Lower Island Cove.
- Hy. Garland, Lower Island Cove.
- Reuben Wheeler, Lower Island Cove.
- Sibey Morris, Lower Island Cove.
- Wm. Squires, Southside.
- Hy. Bartlett, Port de Grave.
- Norman Young, Bay St. George.
- Ed. C. Hulan, Bay St. George.
- Julian Chesson, Cape George.
- Thos. Lomond, Grand Bay, P.A.B.
- Chas. L. Gillam, Jeffreys.
- J. B. Hardy, Channel.
- Albert Snow, Harbor Grace.
- Arch. F. Power, Bell Island.
- Geo. H. Barrett, Bell Island.
- Jno. Crawley, Bell Island.
- Jno. Butler, Bell Island.
- Geo. Normore, Bell Island.
- Gregory Green, Bell Island.
- Martin Burke, St. John's.
- Jno. E. Kelly, St. John's.

ANOTHER NEWFOUNDLANDER WOUNDED

Yesterday Mr. John Jackson had a message from the Secretary of the War Office, London, as follows:—"Lieut. A. M. Jackson, R.E., wounded 21st May, but still remains at duty." The young officer has been in the thick of it ever since the outbreak of the war. As will be noticed by the cable received his injuries are not of a very serious nature, a fact which his many friends in St. John's will earn with pleasure.

THE "PROGRESS" SOLD.

The well known little steamer "Progress" which for years past has plied between Portugal Cove, Bell Island and St. John's has been sold to a gentleman named Williams who represents a large firm engaged in the pit props industry in Green Bay. She will be used for touring purposes. The steamer was originally owned in St. Pierre, came here for repairs and was sold in St. John's. She will leave shortly for Green Bay.

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, fri, f

Supports System Compulsory Education

Hopes Day is Not Far Distant When Such Measure Will Become Law of the Land—Points to Our Volunteers as Proof a Change is Needed

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—The practical and utilitarian value of a free and compulsory system of education in this colony, is again illustrated and emphasized in a sad way.
At present, I understand, that there are about 650 volunteers training at the C. L. B. Armoury, and out of that number, there are about 100 of them, who can neither read or write. That is, roughly, about 17 per cent of the volunteers now in the city cannot read or write. If there had existed several years ago (when most of this hundred volunteers, above-mentioned, were attending school), a system of free and compulsory education, what would have been the result? Why, the number of those not having this knowledge would have been decreased considerably. It is sad, indeed, to think that we are sending, across the seas, to fight for us, the young and best blood of the colony, without a knowledge of the three R's. And, to think that, to a certain extent this great drawback could have been otherwise,—that our brave volunteers could have had the aforementioned knowledge,—and it is not, makes it seem the more sad.

The three R's have a practical value in the army, as well as they have in all other trades. If a young soldier is qualifying for an officer's stripe,—he can issue commands satisfactorily; he has the knack of commanding the respect of those under him; and really he has all the qualities that a soldier must have to become an officer. But he cannot write. When he is asked to sign his name he cannot do it, and, of course must be turned down, and must fall in the ranks again. If this man could write, wouldn't it be of a practical value to him there? Of course it would. His first promotion from the ranks would undoubtedly lead to a higher promotion, and, in the course of time, he would, probably, rise very high indeed. But, if he hasn't the little knowledge necessary, to get his first promotion, he cannot get his second or any other. So, the fact that a young soldier cannot read or write, makes it useless for him to enter for any promotion.
Now, Mr. Editor, I am not sure that a volunteer cannot get any stripe, whatever, but the facts remain that he cannot get so high as the man with the necessary education.
May the day hasten, when those in authority use their influence, to obtain such a system of education.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, in your most valuable paper,
—a "P. T."
St. John's, May 22nd., 1916.

EXCELLENT RECRUITING MEETING

The recruiting meeting held at Bell Island Monday night was a most successful patriotic function. It was convened at the request of Lieut. L. C. Murphy by Magistrate Power, and was largely attended. Mr. Power made a pressing appeal to the young manhood of the island to respond to the Empire's call, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Steed and Rev. Father Nangle in eloquent addresses. Lieut. Murphy was the last speaker and delivered a fluent address. The result was a splendid response, eight young men immediately coming forward. Several already have arrived in St. John's and 20 or more will be given by the Iron Island. A second son of Magistrate Power has determined to don the khaki.

Mr. J. T. Martin, a member of the old Council, has announced that he will contest the Municipal Election for Mayor in June next. Mr. Martin has had much civic experience, has been a faithful, hard-working councillor and has a good backing in the city. As far as can be learned there is no other candidate in the field yet.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

Best to be Had.

SAVE THE WRAPPERS.
\$10.00 in Gold will be given the person saving the most for 1916.

M. A. DUFFY,
AGENT.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.

Perhaps the most stirring dramatic production ever seen at the Nickel theatre will be shown to-day and tomorrow. It is entitled "The Dragon's Claw" and is a Knickerbocker star feature film. There are three acts of this beautiful story which is beautifully told. The great actress Marion Leonard, who is known the world over, and Walter Hampden, are in the principal roles. "The Yagabonds" is a pretty story adapted from the poem "Sonny Jim's Love Affair" shows Bobby Connolly in a juvenile comedy. The Vitagraph artists appear in a powerful two-act melo-drama featuring Peggy Blake, Harry Morey and L. Rodger Lytton. Bert Stanley will be heard in a new song. Don't fail to send the children to the matinee to-morrow to see Bobby Connolly.

THE CRESCENT

Don't fail to see this big week end programme at the Crescent Picture Palace. There is a big two-reel feature by the Selig Company: "The Girl with the Red Feather." A great detective drama by the Biograph Co is "The Chadford Diamonds." An educational and scenic reel is "A Hermit Rim Trip," and "The Swedish Army and Navy." A very funny Ham and Bud comedy is "Ham at the Beach." Mr. Frank DeGroot sings "The Old Bass Voil," which is a very fine number. Send the children to the big Saturday matinee, extra pictures will be on for their benefit.

Empire Day Red Cross Fund

Amount acknowledged	\$5,629.67
Judge Johnson	25.00
W. F. Carter	5.00
Tin Wedding Photos	4.00
I. F. Perlin & Co.	50.00
Howley & Fox	25.00
R. F. Horwood	10.00
H. J. B. Woods	25.00
Sir Robert Bond	50.00
George Street Adult Bible Class, per Max E. Parsons	10.00
Employees of Tug Co.:	
Capt. Strong	\$5.00
Capt. M. Rose	1.00
Albert Spencer	1.00
John Skinner	1.00
Thos Butt	1.00
Jas. Molloy	1.00
Capt. Jas. Roberts	1.00
Jas. Rickers	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	13.50
Employees Mercantile Co-operative:	
E. G. Cousins	\$20.00
E. G. Coyell	1.00
Wm. Bulger	1.00
Jas. J. Everard	1.00
John Cairnes	1.00
Ed. Everard	1.00
A. Halley	1.00
L. Halteran	1.00
John Thorne	1.00
N. Ivancey	1.00
J. Griffiths	1.00
Jas. Francis	1.00
Ed. Tilley	1.00
S. Colton	1.00
A. Edgecombe	1.00
Wm. Saunders	1.00
John Francis	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	4.00
	\$5,287.10

F. H. STEER, Treasurer
W. P. A.

In Aid of Our Sick and Wounded and of Our Soldiers and Sailors at the Front.

Subscriptions may be sent to Lady Davidson, Mrs. Emerson, Treasurer, or any of the following ladies of the Finance Committee:—Mrs. Ayre, Mrs. Byrne, Miss Browning, Mrs. Duley, Mrs. Edens, Mrs. Macpherson. Amount acknowledged \$30,744.28. Dist. from Royal Stores 9.41. Proceeds of Children's Operetta, per Miss Wood and Miss Coen 153.15. Profits on sale on cakes, Miss G. Edens, for Red Cross Work 3.33. Mrs. M. J. Emberly 1.00. M. E. 1.00. Proceeds of concert held at Squid Tickle, per H. Y. Rolfs 20.00. Donation for Red Cross work, per Rev. Dr. Curtis 6.00. Proceeds of C. E. W. A. Hermitage, Easter sale, per Mrs. W. R. Courage, President 5.00. Proceeds of Concert given by Methodist Church Choir Greenspond, per Rev. E. C. French, Red Cross Work, per Evening Telegram 56.55. Proceeds of sale of work recently held in Presbyterian Hall, per Mrs. Taylor 285.05.

\$31,282.77
KATHERINE EMERSON,
Hon. Treasurer

Private Jensen At Port Rexton

Crowded Hall Grooms Him as he Tells of His Experiences in the Trenches in France—Private Tibbs Tells of How Ours Went Through Campaign in the Dardanelles

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Thursday, 18th inst., the people of Port Rexton were the recipients of a much-longed-for visit from Private Jensen, who is lecturing in aid of the Red Cross Fund.
The lecture was held in the L. O. A. Hall, which was packed. Many came from settlements as far away as English Harbor. The lecturer was accompanied by Private W. G. Tibbs of Trinity who spoke for some time on the life of the Newfoundland Regiment in England and the Dardanelles. He also spoke of the beauties of Egypt.
The audience was then favored with a song, "The Sweethearts that we left in Newfoundland," which was very ably rendered by Mr. J. A. Barrett. Private Jensen divided his lecture in three parts, first "Where I enlisted and my arrival in England." 2nd. "From England to the trenches," 3rd. "Life in the trenches and battle of Ypres."
After part second was completed Mr. Isaac Butler sang "Soldiers of the King" and was very much appreciated.
A vote of thanks to the lecture was proposed, seconded and carried. The meeting closed by the singing of the National Anthem. The total proceeds amounted to \$22.50.—Cor.
Port Rexton, May 20, 1916.

WESTERN FISHERY NEWS.

The following fishery reports under date, May 20th., have been received by the Board of Trade:
From R. Farnaux (Rose Blanche o Hr. Le Cou)—The catch to date 3,984 qts with 350 for last week. Four boats and 34 dories and skiffs are fishing there. There is a good sign of fish on the banks about 14 or 15 miles off but not much on the usual grounds. Herring is plentiful or fat. The lobster fishery is very poor to date. Several of the smaller boats that go on the offer grounds found cod plentiful and secured many very large fish taking 10 or 12 o the quintal.

From P. J. Wade (Salmon Cove Point to Colliers North Point)—Two traps are out but no boats are fishing. It is yet too early to form any opinion of the prospects. A little herring is to be had for bait. Lobsters are very scarce. A few codfish were taken with jiggers the latter part of the week but nothing has yet been done with traps.

From T. Ford, (Channel to Port us Basques)—The total catch is 5,788 qts. with 50 for last week. No traps are out but eight dories and skiffs and four boats are fishing. Codfishery prospects are very poor but there is a good supply of herring bait. The lobster catch is poor.

BASEBALL LEAGUE MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Baseball League to-morrow, Saturday night. It will deal with the residential clause in the rules applied to players and the statutes of certain members will be defined. Arrangements will be made for the opening game in June, when Mr. Gosling, chairman of the Civic Commission, will throw over the first ball. Proceeds will go to the W. P. A.

THE "MILESTONES" REPEATED

Last night another capacity audience greeted the performers of "Milestones" on its reproduction. The production was, if possible, given a more clearer presentation than on the previous night and audience was delighted. All who attended were enthralled and hundreds expressed the hope that the promoters will yet see their way clear to reproduce the drama at an early date.

THE NEW LOCAL BANK.

Mr. Kenneth R. Prowse who purchased the Grace building on Water Street will have the building remodelled and in it will be located the new local bank, to which The Mail and Advocate exclusively referred a few days ago. As we then stated, local capital will be subscribed, and we hear hundreds of thousands of dollars have been promised. The bank, we learn, will be called the "Anti-Confederate Bank."

The S.S. Sagona after returning from her present trip to the Straits will go on the Cabot Strait service, the Kye coming here to get her annual overhaul. The Sagona will take up the Labrador service about the 12th June, going as far down the coast as ice conditions will allow.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The S.S. Kalo arrived here yesterday afternoon salt laden to Baine, Johnston & Co. from Cadiz. She made the run over in 15 days and had fine weather nearly all the time.

Mr. Jeremiah Savage, wharfinger with Harvey & Co., met with a nasty accident recently, when a cask of oil fell on his foot. Some of the small bones of the instep were broken, causing intense pain.

Mr. R. J. Devereaux, M.H.A., yesterday had messages to the effect that several of the schooners fishing at Cape St. Mary's grounds have returned with good fares from the fishing grounds and finding cod plentiful.

Sgt. Musketry Instructor Burns who not long since returned from England is now engaged instructing a non-coms' class with the rifle and all are learning quickly under his tuition.

The Christian Brothers of Mt Cashel beg very gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of eighty dollars (\$80.00), a bequest of the late Alice Noonan per Rev. J. F. Pippy. (Executor.)

LOST on Saturday last on Water Street the sum of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS (\$25.00), the property of a poor fisherman, who had the money—all that he possessed—to purchase supplies. The honest finder will be rewarded on leaving it at this office. may22.tu

Herbert Dewling who went with the first contingent of "Ours" has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Herb has been one of the Hospital bases at Alexandria for seven months and is now at the base at Rouen. His many friends here will be glad to learn of his promotion.

REV. FR. FYME ILL.

Yesterday Mr. R. Devereaux had a message from St. Kyran's informing him that Rev. Fr. Fyme is very ill and asking that medical aid be despatched. Arrangements were made to have a doctor go to St. Kyran's immediately.

THE CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE.

The Citizen's Committee held another meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms last night, when there was another discussion on the Civic Charter. The meeting was largely attended and a good deal of work was accomplished. The meeting adjourned until Monday night.

FUNERAL NOTICE

The funeral of Mr. Bert Churchill will take place at 3.30 p.m. Sunday from his late residence, 212 Theatre Hill.

WANTED!

Two Large SCHOENERS to freight SALT North. Apply to
P. H. COWAN,
may18 276 Water St.

WANTED—An Experienced Boot and Shoe Salesman.

One who fully understands Stock-keeping and can produce good references. Apply by letter to "EXPERIENCE" care of this office, stating where now employed, length of experience and salary expected.—may23.tu

WANTED—An Experienced Dry Goods Salesman.

Apply by letter, stating age, length of experience, where employed, and salary expected, to "CONFIDENTIAL," The Mail and Advocate office.—may13.tu

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Sanitary Employees Ask For Increase of Wages as Did the Impounder—Many Complaints are Handled and Referred to Various Departments

At last night's meeting of the Civic Commission the Chairman, Mr. Gosling presided.

The Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada acknowledged the Commission's communication re loans etc. Harvey's butterine factory will be given another water service if the extra tax and cost of installation is paid.

L. M. Trask wrote that they had not installed machinery in their premises, Water Street, and did not intend to do so without the Council's permission.

The Herald complained that the sanitary men failed to take the ashes from the street, which is put out daily for removal. The matter will be enquired into.

E. S. Pinsent, Secretary C. of E. burial grounds, wrote that the Council's horses could pass through the lower part of the cemetery.

J. J. Callahan, Water St. West, complained of conditions of side walk. Referred to Engineer.

Employees of the sanitary department asked for an increase of wages, as did also the impounder. Referred to the Finance Committee.

P. Hickey, Victoria St., was given permission to repair house, subject to the Engineer's approval.

Mr. K. R. Prowse was given permission to take down houses 7 to 9 Queen's Street.

The Gas Company made an offer to instal an engine for rock crushing in the East End for \$650. Finance Committee will consider.

With the performance of routine work them meeting adjourned.

LOST—On Wednesday

Pair Eye Glasses and Case. Finder will please return same to his office and get reward.—may20.tu

LOST—The 22nd inst.

about 8.30 p.m., between Barber's Hill and LeMarchant Road, a Pocket Book containing a sum of Money, the property of a Volunteer. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.—tf

LOST—On Sunday, be-

tween the General Hospital and Cabot Street, by way of Forest Road, Gower St. and Long's Hill a small Gold Cross. Finder will please leave same at this office and get reward.—may23.tu

WANTED—An Ex-

perienced Boot and Shoe Salesman. One who fully understands Stock-keeping and can produce good references. Apply by letter to "EXPERIENCE" care of this office, stating where now employed, length of experience and salary expected.—may23.tu

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Boots and Shoes

We have made a special effort to secure the very best and most up to date Boots and Shoes.

INFANTS'
BLACK and TAN LACED BOOTS.
BLACK and TAN BUTTONED BOOTS.
WHITE and TAN STRAP SLIPPERS.

CHILDS' AND MISSES'
WHITE BUTTONED SHOES.
WHITE LACED SHOES.
TAN and BLACK LACED SHOES.

LADIES'
WHITE TEAN LACED SHOES.
WHITE KID LACED SHOES.
WHITE TEAN BUTTONED BOOTS.
WHITE TEAN LACED BOOTS.
BLACK and TAN LACED and BUTTONED BOOTS.

MEN'S
LACED BOOTS.
LONG RED RUBBERS.

All the above was bought cheap and we intend to give our customers the benefit.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.
315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

Geo. Knowling
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.
MUSTARDS FISH HOOKS.
MANILLA HEMP and COIR ROPE.
PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, LIN-SEED and PAINT OIL.
LUBRICATING OIL for Motor Boats and general machinery.
Geo. Knowling