

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Austrian Losses About Lemberg Were Very Great

40,000 Been Slaughtered in Past Week

RUSSIANS RESISTING

Austrians Begin Strong Offensive on the Dniester

Geneva, Switzerland, June 30.—A despatch to the Geneva Tribune from Innsbruck, Austria, dealing with the fighting in Galicia says, according to estimates made at Innsbruck that during the Russian counter attacks around Lemberg the Austrians lost 40,000 men since June 23rd.

Russians Hold Satisfactory Positions

London, June 29.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Petrograd telegraphs: "Three German armies have been detached to settle trouble Russians along the Dniester. The Russians have separated and rejoined along the River Gnila Lipa holding Halicz and Southern limits of the Dniester."

Havoc Brought By Big Floods Saskatchewan R.

Edmonton, June 29.—The flood here reached its crest before two o'clock this morning, since when the waters have been slowly, but steadily, receding. The opinion is that the most critical hour has passed.

New Zealand Govt. Prepared For Coalition

Wellington, June 29.—The Premier announced in Parliament today that the New Zealand Government was prepared to form a National Military Ministry until the close of the war, with a view to the whole energies of the country being concentrated on the prosecution of hostilities.

Dutch Govt. New War Loan

London, June 30.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Dutch Government has decided to issue a new war loan to pay the cost of mobilization and other war expenditures. A draft of the bill was sent to the Council of State today.

Allied Fleets Bombard Forts in Dardanelles

London, June 30.—A Rome despatch to the Daily News quotes the correspondent of the Piccolo as sending this message from Constantinople via Sofia:—"I have just received authentic news that the action of the Anglo-French fleet in the Dardanelles has been resumed with great violence, meeting with important success."

OFFICIAL BRITISH.

London, June 29.—There has been comparative quiet on the whole French front. French airmen dropped eight bombs on the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshaven.

The Russian Government report the enemy repulsed with great loss on the left bank of the Vistula. The enemy advance on the Bug River continues.

BONAR LAW.

Paris via St. Pierre, June 29.—In the region north of Arras, cannonading continued throughout the night, north and south of Souchez, and also north of Neuville. An infantry action permitted small progress in the hollow road from Angres to Ablain.

In the Argonne, at Bagatelle there is incessant fighting by torpedo and grenades.

In the Vosges, a German attack succeeded in momentarily throwing back our advanced posts from the slopes east of Metzeral, but by an immediate counter attack we retook practically all the lost ground. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

Montenegrins have occupied Scutari.

Walter Long's Registration Bill

London, June 29.—Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, introduced into the Commons a Bill for the compilation of a national register. The object which he remarked, was not to coerce labor, but to secure complete information regarding the resources of the country, was to enable them to be satisfactorily organized.

The measure seeks to classify all persons below the age of 65 and to ascertain the present occupation, and the direction wherein service can be rendered by each.

Introducing the Bill, Long said, in justification for national legislation, that it was the paramount duty of all to bring help to the State by organized service in every class. The measure, he said, was designed to provide machinery which could procure the maximum output at the minimum of cost.

There would be compulsory registration of the people in the country, both male and female, between the ages of 15 and 65. Everyone would be asked to tell his age, present employment, and to volunteer for any special form of employment other than that in which he was actually engaged.

Long believes that such legislation would enable the Government to take full advantage of the service of everybody for the benefit of the State.

Serious State Of Affairs in Mexico

Washington, June 29.—For practically six days there has been no word received here as to what has happened in Mexico City. The latest news came to Vera Cruz by Courier and reached here several days old, when conditions were described as extremely critical.

What has happened since then no one here knows, because the Mexican Capital has been cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world.

These advices said that Zapatistas had defeated General Gonzales and taken a good deal of ammunition and other military supplies. It is feared here that fighting may have been carried into the capital there, jeopardizing the lives of foreigners.

Insane Question Of Lawrence Ginnell

London, June 29.—"A scandalous and wholly false aspersion," is the way Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the Commons, characterized a question put by Lawrence Ginnell, Nationalist, suggesting that British troops were killing Germans after they had laid down their arms, instead of taking them prisoners.

Sir Arthur Markham invited McKenna to ask the United States Government to convey to the German Government the fact that Ginnell is not of sound mind.

PREMIER ASQUITH LAUNCHES FINANCIAL MOVEMENT IN LONDON'S HOME OF WEALTH

Addresses Gathering at Guildhall and Meets With Initial Success—London Assurance Co. Asks for Fifteen Million—Urges Englishmen to Practice Economy to Meet Great National Indebtedness

TO SUSTAIN BRITISH IDEALS THE NATION SHALL SPEND TO THE LAST FARTHING AND EXPEND THE LAST DROP OF BLOOD

Bonar Law Followed Mr. Asquith and Said State Could Have Money By Force If Necessary

London, June 30.—Penny wise economy, heretofore has not been a strong feature of gatherings in the Guildhall, so closely connected with Aldermanic banquets, and proverbial opulence, but Premier Asquith today chose this home of wealth to institute a movement to support the British War Loan, and urged personal thrift throughout the nation, so as to make it possible for the country to bear the strain of the expenditure of \$15,000,000 daily by the cost of the war.

As if to give the campaign a good send off, the first really big subscription War Loan was announced simultaneously with the appearance of Asquith on the platform. This was an application made by the London Assurance Company for \$15,000,000 of the new war loan.

Asquith opened the meeting by stating that apart from many of its other features the present war was the costliest that ever had been waged with a total prospective expenditure for the year approaching a thousand million pounds. The daily expenditure was likely to be "or some months to come something like \$15,000,000."

The Premier emphasized for the first time in financial history of Britain, this was a great democratic loan. The State, he said, was appealing to all classes, even those whose resources were most limited to step in and contribute their share to meet the supreme national need.

Under such conditions, Asquith said, "I am confident the success of the loan as a financial instrument ought to be, and indeed is now, absolutely secure."

The Premier then proceeded to inquire how a country, which normally had only three hundred million or four hundred million pounds, could get this huge, unprecedented draft out of its resources and dismissed as impracticable the idea of selling investments in property or of borrowing abroad. The amount that could be raised abroad in comparison to the sum required, he said, would be practically of small value, if it were possible on any considerable scale.

The only other course he declared was that his countrymen should diminish their expenditures, increase savings to the state. Trade balance between ourselves and other countries at this moment affords grounds, I don't say for anxiety, but for serious thought. For the first five months of the present year, our imports have increased by \$162,500,000, while exports have decreased \$368,750,000. That means that for twelve months our indebtedness to other countries will reach over two hundred and sixty millions pounds. The only way to counteract this is by reducing all unnecessary personal expenditures on imported articles, such as tea, sugar, wine, petrol etc and goods made in this country, so that larger quantities may be left to sell abroad.

Remarking it was not merely a question of self preservation Asquith proceeded, there is not a man or woman who has seen what is hanging in the balance, but who has during the past year, become greatly conscious that the battle which we are engaged in touches their interests and ideals far beyond the shores of these Islands, beyond even the confines of our world spread Empire and realizes it concerns the whole future of humanity.

Is right of force to dominate mankind, asked the Premier, who remarking that comfort, prosperity and security, sheltered existence perhaps some conventional type of religion could be purchased at a price concluded, but at what price at sacrifice what makes life national or personal and worth living. Aather than make that sacrifice we shall fight to end last farthing of our money, to the last ounce our strength, and to the last drop of our blood.

Bonar Law, Secretary for Colonies, who followed Asquith, said the country as yet could not tell to what extent it would be called upon. If investors held back the State would have their money if necessary by forced loan. We are proud of our Allies Bonar Law said but we must trust to ourselves.

British Govt. Reaches Agreement Swedish Importers

Washington, June 29.—The British Government has announced through the Embassy here today, an agreement with the Swedish cotton spinners Association for the unrestricted importation into Sweden of 10,000 bales of cotton each month, if consigned to the Association.

That amount is said to be more than twice the normal consumption of the Swedish cotton mills, and is fully acceptable to the Swedish importers.

The Embassy here has notified its consular officers throughout the country.

Soldierly Feat Accomplished By The Grand Duke

New York—June 29.—A cable to the Herald from London says:—Grand Duke Nicholas has accomplished what not one London Military observer in ten thought possible of accomplishment. He has effected a retirement from Dniester and linked up his armies from the San to Bukovina in solid front without the loss of a man from troop disorders that are regarded as inevitable in any great retreat.

The Wilhelmina Incident Revived

London, June 29.—The British Government announced that it was the intention to pay one hundred thousand dollars as the first instalment in settlement of the claim of the owners of the American steamer Wilhelmina, seized by the British authorities while carrying a cargo of food stuffs from New York to Germany.

WEATHER REPORT

Rev. Dr. Chown and Moore left by last night's express for Canada. Toronto (midnight)—Fresh northerly winds, fair and cool. Cape Race (9.30 a.m.)—Wind North, fresh, fine and clear, one of the Ventures passed in at 6 a.m. Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.40, Ther. 46.

British Commoner And Peace Terms

London, June 29.—David Mason, Liberal member of the Commons, has given notice that he will ask Mr. Asquith on Wednesday whether, in view of certain speeches by some members of the German Parliament, demanding a speedy and honourable peace, His Majesty's Government will consider the advisability of stating more specifically the terms upon which such a peace would be possible, with the object of hastening such a happy consummation.

Germany Thinks Roumania Will Remain Neutral

Berlin, June 29.—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, and Von Jagow, Foreign Minister, returned to Berlin today from Vienna, where they had been in conference with the leading statesmen of Austria-Hungary. Both Chancellor and Foreign Minister are of opinion that Roumania will remain neutral.

SHIPPING

S.S. Argyle left Epworth at 3.50 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Clyde left Herring Neck at 3.40 p.m. yesterday, out. S.S. Dundee left Wesleyville at noon yesterday. S.S. Ethie left Carbonear at 3.45 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Glencoe left Hr. Breton at 8 a.m. yesterday, coming east. S.S. Home left Pilley's Island at noon yesterday, inward. S.S. Kyle left Basques at 10.30 last night. S.S. Meigie leaves Humbermouth this p.m. S.S. Sagona is due from Labrador tomorrow.

First Ordination At Petty Harbor

The first ordination in the history of St. Andrew's Petty Harbor, took place yesterday when Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell, curate of St. Thomas's Church, this city, was advanced to the Priesthood. His Lordship Bishop Jones was assisted in the Laying on of Hands by Rev. Canons Smith, White, Bolt, Rev. J. Hewitt, incumbent of St. Andrew's, Revs. C. H. Barton, principal of Queen's College, and H. I. Leggo. Rev. Canon Bolt was the preacher and as examining chaplain presented the candidate, Rev. Mr. Leggo was the Bishop's chaplain.

The church was filled to capacity by a revent congregation and Miss Hewitt presided at the organ. Following the service the clergy and visitors were entertained at St. Andrew's Hall, where a bountiful repast was provided by the members of the Women's Association.

As Rev. Mr. Hewitt had already come to the city to officiate at the Crawford-Payne wedding, Rev. Canon Bolt on behalf of the ladies welcomed the visitors and clergy. The Bishop replied stating his great pleasure at being called upon to conduct an ordination service at St. Andrew's and thanked the Association for the welcome extended.

Revs. Smith, White, Barton and Leggo also spoke briefly, after which the party returned to town.

Festivities at St. Bon's

This morning the Annual Mass preceded by a sumptuous breakfast for the Alumni of St. Bonaventure's College, took place at the institution. Mass was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Roche, this being his first Mass since his consecration. It was served by Messrs. Jno. Feneelon and John Higgins, and fully 200 of the Alumni attended.

His Excellency Monsignor Stagni, Their Lordships the visiting and local Bishops, and nearly all the clergy who participated in the consecration ceremonies were present, and everything was conducted with enthusiasm and acclat.

The menu of the breakfast was a triumph of the caterers' art and the speeches made as the result of the toasts proposed were of a very eloquent and interesting character and brought great applause—all embodied congratulatory and auditory reference to His Grace, His Excellency and the visiting and other prelates and clergy, and the day will long be remembered by the former students of this great seat of learning.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

S.S. Tabasco, 10 days from London, with 800 tons of general cargo, arrived this morning at 10.30 to the Furness-Withy Co. S.S. Durango left Halifax at 6 p.m. yesterday for this port.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,tf

To-day's Events

At 1 p.m. to-day His Excellency Monsignor Stagni, His Grace the Archbishop and the other Bishops and Priests will attend luncheon at the Convent of Mercy, Military Road. They also attend the College sports on the Campus at 4 p.m. to-day. At 8 p.m. they will be present at the official dinner at Government House.

"Fogota" Here

The Fogota, Capt. Dalton, arrived here from the north at 9 last night. The ship made all ports of call going to and returning, and had dense fog all the way with a heavy N.E. storm and big sea yesterday. The passengers were:—Messrs. S. K. Bell, J. W. Kelloway, T. A. Winsor, W. Simms, F. James and Misses J. Hehr W. Butt, A. Baldwin, E. Oke and 6 second class.

Capt. Newman Killed

Many people in this will regret to hear of the death of Capt. Newman, who for so many years commanded the S.S. Cacoma, plying between St. John's, Gulf ports and Montreal. He was lately master of a steamer in the Great Lakes and last week, falling in the hold of his ship, was instantly killed.

Portia Sails

The S.S. Portia sailed for Western ports at 4 a.m., taking a large freight and the following passengers:—Miss Downey, Miss Pike, Mrs. Camp, Misses Walsh (2), B. R. Miller, J. Miller, R. Lench, Dr. Fitzgerald, Mrs. (Rev.) Elliot, Miss Stirling, Rev. J. Winsor and 25 in steerage.

The police arrested four persons last night, 2 drunks and 2 disorderlies.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,eod

VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday forenoon the volunteers were put through Swedish, Squad and Platoon drill, and in the afternoon general marching exercises. The Squad got part of their kit at the Highlanders' Armoury but the weather prevented rifle exercise at the Southside Range.

IN DAYS GONE BY

The Pillory abolished in England 1837. F. C. Berteau appointed Auditor General 1898.

First session of Diocesan Synod of Church of England in Newfoundland formerly opened in 1873.

Weights and Measure Act first introduced in 1864.

U. S. warship Gunata arrived in port 1873. She was on her way to the Arctic regions to rescue the Polar Arctic expedition.

Prince Lewis Murat arrived in St. John's 1870.

Canadian Casualties

While the Canadian casualties are now nearly nine thousand, the effective strength of the Canadian forces is not reduced to that extent. Many of the slightly wounded have already returned to the front. After Langemack in the 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders) only 300 of the rank and file and two officers remained, the casualties numbering about 800. Lieutenant Dansereau of that regiment who is now in Ottawa, says that about half the officers have returned for duty and a corresponding number of the rank and file would bring the regimental strength to about fifty per cent. of veterans. The same is true of the other regiments and it is estimated that about 2,000 of the 8,600 put out of action are again ready for duty.

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# HUMANITY'S RIGHTS

## James Morgan Tells What is Due All People's in War.

Neutral nations, exempt from the blinding passions of war; looked on only with helpless dismay as they saw the belligerent powers tearing up international treaties and international law. It seemed after all that those pledges and guarantees of civilization were mere scraps of paper.

But a cry of horror ran round the world when the savage ferocities of the unbridled strife culminated in the drowning of more than 1,200 unarmed and unoffending men, women, and children. For the bolt that pierced the null of the Lusitania shook the foundations of humanity itself, and for a black moment left us despairing of the supremacy of the human in the eternal struggle against the brute within us.

Happily there are some laws that are more than a scrap of paper. They are engrossed in the breasts of men. These may be violated, but they cannot be repealed. And their penalties know no statute of limitation.

Pompey haughtily demanded, "Am I, who am in arms, to think of the laws?" And as Marius laid waste Carthage, he scornfully said that the din of battle prevented his hearing the laws. But Rome, the mistress of both of those conquerors, lived to face the law and to expiate its infraction.

### The True Source.

International law is only the super-structure which civilization has reared on the laws of nature. Our representatives assembled at Paris, at Geneva, at Brussels, at The Hague to ratify and proclaim those laws, but they are not the invention or discovery of our enlightened age. They have a far more ancient sanction in those instincts of racial preservation which men felt long before they reduced them to writing in congresses of the nations.

Nowhere else is man such a baffling composite of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde as when he goes out to stalk and kill his fellows. In his rural nature he reacts in an instant from the beast of prey.

"Fire on the ice! Fire on the ice!" cried Napoleon in his fury as he saw some feeble enemy escaping him over a frozen pond at Ansterlitz. But the moment the balls of the howitzers on the slope of Pratzen had cracked the ice and the fugitives were seen foundering in the pond, the Emperor applauded the French who imperilled their lives to rescue their drowning foes.

Our hairy forefathers who went out to gash one another with sharpened flints had their laws of war and all the generations have striven in turn to restrain the war tiger that forever crouches in the passions of the race. But the more advanced nations intellectually have not always been the best exemplars of humanity in warfare. There were Greek and Roman laws of war almost as humane as any that have been drafted in our time; but often the barbarous foes of those great states outshone them in mercy and chivalry.

### The Old Codes.

A Grecian code commanded traces to be granted for the burial of the dead and that the right of sanctuary should be observed, while it condemned the employment of poisoned weapons. When Odysseus asked for a deadly poison which to tip his arrows, Ithos told him the gods forbade it. Cities were neutralized and spared the ravages of war, and priests and ambassadors were declared inviolable. It was forbidden either to poison or to cut off the enemy's water supply and treacherous stratagems were scorned.

Yet I have seen at Syracuse that extraordinary poison pen which, after twenty-five centuries, remains a memento of the cruelty of classic warfare when Greek met Greek in a Sicilian harbor. There is a quarry 100 feet deep the Syracusan victors condemned 8,000 of their Athenian captives to languish and hunger. Many starved in that hole in the ground, where now the flowers bloom and riot, and the rest survived their eight months' imprisonment only to be sold into slavery, except a fortunate few whose recitations of the verses of Euripides moved their conquerors to admiration and clemency.

Another scene in Italy recalls a contrasting incident in the wars of far-off times and an example of barbarous magnanimity. A short way above Naples, on the main road to Rome, a branch line turns away and soon the train emerges through the memorable Caudine Forks on to a plain now treeless and bleak beneath its volcanic ashes.

Out of the Caudine Forks more than 300 years before the Christian era, 40,000 Romans marched against the Samnites in a campaign of ex-

termination. When the legionaries had crossed the plain they were surprised to find the opposite exit blocked by their barbarous foes, and when they turned back they found their retreat cut off. The Samnites had them in a trap, but they neither slew them nor enslaved them. On the contrary, the victorious chief simply bade them return to Rome and appeal to the senate for peace and justice toward the Samnites. The Roman senate, however, although it profited by the generosity of the little nation, refused to requite it or to relent in its warfare.

Stern as the Romans were in their enmities they could be equally stern in keeping faith with an enemy. When Hannibal sent ten captives into Rome to seek an exchange of prisoners, and the senate rejected the proposal, eight of the messengers embraced their families and returned to their captivity. The two who broke their parole and stayed in the city were so despised for their perfidy that they killed themselves.

Although Belisarius was a warrior of the sixth, rather than the twentieth century, his warfare seems to have merited only one black mark. Except for the poisoning of the aqueducts of Ravenna, his campaigns conformed to the highest standards.

Barbarossa's rules if not his conduct of war have not been greatly improved upon since the twelfth century, when he issued orders in Italy that any soldier robbing a merchant should be compelled to restore double the value of his booty and that whoever among his troops set fire to a house should be scourged, shaved and branded. But it was in the same age that William the Conqueror's gallant knights at Hastings rushed upon dying Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, hacking his body into bits and burying the fragments beneath a heap of stones.

### "Civilized Warfare."

Those who are protesting now against the introduction of African and Asiatic barbarians in a war between civilized nations might better plead that the poor, untutored Turcos and Sikhs be spared an introduction to civilized warfare. For the heathen in his blindness never could dream of such ingenious horrors as he has seen in the firing line of Europe these past few months.

We had laboriously evolved an elaborate code and, until it was put to the test, we flattered ourselves that at last we had succeeded in civilizing warfare. As well might we propose to create a system of honest robbery and gentle murder. For civilization and war are the opposite poles. The more civilized we are the more cruel and horrible is our warfare.

As long as men fought hand to hand, breast to breast, simple rules sufficed for the simple strife. Since the introduction of gunpowder, personal contact has grown less and less, while war has grown more and more complex and the rules have multiplied. This as civilization has advanced warfare has lost much of its human element and become increasingly mechanical, until the modern army is ever in danger of being transformed into an insensate but terribly efficient murder machine. It is a diabolical Frankensteinian monster which threatens to escape the control of the civilization that contrived it.

The more humane sentiment of the world revolted at first against the employment of powder. Pope Innocent III, vainly appealed to the nations to agree not to use it. Even as late as the sixteenth century, the Chevalier Bayard's chivalrous soul scorned all firearms. The knight without fear and without reproach insisted that sword and lance and crossbow were weapons enough for brave men, and on his deathbed, he thanked God he never had given quarter in battle to the cowardly musketeers. A much later warrior of France, Confians, forbade his seamen to fire shells.

The Spaniards made the most successful and merciless use of the new agent of destructions and with muskets and guns they conquered two words. Out of the smoke of the desolating Spanish campaigns in the Netherlands, the great apostle of international law, Hugo de Grotius, emerged to vindicate with his pen the ancient principles of humanity which had been so sadly ridiculed with shot.

### The Apostle of the Law.

Grotius was a neutral and a non-combatant by nature and he found himself caught between the crossfire

of the warring forces. Condemned to life imprisonment, his wife smuggled him out of prison in a box, and he fled his distracted country. In his refuge in a little French town he gathered together the wise rules of justice which had governed enlightened nations in their relations with one another in war and peace and reasserted them. He made no pretence to any original discovery, but announced that he drew his conclusions from the law of nature, which he insisted was unalterable and had its source in the character of man as a social being.

Grotius published his treatise in Paris in 1625. When more than two centuries has passed, the nations met in the same city in 1856 to draw up the Declaration of Paris. That was the first international parliament which assembled as a law-making body to enact international law into written statutes. It marked the opening of a new epoch, the end of which is yet beyond the vision of men.

The Declaration of Paris, which was confined to maritime rules alone, was followed by the Geneva convention of 1864, which limited its legislation to provisions for the protection of the wounded in battle. Then and there the red cross of mercy was set up as a shield for the helpless and the stricken. Next came the Declaration of St. Petersburg in 1868, aimed to fix "the technical limits at which the necessities of war ought to give place to the requirements of humanity." This was followed in 1874 by the Declaration of Brussels to a like end.

(Continued on page 3)

The people who are always "chewing the rag" about the war would be better occupied in chewing Coca-Cola Gum.

### Those Russian Reverses—Are They Serious?

Kaiser Wilhelm said: "I declare 'We'll give those big Russians a scare.'"

Nicholas said with a smile: "Oh, we'll beat you a mile. FOR THERE'S NOTHING AS GOOD AS THE BEAR."

Things have been looking black for the Russians the past week or so, but they're not downhearted. They know that eventually victory is certain. In the East, certainly, there is nothing as good as the Bear.

Neither is there in Newfoundland. All this talk about other brands being as good as Bear Brand Rubbers is—merely talk. Next winter will prove if there is anything more durable than our Patent Process Rubber Boot—the boot you cannot be "taken in" with, because it is guaranteed. This rubber is not expensive, when you take into consideration the quality and the guarantee. Therefore, Mr. Dealer, place your order with us to-day. The earlier you give it to us, the better attention we can give it. Remember, too, THERE'S NOTHING AS GOOD AS THE BEAR.

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**Humanity's Rights**

(Continued from page 2)  
**At the Hague.**  
 Finally, at the call of the Czar, the nations assembled for the first time at The Hague in 1899. They met there again in 1907 at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, and that latest meeting was followed by the Declaration of London, in 1909.  
 It is true The Hague has become a nest in the midst of a war whose red tide flows almost to the walls of the Palace of Peace. But it is by no means certain that the nations will not yet be glad to seek sanctuary there.

Many of the statutes enacted are void in this war because they have not been ratified by all the parties to the conflict. But ratification of even so innocent a convention as the Geneva Red Cross were slow. Although it was presented to the nations in 1864, many withheld their formal approval for several years. The United States, for example, did not sign the agreement until 1882.

In any case, the various declarations and conventions do not make the law; they only define it. And international law gains no added force by being put on paper. A nation's bond is not better than its word. It is equally free to break both.

In time of war the obligation rests on neutral nations to uphold the principles of international law. But for them it would be torn to shreds in every way. Their task is not hard in a combat between only two parties, as in the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian and the Russo-Japanese Wars. In such instances the combatants are surrounded by vigilant noncombatants, zealous to defend the rights of neutrality and insist upon a close observance of the rules of the game.

**The Don'ts of War.**  
 The fundamental principles of international law are as simple as the Ten Commandments. But the code of warfare as a whole is a most elaborate development, with distinctions so fine as to be fantastic.

If Gen. Sherman never said that "war is hell," he did say to the mayor of Atlanta that "war is cruelty and you cannot refine it." But men ever have tried to refine it in the spirit of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, who held in duelling that you should "kill your man decently and like a Christian." This persistent effort to sugarcoat the bullet runs

parallel to the restless quest for some nice and proper way of inflicting capital punishment on the condemned criminal.

For instance, there has long been a most earnest purpose to shoot the enemy with the most agreeable bullet on the market. The soldier is supposed, of course, to shoot to kill; but he must inflict the smallest possible wound in order that, if his aim misses the vital spot, there shall be no lingering death, no crippling, and his foeman may speedily return to the ring line. Washington apologized to Gen. Howe because some of the Americans had fired balls at the British, a practice which he abhorred as wicked and infamous.

In this, as in other recent wars, the cry has risen that dum-dums were used. But there is no limit, of course, or larger missiles. A single shrapnel tube, for instance, may scatter when it bursts as many as 1,500 fragments, inflicting wounds of the worst type. While it is permissible to rain that leaden torrent upon the foe, no projectile that discharges asphyxiating gases is permitted, and the allies have arraigned the Germans for violating a rule which the powers have twice affirmed at The Hague.

There is a fine distinction made between poisoning water and filling the water sources with dead animals. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston did this in Mississippi to retard Sherman's pursuit of him, and a textbook of the American army holds it to be a justifiable measure. This is because the infection is not concealed and the enemy is warned by the presence of the carcasses in the stream or pond. It is only equivalent, therefore, to cutting off a water supply entirely, which is a recognized measure of warfare.

**Points of Honor.**  
 Rules of this kind are dictated rather more by a sense of honor than by a sentiment of humanity. While deception and surprise are among the essential elements of warfare, there must be no betrayal of confidence or downright treachery. Although it is the business of war to kill, assassination is reprobated.

If civilization has been unable to soften warfare generally, it has worked a great and salutary change in the treatment of captives. Until three or four centuries ago, they were put to death or condemned to slavery. With the progress of the world, Caucasian slavery disappeared, and the vanquished foe now com-

**AT THE NICKEL**

mands, far more chivalrous consideration that he received in the misnamed age of chivalry.

Many of the Spanish soldiers and sailors in the war of 1898 were convinced that the Yankees killed their captives. Gen. Shafter thought it well to assure the defenders of Santiago by paroling twenty-eight prisoners and sending them back to their comrades as proof that surrender did not mean death.

While in nearly every war there are exceptional instances when no quarter is given, the white flag and the upthrown hands are almost universally held to be inviolable, and the surrendered become the wards, rather than the prey, of the victor. Even their personal belongings are guaranteed to them.

Another great gain that civilization has won in the struggle to shackle warfare is in the respect that has been established for private property. In the beginning, pillage was the soldier's only reward. Even a century ago, Napoleon went into some of his campaigns virtually without a commissary, and left his troops to steal their food as they marched.

As the world grew in wealth, however, commanders and governments insisted upon taking the plunder for themselves, but they have been shamed out of their rapacity. Besides, it was demoralizing. The machinery of scientific warfare could not be operated by robbers. Wherefore it is safe to say that in the present war, private property is relatively more sacred in the eye of an invading enemy than woman's honor or human life itself.

**Piracy of the Seas.**  
 I speak only of private property on land. Piracy continues as rampant on the sea as in the days of Kidd.

A hungry soldier holds up a peddler's cart on the highway; that is robbery. But when a sailor holds up a vessel on the high seas and seizes both ship and cargo, that is commerce destroying.

The declaration of Paris in 1856 paid a tribute to virtue by forbidding privateering. But the United States refused its signature, though its dissent left it no other companion than Spain. Secretary Marcy, on behalf of the American Government, insisted upon the abolition of commerce raiding by navies as well as by privateers and announced that on no other condition would the Republic sign the declaration of Paris.

Of course, the Americans and all agree that belligerents should still be permitted to seize contraband of war. But if the American contention had prevailed, the great German merchant ships now lying idle in the harbors of New York and Boston would today sail the seas as freely as in times of peace. Commerce destroying is one of the oldest institutions of warfare. Even in Plutarch capturing a cargo of wheat destined to that city, and by cutting off the food supply bringing upon the Athenians a terrible famine.

To starve out an enemy nation by a maritime blockade has not, however, been a common practice, although Britain attempted it for a time in the early stages of the French revolution. The federal fleets maintained a close blockade of the southern ports in the American Civil War.

The measure is new because until our own time nations have not been dependent upon imported foodstuffs. The Scotch could raise enough to eat and so could each of the countries of Europe in the era of the general war 100 years ago. Only since mills and railways and steamship came in have nations specialized and grown really dependent upon one another for subsistence.

**The Foul Blow.**  
 The Germans declare that since the British are threatening to starve a whole people, they are justified in torpedoing British merchant ships. But naturally the world views the mere threat in one instance very differently from the horrible actuality in the other instance. No one has yet been starved to death. Moreover the British campaign of starvation against Germany differs from the German submarine campaign against Britain in one very vital particular. In the last extremity, the Germans would at least have a chance to surrender and thereby save themselves. But that chance was denied the helpless people aboard the Lusitania. There was no quarter for them, and not even an opportunity to fight for their lives.

For did Baron von Schwarzenstein of the German Foreign Office meet the issue in his statement that "the newness of an instrument of warfare is no argument against using it." The world has not condemned Germany's submarines because they are a new weapon in warfare, but because they have been turned upon peaceable persons on a peaceable errand, subjects of neutral and enemy nations alike. It would have been no more and no less heinous if a German dreadnought suddenly had opened a broadside out of a fog and with her 15-inch guns swept the decks of the Lusitania. Mankind is aghast not because the deadly blow was delivered beneath the water, but because it was dealt beneath the belt.

International law is only fair play, tempered with such mercy as humanity has been able to wring from the flinty heart of war. It has no super-dreadnoughts and no 42-centimeter guns with which to enforce its provisions. Its surest and swiftest penalty has been inflicted when, as now, the whole neutral world cries "foul!"

**SELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

The Militia department is deluged with applications for commissions as officers. General Hughes made it clear that the preference will be given to those would be officers who show their mettle by effective work in recruiting. The more recruits a man brings in, the greater will be his chance of securing a commission. Those qualified in musketry shooting will also have a better chance of becoming officers, but in no case will "pull" count.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

**FORBES LAW DUGUID**

Sings (a) Prologue from Paggiacci, in English; (b) By the Strand, from Elilande.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"—Episode 6.  
 The Countess Olga's Coaching Party.

"THE UNPAINTED PORTRAIT."—A social melo-drama. "DASH, LOVE AND SPLASH."—A Keystone riot.

"SANTA CATILNA ISLAND AND HERGARDENS."—A most interesting travelogue.

COMING:—"ONE WONDERFUL NIGHT," in four parts, with Francis X. Bushman. Chosen by 1,806,630 readers of the "Ladies' World" as the "Typical Hero" to star in this great story.

**ANOTHER STRONG LETTER**

**Respecting the Rotten Condition Of the Railway**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—A few years ago rumor had it that the Reids were going to defy the Creator's laws by building a "hero" plow that would keep the road clear in the fiercest storms of winter.

The plow was built and put on the road, and its first great encounter with the forces of Nature was met on Mount Moriah, near Bay of Islands, where the "hero" was defeated and buried under the cliff where it remained until the Supreme Hand of Nature lifted her star-strewn mantle of white to give frail man a chance to remove it.

As the Reids was with their plow, so they are with the railroad, apparently thinking that wood can calmly defy the gnawing tooth of time. If the Reids would fully realize that with age, the first beginning a decay, and the Government Act, accordingly the Bonavista Branch might be saved from a lamentable rotten condition as the main line is today. Quite recently I took a trip by rail to Bonavista and found that one does not need to be a strict observer or keep a steadfast watch to learn the condition of the Bonavista Branch. A few more years shall roll and then the Branch referred to will be a heap of rubbish.

Roadmaster Rowsell has striven and is striving to keep the Bonavista Branch in repair, over which he has charge, but while the Reid Company will allow him only the regular engine for ballasting purposes, the Branch will certainly go down in the last stages of dilapidation.

Railroads cannot be kept in a perfectly safe condition unless men employed thereon are given the material to do their work with. Regular engines should not be used for ballasting purposes. This is not allowed in Canada or the United States and I consider that our safety is so important to us as the railroad safety is to our brothers on the Continent.

There is only one engine employed on the Bonavista Branch at present, and, while the engine has to do the work for two regular trains, there is very little time left for it to be used for the time, i.e., ballasting. If this state of affairs continue, will the public agree that the Bonavista Branch will be safe to ride over in a few years time? Is the main line perfectly safe to ride over with its rotten ties, or if it had been in good condition, would that train accident occurred at Codroy this spring.

Reid has lots of engines lying up in his yards at St. John's, but he keeps them there to cut down expenses, regardless of the public safety.

RESIDENT.  
 Clarenville, June 24, 1915.



**SO NECESSARY.**

Yet so difficult, is perfect filing and indexing of records that Office Managers would be compelled to devote much valuable time and thought to this important subject were it not already solved by the "Safe-guard" system originated by the Globe-Wernicke Company. Are you not interested?

The Globe-Wernicke Co.  
 Percie Johnson, Agent.

WANTED—Experienced Machinists. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING FACTORY, Duckworth Street.—jnc25,3i

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East End. West End.

**EAST END**

Closed for the season. Will open in September with first-class Company, in Tit Bits from Opera, Drama, Comedy and Burlesque.

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Shown by special request. See your brave lads again. GREAT NEW NOVELTY SONG AND SEVERAL OTHER FINE PICTURES. NOTE—Special attention will be given patrons of this House by Mr. Rossley himself.

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The story of a man who gambled in stocks.

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GOOD MUSIC! GOOD SINGING! A BIG SHOW FOR LITTLE MONEY!

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and

S.S. "NASCOPIE"

Will be due here about July 10th, from Cadiz.

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GET OUR PRICES ON

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SMITH CO. Ltd.



The Governor and Lady Davidson will hold a Reception at Government House on Thursday, July 1st, from 4 to 6.30 p.m. in honour of His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate and the Prelates visiting the City on the occasion of the Consecration of the Archbishop of St. John's. No cards are being issued. June 28, 31.

WANTED to purchase a good MILCH COW. Young one preferred. Write particulars to CHAS. F. SNELGROVE, Catalina.

**Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.**

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.

2-5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

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**TESTIMONIALS:**

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.  
 "We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers."  
 (Signed) N. Ritcey, "MANAGER."

From Swim Bros., Fish Merchants.

We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

**A. H. Murray**  
 ST. JOHN'S

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The Mail and Advocate Issued every day from the office of publication, 147 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 30th., 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Duplicity

OUR country has upon the pages of its history many instances of political duplicity; but no party has ever been so manifestly dishonest as the present Administration in dealing with questions affecting the public weal.

by such pleas as are offered us by John R. Bennett who, if we are rightly advised, is connected with the largest brewing industry in the country. Nor are we going to be cowed by the men in the Assembly and in the Dumping Chamber who are stockholders in local breweries.

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

Nothing more clearly indicated the true character of W. F. COAKER than his invitation to Sir Robert Bond to lead the Union Forces during the recent campaign. A less cautious man or one more self-conceited would, in COAKER'S position, have essayed the task himself.

Current News Items From Over the World

NORWAY has lost 29 vessels of all kinds, through mines and torpedoes, since the beginning of the war. The aggregate value is \$7,500,000. A decision handed down on June 11 by the United States District Court of Oregon declared ten sections of California oil lands in Kern County, valued at \$15,000,000, to have been fraudulently patented by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and ordered them to be restored to the Government.

A Few More Tilts for the Bottlewasher

Dear Sir.—Just a few lines to tell you what we think of the Grab-all Bottlewasher. I think the Bottlewasher's Dish Rag would be a good name for such a paper as his. I notice that he speaks of the Mail and Advocate as Coaker's personal organ. It is not much use for Mosdell to try to tell the fishermen of either North or South what the Mail and Advocate stands for.

Two Kinds Of Patriotism

Dear Sir.—Will you allow me space in your paper to comment briefly on the action of our Government and the business men of this Country since the outbreak of this terrible war. I would like to ask those responsible for present conditions if at the end of the war, they will be able to say as Nelson said at the Battle of Trafalgar, "Thank God, I have done my duty."

TIME TO HALT How They Grind The Worker At Englee

Dear Sir.—Will you allow me space for a few words as to how things have been going at Englee. Thirteen or fourteen years ago, Dr. Greenell, at a mill here for what he called the benefit of the people. It did give the people employment but the pay was very poor.

Reservist Perry Writes Home

My Dear Sister, Just a few words to let you know that I am still alive. I suppose you have almost thought that I was dead seeing I haven't wrote for a long time. Well, dear, I am glad to say that I am well and thank God for the same.

Notes From Clarke's Beach

Dear Sir.—We have been having bad weather at Clarke's Beach, plenty of fog and North-East wind. The caplin have been very plentiful, and towards the end of the week the boats did very well with fish.

For The Star's Benefit

The London Daily Citizen, it is announced, has suspended publication, after an existence of two and a half years. Its troubles appear to have had a two-fold basis. It started in a field already crowded with competitors, and it represented and sought support support from a class.

The Battle of Waterloo

WHO won Waterloo? Was the great battle of a century ago, Wellington's, or Blucher's? If the Prussians had not come up on the British left on that Sunday afternoon, would Napoleon have carried the day? If Wellington's thin red line had faltered would Bonny have turned upon and annihilated the Germans?

LONG-EARED?

We hear altogether too much about the length of the law's arm, and altogether too little about the length of its ears. British Columbia Federationist.

**CURRENT PRICE OF CODFISH**

**Lorenzo Noseworthy vs William A. Munn**

**Supreme Court**

(William Goss, continued)

I shipped my fish to G. & M. Goss. I got \$3.60 for it. I did not think when we shipped it we were going to be settled up at that price. I did not know \$3.60 was to be the price until I came home. I did not hear of it at all until I came home. Horse Hr. was the place from which the fishermen telegraphed to Piccott about the price of fish in September. I was one of the people looking for the information. I did not see the reply sent by Piccott. I did not know a reply was sent by Piccott. I did not hear anyone say so. I was one of those who made the enquiry. I don't know if the enquiry was every answered or what was answered.

Ten of us decided between ourselves before we started to fish, that we would try to find out what the price of fish would be. We went first to Moses Young, M.H.A., to know what fish was likely to be, and he gave us to understand he could not fix any figure. Then we went to G. & M. Goss and they gave us to understand the same thing; they could not fix any figure, but they led us to believe that fish would be \$4.00 as far as their knowledge went.

Before we left Young he gave us to understand that whatever was given from Indian Hr. to Holton we were to get the same. When we went to G. & M. Goss he told us the same—whatever was given from Indian Hr. to Holton we were to get the same. That is all we knew about the price of fish. Neither Young nor Goss led us to believe they had any message from home. If they had any message from St. John's they did not give us to understand that fish would \$3.60. I did not sign or send the message to Piccott. William Smith, I think, sent the message to Piccott. We were all interested in that message. I did not see the message before it was sent, but at the same time I sent a message to Mr. Coaker, the President of the Fishermen's Protective Union.

I have not a copy of that message I sent to Coaker. I got a reply from Coaker. I have not that reply. In that message he gave me to understand what was talked of in St. John's about the price of fish. He said they were talking of \$3.60, and other prices. The message I sent Coaker was something like this—to give us satisfaction what fish was likely to be, or what it was worth. In Coaker's reply he said something about the Board of Trade. I don't remember the date of that message. I think it was in September—not very early in September. I sent that message about the same time as Smith sent the message to Piccott. I don't know whether it was before or after, but it was on or about the same time. I don't remember whether I got my reply from Coaker before he got his reply from Piccott. I don't know whether Piccott's reply to Smith was the same as Coaker's reply to me. I did not see the reply received by Smith, and I did not hear Smith say what the reply to him was.

Coaker did not say anything about the condition of the market; he did not say it was uncertain. He did not give me any advice as to what price to sell my fish for. He did not tell me what price he himself was selling for in St. John's. The message I got from Coaker was signed by himself from St. John's.

**JOHN COOMBS**

John Coombs, examined by Mr. Morine K.C. on behalf of the plaintiff, having been first duly sworn, said as follows:

I live in Upper Island Cove. I fish on the Labrador, off Sandy Island. I have been fishing on the Labrador about 46 years. I have fished every year without exception. In that time I have put my fish off to Michael Brien, James Cron and Joseph Ross and Lorenzo Noseworthy. I have shipped to Noseworthy for the last four years. Before that I have shipped to Ryan & Bros., and to Joseph Ross for T. & M. Winter. When I made shipments I got receipts. I always got receipts. No certain price was marked on these receipts, only the current price; that has been the custom with me. In drawing out the receipts it has been the general custom to write in the receipts that the fish is shipped for the current price of Labrador fish. So far as my experience goes that has been the custom. So far as my knowledge goes the meaning current price has been, whatever has been, whatever was given at Labrador clear of steamer bonuses since steamers began to go there. Current price has no connection with steamer bonuses. The bonus given on steamers was not included in the current price. In my experience current is whatever was given for fish at Labrador except the

steamer bonus. A schooner bonus would be counted in current price, unless a man gave a private 10 or 20 cents to hurry up a vessel, and that would not be known to the public. Cross-examined by Howley K.C. on behalf of the defendant the witness said as follows:—

By the public I mean everyone. If the bonus was paid generally it would be called current price; if it was a private arrangement it would not be current price. With regard to schooners a private arrangement for bonus would not be part of the current price.

**CHARLES JERRETT**

Charles A. Jerret, examined by Mr. Morine K.C. on behalf of the Plaintiff, having been first duly sworn said as follows:

I live at Brigus and do business there as well as at Indian Tickle, Labrador. I have been connected with the Labrador trade 30 or 40 years. I have been carrying on business in my own name alone for 10 years at Indian Hr. Before that I was in the Labrador business with F. and C. Jerrett. Before that I was interested in the business carried on by my father. I was employed by my father in the same business. I did business in Indian Hr. in 1914. I had fishermen catching fish for me. Outside of that I would buy from any person I could buy from. I supply planters and fishermen as well. I exported fish last year on my own account. It went aboard by sailing vessels.

The William Pritchard was the name of the vessel. She made only one voyage, and carried 3443 qtls. She sailed from Indian Hr. for Gibraltar for orders. I exported no fish from Labrador this past year in any other way. I brought about 60 qtls home.

I bought fish in 1914 and paid for it after the voyage was over, when I came home. I issued receipts for the fish at the time I bought it. I have with me all the receipts I actually issued. I now produce some of the forms. As a specimen I now produce receipt No. 385. This is a receipt issued to John Wing for 30 qtls fish, dated Oct. 7, 1914. It is marked with the word 'Clarence' at the top; that is the name of the collecting schooner. The words 'current price' are on his receipt. I issued quite a number of receipts in that form, dated in October with the word's current price on them. (Receipt No. 385, Exhibit C.J.1) Receipt No. 296 in favour of Jas. Chalker, dated Sept. 30, 1914, also marked 'Clarence' is further marked by the words 'General current price from the coast.' These words mean the same as 'current price.' (Receipt No. 296 put in as Exhibit C.J.2.) In some receipts the words 'general current price' are used. That is just a little variation in the form of the words; the expressions mean 'current price.' Receipt No. 372, dated October 2, 1914, issued to John Alcock for 13 qtls marked '\$4.00 and the current price.' All my receipts were in or other of those forms. A few are marked '\$4.00 and the current price' and others are marked 'current price.' I really intended them for two forms; the first form is 'current price' and the second '\$4.00 and the current price.' (Receipt No. 372, put in as Exhibit C.J.3.)

What I mean exactly by the expression '\$4.00 and the current price' I will explain. I have down there at Labrador about 15 planters, natives, who live there all the year round. They come to Indian Hr. in September to get settled up for the season's work before they start in for the winter account.

I have then to give them a price so as to square their account. I fix on a price of \$4.00 with the understanding with them every year, that if I give them \$4.00 this year and the price goes to \$3.60 (or whatever the current price may go), they are to pay back the difference. If I give them \$3.60 and the price goes to \$4.00 I credit them with the difference; and the price will be adjusted next year. That is why I commenced on \$4.00.

Several parties came along afterwards, Newfoundland fishermen who did not live on the Labrador, and asked if I would buy fish. I said yes. They asked what I would give, and I said \$4.00 and the current price, so that if it went higher they would get it. I would be bound to give them \$4.00 in any case; that was the understanding if it went higher they got more. If I had said \$4.00 and the rise, it would mean the same thing as \$4.00 and the current price. It was \$4.00 irrespective of the current price with the understanding that if the current price was over four dollars they would get the additional amount. I put in a letter dated Sept. 9, 1914 from Zwicker & Co. Limited, Lunenburg N.S. (Exhibit C.J. 4.) In that letter he offers me \$5.00 a qt for 9900 qtls.

Before I received that letter I received a telegram, dated Sept. 23, '14, which I now put in (C.J.5). From that letter (C.J.4) and telegram (C.J.5) I thought I would be safe in paying \$4.00 for fish on the Labrador. I bought from the native Labrador men under the contract I have just mentioned, 339 qtls at \$4.00. From the

Newfoundland fishermen I bought 565 at \$4.00 and the balance of my fish—1627 qtls—I paid \$3.60 for!

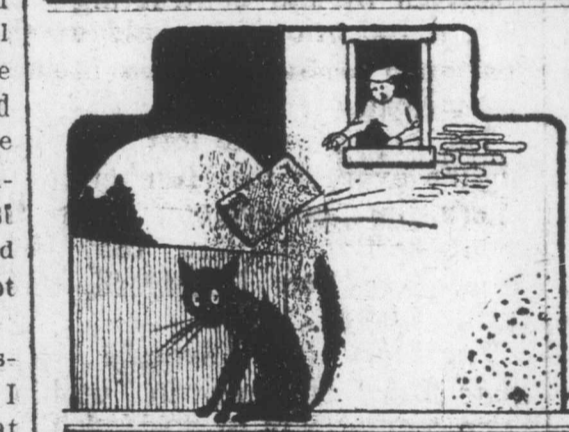
After that I got another letter dated Oct. 24, 1914, from Zwicker & Co. (Letter put in marked C.J.6) I was then loading the 'William Pritchard.' On October 11, I wired Zwicker & Co.:—'Loading English vessel, William Pritchard, four thousand, wire, best offer. (Telegram put in marked C.J.7.) On October 14th I received a reply as follows:—'Best offer your cargo \$4.20 delivered here, signed Zwicker, Co.' (Telegram put in marked C.J.8.) On October 17th I received a telegram, from the same people: 'We withdraw offer wired you on 13th inst.' (Telegram put in marked C.J.9.) As a result of that I dropped paying \$4.00 and paid current price. I then simply put current price on the receipts. I did not know what that would be at the time.

On October 9th I received a telegram from W. A. Munn as follows:—'Letter received, Piccott called meeting exporters yesterday, current price fixed \$3.60 foreign markets uncertain and dangerous, all fear slump here shortly; be careful reduce your price.' The words 'letter received' refer to a letter I had written his brother. (Telegram put in marked C. J. 10.) I thereupon started to mark my receipts current price.

In the fall when I paid of those persons who had receipts marked current price, I gave them \$3.60 which was the rate I understood to be prevailing, I was not present at any meeting to fix the price; I was in Labrador at the time. In settling at \$3.60 I was guided by the fact that the others had fixed \$3.60 at the meeting. After coming home and paying off at \$3.60 I found that the telegram was right in saying that the meeting had decided on \$3.60. I paid the amount because the others were paying it. Jas. King put off two loads of fish to me. For the first load I paid him \$4.00 and for the second \$3.60. Before he shipped in I promised to give him \$4.00 for his fish. He put off one load of \$2 qtls and gave him a receipt for \$4.00 and the current price. (Receipt put in marked C.J.11.) The next load he put off his receipt was marked current price. He understood if the price went to \$5.00 he would get the current price (Receipt put in marked C.J. 12.) I also put in receipt for 6 qtls from Andrew King (marked C.J. 13.) That is marked current price. John W. Hiscock had come up to see me several times. I don't remember his advising me to pay only current price. He asked me what I was paying and I said \$4.00. I said I had fairly good reason to do so at that time because of the letter I had from Zwicker, where he advised me \$4.00 and \$4.60.

(To be continued)

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

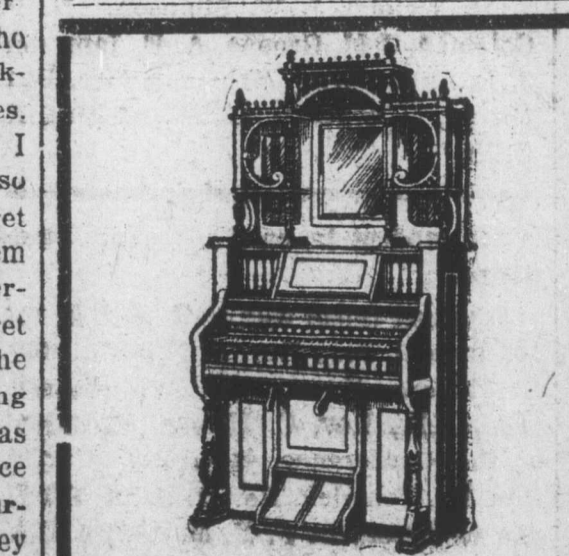


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Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

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Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

**Women's White Underskirts**

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

**Children's Wash Dresses**

<p><b>NO. 1 QUALITY</b> Check and Figured Percalé in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.</p>	<p><b>NO. 2 QUALITY</b> Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.</p>
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**Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses**

<p><b>No. 1 A</b> Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.</p>	<p><b>No. 1 B</b> Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.</p>
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An assortment of **CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES** In a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

Children's and Misses' **UNDERWEAR** For Summer wear.

**WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR** Although low priced they are not seconds. Absolutely standard first quality.

**WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS** With Rubber Grips

**WOMEN'S COTTON and CASHMERE STOCKINGS** In White, Tan and Black Colors

**WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES** In all the leading shades

**Brand New Line of Lawn Embroideries and Insertions, all with**

**FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.**

# CITIZENS CELEBRATE CONSECRATION

## Streets Blaze With Bunting—Hundreds of Houses and Halls Illuminated—Magnificent Arches—General Rejoicing

Though the mammoth demonstration of the Catholic citizens and societies owing to the adverse weather did not take place last night, the citizens and the city did not refrain from celebrating the Consecration of Archbishop Roche and did it with spirit and eclat.

All throughout the day and evening people were busy draping the streets with flags and banners, so that all thoroughfares, even the remotest by-ways, were one blaze of color; hundreds of the houses of the people, including the humble dwellings of the poor, were illuminated, and a spirit of festivity and rejoicing pervaded all classes.

Early after tea, despite the rain and haze, the citizens sought the streets so that by nightfall thousands were abroad.

The illuminations to the halls and other buildings were the attraction and the beautiful arches erected received unstinted praise from the laiges and well was it deserved.

**The Public Buildings**  
In taking a view of the illuminations, the first and most striking object possibly was the R. C. Cathedral. Its beautiful towers were capped with scintillating crosses, with the cross on its massive facade traced in white electric bulbs. It also showed the Archbishop's Coat of Arms in a transparency, the circle containing this being bordered with white and colored electric lights, while the spacious grounds surrounding the edifice were bordered by pillars of white attached to the rails and capped with electric lights, the spectacle being a particularly brilliant one. The handsome statuary in the grounds were also electrically illuminated and the massive Arch of St. John the Baptist limned in brilliant electrical points of light.

St. Patrick's Hall, just below the Cathedral, showed up superbly in the general scheme of illuminations. The many windows of the handsome fabric, as well as the adjoining O'Donel Wing, showed transparencies of the native colors—pink, white and green—and the old cenotaph of St. Patrick in the tower above the main entrance was bordered with an electric halo. Above this was a beautifully designed Irish Harp in green and gold lights of much brilliance.

Coming to the Hall of the St. John's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society one was agreeably surprised at the neatness and taste of the decorations. Along the side of the building on Duckworth Street flashed the motto—in beautifully bright colors done in electric bulbs—"Long Live the Archbishop." The windows were be-dazzled with many appropriate transparencies. Beautifully wrought and occupying a prominent position was the Society's handsome silken banner of Father Mathew. The President and members may well feel proud of the display.

The Hall of the Star of the Sea Association on Henry Street afforded a most attractive spectacle. It showed above the roof two large and very handsomely carved stars traced in electric lights and colored pink, white and green with electric festoons between and a large electric cross standing above the front of the structure. Beautiful transparencies were shown in the windows of the rooms of the Knights of Columbus, the whole front was outlined in electric lights and it presented a very handsome appearance.

**The Arches**  
Triumphal arches spanning the

streets have always been used in popular celebrations in St. John's and though we have seen more on past occasions, we can safely say we have never had anything in the past to equal the five arches now erected in the city.

A very handsome erection is that which spans Patrick Street, opposite the Deanery. It is massive as well as artistic, is surmounted by a large electrical cross, is outlined in colored electric lights, shows on its front in brilliant capitals the initials of His Grace the Archbishop—"E.P.R."—with the legend "Long Live our Beloved Archbishop"; while on the south front are blazoned forth the word "Greetings" and supplementing the pretty spectacle are electrical festoons draped through the trees fronting the Deanery grounds. This is the handiwork of Mr. Thos. Mahoney and aides and is highly creditable.

On New Gower Street, at its junction with Casey Street, is another fine arch, the creation of Messrs. F. Woods, F. Kennedy and F. Walsh. It is a model of the facade of the Cathedral and is a faithful copy of it. Its twin towers and front are a striking likeness to the front of the edifice on the hill, each surmounted by bright electrically lit crosses, showing representations of the clock and dial with appropriate mottoes and coats of arms and to render the whole more realistic replicas in miniature of the Cathedral chime of bells have been provided, and last night their sweet silvery notes were heard and were very pleasing to the ear.

Another very artistic structure in evergreen is that on New Gower Street, at the head of Holdsworth Street. It was erected at the instance of ex-Mayor W. J. Ellis and others, and is another massive and very neat erection. Surmounted by a cross picked out in electric lights, while the whole arch is outlined in electricity and contains very appropriate and expressive mottoes.

The arch on Rawlins' Cross is certainly a beauty. Its classic lines are very pleasing to the eye and its embellishments are most artistically done. Above it is a beautiful cross outlined with pretty bulbs, the arch proper and sub-arches on the sides are outlined in electricity and above are shown the Archbishop's mitre, while on either front above the archway on a beautiful scroll in handsome lettering are the words "Long Live Archbishop Roche." The coats of arms are also neatly done and the whole reflects great credit on the designer and builder, Mr. Wm. Harris, brother of Hon. John Harris, President of the Catholic Citizen's Committee.

Though wishing to avoid making any invidious distinctions where such skill and taste have been displayed in the erection of the other arches, most observers accord to the arch at the junction of Duckworth and Ordnance Sts. the palm for beauty of design and excellence of construction. It was built by Mr. W. O'Rourke, carpenter, and is a replica in evergreen of the great arch of St. John the Baptist at the entrance to the Cathedral grounds. Its 4 supporting pillars are done in granite coloring with pedestals of the same supporting them, and similar capitals above. The pillars are twined with the Papal colors—yellow and white—with vari-colored electric lights between. Across the arch in large electric letters runs the legend "Newfoundland is Proud of Her Illustrious Son" with the word

"Welcome" also in electric colored lights above, which was kindly loaned by Mr. C. Duder of the Standard Mfg. Coy. to the people of St. Joseph's Parish.

On both capitals of the principal pillars are beautifully engrossed Latin words which translated read—"Many Gifts, Many Blessings." On the second base are the words "St. Joseph's Greets the Archbishop," and on the other "God Bless Your Reign." On the two smaller pillars are the coat of arms of the Roches of Fermoyle, Ireland, and on the bases the year of the Archbishop's ordination, 1877, and consecration, 1915. On the capitals of the two pillars are the mitre, the whole surmounted with a beautiful electrical cross.

The arch and cornices are outlined in electric lights and over the sub-arches are the initials of His Grace, "E.P.R.," and His Excellency Monsignor Stagni "P.F.S." also in electrical lettering. The trees on the sidewalks have pendant from their branches colored Chinese lanterns of great variety and the arch and its surroundings are most attractive.

All the labor on it was given voluntarily and Mr. O'Rourke asks us to thank Capt. Trebble, Sgt. L. Caines and men of the Eastern Fire Station for valuable help in the building and embellishment, given promptly and cheerfully.

Until a late hour many were on the streets seeing the sights.

## Newfoundlanders Presented With Regimental Colors

(Scotsman, June 10th.)

In the vicinity of Stobs Camp, near Hawick, yesterday afternoon the 1st Newfoundland Contingent were presented with colours, a gift from the Newfoundland branch of the Daughters of the Empire. Among these present were Colonel J. Spencer Ewart, K.C.B., A.D.C., Commanding the Forces in Scotland; Colonel Cavaze, A.A.G., Captain Cavaze, A.D.C.; Sir William MacGregor, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., a former Governor of Newfoundland; and Lady MacGregor; Colonel E. C. Douglas Dick, C.B., Brigadier 21st Argyll and Sutherland Infantry Brigade; Major D. A. Shlach, Brigade Major; and Colonel R. H. Burton, commanding the Newfoundland Contingent.

The battalion received the Scottish Commander and staff with the general salute, and, having formed three parts of a square, joined in the singing of "Brightly gleams our banner." The banner having been unfurled, it was dedicated and blessed in turn by the Rev. Dr. James King, Hewison, Rothesay, for the Presbyterians; the Rev. A. J. Hay, St. Cuthbert's Hawick, for the Episcopalians; and by the Rev. Dr. Bennett, Hawick, for the Roman Catholics. The service was also taken part in by Rev. Mr. McConnachie, Dundee, and the Rev. Mr. Clark, Chaplain to the Highland Division. After the National Anthem had been sung, Lady MacGregor made the presentation, and in handing over the banner she wished them every success in the cause for which they had come to fight. Might they come back victorious and carry this banner before them in happiness and peace. (Cheers.)

Colonel R. H. Burton, on behalf of the Regiment, returned thanks to Lady MacGregor.

The battalion then saluted the flag. General Sir J. Spencer Ewart said he was pleased to be present as a representative of the Army Council and the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, as it gave him an opportunity of expressing the appreciation and gratitude which he was sure was felt by the Army Council and the Army for the oldest colony having sent this splendid battalion to aid the Empire in the great struggle in which they were engaged. They were shortly going to the front, and he was sure they would have an opportunity of gaining honours and distinction which he trusted they would see emblazoned on their colour. He expressed his conviction that they would play their part bravely and unflinchingly in that struggle which he was sure would successfully crown the efforts of the United Empire and the Allies. (Cheers.)

The proceedings concluded with votes of thanks, and a march past the Scottish Commander by the regiment.

**Who's chewing Coca-Cola Gum!**  
Everybody's chewing it. Who are selling it? We are—Yours truly,—W. Brophy, J. L. Courtenay, Barber; W. Gosse, T. Malone, Duckworth St.; P. Maher, T. McMurdo & Co.; T. H. O'Neill; Royal Stores, Ltd.

# LAYING OF CORNER STONE

## New Cochrane Street Church

The Foundation Stone of Cochrane Street Centennial Church was laid yesterday afternoon by Rev. Dr. Chown, Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada and Newfoundland. Despite the very unfavorable weather conditions, a large gathering assembled to witness the proceedings, including many members of the Conference now in session. After hymns and prayer by Rev. Dr. Curtis, responsive reading Psalm 132 and the Scripture Lesson 1 cor. ver. 9-23, brief, crisp and timely addresses were delivered by Revs. Drs. Moore and Chown.

A collection was then taken in aid of the new building, after which, Hon. H. J. Woods, senior member of the Board of Trustees, presented Dr. Chown with a silver trowel, and, with masterly precision, after depositing the bottles containing the various documents in the cavity, prepared for them, Dr. Chown finally laid the stone saying:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I lay this corner-stone for the foundation of a house to be builded and consecrated to the service of Almighty God, according to the order and usages of the Methodist Church."

The Glass Jar placed under the stone in 1880, by Mrs. Shenton, was replaced, and the larger vessel laid alongside it. This contained:

**Contents of Glass Jar**  
New Testament.  
Methodist Discipline.  
Methodist Hymn Book.  
Methodist Conference Station Sheet.

**Church Periodicals:**  
Christian Guardian.  
Wesleyan.  
Methodist Monthly Greeting.  
Onward.

**Local Newspapers:**  
Evening Telegram.  
Evening Herald.  
Morning News.  
Free Press.  
Daily Mail and Advocate.  
Daily Star.  
Twillingate Sun.  
Harbour Grace Standard.  
Leather purse containing Newfoundland coins.

Photos of old Church.  
Parliament, which was neatly engrossed by Mr. Arthur Mews, Organist of the Church, read as follows:

## COCHRANE STREET METHODIST CENTENNIAL CHURCH

The Corner-stone of this Church was laid by the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., L.L.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, on Tuesday, 29th day of June, A.D. 1915, in the Sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and in the Third year of the Administration of His Excellency Sir Walter E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland.

**Ministers, Cochrane St. Circuit.**  
Rev. C. Abner Whitmarsh, M.A., B.D.  
Rev. Levi Curtis, M.A., D.D., Superintendent of Education.

Rev. H. GoGrdon Hatcher, B.A., B.D., on leave of absence.  
**Trustees, Cochrane St. Circuit.**—C. A. Whitmarsh, Chairman; Henry J. B. Woods, Arthur Mews, Archibald Lindsay, Henry Maundier, Arthur C. Peters, Edwin Parsons, Eugene Lindsey, Eugene F. Taylor, John Maundier, N. Norman Burt, Alexander Marshall, William J. Mews, George P. James, Wilson Clarke, William J. Milley.

**Building Committee of the Church.**—The Members of the Trustee Board as above, and John C. Crosbie, Moses Drover, James W. McNelly, Albert E. Chown, J. Charles Marshall, William J. Herder, Joseph Sellars, George F. Grimes, Samuel Milley, Albert E. Hickman, Phillip Templeman, George W. Soper.

**Architects.**—Ross & McDonald, Montreal.

**Contractors.**—The Downing-Cook Co., Ltd., Montreal.

St. John's, Newfoundland.  
The Corner-stone with the following engraving: Cochrane Street Methodist Centennial Church, 1915, was very kindly presented by Mr. James McIntyre, Stonecutter of this city.  
The Trowel was engraved: Cochrane Street Methodist Centennial Church, Saint John's, Newfoundland. Corner Stone laid June 29th, 1915, by the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church.

The Trowel was of solid Sterling Silver throughout with ebony handle, was prepared by Mr. R. H. Trapnell, Jeweller of this city, and is the gift of a member of this congregation who

## Entertainment In Honor of Archbishop Roche

Yesterday afternoon the Casino Theatre was the scene of a very varied and most interesting entertainment given by the pupils of the Convent Schools in honour of His Grace Archbishop Roche. There were present His Grace, His Excellency Monsignor Stagni, Their Lordships Bishops March, Morison, Power and O'Leary and all the visiting clergy who took part in the consecration ceremonies. The programme, a lengthy one, was in two parts and opened with a chorus of welcome, the solo parts of which were taken by Miss Mary Harris. A beautiful address was read by Miss Eva Harris of the Presentation Convent and a presentation by Miss Mary Phelan.

The rest of the programme consisted of drills, recitations, vocal and instrumental solos, vocal and instrumental duets, action songs, dances, and a short sketch "Little Lady Katherine" by the pupils of Littledale Academy. The entertainment closed with very pretty closing choruses. The orchestra comprised instrumentalists from Littledale Academy. All the girls taking part acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner and the excellence of the entertainment looked well, merited applause, and the good Nuns who trained the performers also deserve congratulations.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in the marks of honest toil on your hands, but there is no need of wearing them. FLASH will take out all stains in a flash. Drop in for a tin to: W. E. Bearnis; Bishop Son's & Co., Ltd.; C. P. Eagan; Ellis & Co., Ltd.; Walter Gosse; E. J. Horwood; F. P. U. Trading Co., Ltd; Steer Bros.

## Wedding Bells

PAYNE-CRAWFORD

The wedding of Mr. Harry Crawford, Chief Engineer of S.S. Dundee, to Miss Annie Payne, daughter of the late Mr. W. B. Payne, was solemnized at St. Thomas's Church yesterday. The officiating clergyman was Rev. G. H. Hewitt, A.A., of Petty Harbor, who was assisted by Rev. Clayton, Senior Curate of Thomas's.

As the bridal party entered the Church, Organist Stirling played a Wedding March. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Ernest Payne, Secretary of the Board of Trade, having as bridesmaids her sister, Miss Jeanette Payne, and Miss Carrie Crawford, sister of the groom, whilst the Misses Carnell (3) and Crawford (2) acted as flower girls.

The groom was supported by his brother James and after the ceremony, which was attended only by the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties, a reception was held at the residence of the bride on Monks' town Road.

The happy couple left by last night's express for Humbermouth where the honeymoon will be spent, and from there they will proceed to Port Blandford, their future home.

The Mail and Advocate joins their many friends in wishing them many years of wedded bliss.

In the U.S.A., the name **Arbucles'** on a tin of coffee stands for excellence. It is being introduced by the Cleveland Trading Co., and is for sale by W. E. Bearnis, F. Fitzpatrick, A. Thomson and W. Gosse.

## Bruce's Passengers

The Bruce arrived at Basques at 6.30 a.m. today, bringing Miss B. Bouvert, Miss C. Bouvert, J. R. Mellis, Mrs. J. McCallahan, Mrs. H. P. Houghton, A. Mills-Frazer, T. R. Houghton, T. R. Lynch, J. B. Brunst, Dr. H. A. and Mrs. Giovannetti, J. R. Wright, J. W. Simpson, H. P. Coleman, J. M. Greene, A. E. Jameson, J. D. Savin, W. J. Bremner, Mrs. G. A. Mayne, Miss R. Gardiner and Mrs. R. Gillis.

is too modest to have his name mentioned.

Amongst those who took part in the ceremonial were Rev. Dr. Chown, Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh, M.A., B.D., Rev. C. Howe, President of the Conference, Rev. Dr. Curtis, Rev. Dr. Fenwick, Rev. J. Saint, S.T.L. and ex-President F. R. Matthews, B.A.

At the close of the ceremony the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. George Paine, a former pastor of the church. Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh then expressed the appreciation of the officials for the good work done by the builders in completing the rather hurried preparations for the stone-laying and for the handsome gift of the stone by Mr. McIntyre. The proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

## The Methodist Conference

MORNING SESSION

Conference met at 10 a.m. and heard the report of the Laymen's Session. The most important items were:—That time be given for the teaching of the Catechism in our day schools. That the duplication of ministers in districts be avoided. That Dr. Moore visit the Island in the autumn and work for Prohibition. That a memorial be sent to General Conference, to appoint a Superintendent of Missions of Newfoundland who shall give all his time to the work. All these recommendations were favorably received, apart from that relating to the teaching of the Catechism in the day schools.

Dr. Bland again addressed the Conference at 12.35 o'clock. One of the features in the history of the church is the lack of enthusiasm with which the critic is received at the outset. This lack of sympathy is regrettable, but natural. There is a place for disturbances in the Church. The Reformer has a Divine mission.

Deuteronomy 32:11 was made the basis for the discourse and the subject was treated in a most original way. Israel was unwilling to leave Egypt. The wilderness was not tempting and Canaan was largely ideal. The history of people is a succession of exoduses. When the deciples left Jerusalem, and went out to preach in the Gentile world, that was a tremendous exodus. The deciples at first merely grafted on to Judaism acceptance of Christ.

For a time there was no disposition to leave Jerusalem; glimpses came of them that this faith had larger bearings. Stephen was the first who realized this. Paul left the nest. He was misunderstood even by his fellow-Christians. They slandered him, discredited him, and tried to undermine his work. Paul granted a Gentile Church. The Jewish sect was either merged in it or became a part of Judaism.

The Greeks made the Church philosophical and Latin made it a giant external authority. Outward unity with the Latins was the chief thing. Christianity can never tolerate the Prussian drill-sergeant; its spirit is freedom through love. At the Reformation men felt that they must break the bonds that bound them. Luther stood for conscience; he made another exodus and Teutonic Europe followed him. We do not realize what a new thing it was to go out and leave the Pope whom he had regarded as the Vicar of Christ.

Martin Luther taught the Teutonic world that Protestantism is free. Sunday said "There must be absolute liberty within the Christian spirit." The present age is the end of an epoch and the beginning of another. There is a discontent in the social and international world. God is stirring up the world and is trying to bring about a third exodus. This is not a territorial exodus, nor a leaving of the Church; but an exodus to find a new social order. We cannot live in the present social order. There are three teachings of Jesus that should command our attention. A man is known by his love. Can a man love his competitors in business? He will probably be awake at night thinking of how to take away the trade of his competitors. Competition is war. One man's success is purchased by the failure of another. We have become accustomed to competition in trade.

It is a devilish thing, an unchristian thing. Co-operation must take the place of competition. Another teaching of Jesus was the duty of service. Can a man make his business a service? The man who gets the most money with the last service is accounted the most successful man. The speculation in land in North West Canada was sinful. We must turn things round. The business man, the carpenter and all workers for her for service.

The third teaching was the peril of wealth. Are Christians ever afraid of wealth? There seems to be a conspiracy in the Church to put those perplexing problems on one side. Wealth is the most demoralizing force. If it is right to protect the community against the drink traffic, it is right to protect it against wealth. The social order should be improved. There should be no multi-millionaires and no paupers. The task is to alter the social order, that the religious spirit can be shown in the world as well as in the teaching of the Gospel.

A resolution was moved by Rev. D. Hemmeon, B.A., and seconded by the Rev. Mark Fenwick, thanking Dr. Bland for the able lectures which he has delivered. Dr. Chown supported the resolutions.

**AFTERNOON SESSION**  
The Conference by motion thanked Dr. Chown, the General Superintendent, for the magnificent help which he had rendered to our church by his visit.

F. D. C.

## OUR THEATRES

CRESCENT

The bill for the Crescent to-day is a very interesting and entertaining one. "Steve O'Grady's Chance" is a special two-reel Vitagraph. "The Path to Ruin" is a dramatic story of a stock gambler, with a fine Selig Melo-drama. "The Rummage Sale." Some extra funny comics are also shown with good music and fine singing and a pleasing holiday show will await patrons of the Crescent.

## ROSSLEY'S WEST END

The popular little house was crowded to the doors at every performance last night. The pictures are certainly fine and storms of applause greet the picture, of the soldier lads. This picture will be shown again to give all a chance before it goes away. Come and have a look at your own brave boys. The rest of the pictures are features, everyone. The little singers in new novelty songs and dainty costumes. The best show in the city at the price.

## First New Fish

The schr. Agnes Jane, from Random, Trinity Bay, is discharging a cargo of this season's fish—first for the year—at Baird's South Side premises.

Have you seen the latest melody: "The Coca-Cola Rag!" Look out for it. We will publish it.

## Train Notes

The westbound express left Bishop's Falls at 8 a.m. today.

The Bruce express is due here at 8 p.m.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfd. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent." ap12,tf

**J.J. St. John**  
To Shopkeepers:  
100 dozen  
**ROYAL PALACE**  
Baking Powder at  
50c dozen tins.  
500 Dozen  
**TOILET SOAP**  
1 dozen in a Box,  
35c dozen.  
500 Dozen  
**BLACK PEPPER, at**  
10c lb.  
150 Dozen  
**ELECTRIC PASTE,**  
the best Blacklead  
on the market,  
48c dozen.  
**J.J. St. John**  
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

**Buy GOODS Manu-  
factured in NEW-  
FOUNDLAND & keep  
the Fathers at work**

**WANTED—A Lady  
STENOGRAPHER.** Must have some knowledge of Book-keeping. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO. —jy141

**WANTED—On or about  
July 7th, a SALESLADY, with a  
knowledge of Millinery; a GIRL  
for Cash Desk; and at once a Man  
as Packer for wholesale branch of  
general Dry Goods business. Must  
have experience and be well re-  
commended. Apply in writing to  
"EMPLOYER," care this office.—  
jnc28,3i**