

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Price:—1 cent.

LONDON, June 19.—That there should be no dissolution of Parliament was the decision virtually arrived at by the Cabinet at its meeting yesterday says Times to-day. Ministers decided on principle that the life of present Parliament should be extended 12 months and that no Municipal elections be held this year.

FRANCO-BRITISH FORCES NOW ON THE OFFENSIVE

Germans With Preponderance of Machine Guns Make Prompt Counter-attacks

THE BATTLE OF LEMBERG RAGING

Russians Claim to Have Drawn German Forces far From Railway Lines

London, June 18.—Although disagreeing as to results, both the German official statement, on the one hand, and the French and British communications on the other, indicate that fighting is progressing in the Arras sector and at the northern and southern parts of the British front, and is as desperate as any that the western theatre of war has developed.

The area of hostilities is tiny compared with the sweep of the Galician front, where the Austro-Germans are still driving forward, but the last few days have brought much hand to hand fighting. The British and French are striving to hold the trenches gained, while the Germans, with a preponderance of machine guns, are promptly initiating a counter-attack.

Each side dwells on the losses of the other and each emphasizes its gains, all of which have been costly, although comparatively small as measured by distance. It is too early to say whether this means a serious Franco-British attempt to break through, but it is patent that they are on the offensive.

In the East, the Austro-German forces are not only nearer Lemberg, in Galicia, but claim to have driven the Russians further across the frontier of Poland in the vicinity of Tarnobrzeg, as well as penetrating further into Dobruza. The battle of Lemberg is now raging along the fortified Grodek line, where it is predicted the Russians will give a final and stubborn battle to save the capital.

The British Press, pending such news as the Russians may utter with reluctance, is finding solace in the reports of the colossal human sacrifices which the Austro-German drive through Galicia entailed. It is claimed that the Russians, even if forced to retreat, by a clever management have drawn the Austro-German forces perilously far from the railway communications, and in the meantime is so seriously sapping the vitality of the Germans, with the estimated losses of 30,000 men a day, as to contribute materially to the outcome of the western campaign.

Italian Seaplanes Make Successful Raid on Austrians

Rome. A combined raid by Italian naval seaplanes and dirigibles upon the Austrian positions on the Isonzo front are described as follows in an official statement issued here.

Serious damage is said to have been done to the railroad stations and to Austrian entrenchments. All machines returned safely to their bases. The Italians are reported to have gained further successes in an important struggle which is developing around Trieste.

COALITION CABINET LIKELY IN RUSSIA

At Least, Reports to Berlin Say So

Berlin, June 15.—via London.—Reports received by the Vossische Zeitung indirectly from Petrograd point to the possibility of a ministerial crisis and the retirement of Premier Goremykin. A meeting of Duma leaders last Saturday with President Michael Rodzianko in the chair, at which a request to the Emperor to convoke the Duma at an early date was adopted had, according to the newspaper informants, the purpose of starting an agitation for a coalition ministry.

Prince Manouff, the reports continue, presented a resolution that the Duma, immediately after its convocation, move an address to the Emperor and demand a Ministry in which Parliament would be represented. Members of the Extreme Right voted for the resolution in principle it is stated. President Rodzianko went to the meeting after a long conference with Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces at headquarters.

Sir John French Reports Slight Advance Around Festubert

London, June 18.—A report from Sir John French was given out here to-night:—

"The fighting on the northern and southern portions of our front continued throughout June 16th, in co-operation with the attack of our ally about Arras.

East of Ypres all the German first line trenches, which we captured, remained in our hands, in spite of two counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. We were, however, unable to retain those of the enemy's second line of trenches which we had occupied in the morning.

East of Festubert, as a result of a further attack on the afternoon of the 16th, we made a slight advance, and judging by the number of dead in the German trenches entered by us, our artillery fire was very effective.

GETTING HIS JUST DESERTS

New York, June 18.—Gustave Stahl, the German reservist, who swore an affidavit which was submitted to the State Department by the German Embassy, that he saw guns aboard the Lusitania, was indicted for perjury to-day by the Federal Grand Jury.

British Steamer Aelsa Sunk Off Coast of Scotland

London, June 18.—The British steamship Aelsa, of Leith, was sunk by a submarine to-day, off the south-east coast of Scotland. The crew was saved.

Investigating Death Of Warneford, V.C.

Paris, June 18.—The British Royal Naval Flying Corps to-day began an investigation into the aeroplane accident yesterday, which resulted in the death of Lieut. Warneford, the British aviator who recently destroyed a Zeppelin, and Henry B. Needham, the American writer.

ITALIANS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

Rome, via Paris and St. Pierre, June 19.—Late numerous engagements have resulted in constant progress for our troops in Tyrol and Trentino, as well as in the Isonzo Valley. At Zulfatora we have repulsed an Austrian attack from Rovereto. In Coveana we occupy positions of Sasso de Stria and of Albergo de Falzargo. In Carnie our artillery silenced several Austrian batteries. In Montenegro we have captured 800 prisoners, of whom 30 are officers, a big number of guns and 3 machine guns. On the Isonzo our troops debouched from Plavna, capturing all the heights of that region, after serious fighting, fortifying new positions and repulsing all counter attacks elsewhere.

It is reported that the occupation of Goritz is imminent and that Italian advance guards are arriving in sight of Trieste.

Bernstorff Denies the Story of Mysterious Mr. Meyer

Washington, June 19.—Secretary of State Lansing late to-day authorized an announcement that so far as the State Department was concerned, the Meyer Garhardt incident was closed. He added that it had never been officially called to the State Department's attention, except through a denial by Ambassador Bernstorff, who told him to-day that he had no knowledge whatever of any "Mr. Meyer."

PARIS OPINION WILSON NOTE Not An Ultimatum But Leaves No Ground for Dilatory Tactics

Paris, June 15.—Unqualified admiration for the firm dignified and courteous tone of President Wilson's Note to Germany is expressed by the newspapers of this city. While it is considered in no sense an ultimatum, the press contends the language is so clear it leaves no room for dilatory tactics or a complex controversy. President Wilson, it is held, goes straight to the point by inviting Germany to state plainly whether she will respect in future the rights of non-combatants and the laws of humanity.

Notable Representations

The words "solemn representations" which occur in the Note, says the Petit Parisien, sum up its spirit. Notwithstanding the perfect politeness of its tone, the paper asserts, such words are not used in diplomatic documents except in periods of real tension. They are held to show the President Wilson has decided upon his policy and nothing will induce him to alter it.

Berlin Claims Another German Victory?

Berlin, June 18.—An official announcement is made here to-day that an Allied force which attacked a German position north of LaBasse, in north-western France, was destroyed, only a few succeeding in retreating.

Paying the Penalty

Edinburgh, June 19.—Robert Hatterington and Henry A. Wilson, members of the Glasgow Iron firm of Wm. Jackson & Co. were to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment and payment of fines of \$19,000 each for trading with the enemy in shipping ore mined by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.

SWEDISH PRESS DEMAND REPRISALS

London, June 19.—Anger of public press is rising daily over German submarine attacks on neutral shipping says Reuters Stockholm correspondent. Newspapers in discussing the question, say that in addition to strong protests, the Swedish Government should not hesitate adopting some form of reprisal.

OFFICIAL

British

London, June 18.—The French Government report great activity during the past two days. Fighting north of Arras developed extreme intensity. Important progress was made and almost wholly maintained near Souchez and Neuville. Eleven German divisions were engaged and suffered extremely heavy losses. Over six hundred prisoners were captured. There has been considerable progress in the Vosges and Alsace, where the Germans lost 500 prisoners.

The Russian Government reports very severe engagements continue in Galicia between the San and the town of Lubaczow. On the Dniester front the enemy were thrown back between the River Tysmenica and Strij, above Zurawno. Nearly 9,000 prisoners were captured with six guns and twenty one mitrailleuses.

The Italian Government report satisfactory progress towards Trent, the Carice Alps, and on the Trentino front. Near Montenero, 600 prisoners were captured.

French

Paris, June 18 (official).—In the sector north of Arras, a violent artillery duel has taken place to-day. Our front remains unchanged. We hold all the ground we have captured.

In Alsace we have fortified the positions which we took yesterday, and continue to make progress here.

Russian

Petrograd, June 19.—Admission is made in an official statement issued at the War Office here that the Russians have retired beyond the lines of lakes at Grodek, less than 16 miles west of Lemberg, their last line of defence in front of the Galician capital.

ALLIED AIRMEN VISIT BRUSSELS

Amsterdam, June 19.—11 allied airmen dropped bombs on German balloon sheds at Brussels on Thursday, causing slight damage, according to a Nassbode despatch.

CANADIAN TROOPS AGAIN IN ACTION

Suffer Further Losses At Festubert

Ottawa, June 18.—The Canadians have again been in the firing line. The First Brigade, according to advices received here to-day, has been in an engagement and sustained a number of losses.

Austrians Strongly Defending Pola

Rome, June 18.—A refugee coming into Rome from Pola, the Austrian naval base, reports that the Austrians have 200,000 men in strongly entrenched position there.

Sudden Strength Of Russian Bourse Causes a Stir

Bulgaria Likely Join in War With Allies

London, June 18.—Reports are in circulation here that Bulgaria has come to an agreement with the Allied Powers. These reports lack confirmation, although the buoyancy of the Petrograd Bourse is taken in London as indicating that important events are near at hand.

The opinion is generally expressed here that there is no chance that Bulgaria will enter the war on the side of Germany and Austria.

Earlier in the day, the strength of the Russian Bourse and a sudden drop in exchange rates, led to the belief that the Dardanelles Straits were on the point of being penetrated, or that Russian financiers had received some private news of great importance.

That some great coup is about to be sprung is considered certain here, for following their great reverses in Galicia, the Russian markets could not possibly have developed the sudden strength exhibited to-day.

GREAT ACTIVITY On Western Front Allies Advancing

Spirit of Troops Perfect—600 Prisoners Taken—Germans get Great Check and Suffer Great Losses

Paris, via St. Pierre, June 19.—There has been great activity on the front for the past two days, fighting north of Arras yesterday becoming extremely intense, infantry actions very numerous and vigorous artillery duels violent and continuous. We have realized progress, which has been generally maintained, though furiously counter-attacked by the enemy, and again to-day fighting still continues. Very violent it is, especially in the sector to the north that we progressed, varying several German trenches on sides of the Aix Roulette-Souchez road. The Germans are still holding on in Fond de Bural, but they are nearly completely surrounded.

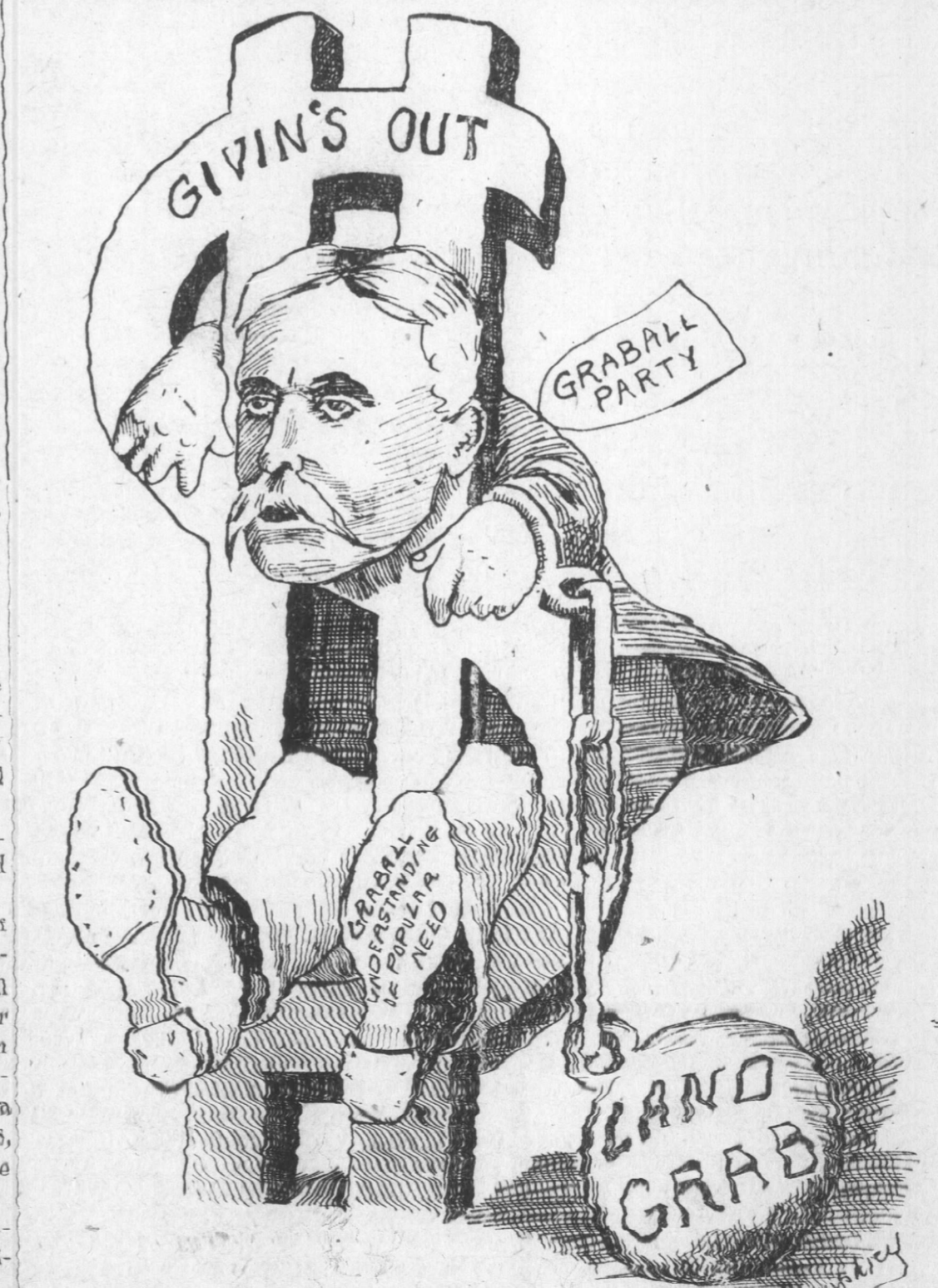
We have advanced yesterday and to-day towards Souchez in the directions of north, north-west, south-east and west in uninterrupted measure. More to the south we took footing in part of the Castle of Carliou, of which trenches filled with water served as enemy's basis of defence. We also carried Souchez Cemetery and ground on slopes at south-east of Souchez 8, Hill 119, thanks to several brilliant charges, results of yesterday were extended to-day.

In North, to east and south of Neuville we carried by assault first line of enemy, and on certain points the second. The units engaged fought with bayonet and hand grenades under violent artillery fire. Our infantry, after attacking with extreme energy, being efficaciously upheld by the firing of nearly 300,000 shells was obliged to face during the night of Wednesday to Thursday several violent and repeated counter attacks of heavy German effectives, but repulsed these on the whole front of the line. We only evacuated a small wood taken yesterday morning south of Hill No. 119, that enemy's artillery fire rendered untenable. The Germans engaged eleven divisions in the above-mentioned fighting and these suffered extremely heavy losses. The spirit of our troops is perfect and the number of prisoners taken by us amount to beyond 600, 20 officers included.

Our bombing squadron bombed enemy's reserves at Givenchy and at Follewood and dispersed German troops in formation. The great check sustained by the enemy in its counter-attacks against Quenneviere is confirmed by German corpses found in front of our trenches. Long ranged cannons twice bombarded Villers Cotterets. One person was wounded at Rheims, where more than 80 shells, of which several were incendiary, fell in the city, particularly on the Cathedral.

In Alsace our successes continue, we have captured Altenhof, a suburb of Metz, also Steinbruck and we continue progress on both banks of the Fecht. The Germans are setting Metzval afire. Prisoners in our hands number 60, of whom 10 are officers and 23 sub-officers. To the already mentioned material must be added 3 bomb throwers, 2 machine guns, campaign telephones and apparatus for the emission of asphyxiating gases.

A German aero has been brought down by one of our aviators in Alsace, both German aviators being killed.

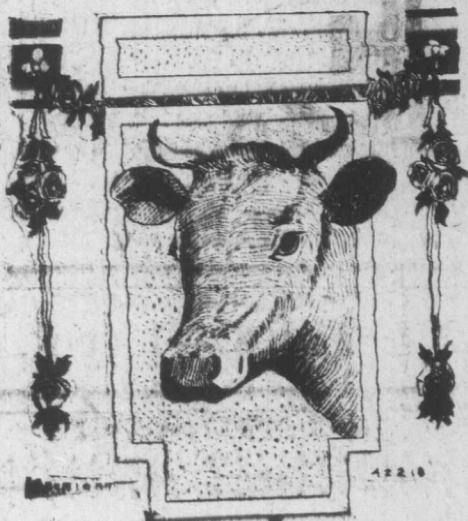


Some time ago rumor said a Minister of the Crown was removed from a Graball Party Caucus Meeting because of his indecent demand for Boodle while under the influence of liquor. The matter then under discussion was the export of round timber from the Labrador.

Many rumors of Big Givings Out in connection with Land Grabbing Deals have been current for some time. The Sharks overpowered the Premier, so it is said, and the tail end of the Party triumphed.

The above cut shows where poor Morris landed himself—Choked in the Grip of Dollars—Chain ed and sheekled by the Timber Grabbers. That deal of theirs will prove the death blow of Graballism. Neck, feet and hands bound, poor Morris will be cast into utter darkness when the electors get after him at the polls.

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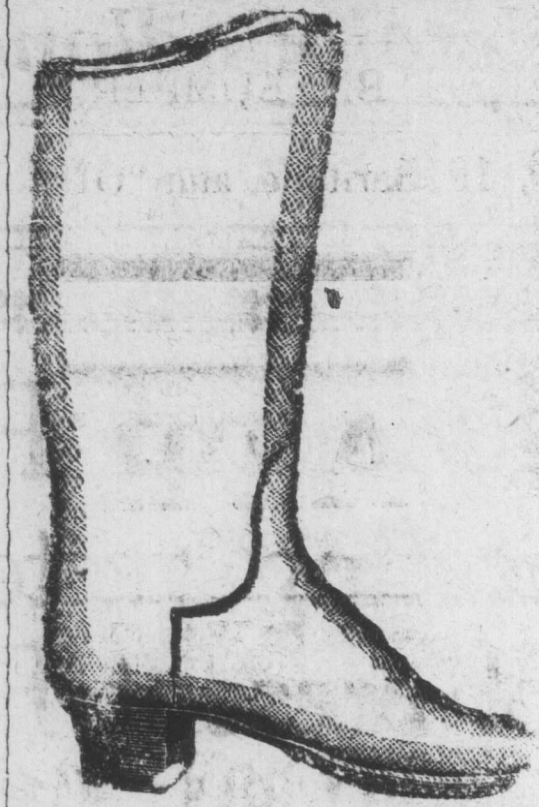
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## PRIVATE R. V. GARRATT, OF OSHANA, TELLS OF SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES

### Conspicuous Bravery of Ottawa Officers— Canadians Always Anxious for a Scrap With the Germans

Private R. V. Garratt, of G Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Brigade, who enlisted at Oshana, writes home of the "second great battle of Ypres." He mentions the conspicuous bravery of several Ottawa officers in the battalion.

At 10 a.m. on April 22, their colonel had stated that the 2nd and 4th Battalions had been chosen for Hill 60 reinforcements, should any be needed, but at 2 o'clock the order to "stand by" for this service was cancelled and the men were allowed, to some extent, the freedom of the town of Flammerringhe. At 6 o'clock all was serene and many were engaged in outdoor sports, but at 7.20 there was a startling and sudden turn of affairs. Private Garratt writes:

"It was soon after our sports were over, and we had turned in that one of the men of our company rushed in with the news that the Germans had broken through the French lines and were thin three miles of our billets. Realizing how improbable such a report would prove to be, we gave it no credence. Twenty minutes later men flocked in from all quarters confirming the rumor.

#### The Fortunes of War.

"To those of us who had never experienced the sensations of real war, the whole scene came as a great and stirring revelation. True, we stood calmly by, awaiting and receiving orders to leave at a moment's notice. But within! Who shall say he was calm within, and know he speaks the truth?"

"I remember telling one chap of our platoon, Stanley Merchant, of Quebec, that we would move off at once.

"I don't believe it, Perce. It will be just like it always has been—a scare and then 'turn in.' Gad! why can't we get into a real scrap!" he said. At ten o'clock next morning Stanley lay beneath the hot sun and between heavy opposing fires, unable to move, with two gunshot wounds in the thigh and a nasty wound in the ankle. He will never fight again. (Merchant, who was recommended for a decoration, has since died.)

"Our company formed up in proper order at nine o'clock that evening and marched to the trouble area. At about midnight we stopped near a barn and were about to sit down when a mixim had suddenly trained on us. Down we plopped, flat as a pancake—and remained there for fully ten minutes. About 3,000 shots pinged over us during these fateful minutes, some of these not an inch above our heads and shoulders.

"A Company advanced in direct attack upon the Germans, who were deep in the woods. This was at about six o'clock. This was a truly magnificent charge in the face of practically instant death. Every officer of this company, with the exception of Lieut. Koltz, was dead fifteen minutes after the charge began. Lieut. Koltz died within the next twenty-four hours. Major Bennett died literally at the head of his company. And those other officers, Lieut. Day, Lieut. Gordon and Lieut. Dooxsee fell with equal gallantry. The death of Lieut. Dooxsee, one of the most popular officers among the junior leaders, recalls a touching incident in the days of trench warfare. Mr. Dooxsee had received a serious bayonet thrust up the thigh. He had not long been in hospital when, in direct disregard of the doctor's orders, he returned to battalion duty, and led his men as though perfectly cured of his wounds.

This one act above all others had endeared him to his men.

#### Took Some Prisoners.

"Our own company was on Friday, April 23rd, engaged partly in attack, partly in reserve. No. 14 platoon acting in reserve in conjunction with No. 13, while the other two platoons engaged in forays on both flanks. Capt. Hooper of Ottawa leading with his customary vigor. These small attacks resulted in the capture of several prisoners, among these an officer and two corporals.

#### Dangerous Work.

"During that Friday we remained 'on the ready,' prepared for all emergencies, and two facts of the two days fighting I recall well: Sleep was practically impossible, and we had rarely a hot dry crust of bread, a loaf of bully beef or a dog biscuit as we did whenever one of the other chanced to come our way during that uncertain period. April 24th, our company made a dash across the fields to some redoubts, and thence up to the trenches held by the 16th and 18th battalions, whom we relieved.

#### A Heavy Assault.

"At two o'clock we received orders to prepare for a German attack. At three o'clock we received brigade orders to retire, and form in line with the Buffs. On our flank the Germans with huge reinforcements were advancing upon us and the Germans in the woods had also begun to move. Platoons 14, 15 and 16, retired. No. 16 leading, and platoon No. 13 covering the retirement of the other three. This retirement was made again across open fields. It was during this retirement that I was shot. We do not, any of us, know how on earth we escaped alive.

"As I have already pointed out, platoon No. 13 covered the retirement of the other three platoons. It is not easy to express all that this means. It means that platoon 13 remained and shot at the hordes of advancing Germans while the others retired. It was one of those gallant stands which must inevitably at some time or other fall to one platoon or another. In charge of this platoon was our company commander, Major H. G. Balster. At first he had the platoon of fifty with him; by degrees the platoon had dwindled down to ten. Always quiet and always kind his commands were without ostentation or flurry. And finally he himself practically alone threw tickler-bombs, and faced the advancing hordes, now not twenty-five paces away. Thus he fell. The memory of that gallant stand of a mere handful is one of the sweetest and at the same time one of the saddest of those few days of real vivid war. Capt. Hooper and Lieut. McLennan of Ottawa fell with undoubted heroism. Just how badly wounded I cannot say.

#### Promoted Despatch Rider.

"By six o'clock that evening the German advance was checked. At four o'clock I passed our battalion chief, Colonel Watson, who kindly directed me to the ambulance station. Apropos of our chief, I heard a thrilling story. Among the many heroes of the battalion in this battle were the messengers and despatch riders. One of these, Lance-Corporal Gotts, had hurriedly brought in a message of much importance. The colonel promoted the corporal a sergeant on the spot. Turning to Capt. O'Connor of Ottawa, Colonel Watson said: 'Capt. O'Connor, I may not live long. You are witness to the act of promotion in regard to Sergeant Gotts.'

## Anglican Synod At Halifax Demands Prohibition

At the meeting of the Diocesan Synod of the Anglican church held in Halifax, last week, the following preamble and resolutions, after due discussion, were adopted amidst great applause and much enthusiasm: "Whereas, our General Synod in Canada, in reference at Ottawa, in 1908, approved of the report of the Committee on Temperance, which declared the bar to be a public menace, and further declared it to be the duty of every man to endeavour to further the effort to abolish the bar; and

"Whereas, since that year very great advance has been made in the work of Temperance Reform; and the public conscience has been awakened in a marked degree to the appalling effects of individual and national life resulting from the sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes; and

"Whereas, the conditions created by the war have furnished an occasion which is demonstrating the great need of restricting the use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage, has also furnished the occasion which justifies the taking of strong measures for its restrictions as such."

Be it therefore resolved: "That this Commission on Social Service of the Synod of Nova Scotia is of opinion that the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of untold misery and evil; and that such Dominion and Provincial legislation should be enacted as will provide during the present crisis the fullest possible measure of prevention of the sale and use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage."

"And further,— "That guided by the experience of all the countries enacting special legislation at this time, in this connection; and also by our own experience, the Dominion and Provincial Governments be urged to continue the same permanently; and as soon as possible to bring about the entire abolition of the traffic in alcoholic liquor as a beverage."

As one of the speakers pointed out this is probably the most drastic resolution ever passed in favor of prohibition in an Anglican Synod in Canada.

### Everybody's doin' it now.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 19th, 1915

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**Publishing of Debates**

THE farce perpetrated upon the trusting public by the manner in which the debates of the House of Assembly are published is very apparent to anyone who will take the trouble to take notice. The debates of May 17th are now being published and at the present rate of progress it will take two months more to finish them.

What purpose is served by publishing debates 30 days old?

Who reads the debates? Not one man out of ten. Interest in the utterances of legislators is small ten days after they are delivered.

During the past session the Opposition Party endeavoured to get the Premier to change the present system of reporting. The Premier agreed to consider the matter and all admitted the uselessness of publishing the debates unless published immediately after delivery, but the Premier took no action and the farce still goes on.

The speeches of the Union members are reported worse than they were last year, and what appears in the official reports is absolutely untrue and do not contain a third of the matter reviewed by any of the Union members.

We warn the public against accepting any of the official reports of Union members' remarks in the House, for what is published is not recognized by Union members. Those speeches are not revised by the speakers.

The most surprising thing about this business is, that the speeches of all other members are splendidly reported. It looks as if the reporters were instructed by some one to bungle up the speeches of Union members.

The stuff appearing daily reporting the speeches of members of the Dumping Chamber delivered in connection with the Labrador Fish Price Bill and the Loggers' Bill prove that seven-eighths of the time of the Upper House the past session was occupied in discussing the Bills sent up from the Lower House which were the outcome of the exertions of the F.P.U. members.

The Union's Bills sent up to the Dumping Chamber were the Loggers' Bill, Sealing Bill, Local Affairs Bill, Labrador Fish Price Bill. Two were passed and two were killed.

It is strange that the Bills sent up by the Government during the session, which amounted to ten times more than those initiated by the F.P.U. members, were not discussed more than one-third of the time devoted to the discussion of the four Union Bills.

**MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS**

And in these latter days has risen W. F. Coaker, who ranks with the greatest of the land in his efforts and achievements on behalf of his fellow-countrymen. To him belongs all the credit of initiating and directing the wonderful movement which has put our Toilers of the Sea in a position to enjoy to the full the benefits secured for them by his great predecessors.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

It was the old, old story of the horny-handed Son of Toil being made a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the middleman who marketed his produce abroad.—Mosdell, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

For what isolated individual or groups of individuals found impossible of accomplishment was soon brought about when the great armies of Unionism entered the industrial field and did battle for what is but the common right of humanity.—Mosdell, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, '13.

He (COAKER) was born of the common people; he was inexperienced in business or in politics; he was obscure and unknown. BUT HE (COAKER) WAS THE MAN FOR THE TIME AND FOR THE WORK. What birth and experience denied was more than made up for in PERSONALITY, in BRAIN and in GENIUS.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, December 20, 1913.

Having the knowledge of the need; having ideas and schemes to accomplish the work; having faith in himself and confidence in the ultimate success of his (COAKER) great undertaking he (COAKER) BOLDLY LAUNCHED HIS (COAKER) HUMANE ENTERPRISE.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

Men scoffed at COAKER, but they were men who did not know him.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, December 20, 1913.

of the "A."; and we find that the teaching of Navigation in our schools is almost as dead as the Dodo. Reading, it seems, is a lost art; and the Three R's are almost forgotten!

Of course, to offset these trivial omissions in the curricula of common schools we have such interesting subjects as Nature Studies, Prophetic Measures against the aggressive onslaughts of the genus Cimex, Hygiene, Natural History (with reference to the habits of the Ornithorynchus and the Platypus, of Australia. Newfoundland History is no longer considered essential. The story of Babylonian Cuneiform Inscriptions, of course, is far more interesting. These subjects are decidedly instructive; and the young children of our outports are to be congratulated in having such opportunities to acquire a HIGHER Education.

We are going to save up the few dimes that we can spare, and invest in some of these textbooks; for really, we are getting so old fashioned, that we do not find it agreeable to be living in such surroundings. Alas! when we sat on the old school form, we were actually obliged to learn Geography, Grammar, Navigation, and other such commonplace things!

**Fishery Supplies**

SEVEN-EIGHTS of the Fishermen who take supplies at St. John's have at last transacted their Spring's business and are returning home. Very few returned without what they came for. Probably 50 per cent. of the supplies this Spring were purchased for cash. A great change is apparent in this respect, and no one is sorry that such changes are taking place.

The failure of the firm of A. Goodridge & Sons caused some inconvenience to many of the dealers of that old firm, but nine-tenths of them secured supplies from other firms.

A few schooners were left here with the receivers of the estate.

Most of the Labrador Fishermen from Conception Bay secured the necessary supplies after a long Spring of worry and indecision, yet it is probable that 1000 less Fishermen will this year prosecute the Labrador fishery than were engaged last year.

Out of the 2500 Volunteers and Naval lads enlisted, 1700 to 1800 are Fishermen, consequently if the catch this year is normal, there will be a shortage of 75,000 qtls., owing to the withdrawal of those men, which will mean \$500,000 less earnings from the fishery.

The Lobster fishery will not produce 2500 cases this season, the price of which will not exceed \$12 per case, according to present prospects.

The Spring herring fishery North will be 25,000 barrels less than last year.

The cod fishery prospects for Trinity, Bonavista and Conception Bays are much more favourable than last year, but in no case can it be said to be normal. Yet it is possible that these three Northern Bays will secure a share of fish this season.

The Treaty Shore Spring fishery which two years ago exceeded 50,000 quintals, is again a failure, owing to the ice blockade.

The Bank fishery is ahead of last year's catch to date, but it is too soon to crow too loud over results, for a poor supply of bait in July and August will take the cream off catches taken so far.

The supply of old fish in stock here was never less than at present, and very few quintals will remain by the end of July.

The foreign markets will be without stocks except that of Portugal.

The new fish will be freely purchased abroad if supplies can be dispatched by the end of September.

We trust buyers will offer fair prices for new fish and thereby

**Forcible and Brilliant Speech of Dr. Lloyd on Financial Outlook, Delivered in the House, April 27, 1915**

**In Telling Language Dr. Lloyd Showed up Morris' Tinkering With Tariff--The Point Blank Refusal of His Finance Minister to Give Every Department of the Government With Overdrawn Accounts--Using the Tariff for an Election Kite Played Havoc With Colony's Resources**

MR. LLOYD.—The position of the Government in connection with the estimates. They did not give the House a statement as to the manner in which they were going to raise the money to meet the supply bill. A few days ago we brought to the attention of the Government the desirability of furnishing financial statements before proceeding to vote four million dollars as asked for under those estimates. The answer that was given at that time was that it was not customary to show beforehand how the money was to be raised. I have before me statements furnished by the Minister of Finance showing the expenditure and the bank balances up to the end of March. This statement is prepared by the Bank of Montreal, which does the financial work of the Colony, and must be regarded as the report of the Finance Minister himself. The Colony has to provide about \$520,000 at the end of every six months as interest for the bond-holders, or a little over one quarter of a million dollars every three months. The statement which I hold in my hands shows that at the end of last June the Exchequer Account was overdrawn to the amount of over three hundred thousand dollars. That was the burden with which we started the year on the 1st day of July last, or in other words the balance standing against the Colony on Current Account on that date. That debit balance was wiped off by taking \$301,000.00 from the reserve of one-half million dollars which was lying in the Bank and known as, I think, the "nest egg." This I gather from the Speech of His Excellency the Governor. After collecting the revenue for nine months, that is from the 1st day of July last to the last day of March, we find that the Exchequer Account is overdrawn by the sum of \$364,000, whereas it should have been in credit by at least a quarter of a million dollars. There are also a number of spending departments which draw on that account for their requirements. On March 31st every spending department had overdrawn its account. The overdrafts of the spending departments amount to about \$175,000, so that we are overdrawn on Exchequer account up to the 31st of March over \$530,000. If the Government spend at the same rate until the 30th day of June, they will be over \$800,000 in debt on the year's running account. With such a showing as this it surely behoves us to consider what we are doing & to scrutinize every statement of a financial character before voting for these estimates. We would like to know how the Finance Minister expects to get out of this difficulty. There is only \$200,000 left of the nest egg to meet a deficit which will probably exceed \$800,000. There are only three ways by which the Finance Minister and meet this deficit. The first is by cutting down expenses \$800,000. You have refused to do this as shown by your estimates. The second is to meet this deficit by a loan. If so, your estimates are out because you have not provided for the payment of interest on that loan, and the third course is to raise extra revenue by further taxation. I do not know whether this latter course is worthy of serious consideration, when we consider the result of the past two years

experience. A fortnight ago I asked, "sir, certain information from the Minister of Finance, a part of which I received a few days ago, the balance I received this afternoon. I may say that I agree with the hon. member when he says that I received them promptly - under the circumstances. This information shows exactly what may be expected from new taxation and new tariffs. It will be remembered that in March of last year the Minister of Finance introduced a set of new tariffs, in addition to which he imposed the 10 per cent. surtax, stating at the same time that he believed the surtax would be dropped during the year, as he would have sufficient revenue from the other new tariff. Notwithstanding this extra taxation, and the imposition of the 10 per cent. the Finance Minister has been unable to get sufficient revenues to meet his expenditures. The Minister of Finance calculated that the new tariffs and the surtax would bring him in about \$720,000 a year, and about one-third of that sum, or \$240,000 up to the end of June last. These figures relating to the revenue had nothing to do with the war, because no one in the House had the slightest conception that we were going to be engaged in war. The depression in which we started the year on the 1st day of July last, or in other words the balance standing against the Colony on Current Account on that date. That debit balance was wiped off by taking \$301,000.00 from the reserve of one-half million dollars which was lying in the Bank and known as, I think, the "nest egg." This I gather from the Speech of His Excellency the Governor. After collecting the revenue for nine months, that is from the 1st day of July last to the last day of March, we find that the Exchequer Account is overdrawn by the sum of \$364,000, whereas it should have been in credit by at least a quarter of a million dollars. There are also a number of spending departments which draw on that account for their requirements. On March 31st every spending department had overdrawn its account. The overdrafts of the spending departments amount to about \$175,000, so that we are overdrawn on Exchequer account up to the 31st of March over \$530,000. If the Government spend at the same rate until the 30th day of June, they will be over \$800,000 in debt on the year's running account. With such a showing as this it surely behoves us to consider what we are doing & to scrutinize every statement of a financial character before voting for these estimates. We would like to know how the Finance Minister expects to get out of this difficulty. There is only \$200,000 left of the nest egg to meet a deficit which will probably exceed \$800,000. There are only three ways by which the Finance Minister and meet this deficit. The first is by cutting down expenses \$800,000. You have refused to do this as shown by your estimates. The second is to meet this deficit by a loan. If so, your estimates are out because you have not provided for the payment of interest on that loan, and the third course is to raise extra revenue by further taxation. I do not know whether this latter course is worthy of serious consideration, when we consider the result of the past two years

the estimates prepared to meet only "indispensable requirements." We do not know what the existing conditions are, except in so far as may be revealed by the preceding paragraph, to which the attention of members is directed by the Government itself. I am impressing this point in order to show the unreasonable attitude of the Government in refusing to give the information on what we are invited to consider in connection with the estimates which are before us. We are told something in the Governor's Speech that "The revenue of the past fiscal year shows a deficit." That statement is proved by the Bank statement which has no connection with the war, because it is a deficit that existed on June 30th long before the war commenced. And we are told now that the deficit occurred because of depression that had existed at that time. I should like to draw the attention of the House to the estimate view set forth by the Minister of Finance in his last Budget Speech. There was no talk of depression then. Everything was flourishing. No indication was then given of the Colony being on an area of depression, or even on the eve of it. On the contrary, the outlook was set forth as quite rosy. But now an excuse is needed and that excuse is sought in depression of trade. An excuse which is not founded on fact. The reason why the revenue did not come in was not owing to depression of times, but was due to the fact that before there had been an electioneering budget passed, and the electioneering budget cut off duties on articles which would have responded to taxation. And the Minister found himself unable to meet expense because the rosy view that he took in the election budget were not realized. I notice that the Premier smiles broadly. He smiles, I suppose, because it did the trick after all, and put him back in office and has kept him in the seat he now occupies—but although this shot was a good enough one to put the Premier and his friends on the other side of the House, it was a bad shot for the country. It nullified up the accounts of the Colony, and from an Exchequer standpoint, it was a complete failure. The revenue from the election tariff and the new tariffs, both before the war and since the war, and the long list of adverse balances to the current accounts in the Bank of Montreal on March 31st last, establish this proposition completely. Freak financing met with the result that might well have been expected. My chief complaint against the Minister of Finance and his colleagues is that they did not profit by the mistake of the election year, but continued to blunder in the Budget succeeding the election. They did not have the pluck to retrace their steps. They went on with freak financing, and met the inevitable result on June 30th, 1914, and found themselves with a deficit of over three hundred thousand dollars in times of plenty, of thriving trade, and before the troubles came on us from the great war. The remarkable thing about the financing was that the only part of the taxation that yielded was the surtax; although all the changes made last year brought in \$140,000 up to June 30th, \$35,000 of this came

(Continued on page 5.)

**The Star Man's Ignorance**

THE STAR man has great faith in all that is contained within the covers of the Encyclopedia Britannica, for once again he attempts a rebuttal of our very plain statement, that Wilson neither invented the electric furnace nor calcium carbide, by citing from that work of reference. We do not know whether the encyclopedia gives the credit to Wilson or not, for we have not taken the trouble to enquire, but we do not believe that it does, and if it does, then it will change the text in the next edition. This is the privilege of an encyclopedia.

What can be thought of a newspaper that uninvited enters into an argument with another, just for the sake of being heard.

His voice would not perhaps be regarded so absolutely as the braying of an ass, had he had some knowledge of the subject he attempted to debate.

We made a certain statement respecting Mr. Wilson and the discovery of the electric furnace and one of its products, when up jumps the ignoramus of The Star to say we are wrong.

He knew absolutely nothing about the question, but to arm himself, he and his minions flew all about town in the hope of finding a contradiction to our statement. Lo! and behold he found it, in some cheap work of reference, and down comes The Star on our heads, with an argument, that, as the silly fellow in his gross ignorance assumed, was to floor us.

We are not flattered by any means, the encyclopedia notwithstanding.

Our challenge to Wilson or any of his supporters issued some time ago, still stands. Will The Star man take it up? If he does not, then we ask him in the name of common sense to subside.

People are wondering, if when The Star man practiced medicine in Bonne Bay, he consulted Nelson's or somebody else's reference works, for a diagnosis or a prescription.

In all likelihood he did, and that maybe accounts for his being here now practicing newspaper quackery.

Had The Star man had even the least semblance of newspaper courtesy about him, he would have contented himself, if he really felt it incumbent upon to say something, with saying that such works of reference as he had had access to all were opposed to our attitude on the question.

Why he felt that he should butt in like a billy goat, cannot be ac-

counted for, especially as he knows nothing about the question involved.

To argue with such a bumpkin would be a waste of time, and to enlighten him further we are not willing, indeed we doubt, if the fellow's biased and jaundiced mind, is capable of being instructed by ordinary means.

If we could only convince the fellow that he is such an idiot, well, it would afford us some degree of satisfaction, for with that datum established, a little light of reason may dawn on him, enough at any rate to convince him that he is but making a fool of himself.

**The Aftermath**

WE have received the accompanying poetic effusion from a teacher who seems to have been ruffled by our remarks about the Academic distinction "A.A." being of no import beyond the three-mile-limit. He assures us that the Ars Poetica receives considerable attention in his school section, and he says:

"Owing to the exigencies of the Exams we have entirely dispensed with such USELESS and commonplace subjects as NAVIGATION, Reading, and the THREE R'S."

**A SOLILOQUY**

"To SHEAR, or not to shear: That is the QUESTION:

Whether it were better to be real-ly honest,

Or relegate the gull'd electors to - Gehenna

Shorn of every asset that Dame Nature lavish'd

Upon this Newfoundland of ours

Alas! I need to lay a devious course, forsooth,

For both my pocket and my wallet do feel empty.

This cursed WAR: Thou, brutal, murderous Kaiser

Hast clean cut off my reg'lar trip to Albion,

With feastings rare, and copious DRAFTS upon

The Finance Minister!

CARBIDE's the THING: it hath a gladsome JINGLE—

It boots me well, although it be a SWINDLE!

Promoters' Favors erstwhile had passed unnotic'd:

Confound that FISHERS' FRIEND, the watchful COAKER!

Hehah! me so disgraced, I'd e'en condone

The deep damnation of his taking off!"

We were so impressed with the item regarding Navigation, that we wished to verify the statement

## Smart Neckwear For Men

On your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped

**"Macgregor's, St. John's"**  
These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. **OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.**

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

**Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's**

## Seed Potatoes

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200 Bags BLUE NOSE POTATOES

200 Bags WHITE ROCK POTATOES

By the Barrel, 1/2 Barrel or Quarter

Also by S.S. "Carthaginian"

GORGONZOLA CHEESE

SMALL DUTCH CHEESE, 4 to 5lb. each, 25c. pound

INNIS KEAN IRISH BUTTER, 45c. pound.

SPRATT'S DOG BISCUITS

MOLASSINE DOG BISCUITS, CAKE-OMA

LYLE'S GOLDEN SYRUP, 1, 2 & 4lb. tins.

FRENCH PEAS, ITALIAN STRING BEANS

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS TIPS

ONE CASE PEARS UNSCENTED SOAP

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W. E. BEARNS

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This is what President Coaker wrote in a recent Editorial in The Mail and Advocate of the BRITISH CLOTHING CO. LTD., and if you insist on your dealer supplying you with one of their suits you will agree with him that for distinctiveness of style, perfect fitting, qualities and superiority of goods they cannot be equalled in this Country.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

### Dr. Lloyd's Speech

(Continued from page 4)

from the surtax. All the rest of the taxes did not bring in \$50,000. If the other taxes had been levied in the directions they ought to have been, the Minister could have realized \$100,000 on liquors, but by this freak financing he only realized \$5,000. Unfortunately the war came on! The Minister immediately tried a little sounder finance. The freak finance of March last year, which he assured us would bring in \$720,000, brought in only \$273,000, showing that the Minister was \$500,000 out in his calculation. By increased taxation from September to March 31, we realized \$232,000. The this September tax was imposed in the middle of war, and yet in spite of this fact, the September tax was far more responsible than that of the previous March.

I have been dwelling on these points for the reason that we are asked to do so in the Governor's Speech. We are asked to review and deliberate upon the estimates, having regard to existing conditions; and these are the existing conditions, and they show that on June 30th last year there was a large deficit, and that there is a still larger one foreshadowed for this year.

In this very connection we are told that in order to reduce this adverse balance, the nature of which I spoke this afternoon, certain proposals will be laid before us. We are told that every spending department of the Government was at March 31st last overdrawn to the extent of \$170,000, and that the department to which these departments are to account was itself overdrawn to the extent of \$360,000. These are the matters we have to consider, and yet in the face of these facts the Government refuses to give any additional light on the matter, for the remedying of which they are expecting us to cast our votes. And they tell us that they will not do this because it is not customary, and yet they ask us to vote and have regard to existing conditions.

Now, sir, I have pointed out that the taxes applied last March and last September, and I dwell upon the fact, that these taxes were not responding anything like what the Finance Minister led us to hope they would in the Budget last year. Of course it is only fair to remember that war conditions are new, and that war was not contemplated by the Minister of Finance at that time, and so far as the war is connected with the finance of the year we cannot attach any blame to the Finance Minister. But he is to be held responsible for his miscalculation, as was shown before the outbreak of the war. The experience we have had shows how utterly difficult it is for us to raise money by playing with the tariffs. Experience has shown us that they cannot be made to respond. What are we going to do to raise the necessary revenue? Repeatedly we have asked the Government for information and repeatedly they have declined to answer our questions. Now, they refuse to inform us, although leading us to the hope that the Estimates we will be asked to consider will be made to suit only absolutely necessary and indispensable requirements. (To be continued)

### J. J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

—OUR WAY—

We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy.

White Cattle Feed,  
Bran, Yellow Meal,  
Whole Corn,  
Mixed Oats  
—and—  
Calf Meal,  
in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.  
Boneless Jowls,  
Pork Loins  
Ribbed Pork,  
New York Beef,  
Sinclair's  
Spare Ribs, the best.

**J. J. St. John**

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

## ANOTHER PEN PICTURE OF THE BOTTLEWASHER

**Bonavista Bay Planter Takes Him to Task For His "Snake in the Grass" Methods—Advises Him to Emigrate to Northern Labrador—Mosdell Despised By All Honest Fishermen**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Who and what is H. M. Mosdell? Is he an Achan who would sell his soul for gold or is he a Korah yoked with himself that he is not virtuous enough to command the honour conferred upon Mr. Coaker by the People?

Perhaps he is a Judas who would sell his Master for the lust of gain. We think he is the latter, only that he has put a higher price on Mr. Coaker than thirty pieces of silver, I think.

Mosdell's gas bag will be about empty when Mr. Coaker has ascended another step in the ladder of fame.

We would ask who Mosdell is that he should insult Twenty Thousand Fishermen by attacking the President of the F.P.U.

Did not Mr. Coaker bring him out of obscurity and place him in a position in which he might win honour among the men who knew him? But what was the result? The men knew him too well to elect him. That has proved a blessing in disguise, for had he been elected, he would have become a thorn in the side of the Union Party.

Such men as Mosdell are like chameleons which show different colours to all who look upon them. He is a fit companion for the Clique he is serving, and as he is but a tool in the hands of the Spar Fame Company, when they are done with him he will have to paddle his own canoe, for there

will be no Dumping Chamber to chuck him into.

Surely the Fishermen have been insulted enough already by a corrupt Government and its high taxation, without having the addition of a snake in the grass such as Mosdell.

Was not his father a Fisherman? Must he not look with shame to-day upon the work of his son who is bound Body and Soul to the Graball Clique and in an underhand and cowardly way is attacking the F.P.U.?

Isn't there some more noble work than this that Mosdell could accomplish?

Why does he not co-operate with some of his friends among the politicians and form a new colony, say the Hanitucks on the Northern Labrador? He could procure a ship from Bowings, no doubt. Crosbie could fit him with spars and Kean could command the ship, provided he was warned to keep clear of the Horse Islands. Perhaps Morris would give him the Fighting Cock of the House of Assembly to protect him from the unpatriotic and "illiterate" cullage, and there he might end his days in undisturbed solitude.

Meanwhile, Mr. Coaker will be doing his glorious work protecting the taxpayers.

Thanking you for space, I remain,

HR. HOBBS.

Keels, June 11, 1915.

## FRENCH PART IN GREAT WAR

Already 4,500,000 Men Called to Colors and of These 1,300,000 Are Casualties

THE TROOPS WELL EQUIPPED

The Present Franco-British Army Most Powerful That Has Ever Existed

Paris, June 11.—Rene Arcos sheds light on the losses of the French army. He says:

"Of the allies fighting against the Austro-German block, it is certainly the French who, in proportion to their population, have thus far made the greatest effort. After nine months of war the French army is more redoubtable than at any time heretofore. The troops have passed a hard apprenticeship in war, they are well equipped and their morale is in general excellent. Tools, artillery, war material and provisions have been massed in unbelievable quantities.

The German Fault  
"The Germans' great fault has been their seven months' stagnation on the banks of the Aisne and the Yser. After the defeat of the Marne they should have tempted fate again at all costs. They preferred to entrench themselves in their molehills and wait for some vague favor of destiny.

"These seven months have allowed the French, and also the British, to perfect their armament and to drill their new units. The commander-in-chief of the Franco-British armies has now in hand the most formidable war machine that has ever existed.

The French Losses

"Certainly the French have suffered losses, which, if smaller than those of the Germans, are yet heavy. Since the start of the campaign about 1,300,000 French have been put hors de combat. Of these there have been about 350,000 killed and 250,000 prisoners or missing.

"Of the total French loss of 1,300,000, about 180,000 have been dropped out, either for wounds causing permanent infirmity or for serious illness. From 300,000 to 400,000 men cured of wounds or illness have

returned to their places in the ranks. "France has already called 4,500,000 men to the colors and more are being called every day."

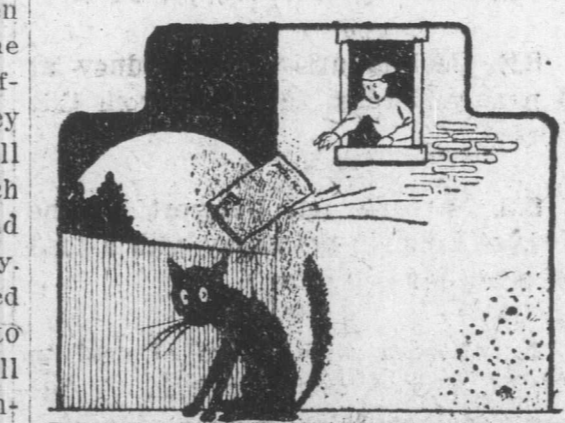
Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble. —ap14,eod

ARMIES OF VILLA AND CARRANZA

Fight For Possession of Mexico City

Washington, June 14.—Attention of Washington officials was again focused today in the military situation in Mexico where there was a possibility of important developments which might bring ultimate peace in the Southern republic. Chief interest centres in the outcome of the prospective battle, between Carranza troops and Villa forces, for the possession of Mexico City, now in the hands of Villa's men.

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



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CHILDS' and MISSES' BLUE SERGE SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$2.00 to \$3.70.

CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE LAWN and FANCY BLOUSE ROBES, prices from 70c. to \$3.60.

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**Granulated Sugar**  
**Raisins & Currants**

—and—

All Lines of General Provisions.

**HEARN & COMPANY**

St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE NICKELS

ROSSLEY'S EAST END
The last chance of the little ones to see a pantomime this season and Bo Peep and Boy Blue is very delightful.

ROSSLEY'S WEST END
There was a good house last night at the ever popular little house and the little singer was well received.

CRESCENT
The programme for the week end at this popular picture palace is a most attractive one.

College Rugby Feildians Champions

The final inter-collegiate rugby football match between Feildians and Collegians was played yesterday on St. George's field.

Schooner Triton Damaged by Explosion

Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier had a message yesterday from Little River, stating that the schooner Triton, Petipas master, had been reported as being towed ashore at North West Cove.

To-morrow's Collection

To-morrow at all the Masses in the R. C. Cathedral, St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's, the annual collection will be taken up for Belydrev and Mount Carmel cemeteries.

With the L.S.P.U.

Last night the committee of the L.S.P.U. in charge of the dance for Labor night, met but did not finalize matters, so many of the men employed on ships being unable to attend.

K. of C. Lecture

A large gathering of the members of the Knights of Columbus and their lady friends assembled at their rooms last night for the lecture given by Rev. F. Sheehan.

Norwegian Fishery

The Norwegian catch of codfish up to date is as follows:—
1915 . . . . . 63,700,000
1914 . . . . . 79,000,000

Letter From Acreknowe Camp

Under date of May 29th, a private in A. Co., writes to his father, who gives The Mail and Advocate the following extracts:
'I don't think we will be here under canvas very long, as C and D companies are rushing through their musketry and everything points to a hurried shift.

The Germans are certainly a hard crowd to beat, but we will win out in the end, and I think all that is needed is more men and guns.

About a mile from here there is a German concentration camp, where 1500 German prisoners are, they certainly are treated good.

Methodist Centenary

To-morrow and Monday have been set apart to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Methodism in this city.

Camp Thieves About

Those who have camps on the South Side complain that thieves are about there daily.

Coal Imports Short

The civic revenues show a deficit to date of \$14,000 from coal taxes, demonstrating that our imports of the article to date are far short of last year.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.

In Dying Condition

By the express to-day Sgt. Benson arrived from Freshwater with a man named Wm. Parsons, aged 70, for the Asylum.

Notes of Thanks

To the many kind friends who sent notes of sympathy, who so generously gave their services and who afforded her so much consolation during the recent death of her beloved brother, Robert, Miss Catherine Power wishes to express her sincere gratitude.

VOLUNTEERS

The number of volunteers now on the roll is 1915. Yesterday the recruits were put through squad drill and are rapidly learning the different exercises and manoeuvres under the supervision of Instructor Noseworthy.

Allen Clark, Botwood. Cecil B. Penny, Botwood. Clifton Ecarle, St. John's. Henry T. Morey, St. John's. John Rodgers, St. John's. Wm. Ferran, St. John's.

Burglar Caught

After midnight Mr. Albert Taylor who keeps a store on Pleasant Street, was given a surprise when on investigating a noise which he heard, found a boy who was quietly appropriating the contents of the till which he had forcibly opened.

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

Fine Tug

The wrecking tug Coast Guard, Capt. Brennan, which arrived here last night, is a fine vessel and is properly equipped for the work she has undertaken.

Hit With a Maul

While James Stantford was to-day using a heavy maul to drive a post, for the Council, just west of the Gas Works, the implement left his hands as it descended, striking John Brien, another employe squarely in the head and felled him to the earth.

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle arrived at Basque at 7.20 a.m. to-day, bringing C. H. Larnier, W. A. Currie, W. L. Orr, H. True, F. J. McGovern and L. Keating.

Fishery News

The following message was received yesterday at Marine and Fisheries from La Pottle:—Schooner Anita C arrived here during the morning with 240 qtls from the Gulf, and traps here are taking 10 qtls daily.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

SHIPPING

The S.S. Pomeranian is scheduled to leave Liverpool to-day for here.

Fishery Report

Messages received at Marine and Fisheries Dept. to-day:—'King's Cove—Very little doing with traps, half to one quintal, no caplin.'

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate westerly winds, fair to-day and on Sunday.

Health Notes

Six cases of diphtheria were reported yesterday at the Health Department, three of them at Angel Place, 2 at Pleasant St. (one of which died) and one at Spencer St.

Civic Commission

At last night's meeting Chairman Gosling presided and all the members of the Board were present.

LOCAL ITEMS

Residents of Hamilton Street, complain that nightly dogs, owned in the street, howl and bark and keep the people awake.

The collections by the Municipal Council during the past week were \$1628.76. For the same week of 1914 they were \$10,827.48.

Monday the work of raising the steamers Desola and Stella Maris will be begun.

The committee detailed to regulate cabstands reported, suggesting that all cabs on the stand be 25 feet apart.

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15.

Train Notes

The express arrived here at 12.15 p.m. to-day.

Supreme Court

In the Supreme Court to-day the young lad Day who had been arraigned for the murder of the fed Spears, and on whom the jury had returned a verdict for manslaughter, was sentenced to six months imprisonment from the date of his arrest by Chief Justice Horwood.

Police Court

(Before C. H. Hutchings, K.C., J.P.) Three casual drunks were discharged.

Carthaginian Arrives

The Allan Liner Carthaginian sailed for Glasgow at 4 a.m. taking a small quantity of fish and oil cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Foster and two children.

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LOCAL ITEMS

For some time past matters have been quiet in police circles, but last evening there was a little flurry and five drunks were placed behind the bars.

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The committee detailed to regulate cabstands reported, suggesting that all cabs on the stand be 25 feet apart.

The many friends of Mr. Peter McDonald, baker, of the West End, will be glad to know that he is thoroughly recovered from the dangerous illness from which he suffered for months past.

Messrs Stevenson & Mills were awarded the plumbing under the Small Homes Act.

Engineer's report dealt with work done the past week. With the passing of pay rolls, bills &c. the meeting adjourned.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays.

St. Thomas's—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidl—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 p.m. Other Services at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

Brookfield School Chapel—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

CENTENARY OF ST. JOHN'S METHODISM

Gower St.—11, Rev. Jas. Pincock; 6.30, Rev. T. B. Darby, B.A.

George St.—11, Rev. F. R. Matthews, B.A.; 6.30, Rev. E. Moore.

Cochrane St. (in Victoria Hall)—11, Rev. E. Moore; 6.30, Rev. F. R. Matthews, B.A.

Wesley—11, Rev. T. B. Darby, B.A.; 6.30, Rev. Jas. Pincock.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETINGS will be as follows:—Gower Street (with Cochrane St. S.S. United)—Rev. E. Moore, Rev. F. R. Matthews, B.A. George St. (with Wesley S.S. United)—Rev. Jas. Pincock, Rev. T. B. Darby, B.A.

St. Andrew's (Presbyterian)—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

COCHRANE STREET—The members of the Cochrane Street Church congregation are reminded that the services to-morrow will be held in the Orange Hall, owing to the College Hall being put in readiness for the examinations on Monday.

Mr. G. R. Evans, brother-in-law of Mr. P. Knowing, goes by Carthaginian to England, where he will enlist in the service of King and Country.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate westerly winds, fair to-day and on Sunday.

Cape Race (10 a.m.)—Wind E.N.E. light, dense fog, heard nothing pass this morning.

Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.75. Ther. 50.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Asquith's Two Sons Now Convalescent

London, June 19.—Lieutenant Herbert Asquith, who returned to London recently from the Dardanelles, where he was wounded, is expected to shortly return to the fighting line.

Lieutenant Arthur Asquith, another of the Premier's sons, who was wounded in the leg at the Dardanelles two weeks ago is convalescent in Cairo, and also expects to return to active service within a fortnight.

Will Act As One Of Committee

London, June 19.—David Thomas, the Welsh Local Magnate of the Exchange Telegraph Company, says he has accepted an appointment from David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions to go to the United States and Canada to supervise the making of munitions contracts.

Three Nephews Of Pope Benedict At the Front

Rome, June 19.—Three nephews of Pope Benedict, sons of his sister, are at the front with the Italian army. Another nephew, son of Admiral Della Chiesa, who is preparing to rejoin an artillery regiment in which he is an officer, was received by the Pope.

Norwegian Press On German Submarines

London, June 18.—The Christiania correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Co., sends the following:—'The press to-day demands a clear statement of the Government's position regarding the German submarine activity.'

The Lusitania Finding Anticipated

London, June 18.—Referring to the conclusion of the Lusitania inquiry, Griffith, Secretary of the High Commissioners Office, stated that while not presuming to anticipate Lord Mersey's finding, he believed that the trend of the evidence was sufficient to indicate that the intending litigants for compensation would do well to consider carefully before suing the Company.

Another Victim

London, June 19.—The British steamer Dulcie, 2000 tons burden, was torpedoed off Suffolk today. The crew, with one exception, was saved.

"Fell Into the Arms" Of Some German

Berlin, June 18.—Among the prisoners taken by General von Mackensen's army during the fighting in Galicia, is the daughter of a Russian Colonel. She was dressed in the uniform of a one year volunteer, and had been fighting in the ranks.

Anglo-French-Italian Fleet Active in Adriatic

Paris, June 18.—The Ministry of Marine gives out an announcement as follows:—'The Anglo-French naval forces in the Mediterranean, are now co-operating with the Italian fleet, making possible a more effective patrol of the Adriatic.'

The warships of the Allies are also engaged in finding and destroying the oil depots from which the enemy submarines have been replenishing their supplies.

Putting Them Wise

Berlin, June 19.—Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhardt, whose report to the Foreign Minister Von Jagow, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Count Mountzeigels, Head of the American section of Foreign Affairs, has acquainted these officials fully with the status of public opinion in the United States, and he will be given an opportunity to make a similar report direct to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, before the actual work is commenced of preparing the German reply to the second United States Note regarding the submarine warfare.

Clever Germans Caught With Goods

Boulogne, June 19.—A sensation has been caused here by the report of the discovery of a party of Germans with two armed automobiles hidden behind the British lines.

The cars and stores had been left behind, carefully hidden, when the German line was pushed back by the British, and a small party remained behind, hoping to put the material to some use.

After a time the Germans ventured out, and shelled the British positions, as described. The adventurous Germans are now prisoners of war.

PURITY FLOUR advertisement with logo and text: Bread, Cakes, Pies, Buns—anything made from flour—is best made from PURITY FLOUR. More Bread and Better Bread. 200 Cases California Fruits: APRICOTS, PEACHES, PLUMS, Etc., 3 lb. Tins, --LOWEST PRICES-- 100 Cases PINEAPPLE, All Size Tins 150 Cases EVAP. APPLES, 200 Cs HUEMANN'S STARCH Phone 647 for Prices. STEER BROTHERS