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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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JURY RETURNS A VERDICT OF WILFUL AND WHOLESOME MURDER

Against Officers of Submarine and Government of Germany

Kilisee, Ireland, May 10.—The coroner's jury investigating the deaths attending upon the loss of the Lusitania returned the following verdict: "The Jury find that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and conventions of all civilized nations and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine and the German Emperor and the Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder. Coroner Hartman said the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that, not satisfied with this, the Germans discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said, must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction. The characteristic courage of the Irish and British people was manifested at the time of this terrible disaster, the Coroner continued. There was no panic. He charged that the responsibility lay on the German Government and the whole people of Germany who collaborated in the terrible crime. "I propose to ask the jury," he continued, "to return the only verdict possible for a self-respecting jury, that the men in charge of the German submarine were guilty of wilful murder. The ship's bugler, Livermore, testified that the watertight compartments were closed, but that the explosion and force of water must have burst

them open. He said that all officers were at their posts, and that earlier arrivals of rescue craft would not have saved the situation. Captain Turner testified briefly. The Coroner asked him: "You were aware threats had been made that the ship would be torpedoed." "We were," the Captain replied. "Was she armed?" "No, sir." "What precaution did you take?" "We had all boats swung when we came within the danger zone, between passing the Fastnet and the time of the accident." The Coroner asked him whether he had received a message concerning the sinking of the ship by submarine. Turner replied that he had not. "Did you carry them out?" "Yes, to the best of my ability." "Tell us in your own words what happened." "After passing Fastnet, the weather was clear," Turner answered. "We were going at 18 knots. I was on the port side, and heard second officer Hefford call out 'here is a torpedo.' I ran to the other side, and saw clearly the wake of the torpedo. Smoke and steam came up between the last two funnels. There was a slight shock. Immediately after the first explosion there was another report, but that may possibly have been internal. I at once gave orders to lower the boats down to the rails, and I directed the women and children should get into them."

Germany Sends Expressions of Sympathy to U.S. Govt.

Berlin, May 10.—The following despatch has been sent by the German Foreign Office to the German Embassy at Washington:—"Please communicate the following to the State Department: The German Government desires to express its deepest sympathy with the British Government, which through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. In spite of the German offer to stop submarine war, in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels being generally armed with guns have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that previous search is impossible. They cannot, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. "A recent declaration made in the British Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford, said that

at present practically all British merchant vessels were armed with hand grenades, besides it has been openly admitted by the British Press that the Lusitania on previous voyages carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage she carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo consisted chiefly of contraband. If Britain, after repeated official and unofficial warnings considered herself able to declare the boat ran no risk, and thus assumed responsibility for human life on board the steamer, which, owing to its armament cargo, was liable to destruction, the German Government in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust British promises, rather than pay attention to warnings from the German side." Signed by the Foreign Office."

"Not Warfare, But Wilful Murder," Says Bonar Law

London, May 10.—"Our enemies have reached a degree of infamy, culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, which it simply hopeless to attempt to describe," said Andrew Bonar Law, in a speech to-day. "His remarks were delivered on the occasion of the presentation of a medal to Capt. Bell, of the British steamer Thorold, which rammed a German submarine off Beachy Head in February. "This is not an act of warfare," he continued, but simply murder, most foul and most unnatural. "Saying that up to the present no effective protest had been made by any neutral country," he added,

"what will happen now, in the great, proud nation of the United States, the neutral country most closely affected by the latest outrage? It is a simple fact that citizens of that country have been barbarously murdered. It is not for me to say that their action ought to be, but I feel sure that the United States will be guided not merely by the monetary interests of the country, but by their feelings as to what is due a great nation among the other nations of the world." If the sinking of the Lusitania had the effect he believed it would, on the feelings, not only of British soldiers, but of the whole nation, then we can thank the Germans for this last instance of their barbarous methods. The Swiss Navy is now a reality. The government has purchased armed motor-boats to patrol Lake Constance."

Enemy Losses Were Very Heavy

Field Marshal French Reports No Change in the Situation East of Ypres

London, May 10.—Field Marshal Sir John French reports no change in the general situation to-day. Our line east of Ypres, in spite of repeated attacks by the enemy during the last week, is substantially the same as that to which we withdrew on the night of May 3-4, he says in his report to the War Office. During the fighting in this quarter yesterday, the enemy made five unsuccessful attacks, his losses in these failures being very heavy. On the front of the First Army, fighting to-day has been confined to artillery action.

Austria's Answer To Italy's Demands

Time Limit Expired Last Midnight—If Unfavorable Negotiations Terminated

Paris, May 10.—The Government of Italy to-day awaits the final reply of Austria, says a Rome despatch to La Liberté. In the interim the publication of important decrees which were signed at the last meeting of the cabinet, has been withheld. I learn from an excellent source that unless the Austrian answer arrives before midnight to-night, or if the reply is unfavorable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated.

Bodies of Identified Americans At Cunard Office

Queenstown, May 10.—Affidavits made by Miss Jessie Taft Smith, of Bradeville, Ohio; Dr. Howard L. Fisher, Major F. Warren Pearl, and Robert Rankin, of New York, are the only permanent record of the Lusitania disaster, obtained by the United States Consulate here. All are brief and none reflects upon the behaviour of the Lusitania's crew, except what some witnesses consider the life-boat fiasco. At Consul Frost's orders, the bodies of the identified Americans were removed from the scattered morgues and placed side by side in the Cunard Line office on the waterfront. As they were carried through the streets by British sailors, crowds uncovered.

No Escort For Passenger Boats

London, May 10.—Winston C. Spencer Churchill said in Commons to-day, that a Board of Trade inquiry will be held to determine the circumstances attending the loss of the Lusitania. In the meantime it is premature to discuss the matter, he concluded; but I must make it plain, that in no circumstances will it be possible to make public the naval dispositions for patrolling our coast. Our resources do not enable us to provide destroyers and escort for mail and passenger ships.

Another British Steamer Torpedoed

London, May 10.—The British steamer Queen Wilhelmina, of Hartlepool, was torpedoed off Blyth on Saturday. Time was allowed the crew to take to boats. The men were picked up by a patrol boat and landed at Shields. The Wilhelmina was engaged, in trans-Atlantic trade. She was 2,307 tons net and 363 feet long.

Germans Fly From Italy

Berne, Switzerland, May 10.—Estimate that ten thousand Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier on Saturday, and four thousand arrived at Lugano alone.

GREECE FEELS INDIGNANT

London, May 11.—A despatch from Athens says that the torpedoing of the Lusitania has aroused profound indignation throughout Greece.

Passengers Seek Neutral Vessels

New York, May 11.—No general cancellation of sailings of steamers or of passengers engaged from New York to European ports has followed the sinking of the Lusitania, according to agents of steamship lines here. They say, however, that there has been an increase in the popularity of vessels flying a neutral flag. The fact that the American line has stopped booking third class passengers for the St. Louis, due to leave here on Saturday, was cited as an evidence of this.

America Maintains Peace Attitude

President Wilson Sets Noble Example—America Must Teach the World That Peace is Better Than Strife—"Peace is Healing and Elevating Strife is Not"

Philadelphia, May 11.—President Wilson gave a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans to-night the first intimation of the course which the United States Government probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than one hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania. He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice marking the tragedy of last Friday. "America," said the President, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches the elbows and touches the heart with all nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. It must be an example, not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not. "There is such thing as man being too proud to fight. There is such thing as being so right it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

Germans Again Bombard Dunkirk

Paris, May 10.—The French War Office gave out the following this afternoon:—"Three new German attacks to north of Lombardy were repulsed yesterday. To the east of St. George's our marine facilities took possession of Union Farm which was very strongly fortified by the Germans and also of a portion further east. They made about 300 prisoners. Dunkirk was again bombarded this morning. Two shells fell in the town. In the region to the north of Arras, we have maintained all important gains reported in the communication of yesterday evening. Along the rest of the front, particularly in Argonne and in Alsace at Sillaker Wasen, there was a continuation of artillery fighting."

Airships Drop Bombs on Southend Near London

London, May 10.—An aerial raid warning of the approach of hostile aircraft was given at Southend at 2.32 o'clock this morning. Several machines took part in the raid, but whether they were Zeppelins or aeroplanes the residents are unable to state, as the weather was cloudy. The bombs struck houses in various parts of the town, but no deaths have been reported. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. One resident told of three bombs dropping near his home, none of which caused damage. It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh, a town near Southend. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped forty or fifty bombs there.

Lord Chas. Beresford Attaches Some Blame to Lord of Admiralty Subjects Him to Cross-Fire Questions -- Churchill Throws Blame on the Captain of the "Lusitania"

London, May 10.—First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill said in the Commons to-day that Capt. Turner had acknowledged receipt of messages from the Admiralty, warning directions for the course he was to take. The Admiralty had general knowledge of the German warning issued in America, he declared. From that knowledge and other information concerning submarine movements, it had sent warnings to the Lusitania and directions as to her course. I think, however, it is not right to go into that matter in detail, as is going to be the subject of inquiry. It might appear I was endeavouring to throw blame on the Captain of the Lusitania in a matter which will be the subject of full investigation. Continuing, he said, this enquiry would be continued by Lord Mersey, assisted by skilled assessors, and would be opened without delay. Churchill's remarks were drawn by questions from Lord Charles Beresford and others, asking details as to what speed the Lusitania was making when she was torpedoed; whether there was a patrol boat in that locality; whether all points where vessels arrive and depart are now patrolled; what provision was made in the case of the Lusitania in view of the warning issued in America; whether Churchill was aware, previous to last Friday, that German submarines had for some time been actively at work

on the south coast of Ireland; and finally what arrangements, if any, were made to convoy and protect the Lusitania. Churchill, replying to further questions, spoke as follows:—"The shocking exception of the Lusitania should not divert the attention of the Commons and country from the fact that Britain's entire seaport trade had been carried on without appreciable loss. The general principle regarding the providing of escort is that merchant traffic must look after itself, subject to general arrangements by the Admiralty. There is no reason to suppose that this principle is not entirely successful. Bonar Law asked if an answer had been received from the Captain of the Lusitania showing that the Admiralty instructions to the liner had come to his hands. Churchill replied that both messages had been acknowledged. The second acknowledgment came a short time before the attack was made. Beresford asked if Asquith had received his letter of April 15th, warning him of the peril that had met the Lusitania, and that whether this warning had gone unheeded. Churchill answered that the Premier had handed him Beresford's letter; and that it had been carefully studied at the Admiralty, and its suggestions had already been adopted on the largest possible scale."

British and French Official Rep'ts

London, May 10 (official)—General French reports May 8th fighting continued south-east of Ypres. A trench lost on the day before was recaptured. The enemy violently attacked our trenches between Ypres and Poelcapelle and Ypres-Menin roads. Fighting is proceeding. The report on the 9th states that enemy attacks, east of Ypres, continued. All were repulsed with heavy loss, and our lines are firmly established. Our First Army attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grenier and Festubert, gaining ground south-east towards Fromelles. Fighting continues. Our airmen raided various points successfully. The British destroyer Maori struck a mine off the Belgian coast on Saturday. The crew were captured as well as the crew of boats from the destroyer Crusader, attempting a rescue; in all, 7 officers and 88 men. The French Government report considerable progress north of Arras and south of Carancy. In the latter region on a front of seven kilometres, two or

three lines of the enemy trenches were captured. The village of La Targette and half the village of Neuville Saint Vaast were taken. Advance at some points was four kilometres deep. Over 2,000 prisoners and six guns were taken. The Russian Government report occupation of Libau by the enemy after fighting with small Russian territorial forces.—HARCOURT. Paris, May 10 (official)—To the north of Arras, in spite of German counter-attacks, we have maintained all our gains yesterday. We have enlarged it on certain points, notably between Carancy and Cauchez. Our success is developing. The total number of prisoners up to three o'clock to-day exceeded 2,000. Among these were about 40 officers, including a colonel. We have captured the last two days more than ten cannon and fifty machine guns. At Berry au Bac a German attack has been repulsed, as well as one in the forest of Le Pretre.

Austro-Italian Situation Ominous

Hoped That Influence of Former Premier May Avert War

Rome, May 11.—Although negotiations with the Central Empires are still pending, and there is a bare possibility that the influence of former Premier Giolitti may avert war, military preparations pointing to Austria as an inevitable antagonist are so thorough and vigorous that a conflict seems unavoidable. Even discussions among the Opposition parties have virtually ceased, only the irreconcilable socialists still oppose Italy's participation in the war.

Long Range Duel in the Baltic

Germans Run Away From Russian Squadron

London, May 11.—A Petrograd despatch says a squadron of cruisers of the Russian Baltic Fleet, while cruising in the Baltic in the region of Windau, a seaport in Courland, exchanged long distance fire with a hostile cruiser and torpedo boat, which took advantage of their superior speed to escape southward and avoid engagement.

Some Rumbblings In the East

Japanese Populace Not Pleased—China Fears Russian Demands in Northern Manchuria

Tokio, May 11.—The Japanese Foreign Office is drafting a treaty with China upon the acceptance of the provisions in Japan's ultimatum, including the restoration of Kiao Chau. Admitting that the public is displeased with the results of the negotiations the Conservative Press is urging the Japanese to exercise self-restraint with regard to China. Advice from Peking state it is believed that Russia will demand privileges in North Manchuria similar to those granted Japan in South Manchuria.

Russians Begin Strong Offensive at Tarnow

Geneva, May 11.—A despatch says the Russians have begun a strong offensive movement at Tarnow as well as in Courland, and of the Stry, driving back the Austrian and German forces with heavy losses.

The Sinking of The Lusitania

Holds the Attention of Official Washington

Washington, May 11.—The sinking of the Lusitania and the situation resulting from that act continued to-day to hold the undivided attention of official Washington. The chief interest naturally centered in the White House, where it was expected the President would give some indication to his advisers of what course the States will pursue in the present emergency. To-day's Cabinet meeting is the first to be held since the Lusitania disaster.

Aeroplane Drops Bombs on Paris

Paris, May 11.—A German aeroplane of the Taube type flew over St. Denis, a suburb of Paris, this morning and dropped two bombs. One missile wounded five persons, while the other fell on a building without causing any damage.

Continued Progress On Gallipoli

London, May 11.—The Allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula continued to advance on Friday and Saturday, according to an Athens despatch. It is reported that they have occupied important positions in spite of desperate resistance offered by the Turks, whose total losses are estimated at 45,000 men. The hospitals in Constantinople are said to be so crowded that the wounded are being sent Konihin, Asia Minor.

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Most Interesting Letter From Mr. Frank Summers Now With the 1st Nfld. Regiment in Scotland

Fort George,
Feb. 16, 1915.

Dear Mr. Morine—As I write a memory of my school days recurs to me—a verse—that by dint of the leather and the ruler, was indelibly impressed on me. It runs something like this:

"My heart's in the Highlands,
My heart's not here,
My heart's in the Highlands,
A chasing the deer."

I will thought at that time that it would be my lot to see the Highlands of Old Scotia. I haven't had a chance to follow the deer yet, but I can tell you that the men have not lost any time, but it is the "deer" that they are following. They are mighty hunters at this sort of game.

It might be interesting for you to know about our daily routine.—At 7 a.m. the Reveille is sounded. This is the most unwelcome of calls. It tears one away from the blankets and sweet slumberland with its pleasant dreams to the sterile reality of the day. Wash up next, and at 8 the welcome call of "Come to the Cook House Door, Boys" sounds. Breakfast is made short work of, and after it, the men get ready for the "Fall In" which is at nine. For the last month the two companies have been going through their musketry. It is now finished. The allowance was 75 rounds per man, and shooting was on the whole very good.

There was very keen rivalry between the two companies. B. Co. is 16 or something like that behind A. Co., and with 12 more men to shoot, so as the B. Co. men say, it is a dead cinch for them. They will win hands down.

The morning parade lasts till about 12.30. It is taken up either by a route march, covering about 14 or 15 miles, or by company drills. Dinner is at 1. At 2 fall in again. Different work is gone through, field work, outposts, entrenching, skirmishing, etc. A regular schedule has been drawn up for each week, and they are kept pretty hard at it.

Lectures also take place three or four times a week. Tea is at 5, except when there is late drill, when it is at 6. By 6.30 practically the day's work is over. The men are at entrenching now, and they are as happy a looking bunch as you want to see marching off with their picks and shovels.

The R. N. Co. or the Municipal Council need never be short of men for this class of work in future. The nights are lonely enough here, but we manage to pass them good enough. Impromptu concerts are held by the members of the different rooms, and thus time passes quickly enough. All lights are out by 10.15, and the windows have to be darkened by 10. This is merely a precautionary measure. Thus the days pass uneventfully, but we are progressing slowly but surely towards that time when the call comes for us to go overseas and prove our mettle. That that time may not be long, and that when it comes it will find us ready to show our manhood, and to do honour to our native land, is our earnest wish and prayer.

A gloom was cast over the Regiment some time ago on account of a rumor to the effect that we were not going to be sent to the front. This damped us for a while, but it was only a rumor, and we were not down-hearted for long.

Wednesday of every week is coal fatigue. All the men turn out with their buckets to draw coal for the week. This does not take very long, and the balance of the afternoon is spent in different amusements. Saturday, drill is over early, and many avail of the opportunity of getting a week-end pass to spend Saturday and Sunday at Nairn and Inverness, both pretty towns, about an hour's run from the Fort.

Inverness is the capital of the Highlands, and is a historic spot. There are very many interesting buildings there, Mary Queen of Scots' house, six miles from Inverness is the famous battlefield of Colloiden, where the gallant Highlanders gave their lives for the Stuart cause. The graves of the different clans are marked by status, the Clan Mackintosh, the Clan Fraser, the Clan MacGillivray, the Clan Stuart, etc. A large cairn of stones has been erected to their memory, and every year on the anniversary one old warlock, a faithful adherent to his cause goes there, and places wreaths on the monument. He delivers, so I am told, a speech in Gaelic. His wreaths, withered by the sun and broken by the wind were still there when I paid it a visit. He is an old man now over 80 but the fire of patriotism and

enthusiasm still burns young in his veins, and the ardor of his love has not been dimmed. I only hope that I may have the pleasure of witnessing the ceremony this year.

Just outside of Nairn is the celebrated Cawdor Castle, famous for the murder of King Duncan by Macbeth. King Duncan's bedroom is the same as when he slept in it, that is if you believe the guide book.

The old fort itself has historic associations. Its erection was commenced shortly afterward Colloiden for the purpose, I presume, of having a garrison stationed in a central spot in order to overawe the Highlanders should they give trouble, so we are fixed up with an historic event.

A short distance away from the Field of Colloiden is the stone on which the Duke of Cumberland stood during the progress of the battle. From the summit of this stone he could command the whole field. The English troops who fought are buried near the field, but there are no graves to mark their resting place. The field is tilled and the only mark is a stone saying that here are buried the English. Here ended the first lesson.

Edinburg Castle,
April 18, 1915.

After two months, I take my pen in hand again to write. Much water has passed under the bridge since I first started this rambling letter. I have sat down often and often to finish it, but had to give it up in despair. However, as this is a Sunday afternoon, I cannot do better than try.

All I have written is practically out of date now, for we have moved this long time. Here in Scotland's most famous building we are quartered within the old castle dominating the city we live our days. Little did the old warriors of old think that a strange body of troops from far across the seas would inhabit this spot, and little did we think when we left St. John's on that October day that Edinburg Castle would cover us. Down at Salisbury Plain, we were known as "God's own Pets." I think the wit who coined that was nearer the mark than he thought, for it is a great honor to garrison Edinburg Castle, and a greater honour for Regiments other than Scottish.

We are quite a happy crowd, 1,000 odd men stowed in here. The lights of Prince's Street, one of the favorite streets in Europe, blink up at the Castle, and extend a hearty invitation to come and explore it. The gardens that flank its side with their green grass, floral decorations, and beautifully kept walks, are most restful to the weary.

Here in the Castle are housed the famous Crown Jewels of Scotland, the crown of Robert Bruce; Sword of State and Belt of James IV; Sceptre of James V; Jewel of "Garter" James VI; Coronation Ring of Charles I. of Scotland, etc., etc. Outside the door stands a Newfoundland boy guarding those heirlooms. In the same square is the famous decorations, and its arms and armour dating from the 10th century.

The drill grounds are a good distance away from the castles, and it takes at least half an hour to get there. We have to go through the city, and the people by now are quite accustomed to us.

At the present time, C. & D. companies have no rifles, but they are expected any day. The whole battalion is going to be armed with the Lee-Enfield, the present service rifle. It would not tend to efficiency to have one half of battalion armed with the Ross and the other half with the Lee-Enfield. The sword bayonets, arrived a few days ago, but the rifles have not turned up yet. The rifle is larger than the Ross, and is a better weapon. We are indeed fortunate in getting this rifle, for some of the new battalions of Kitchener's army have not yet got rifles, though formed before us.

There is no sign of any move for us to the front yet. Dame Rumor has put out all sorts of things, and if half were true, we would want to be ten battalions to go to all the places we were supposed to go to. I gather Rumor is just as bad home. All sorts of queer things have got out about us. The "Sealing Liar" is not in it, but I am afraid that the result will be, that if we only leave to go to the front, even before we shell powder, we will be all wiped out home.

No one knows when we are going, or where we are going, except the authorities that be. If it is the intention that we will go as a full battalion, then it will be quite a considerable time, a month or a month and a half at the very least, if the trained men, then any time. It gets

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monotonous sticking around, going over the same old grind day after day, and I honestly think that there will be no more welcome call than "To Arms."

Well, it is time to close down, or I might get a taxed bill like the following:

To perusing yours of date—
Time wasted in reading same.
Eye sight spoiled trying to decipher same.

Calmness of mind upset in trying to make sense out of it, and so on ad lib.

With kind regards,
Sincerely Yours,
M. FRANK SUMMERS.

A Russian-Jewish legion has been formed at Cairo to fight with the allied forces against Turkey.

Some people are never satisfied. For example, the prisoner who complained of the literature that the prison angel gave him read:

"Nutt'n but continued stories," he grumbled. "An' I'm to be hung next Tuesday."

Mrs. A.—While I was going down town on the car this morning the conductor came along and looked at me as if I had not paid my fare.

Mr. A.—Well, what did you do?
Mrs. A.—I looked at him as if I had.

The Kaiser's Personal Fortune

Paris, April 28.—The Kaiser's personal fortune exceeded \$42,000,000 last August, says Jules Guilhem, the famous psychologist, in an exhaustive study of Emperor William's habits and temperament, in which he makes peculiar revelations.

One of the sensational disclosures is that the Kaiser's greatest political ambition of recent years was the establishment of a German protectorate over Turkey. All his plans were laid when, in 1912, the Balkan war completely upset them, the result being to place vigorous warlike nations between the Germanic people and the Ottomans.

Edward VII., who was always amused by the Kaiser's ideas of the divinity of Kingship, said shortly before he died:

"My nephew ought to remember that Kings and Emperors will be compelled to shut up shop in the future."

The Kaiser owns 295 different uniforms, says Duhem, but wears only one out of thirty. In recent years he discarded glittering military outfits in favour of the severe uniform of the first regiment Grenadier Guards. Sixteen valets under the Grand Marshal of the Court take care of the Imperial wardrobe.

The Kaiser uses lawn-colored note paper of huge dimensions bearing a big monogram. The Imperial letters must never be folded. They are therefore delivered in very large envelopes sealed with black wax.

When he rises at 6 a.m., the Emperor reads references to himself in the world's newspapers, magazines and books. The special staff translates these articles from seven languages.

Daily newspaper clippings from Germany, France, Britain and America, are stuck in separate pieces in a gilded card-board, which is placed in a handsome portfolio bearing the Imperial arms and laid on the Kaiser's breakfast table. His personal library is one of the finest in the world, military works being the largest.

Mr. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, stated in the House of Commons recently that the British casualties up to and including April 11 amounted to 139,347.

The casualties in the South African war, including killed, died, wounded, and invalided, amounted to 129,172. The war lasted two years and seven and a half months.

Two Germans, a workman and a student, have been condemned to two days' imprisonment by the Court of Duisburg for "giving" chocolates to prisoners of war at Weasel.

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ST. JOHN'S

WHY TURKEY WENT INTO THE WAR

If we wish to understand why Turkey, exhausted by the Tripoli and Balkan war, has put the chopper to her own head and plunged into the maelstrom of Armageddon, we shall find the answer in the composition of the Turkish State under the Committee of Union and Progress and in the situation resulting from the second Balkan war and the Treaty of Bucharest of last year.

The Turks wot not of commerce. There is no middle class. They are peasants and soldiers who form a military caste as in Germany. Perhaps this is why Bernhardt, on page 107 of the English translation says "Turkey is our natural ally: she assures Germany's position against Russia and Britain. Turkey is the only power which can threaten Britain's position in Egypt. We ought to spare no sacrifices to secure her as an ally for the eventuality of a war with Britain and Russia. Turkey's interests are ours." (i.e. Germany's).

As Turkey is ruled by the Army, and the Army has for two decades seen the world through Prussian military spectacles, it is not to be wondered that Turkey should display pro-German proclivities.

The present government of Turkey, i.e. the Committee of Union and Progress, is not Turkish in mind, inspiration or composition. It is an international Junta working by occult methods and composed mainly of hybrids, all wearing a Moslem masque. Their doctrines are the Jacobinism of the French Revolution and they seized power, in 1908, by gripping the extreme and kindred spirits in the Army, established a secret and irresponsible Courtmartial in Constantinople, have hanged, assassinated or exiled their political opponents and thus, during the last five years, have governed by a reign of terror a despotism. The pivot of this system was the secret Courtmartial composed of extremists and unscrupulous officers, who formed the link with the Germanized Army. The Sultan-Caliph, Grand Vizier, Sublime Porte, etc., were reduced to the state of terrorized puppets of the nefarious Junta.

When Bulgaria was crushed as the result of the second Balkan war, the Young Turks marched out and seized Adrianople in violation of the treaty of London. They succeeded in keeping it, thus flouting the Great Powers of Europe. Emboldened by this success they determined to oust the Greeks from Salonica and, failing Turkish occupation of that town, to arrange that Austria, as desired by Germany, should get possession of it thus preparing the way for Germany's descent to Trieste.

The Great Powers, appealed to by Turkey, had awarded the Greek islands of Scio and Mitylene to Greece in return for Greek concessions in Epirus to Albania. The "Young Turks" resolved to repeat the Adrianople adventure over again. They refused to abide by Europe's award they had themselves solicited, and ordered two dreadnoughts in Britain, their idea being that when Austria should attack Serbia, the fleet consent of Turkey should, with Bulgaria, advance by land on Salonica, while the Turkish fleet, with the two new dreadnoughts, should attack the islands of Mitylene and Scio and also the town of Salonica. To counter this plan, the Greeks bought the two ships Idaho and Mississippi from the United States.

As the assassination of Generalissimo Nazim Pasha at the Sublime Porte by the Young Turks had led to the second campaign in Thrace in February, 1913, and the assassination of King George, at Salonica, had led indirectly to the second Balkan war, so the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, of Austria, at Sarajevo, on June 28th last, was the signal for Austria's advance, through Serbia, on Salonica in co-operation with the Young Turks.

But the latter's plans were upset by Britain's entry into the war consequent on Germany's violation of the neutrality of Belgium. Bulgaria hesitated to connive at a war in which Russia and Britain were engaged, while Britain very naturally took over the two Turkish dreadnoughts which were hurriedly leaving for Constantinople. Again, Britain's entry into the war enabled the French fleet to bottle up the Austrian ships in the North Adriatic.

When the war began Young Turkey and her Germanized army, under General Liman von Sanders Pasha proceeded to mobilize, while proclaiming neutrality. She thus rendered a service to Germany by forcing Russia to keep 300,000 men in the Caucasus and a large army to guard the littoral of the Black Sea. She violated her neutrality by allowing the German ships "Goeben" and "Breslau" to enter the Dardanelles and,

while her Grand Vizer, the puppet of the committee, and the Sultan talked of maintaining peace, she imported, by Roumania, hundreds of German officers and quantities of war material until she felt ready to join in the fray on the side of Austro-Germany. That the Turks, with their record of massacre and destruction, should side with the German Huns is only natural, but it must be remembered that the ruling Junta was in the original plot to bring Austria crashing down through Serbia into Salonica, and that, from an internal Turkish point of view, if Germany was beaten, the game of the pro-German officer clique and Committee of Union and Progress would be seriously compromised. Accordingly, being desperadoes of the Jacobin type, they decided to throw Turkey into the maelstrom in the hope that, by containing large Russian forces, she may turn the scales in favor of Austro-Germany.

She has flouted all the Great Powers, including the United States, by unilaterally abolishing the Treaties, called the Capitulations, the only safeguards that foreigners in Turkey possess against the flagrant injustices of her abominable judicial system. Ever barbarous by instinct she has detained several of the Consuls of the belligerent powers, poured contumely on their Ambassadors and subjects at their departure, and has gone the length of proclaiming a religious war, i.e. a Crescentade, against Britain, France and Russia. True to her traditions and in harmony with the doings of her German ally, she has partly destroyed the Anglican church at Jerusalem and driven out the missionaries both Protestant and Roman Catholic.

When Turkish troops, in July, 1913, swept over Thrace and retook Adrianople, evacuated by Bulgarian troops they massacred or otherwise eliminated the remaining Bulgarian population of some 75,000 souls. During recent months, the Committee Junta by getting up an artificial agitation against the Greeks, has led to fanatical outbreaks and organized pogroms which have resulted in the massacre of forced emigration of some hundreds of thousands of Greeks on the coast of Asia Minor.

Toward Egypt she is impotent to make any serious attack on the Suez Canal, while in Mesopotamia the seizure of Basra may lead to an anti-Turkish Arab movement.

When the Turk, falling from the Mongolian Steppes, came on the scene in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, he became possessor of the most prosperous, populous and developed lands in the world.

After five centuries of destructive misrule, those lands are the most backward and have a population of only 20 to the square mile. The Turk used to boast that where his horse's hoof trod, the grass never grew. He has been true to his motto, but with the disappearance of his blight, happiness and prosperity will return to regions which have lain fallow for fifteen generations under the Ottoman.—"Harper's Weekly."

Sec. Bryan Admonishes Intending Visitors to Europe

Washington, May 1.—The State Department is resorting to every legitimate expedient to discourage American tourists from going abroad during the war, because their presence in the war zones is likely at all times to cause complications of a diplomatic character. Secretary Bryan made public to-day the reply to a recent letter received from a party of Americans that contemplated a trip to Europe. Secretary Bryan wrote in part:

"All American citizens going abroad are advised to carry passports, and it is absolutely necessary for persons visiting belligerent countries to carry them. However, I am obliged to inform you that the Department does not deem it advisable to issue passports to persons who wish to visit belligerent countries for the mere purpose of sightseeing.

In concluding his letter the Secretary said: "It is sincerely hoped that the persons to whom you refer will refrain from attempting to visit belligerent countries merely for curiosity or pleasure. The Department believes that the presence of American tourists in and about places where military operations are being carried on is most undesirable and can give such persons no assurance that they will be immune from arrests and difficulties if they persist in attempting to visit these places."

"OUR MUTUAL GIRL."

A most interesting episode—they discover Margaret—where?

"PLAYING WITH FIRE"

A vivid and impressive drama, depicting the consequences of a thoughtless flirtation.

"A TRIP ON THE UPPER NILE"—A delightful travelogue.
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IN 5 REELS—By the Late CHARLES KLEIN, who lost his life on the ill-fated "Lusitania"—His latest and greatest work!!

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Present Splendid Variety Bill

Miss Madge Locke will give character study, HELEN MCGREGGOR, from ROB ROY.

SPECIAL SWORD DANCING. DUET FROM THE LILLY OF KILLARNEY. SONGS, DANCES, VAUDEVILLE SKETCHES

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Western Drama, Local Drama, Ripping Comedy and others.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

Shows a Kleine-Cines Special Feature to-day

"THE RISE OF OFFICER CASEY"—A clever comedy

"AFTER DEATH"

A Kleine-Cines special feature in 2 reels. The treachery of a supposed friend brands Lord Villiers, a political thief; his disappearance and return apparently after death makes a sensational and highly interesting story.

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"BRONCHO BILLY'S FATAL JOKE"—A strong Western drama with G. M. Anderson.

"THE LOST CHILD"—A film with lots of fun.

DELMONICO—the man with the double voice sings "WAIT TILL MY SHIP COMES IN"—A March Ballad.

WHERE RED TAPE RULES

Why Aerial Raiders Escape—Military Afraid

to Act Without Orders

Many people have asked why no offensive action has been taken against the German Zeppelins and aeroplanes which have recently renewed their abortive bomb-dropping raids on the east coast.

The same question is asked—and the inaction of the authorities partially explained—by Mr. Holcombe Ingelby, M.P. for King's Lynn, in a booklet, "The Zeppelin Raid in West Norfolk" (Edwin Arnold, 3d).

After dealing exhaustively with the evidence concerning the guidance of the Zeppelins on the night of January 19 by motor-cars, whose lamps were arranged to throw their rays upwards to the sky, Mr. Holcombe Ingelby, who has submitted all that evidence to the Home Secretary, comments on the inconvenience of having to deal with so many public bodies over a single matter.

"So far as Zeppelins are concerned," he writes, "I believe they are treated

as falling within the province of the Admiralty. So far as dealing with spies is concerned, this appears to be the function of the War Office. But directly the police come on the scene it would appear to be the duty of the Home Secretary to represent them, at any rate in Parliament.

"When it comes to be a question that relates to the action of the police in dealing with spies, the Home Secretary is ready enough to answer, but if he finds himself in a tight place, then he takes shelter behind the War Office. It is a case of Spenlow and Jorkins over again. Mr. Spenlow (the Home Secretary) is very sorry, but it is impossible for him to give a definite answer—there is that terrible fellow Jorkins in the background and he must be consulted. It is an excellent piece of comedy, but under present conditions somewhat misplaced. It does, however, bar the way to effective criticism, because, as the

Home Secretary shrewly knows, it is impossible to place any further burden on Lord Kitchener's already heavily weighed shoulders.

"The evil effects of this dual control were clearly in evidence on the night of the raid. We have a fine body of police, and we had fine bodies of troops stationed all along the coast, but not a finger was raised to protect us. As an officer said to me next day: 'If we had known that we were empowered to act, we should have had our patrols out. If we only had martial law we could act effectively. As it is, we are afraid of acting of our own accord. We don't know what we are permitted to do.' A nice state of things truly!

"There is this further point deserving serious consideration—that the country must still be honey-combed with spies. We want these undesirable gentry removed bag and baggage from our midst, and this will never be accomplished until we realize to the full the extent of their ramifications.

"No part of the policy of his Majesty's Government has been so universally condemned as the slackness

Public Affairs at N.W. Arm

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—A few remarks re Union and public matters here. I want to let you know that the Union spirit is present here and we congratulate Pres. Coaker for the great work he is doing for the benefit of the toilers of our Island Home, and we mean to help him all we can. There is an enemy to face but when we are fighting for right and justice we need not fear.

Re pit props. Most all our men have been employed down here this winter cutting pit props; but may God help the man that has to live on the wages earned cutting pit props—\$3.00 per cord, rind, ready

with which this very serious question has been handled. It is not sufficient to have captured the most notorious of the spies, however great the difficulties that stand in the way, nothing but a clean sweep of all possible enemies will satisfy the country."

for shipping. There was a cut here that was got through the Union, this proved more satisfactory. They gave \$3.00 per cord not rind.

We held our annual parade here on the 21st March and a grand time we had. We left the hall about 11 o'clock, marched up the West Side with drums beating band playing, the people cheering Coaker and the F.P.U. all along the march. We arrived at the church, where our pastor, Rev. Mr. Cotton, preached a most interesting sermon, his text was the "Carpenter's Son." On leaving there we marched down the East Side and back again. On our arrival we found the ladies had a grand tea prepared for us. Our pastor sat at the head of the table with our chairman. After tea a concert was held which was kept up until about 12 o'clock and which proved a very enjoyable affair.

Wishing the Union and Pres. Coaker every success.

—"FOX POINT."
N.W. Arm., G.B., April 20, '15.

There are 70 babies born every minute throughout the world, according to the statisticians. The yearly figures are 38,000,000.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

To Whom it may Concern:—

I was a great sufferer in 1914 from Dropsy. The physician who attended me failed to do me any good. A friend advised me to give Mr. Stebaurman's ointment, which I consented to do being then in a very bad state. After using his remedies I am proud to say I was made a perfect cure, and it gives me great pleasure to publicly recommend him. I shall be pleased to confirm this statement to any person who cares to call on me.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM HARVEY.

20 Pleasant St., John's, Nfld., April, 1915.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 4 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 851 or 15 Brazil's Square.

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The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 11, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Reid Deal

YESTERDAY the new Reid-Deal Resolutions came up for discussion in the people's House.

The Reids for obvious reasons tried not to appear in this attempt of big grab from the country of her invaluable assets, and for these reasons a Mr. Wilson was pushed forward with a big fan flare, and display of stage lights, in the hope of distracting the people's attention and giving them a mocking assurance that all was right. We were told by the interested section of the press, that this Mr. Wilson was a great inventor and a scientist of great repute, or this much was insinuated in a cunning way. The people were led to believe that Mr. Wilson (Carbide Wilson, by the way) was the inventor of calcium carbide and the electrical turnacc. As a matter of fact Mr. Wilson merely took the data that M. Moissan—a great scientist—had gathered during his classical investigations, and turned to commercial account those wonderful discoveries.

Nobody wishes as far as we are aware to belittle the work of Mr. Wilson, but at the same time, we consider it only fair to put Mr. Wilson in the right light.

He perfected in 1893 what the other discovered, and we believe that Mr. Wilson is quite content to let the scientist of France have full credit for his labors. When a body of men get themselves together and make such outrageous demands upon a country's natural resources, as the Reid-Wilson Company are asking the safest attitude of the country towards them is that of suspicion and caution, or even undisguised unfriendliness.

The demands of the Reid-Wilson Company show a clearly defined attempt to despoil us of our only remaining assets, that the attempt has been made through the channel of the legislature does not in any sense lift it above the level of the conduct of the openly aggressive despoiler, it only makes the attempt safe, but does not rob it of its ugliness.

We cannot be friendly with any concern that aims to rob us, then why should we not condemn in plain language the overt act of aggression on the part of this giant octopus.

Well for us that we have an active and wide awake opposition in the House, at the present time, or else an act of unapproachable corruption might have been carried out and Terra Nova sold as a pawn into the hands of a greedy clique.

The attempt was a dishonorable one, and we cannot disguise our contempt for those who tried the game.

Mr. Wilson has not added any lustre to his name by allowing himself to be coupled with the disgraceful attempt which this new Reid Deal essays through a corrupt party in the legislature. Carbide Wilson—thereby hoping to dazzle the eyes of the public, and so induce them to blindly leap at the tempting bait.

Considerations

MAYBE it were just as well, if when considering the question of the establishment of pulp mills and carbide furnaces at Bay of Islands, our legislators were to consider what effect the operation of such mills is likely to have on the district, that might prove a weighty item on the wrong side of the account.

What effect will the gasses likely have upon the health of the community and upon vegetation, are important questions that should be answered in a satisfactory way, before any right to establish works of the kind proposed in the new Reid-Deal Resolutions.

What effect will the mining on the Humber, and the driving of logs on the lakes and river likely have on fish life?

How will damming the rivers effect the migration of salmon? There may be waste products from those proposed mills that might prove harmful to the fisheries of Bay of Islands.

You may destroy the Humber as a salmon stream, are you prepared to do that in consideration of the returns the industry proposed is likely to give. What is the value of the Humber as a salmon stream?

How many young salmon are hatched in that stream, and what waters do the salmon hatched in the Humber frequent?

Then you must ask yourselves, what will be the effect on the fisheries of the destruction of the forests, which is likely to follow, the establishment of large pulp mills at Bay of Islands.

These are questions more easily asked than answered, but answered in full they should be, before any concessions be given the promoters of the scheme.

If we give away our water powers, our forests, our minerals, and sacrifice our salmon streams, and if we exempt the Company from taxation, where do we come in?

We may also be permitting the establishment of pulp and other mills at Bay of Islands sacrifice the comfort and health of the people, again, where do we come in? To operate the mills men will be taken from other industries—the fishery for instance—once again where do we come in? What benefit will it be to us.

We mention these items as possible offsets to any practical advantages that may accrue from the establishment of the proposed industries.

The promoters of the scheme are asking tremendous concessions from us, and they know that more is being asked than any concern has a right to demand of any free people.

There is nothing certain that even should they get the concessions they ask that the undertaking will proceed. It is all a vague speculation.

To give the scheme the semblance of solidity, the promoters have pushed forward a Mr. Wilson, and invested that gentleman with an awe-inspiring title—Carbide Wilson.

Our Patriotic Governor

THE action of Governor Davidson in taking from the Treasury of this Colony the sum of \$208.33 per month on account of a grant of \$2500.00 voted to him by the Legislature on account of travelling expenses has met with the strongest disapproval of full seven-eighths of our people.

When this outrageous scandal was first made known through the Mail and Advocate some people would not believe the facts as stated by this paper but when the Government in response to a question asked by Mr. Coaker from his place in the House tabled the information the public read with no little amazement that the facts as stated were only too true.

This vote of \$2500.00 was granted the Governor by the Legislature to recupe him for monies which he might have to pay from time to time to meet expenses incurred by travelling from place to place within his jurisdiction. Had the money so voted being spent as intended no one would find fault with either the Governor or the Government.

Governor Davidson was hardly long enough in the Colony, to know his way about when he requested the Government to increase his salary from \$10,000.00 to \$14,000.00. At the time he asked for this increase he stated that he found it impossible to keep up Government House on the salary the former Governors had. Immediately on his request being made the Government allowed him the extra asked for and then came into the Assembly and had the House ratify the vote.

If Governor Davidson or any other Governor found it impossible to live on Ten Thousand Dollars a year the tax payers of this Colony would not shed many tears if he cut out the foolish and unnecessary waste of money necessitated by entertaining the "Blue bloods of St. John's" at the Vice Regal Mansion.

Why should the fishermen, laborer and tradesmen be taxed to death to provide dinner parties and afternoon pink teas for the so called aristocratic ladies of St. John's who seem to think they have fulfilled life's mission when they have their names on the visiting list of Government House? Again we ask why?

The taking of this \$208.33 per month by Governor Davidson is a very striking example of patriotism which pays.

The Civil servants of the Colony some time after the outbreak of war decided to contribute so much per month of their salaries towards the Patriotic Fund and they deserve well of their countrymen for their action. Some of them are not too well fixed with the world goods and some again are not paid anything like what services are worth, whilst some are paid a yearly salary amounting to twice their worth. But all having the true spirit of patriotism made the sacrifice and through the public press we handed down their names to further generation as "good and faithful servants."

What must the feelings of these men and women to-day be when they find out that the Representative of our Gracious King has taken from the public funds of this Colony monies which he is not entitled to and for which he has not done anything by which he could lay claim to it.

The quicker Governor Davidson packs up and gets out the better it will be for this country.

This paper and all connected with it has in the past and will always we hope in the future give that respect and loyalty to the Representative of our Gracious King which is due him; but at the same time we will, as we have done in this case and others, demand that the Governor shall like "Caesar's wife be above suspicion" and we shall not stop to denounce such barefaced outrages as in this case of Governor Davidson's.

With a salary of Fourteen Thousand Dollars per year any Governor should be able to live in ease and luxury in this little land of ours, and the financial outlay caused by the few times he travels on public business would never force him into the insolvency court. The plea that the high cost of living nowadays makes the Fourteen Thousand Dollars necessary does not hold water, for the high cost of living is nothing more or less "than the cost of living high."

Who wouldn't be Governor of a struggling little fishing island for a salary of \$14,000.00 per annum?

The day is now come when Governors and all others in high positions must do something to earn that which is paid them. The common man no longer lets things drift as they have in the past. A new spirit is amongst us and the voice of a new people must be heard.

Governor Davidson has taken from the Treasury of this Colony \$208.33 per month for 10 months. This amount he is not entitled to. What will he do about it. Will he raise to the standard of what should be expected from one holding the position he does and hand back that money to the Colony or will he defy the just expectations of the public over which he has been sent to govern?

Time will tell; wait and see!

The New Reid Deal

THE House yesterday for five hours debated the amended resolution regarding the new Reid Deal.

The debate was opened by Mr. Morine, who delivered a brilliant speech, exceeding his effort of last Wednesday on the original resolutions. Mr. Morine spoke before tea for nearly two hours and showed that the amended resolutions were far from satisfactory and still the most infamous contract ever submitted to a free legislature.

His speech tore the resolutions into atoms, exposing its hidden dangers and proving it to be a monster that if permitted to live will cause Newfoundland to rue the day it was ever submitted to the Legislature.

The Premier's reply was the weakest effort he has made on any important subject since he became Premier.

Mr. Morine, after tea, replied to the Premier's remarks, and again

left him without a leg to stand on.

Mr. Kent spoke for over an hour and delivered one of those logical and level headed speeches he is so noted for. He opposed many of the clauses of the resolution and amply proved his reasons for so doing. His remarks were expressed moderately and without any partisan feeling. No one who heard him could but possess grave doubts of the desirability of proceeding with those resolutions in their present form.

At 10 o'clock the Opposition asked the Committee to rise and ask leave to sit to-day.

This afternoon Mr. Kent will ask the House to permit representatives of investors in the Humber to appear before the Bar of the House and explain wherein the resolutions interfere with their private interests.

To-morrow we hope to publish in full Mr. Morine's very able speech delivered yesterday.

To-day we must content ourselves with a short sketch of the outstanding feature of that speech. Mr. Morine started by explaining that:

Certain "laid fellows of the baser sort" outside the House had charged that (a) hatred of the Reid Co. and (b) money from the A.N.D. Co. inspired his opposition to the contract. He had helped to bring the Reid enterprise into existence, and wished it to be successful. He held an annual retainer from the A.N.D. Co. as senior counsel, which would not be increased by any thing he did here. Wood, K.C., was the solicitor who had charge of the Company's interests. The A.D.N. Co. was not opposed to this contract, except in so far as it directly affected the A.N.D. Co. In 1905, while he was still solicitor for the Reids, he had strenuously opposed the A.N.D. Co.'s contract, which the Reids strongly favored, and his opposition at that time was on the lines he now urged against the pending contract.

The Premier had attempted to justify the present contract by certain precedents in the railway contract, 1898. For instance, that made the railway, the telegraphs and the dry dock free of municipal taxation. But there the Colony was dealing with its own property, and if these things had been left subject to taxation, the Colony would have been called upon to pay the Reids more subsidy. Here, the Company was getting freed from taxation upon its own property, for which it paid the Colony nothing.

He had been charged with inconsistency of taking more men from the fishery, to employ in this industry, whereas in 1898 he had advocated the railway contract in order to give employment. But in 1897 the fishery was a failure, and many men were hungry. Now the fishery is a flourishing industry. Then it was hard to get work; now it is hard to get men.

The Premier had referred to the fact that in 1905, he had made many amendments to the A.N.D. Co. contract. He had; they were all defeated in this Assembly, and nearly all accepted by the Legislative Council; the fact that they are now the law was due to him.

He was opposed to giving the Company freedom from taxation and customs duties for more than twenty years. Posterity should be left liberty to deal with this Company's operations as wisdom dictated. Many things the Company would need might be manufactured here, and in such case the manufacturers should be protected. The Company's work would necessitate many municipal expenditures perhaps, and to these it should contribute as well as all others would have to. If the Company made no money, no taxation would be imposed; if it prospered, the Company could afford to pay.

The fact had been urged that our water-powers had long been unused, but he pointed out that electricity was a very recent discovery, and had changed the policy of the whole world in this respect. Every country was now conserving their water-powers.

The Premier had referred to the opponents of this contract who had vested rights as "Land Grabbers." That was vulgar. The land grabbers on the Government side had worked with Government approval, had sold their lands for large sums, and the men who now held the lands had paid much money for them. At least \$3,000,000 of cash capital was invested in the timber lands and water-powers this contract would interfere with. The investors were justly alarmed; they had not been notified; had no opportunity afforded to defend themselves.

The argument that the new industry would give much labor was a corrupt appeal from argument to self interest. It was as appli-

Mr. Morine Delivers Another Brilliant Two Hour Speech Denouncing New Reid Deal As Most Infamous Contract Ever Submitted to a Full Legislature—A Deliberate Act of Piracy

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 2.15 p.m.

MR. JENNINGS presented a petition from North West Arm of Green Bay on Timber Reserves.

MR. STONE presented a petition from Hillview on the question of Total Prohibition, and a petition on the same subject was presented by MR. CRIMES from Clark's Beach and Baneed.

MR. HALFYARD presented a petition from Fogo district asking for a grant of \$150.00 for bridge repairs necessary on account of destruction by fire.

Notice of Questions were tabled by Messrs. Halfyard, Crimos, Abbott, Kent and Coaker.

THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES tabled replies to previous questions as did also the MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

THE SPEAKER announced that the Legislative Council had passed the Bill relating to Estates of deceased persons, and Order of the Day was announced.

The General Hospital Bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be sent to Legislative Council for concurrence.

House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Products Corporation Resolutions, Mr. Parsons, chairman.

MR. MORINE in opening the debate, first of all took exception to the construction put upon his attitude relative to the Reid Nfld. Co. and the Harnsworth Co. by the Premier in his previous speech, and the attempt that had been made by the baser elements outside of the House. With regard to the Reid Nfld. Co. Mr. Morine said that to a large extent he held himself responsible for the 1898 contract, although it had been finalized by his successors. He was therefore much interested in the success of that company and for this reason the damnation alluded to was unjustifiable and uncalled for.

With regard to the Harnsworth people, Mr. Morine stated that since his return to the Colony, he held an annual retainer from them that didn't increase or decrease, and in connection with the deal now before us, the A.N.D. Co. didn't object to the Bill in the Main, but only inasmuch as it affected their rights already secured.

The Premier had also alluded to the freedom of taxation that was provided for in the '98 contract in connection with the railroad, telegraphs and dry dock, giving that as an excuse for the Tax Exemptions given in this new Reid Deal; but said Mr. Morine, outside of this Colony it was almost impossible to buy water powers.

How much said Mr. Morine would the city of St. John's be prepared to pay to-day for the water power

from these sources, whereas as far as this Product Corporation was concerned, they were simply in it to get all the concessions possible in order to make all they could out of it, without giving us any security as to any returns whatever.

Mr. Morine also made allusion to his statement in the House in a previous speech that the contract now before them was really three contracts in one when the Premier had retorted that the '98 contract was 33 in one, and in that connection, Mr. Morine pointed out the fact that the Reid contract dealt with a variety of subjects, all of which, viz—the railway, telegraphs, steamboat, dock, etc., were clearly specified in clauses dealing with each separately, whereas the contract now before us didn't specify anything, but attempted to deal with the whole contract, as it were in one muddled up clause, and the best proof of which was the amended Bill now before us. It had also been said that he (Mr. Morine) had made an attack on Mr. Furlong, the Solicitor of the House, but that wasn't so. He had rather complimented Mr. Furlong, and he still contended that outside legal authorities should have been consulted, and if such had been done, we would not have a contract of such an indigestible nature which had occasioned delay and still would continue to do so, unless remedied.

Referring again to the 22 amendments of his in 1905, which the Government had opposed, but which the Legislative Council had accepted almost in toto, Mr. Morine said that he thought the Government had acted wisely in connection with the contract now under review, by accepting the suggestions from the Opposition for an amended Bill, and he complimented them on that score.

The Premier had stated that the Product Corporation were entitled to Tax Exemption for ever on their machinery because every machine meant labour etc., and therefore ought to be free. Well in that connection, Mr. Morine thought that while it might apply to the country at the present time, what of the future, and the monopoly that such exemption would create. We have no right whatever to legislate for unlimited time in advance at the expense of future generations. Twenty years was quite long enough, and as most of us would be gone by that time, let us leave the question of renewal or otherwise to the Legislature then existing.

Another superficial remark of the Premier's to which he would allude was, all the talk of our great resources and nothing coming of it etc. Well, electricity is really only a thing of yesterday, said Mr. Morine, and still outside of this Colony it was almost impossible to buy water powers.

How much said Mr. Morine would the city of St. John's be prepared to pay to-day for the water power hawked around for subscriptions. Will crush out all projected industries. Nobody in affected area will proceed with projects.

He was willing to help create greater powers on Humber provided:

- (1) Area strictly defined.
- (2) Capital subscribed and partly paid up.
- (3) Vested rights purchased.
- (4) Use surplus power by public.

He would give:

- (1) Ungranted water powers.
- (2) Freedom.
- (a) Customs duties.
- (b) Taxation.

(For twenty years).

Would provide for fair arbitration all rights not acquired in limited time by private sale.

Would provide till Jan. '17 for Company to provide:

- (1) Capital.
- (2) Purchase.

And give 5 years longer to complete construction.

Would provide for lapse to Colony if and when substantial operation ceased.

Those who were privileged to hear Mr. Morine's speech will no doubt cherish it in after years as one of the greatest efforts made by any man in our Assembly Chambers, for whether his hearers agreed or disagreed with his deductions, all must have been greatly impressed by the use he made of the English language to expose the weak points in the resolutions and masterly manner in which he rallied his arguments.

One of the things in particular that Mr. Morine objected to was the decided absence of information relative to any existing claims which he contended, was a standing disgrace to the Crown Lands Department. Here we are, 36 members of this House, asked to vote away the water powers of half the Island, and not one of us know anything at all about what the Humber area meant, and it is impossible for us to comprehend the magnitude of the contract without the cutest information.

The Premier had asserted that section 1 gives nothing away, and in doing so he errs inexcusably and Mr. Morine quoted from the section as evidence of giving away vested rights that exist, and using the power of the Legislature to steal or commit an act of piracy that we would rue, because we would simply be announcing to the outside world that this is a country that's no good for investments of any kind. After reviewing the contract in its present form from the various standpoints, legal and otherwise and scoring the Government for their gross neglect in making provision for adequate results that should follow an undertaking of such magnitude, Mr. Morine suggested some new features that should be introduced and included in the contract, such as provision that should be made compelling the company to satisfy the Government within a given time as to their status, and that they should have a certain amount of subscribed capital, also that in the same period of time they should also be compelled to put up, say, one million dollars, as a trust fund in the hands of the Government for compensation to parties who might be injured by the contract.

Mr. Morine strongly objected to the system of appointing Boards of Arbitration which should be amended, and in summarizing the whole contract he said that he had not sufficient information on the subject and didn't really know what water powers we have to dispose of and the effect it would have on those who already have vested rights in connection with these water powers.

As to the real value of the project before us, what do we really know. Only what the promoter states, and that was a person who didn't have at the present moment one cent invested. Governments of the past had attempted to put measures through by force, but in the case before us the Government had listened to reason, and had brought in certain amendments, it thought, however that calm reflection would lead to other necessary amendments and asked for a further postponement, or a special session if necessary, in order to give the whole matter the consideration it merits and not to participate in what he predicted to be a tragedy for future generations.

Mr. Morine's speech was another of his brilliant efforts which occupied 1 3/4 hours in delivery.

THE PRIME MINISTER stated that he had expected some other speakers who had not yet taken part in the debate to have followed the Hon. Member for Bonavista, and that he didn't intend to occupy the attention of the House for any length of time.

He wanted, however, first of all, to disabuse the mind of His Hon. Friend, Mr. Morine of the idea that the Government had any inclination to make further changes. The amendments had been made where a supposed doubt existed, said the Premier, and he vainly endeavored to prove that the amendments had not been made in order to strengthen the position of the government, some members of which had been weakened by the arguments put forth by the opposition. The Premier alluded that where it had been pointed out that sections or clauses contained objectionable features, that could be construed differently, the Government had altered them and that was their present position.

In the course of his remarks the Premier only touched on one or two of the points raised by Mr. Morine, and in his replies to same was not at all at home. In his allusion to Mr. Morine's suggestion of a certain amount of capital being subscribed in a given time, the Premier's reply was that he had no doubt, but that if it had been asked for it would have

(Continued on page 5)

New Millinery

OUR SPRING STOCK
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Ladies' Hats

Just to hand
In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions.
HATS TRIMMED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

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Dress Goods

Of very finest material and choicest patterns
to select from.
Our price are right as they were bought
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Ham Butt Pork

Fat Back Pork

Boneless Beef

Special Family Beef

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Raisins & Currants

—and—

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr. Morine's Brilliant Speech

(Continued from page 4)

been done, but it is not customary to ask for such, because the promoters had to offer inducements to capitalists to invest. They therefore asked for concessions in order to get the subsidies in any way they could get it. He (the Premier) spoke of his predecessors who had put through contracts on the same lines, and attempted to clear himself of Mr. Morine's charge that he (the Premier) had made against certain other promoters as land grabbers, by stating that these so-called promoters had done nothing at all in the way of developing the properties they held. The Premier reiterated his previous statements about the labor to be engaged in connection with this project, enlarging on the poor men of the Labrador that were going to be made comfortable and happy, as well as the thousands in Nova Scotia who would be glad to return to reap the great benefits to be derived from working at Fertilizer Industry at Bay of Islands in their native land, etc.

In summing up, the Premier said that it was not without the fullest consideration that the Government had brought in the measure, admitting however, that the Government might have had all the necessary plans brought in, showing clearly the concessions they were giving, but which could only have been produced at an enormous expense. All the information possible was now in their possession, and he thought the measure was one that they should have no hesitation in occupying.

MR. KENT followed the Premier and started in by saying that in the absence of necessary information, we are not in a position to approach such a subject as the one before us. As Leader of the Opposition, and as a member of the House, it was his desire to see the industry established, but he wanted to know just what the concessions were and what returns we were to get for such. When we come to deal with the matter, said Mr. Kent in all its phases, we find first of all, that there was an absence altogether of scientific information. It was no answer to say that we would have to employ engineers and so forth, and at such expense. We were in duty bound as trustees of the people to grapple with this question only after such information had been derived from all possible sources.

Mr. Kent was dealing with the question and the utility of our vast water powers as applied to our various industries when recess was taken at 6.30 p.m.

Notice of Question

MR. COAKER—To give notice that on to-morrow I will ask the Minister of Marine & Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement giving the names of the crew of the dredge "Priestman," the wages paid each month; the number of days the dredge was in operation during the years 1913 and 1914. The total cost during 1914 for (a) wages, (b) food supplies, (c) coal, (d) insurance.

MR. COAKER—To give notice that on to-morrow, I will ask the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing what amount was lost by the Colony, by the failure of Messrs. T. Smyth & Co., to pay their Customs Bonds, and why the Bondsmen were not called upon to pay?

Also, to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement showing what it cost to operate the Smyth Warehouse Building, what insurance is paid? what amounts has been paid for repairs to said building? and what the receipts for the last twelve months amount to?

MR. COAKER—I beg leave to give notice on to-morrow, I will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing whose tender was accepted for the Day of Islands Mail Service, and what amount is to be paid per week for the said service.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

The Steel Company
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Manufacturers, at right prices, of Bolts and Nuts, Horse Shoes, Railway Spikes, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire, and Staples, Mild Steel, Galv. Telegraph Wire, Hollow Bar Iron, Pig Iron, Lead and Waste Pipe, Iron Pipe, Fence Wire, Tracks of all kinds, Shot and Putty.

The Loggers Bill Goes to Select Committee of the Dumping Chamber

The discussion on the Logging Bill as presented to the House by the House of Assembly, occupied the time of the meeting.

HON. MR. GIBBS moved for a second reading of this Bill, warmly advocating the just claims of the Bill now in its second reading, would at the same time deny one or two of its amendments. He did not see the necessity of the Bill being as sectional. It was wholly unnecessary. He saw in the Bill, a demanding enquiry for proper and just legislation. It was a matter, a consideration, and an enquiry which concerned the interests of too many to allow of loose legislation. It was true we all erred, he (Mr. Gibbs) would even go so far as to declare that that Hon. House had often erred, but he felt that this was due to no lack of desire or intention on the parts of any of the Honorable Members.

The first consideration of any legislation in making its laws, is in duty bound, to the health of the workman, to protect the life and limb of the working man. There were sections of that Bill to accept it in its present form which would almost forbid such provision. What were the conditions of the logger ten or twelve years ago. Something which he (Mr. Gibbs) thought the actions of cruelty and brutality on the parts of those in charge.

Men wet through, and miserable, having to dry their clothes, eat and sleep in a place so horrible that he (Mr. G.) would not further explain to that house. Failing to accede to the claims of that Bill, would be an actual going back to the consideration. The Bill will pass this house. If seeks—and must seek—into the future, must grapple with those things which go to make better future conditions.

Mr. Gibbs ably reviewed the whole situation as premised by the Bill. He was of the opinion that the Government's operating of such passages in the Bill which he took exception to, had never been successful. Every advantage and opportunity and help had been tendered the operators of those large concerns, and ample concessions given, whilst the welfare of the workman had hardly as yet received a consideration.

Of vital interest to this whole question are points of feeding, housing and otherwise looking after the interests of the worker, for no company has any right to steal health of employee, by having him so placed and exposed to this very result. The Legislatures of other countries have

provided against this. They have enacted certain governing laws that men have certain rest, certain temperature to work in. The state but performs its duty in passing such legislation and seeing it acted up to.

The Bill will pass this house. If it does not pass this year it will pass next year. He (Mr. Gibbs) remembered the Workman's Compensation Act which was at first defeated, but passed after five years. It would be the same with the Bill now before the Honorable Gentlemen. Mr. Gibbs did not approve of the Bill being referred to a Select Committee as had been moved by Mr. Bishop. He did not see that legislative had the power or right to give the measure to such a committee. 'Tis not a Bill to the benefiting of a few. It was against all principles to hand its further discussion over to a select committee.

MR. HARVEY thought that a select committee was permissible as in the Lower House, and Mr. McGrath pointed out that the Sealing Bill had been referred to such a committee. Mr. Gibbs in reply gave certain reasons where other measures differed from the one now before the house, and that they could be given over to a select committee. He intimated that according to procedure the Bill in the case of having been passed over to a select committee, might be considered as having being lost, and in this explanation was supported by Mr. Robinson.

MR. BISHOP let amendment be withdrawn. MR. McGRATH would suggest a slight error and misunderstanding on the parts of both gentlemen (Messrs Gibbs and Robinson). He had no objection to the second reading of the Bill, nor to its discussion by the committee on the whole, but he thought that a select committee could report on it without the injury suspected.

MR. SQUIRES was desirous to see the Bill take regular course, and did not think Mr. Bishop's movement feasible.

MR. GIBBS moved to pass the Bill to a committee of the whole.

MR. BISHOP here reviewed his movement to bring the measure before a select committee.

MR. HARVEY objecting on the grounds that the Bill might be lost on division of such a committee. A select committee was finally appointed, Messrs Bishop, Knowling, Harvey, Anderson and Winter being appointed.

After deferring some business 'till the morrow, the House arose at 6.10 p.m. to meet again this afternoon.

COAKER ENGINES

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Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
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Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen today on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dorics in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline.

April 1915.

Bornch Josselte, a Jewish woman, 110 years of age, who arrived at Warsaw, whither she had fled from the advancing Russian army, had already once before taken refuge in the same city, when in the year 1812 she was a fugitive from the troops of Napoleon.

According to the "Kreuzzeitung" of Berlin the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, that of Troyes, the National Library, the Invalides, the Louvre, the Guildhall, London, the Crystal Palace, and St. Paul's Cathedral are filled

with machine guns, wireless installations, and other military details.

From letters which have reached the "Daily Express" it seems that it is not generally known that by the Bishop of London's decree, soldiers desiring to marry and able to plead urgency can obtain a two guinea special marriage licence at Doctors' Commons for half a guinea, and can thus avert the customary three weeks' delay.

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



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Tailor and Clothier

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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

A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS

To-day, April 21st.

"PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality. Try a pound or two sliced our way.

BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES.

NEW YORK CHICKEN.

NEW YORK SAUSAGES.

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LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

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CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.

IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.

IRISH BUTTER, 2 1/2 & 5 lb. boxes.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2 lb. slabs.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 5 lb. boxes.

Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES,

40 crates GREEN CABBAGES.

20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

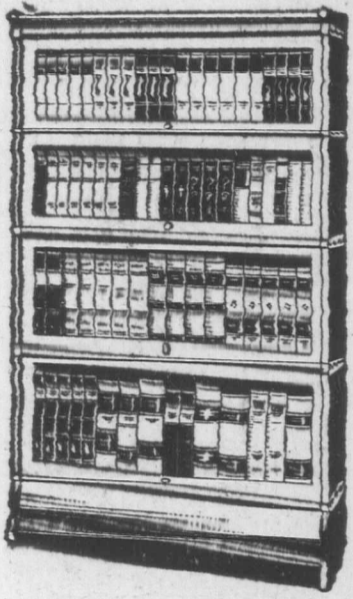
Phone 379

W. E. BEARNS

Wanderers' Annual

The annual meeting of the Wanderers Baseball Club was held last night, Mr. C. E. Hunt presided, and all the members of the club at present in town attended. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted and the election of officers for current year resulted as follows: President, C. E. Hunt; Vice-President, F. V. Chesman; Secretary, J. V. Hartnott; Treasurer, P. E. Outerbridge; Executive—Capt. A. Montgomery, D. McLeod, J. S. Benedic, J. B. Curtenay and P. Johnson; Messrs. D. McLeod and T. V. Hartnott were appointed delegates to the League, and will also act in the capacity of Captain and Manager respectively. A field committee was appointed and instructed to secure suitable practice grounds, and several applicants were admitted to membership. A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded Mr. C. E. Hunt for his excellent services during the past season, after which the meeting adjourned.

"Your clerks seem to be in a good humor," remarked the friend of the great merchant. "Yes," replied the great merchant, "my wife has just been in and it tickles them to death to see somebody boss me around."



HOUSE-CLEANING
It is again the fashion and with it the nuisance of moving heavy pieces. Our patient wives should never be burdened with the labor of dusting and moving our books while
Globe-Wernicke
Dust-proof book-case sections are so cheaply obtainable. The cost of a section is less than that of many of your books. Why not ask prices?
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If your Piano or Organ is worth any it is worth
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Special attention given to the preparation and examination of Financial Statements.

Salt For U.T.C.

The S.S. Kalo with a load of salt to Smith & Co. and the Union Trading Co. is now discharging in the stream. The "Can't Lose" is alongside and will take a full load. Salt is none too plentiful and the price is from 80c. to 90c. per hcg. higher than last year's prices and will likely advance much higher as the season advances.

Dardanelles

W. B. Griev, Esqr., received a letter yesterday from Edinburgh, dated April 29th, which gave the information that part of our regiment now stationed at Edinburgh, are to join two companies of the Royal Scots and proceed very shortly to the Dardanelles. It also states that our men are greatly excited, as they are tired of inaction, and though they fully realize what is before them, all are anxious to go.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.
—ap12,14

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle landed the following passengers at Port aux Basques yesterday morning:—G. H. Press, A. B. Spence, E. P. Clausmeyer, Miss A. Fenwick, Miss E. Fenwick, Miss E. Mews, K. Bondreaux, J. Whitley, Rev. M. McGuire, W. J. Ryan, Capt. L. Stevenson, Miss M. Elworth, T. and Mrs. Hussey, Miss H. Fraser, A. S. Belbie.

You can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,cod

Lieut. Cliff

Mr. J. A. Cliff, K.C., had a cable yesterday from London stating that his second son, John, who left here with our first contingent had been given a commission as Lieutenant in the Cameron Highlanders. Lieut. Cliff was recommended, we learn, by Lieut.-Col. de Burton, and the Mail and Advocate joins in the many congratulations offered to Mr. and Mrs. Cliff on their son's promotion.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."
—ap12,14

"Our Mutual Girl"

There were large attendances at the Nickel Theatre yesterday afternoon and last evening. The programme, which was a high-class one, was very tastefully arranged. "Our Mutual Girl" was of especial interest, and the young ladies especially are particularly interested in this popular series. It will be repeated this evening. No one should miss it to-day. The others pictures were delightful and everyone was pleased with them. Howard Stanley was in great form and was warmly applauded. The orchestra rendered beautiful music, and the whole show was a good one.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,14

Judge Knight

We learn that His Honor Judge Knight entered the General Hospital at Montreal on Friday and is being treated by Dr. Charles A. Peters and Dr. Craig, a specialist. Judge Knight is being well attended to at the hospital and on Saturday he was visited by Mr. W. D. Reid, who is now in Montreal.

Corp. Hunt Improving

A letter received from Captain Bernard states that Corp. George Hunt's injuries received recently in the fighting about Ypres, are not of a serious nature and he will soon be alright again. Nothing further has been received of Ptes. Grant or Keating who were reported wounded about the same time or of Lance Corporal Trapnell who was listed as missing.

T.A. Band Dance

The T.A. band dance to-morrow night in the armoury promises to be one of the most pleasant evenings for some time. During the last few years the T.A. band has given freely to charitable affairs, and it goes without saying that to-morrow night's dance, which is for the purpose of recouping the funds, will be largely patronized by their many friends.

At Grenfell Hall

The unveiling ceremony and lecture on "Ancient St. John's" at the Grenfell Hall last night, was a great success, being very largely attended. His Excellency the Governor presided and on the platform was supported by Chief Justice Horwood, Mayor Gosling, Mr. H. W. LeMessurier and the French Consul.

Proceedings opened with musical selection by the C. L. B. Band and the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of President Poincare by His Excellency the Governor then took place, the Band meanwhile playing the Marseillaise. Speeches were made by His Excellency, the Chief Justice and Mayor Gosling in connection with the portrait to which the French Consul replied in fitting terms.

The lecture on "Ancient St. John's" was then announced, and Mr. LeMessurier treated his hearers to a most interesting discourse on our ancient city, and the manner and customs of the people from the year 1497 up to 1812. He treated his subject from the historical standpoint, referring to the contest between the French and English for supremacy witnessed in the capture of St. John's by the French and recapture by the English.

Mr. LeMessurier also spoke of the aboriginal laws and rules laid down by the West Coast merchants, and the hardships the small fisherman had to endure and how, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in their way for settling and cultivating the land, the people had fought for their liberties and triumphed. The lecturer very graphically described the situation of St. John's in the Revolutionary period of 1776 and the many hardships endured by the people owing to the withdrawal of supplies by American Colonists, and ending with the declaration of war in 1812 and its attendant miseries.

Many of the ancient customs of the people were also set forth, and a picture was shown of Ancient St. John's, showing the "paths" and straggling houses of Water Street as they then existed. Practically interesting were the quotations from family recollections written by Miss Darnford as they were evidence of an eye-witness.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. LeMessurier was awarded a hearty vote of thanks for his most interesting lecture. Other selections were rendered by C. L. B. Band during the evening and Mr. A. R. Bulley gave a Horn solo. The proceedings terminating with the singing of "God Save The King."

Magistrate's Court

A 30 year old laborer of Duckworth St. drunk and disorderly. was fined two dollars.

An aged laborer described as a loose and disorderly person was sent down for 30 days.

A 27 year old vagrant got a ten days' sentence.

A 44 year old laborer of Hayward Avenue for assaulting his mother on the 10th inst. got 14 days imprisonment.

Supreme Court

Before the Full Bench
In the appeal of P. Templeman vs. Wm. House it was ordered that the appeal be dismissed with costs. Morine, K.C., for House, and J. A. W. McNelly, for Templeman.

Bethana Campbell vs. Samuel Jeffries, Jr. On motion of F. A. Mews for plaintiff and by consent of L. E. Emerson it was ordered that case be set for Friday, 14th inst., with special jury.

Lorenzo Noseworthy vs. W. A. Munn. Morine, K.C., for plaintiff, informs the court that counsel have agreed to take all the evidence before an examiner as there are quite a number to be examined and moves that the case be meanwhile taken off the docket; it was ordered accordingly.

Court adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,14

Splendid Program At Rossley's Theatre

As usual Rossley's was the centre of attraction last night. There was a very large audience present and every one enjoyed an entertainment that for variety and high class quality has never been equalled. Mr. Ballard Brown and Dainty Madge Locked sang some standard songs. The character study from Rob Roy simply brought down the house. This variety programme is the best yet given by those clever artists. The sword dancing exhibition was a complete success and the pictures are beautiful, all new. The big contest on Friday and in preparation "The Novelty of the etainon" the novelty of the season, "An Extravaganza," the little old woman who lived in the shoe.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. M. P. Cashin went to Cape Broyle by this morning's train.

The Kyle's express was due at 2 p.m. with a large English mail.

Mr. Callshaw left for Alexander Bay by last evening's express.

Mr. Power, representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Co'y has gone to Mr. Grace on business.

Weather is calm and fine along the railway to-day. Temperature from 35 to 50.

Rev. Mr. Thomas went as far as Mahars' by the morning train, where he will enjoy a few days fishing.

Don't forget T.A. Band Dance, WEDNESDAY NIGHT. Tickets: Double \$1.25; Gent's 80c.; Ladies' 50c.—May 10, 31

The new R. C. Palace at Hr. Grace is nearly completed, and His Lordship Bishop March will likely take possession of it by July next.

Mr. Stephen Butler has been given the job of placing a new deck on the Fiona. The steamer is now at Tessier's wharf.

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

About 20 sail of schooners laden with supplies for the northward are detained in port owing to the ice being in on the land.

We understand that the Cochrane Street Church contract has been awarded to an outside source. Some of our local men tendered for the job.

Over 10,000 barrels of flour were brought by the Carleton from Montreal and an equal amount is expected by the Sledbad, due about the end of the week.

The big contract of putting up the Commercial Cable Coy's building on Water St., East—next Seaman's Institute—has been granted to Mr. W. J. Ellis. Mr. Butler being retained to architect the job.

The building is to be entirely fire proof, and immediate plans will be entered into to a quick commencement, Mr. Ellis leaving for New York (the head office) at an early date. The figure of cost is said to be about \$60,000.

"Ours in the West End"

Crowded to the doors at each performance was the ever popular little theatre last night. The pictures are all of the very best, full of interest, to please all, the two little singers were loudly applauded when they sang their patriotic song "Little Tommy Atkins." They looked very trim, dressed in their character costumes. Always clean and cosy—"Ours" is now recognized as the place of amusement for the West End.

Health Notes

A boy ten years of age was removed from Mount Cashel to the hospital yesterday for diphtheria. A case of diphtheria was located at Freshwater Road this morning, a boy of 7 years of age being attacked for the second time by the disease.

Kyle's Passengers

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.30 this a.m. with the following passengers:—Mrs. B. Travernor, F. Snow, F. Pike, Jacob Lamond, E. Mallam, Rev. J. M. Joy, J. Lamond, Mrs. F. Snow, Mrs. R. Snow and Victor Snow.

Sunday School Teacher—"If you are a good boy, Willie, you will go to heaven and have a gold crown on your head."
Willie—"Not for mine, then I had one of them things put on a tooth once."

"Hold on a minute," said a man to his party over the telephone, "central's on the line."
"I ain't, either!" exclaimed the indignant central.

Magistrate—I understand and that you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife?
Witness—Yes, Sir.

Magistrate—Tell me, if you can, what he seemed to be doing.
Witness—He seemed to be doing the listening, sir.—National Monthly.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Amended Liquor Bill

London, May 11.—The Commons this evening passed the second reading of the Chancellor or the Exchequer, Lloyd George's Bill to amend the Defense of the Realm Act. The Bill originally was designed to place a heavy curtail on wine, spirits and beer, but under pressure from the Irish Party, its provisions were amended to giving the Government control over the sale of liquor in areas where multitudes of war were being made.

Under this Bill a Central Committee will be set up for Scotland and England. It will act on recommendations from local committees of employers and workmen in the districts affected.

Lloyd George promised to appoint a committee to inquire into the charge of drunkenness among workmen, and all parties, including the Laborites, have expressed their satisfaction with the Bill.

The Government will absolutely control the sale of liquors in the selected districts, including that dispensed in clubs and grocery stores. A Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Dupdein, will deal with the question of compensation to liquor dealers for losses.

Dame Rumor Is Very Busy
Paris, May 11th.—It is being persistently rumored in Paris that Germany and Austria-Hungary have already declared or are about to declare war on Italy, in anticipation of such action on her part directed against themselves. This report, however, has received no confirmation of any kind.

Another rumor which made its appearance on the Bourse to-day is that the Italian Government has signed an agreement with the Allies.—Great Britain, France and Russia to take part in the war not later than May 25th. This rumor also is without confirmation.

From Dardanelles

London, May 11.—Athens reports state that Kala Aibir fortress in the Dardanelles is under continuous bombardment and that fall is imminent. The town of Dardanelles is reported as a fire.

From Milan it is reported that the town of Enos has been abandoned by the Turks and that 15,000 wounded Turks have arrived in Constantinople, causing great depression. The Sultan, Court and Government are reported to be ready to abandon the capital.

Ordered To Take No Prisoners

London, May 11.—The Press Bureau has given out from the Foreign Office a statement, enclosing a sworn statement from two Dutch newspapermen in which the charge is made that British prisoners of war were being shot by German troops.

The document comprises statements alleged to have been made to newspaper men by two German deserters, to the effect that Bavarian regiments were ordered by Prince Rupprecht to take no prisoners, under pain of severe punishment. All had to be shot, the deserters said.

The Latest Figures

London, May 11.—The Cunard Company last night made the following official statement:—
The number of passengers aboard the Lusitania was 1,265; the crew numbered 651; survivors number 772; the death toll number 1,134. The figures are subject to slight variation.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,14

Mr. M. Comerford has received correspondence from the Admiralty Office, in connection with his invention, and though Mr. C. is naturally loath to speak re the matter at its present stage, the correspondence and tends towards the good-will acceptance of his discovery.



NOTICE!

There will be a meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland in the Board of Trade Building, Water Street, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 8 p.m.
VINCENT P. BURKE,
Hon. Sec'y.

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 & LeMarchand Rd



A SUDDEN REMINDER of your negligence in securing a fire insurance policy may come in the shape of a fire at any time.

THE SOONER YOU INSURE the better for you. You know it, and this is only to remind you that the knowledge will do you no good unless you act upon it. Let us write you a policy to-day and have it over. You'll feel better and sleep easier.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.

A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY is

Practical Economy

Saves Worry Saves Cash

If your property is worth keeping it is worth insuring.

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The greater part of the War Office posters calling for recruits, with which Londoners have now become familiar, are reproduced in the war edition of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" of Berlin.